

UN COUNTRY TEAM IN THAILAND

UN FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES



OHCHR



UNDP



UNHCR



unicef



WFP



UNEP



UNFPA



UNITED NATIONS
Office on Drugs and Crime

UNODC



UNIFEM

UN SPECIALISED AGENCIES



FAO



ILO



UNESCO



UNIDO



WHO



ICAO



ITU



UPU

REGIONAL COMMISSION



UNESCAP

UNESCAP

UN JOINT PROGRAMMES



UNAIDS

BRETTON WOODS INSTITUTIONS



IBRD



IMF



IFC

UN PARTNER ORGANISATIONS



ADB



IOM • OIM

IOM



Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

The target audience of this report is the multiple constituencies of the United Nations (UN) system:

- The Royal Thai Government (RTG)
- The UN member states, who are the UN's stakeholders and donors
- Civil Society, including NGOs, who are active partners in much of what we do
- Other organisations that are stakeholders in UN sponsored activities

The aim of this report is to highlight the role of the UN system in Thailand during 2002. The focus of this year's report is on identification of UN system *collaborative* activities, as well as the major trends in *individual* agency programmes. Readers who wish to obtain more information about any individual agency or programme should visit the UN system website at www.un.or.th, which includes hyperlinks to various UN agency sites. The annual report was prepared by the Inter-Agency Support Unit (IASU) under the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC) and includes inputs from various UN agencies and thematic working groups (TWG).

The rest of this chapter provides an overview of the characteristics of the UN system in Thailand and the role of the UNRC. Chapter two provides an overview of economic, political and social developments in Thailand during 2002 and identifies trends in development cooperation. Chapter three provides an overview of UN reform initiatives, focusing on the finalisation of the first UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Thailand and the major individual and collaborative activities of 2002 that have contributed to the strategic priorities identified by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Chapter four examines the coordination mechanisms and collaborative activities of the UN system in Thailand in 2002, including an overview of the activities of the UN system's twelve thematic working groups, three inter-agency programmes and two coordination bodies/committees. Chapter five provides summaries of the individual work of each of the UN agencies based in Thailand during 2002.

1.2 The UN System in Thailand

Over the years, Bangkok has become known as the 'Geneva of Asia.' For many organisations working in development cooperation in Asia and the Pacific, Thailand is now their regional headquarters. Consequently, the UN system in Thailand is particularly large and complex, with many UN agencies implementing programmes that extend beyond Thailand.



The UN Country Team (UNCT) is comprised of 24 agencies¹. These include the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) which, although partner organisations, are treated as part of the UNCT due to their close relationships with UN agencies. The UNCT was joined in 2002 by the first out-posted Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.

In financial and operational terms, UN country programmes for Thailand remain quite modest, reflecting Thailand's middle-income status and its progress towards achieving its development goals. Only ten out of the twenty-four Bangkok-based UN agencies implemented country programmes focusing specifically on Thailand during 2002 (FAO, ILO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, WHO and the World Bank). However, all UN agencies based in Bangkok provided valuable support to Thailand's development agenda, as the country was an active participant in UN agencies' regional programmes. Further details of the collaborative and individual programmes and projects of the UN during 2002 are given in chapters four and five. Annex 1 gives a detailed break down of the UN funds, programmes, specialised agencies, and partner organisations based in Bangkok.

1.3 The Role of the UN Resident Coordinator

The various agencies that comprise the UN Country Team (UNCT) fall under the aegis of the UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC). The UNRC is appointed in each developing country by the UN Secretary General and is responsible for ensuring that there is collaboration and cooperation within the UN system and between the UN system and other donors, the private sector and NGOs. In each country, the UNRC is also responsible for encouraging coherence in the activities of the UN and promoting the UN global agenda. This work is executed through a range of coordination mechanisms and fora (see chapter 4). For example, the UNRC in Thailand co-chairs the quarterly UN Heads of Agency Meetings (HOAM) and chairs the Programme Review and Coordination (PRC) Committee.

As the UN system in Bangkok has both a regional and a national focus, the UNRC's lead role in country-level coordination is complemented by that of the Executive Secretary of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) who coordinates the regional programmes of the economic and social agencies of the UN, and chairs the Regional Coordination Meeting (RCM) process. In practice, as the two fora cover mainly the same issues and are comprised largely of the same participants, there is now a merged HOAM and RCM system, coordinated jointly by the UNRC and the Executive Secretary of UNESCAP.

¹ ADB, FAO, IBRD (World Bank), ICAO, IFC, ILO, IMF, IOM, ITU, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCAP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNIFEM, UNODC, UPU, WFP, WHO.

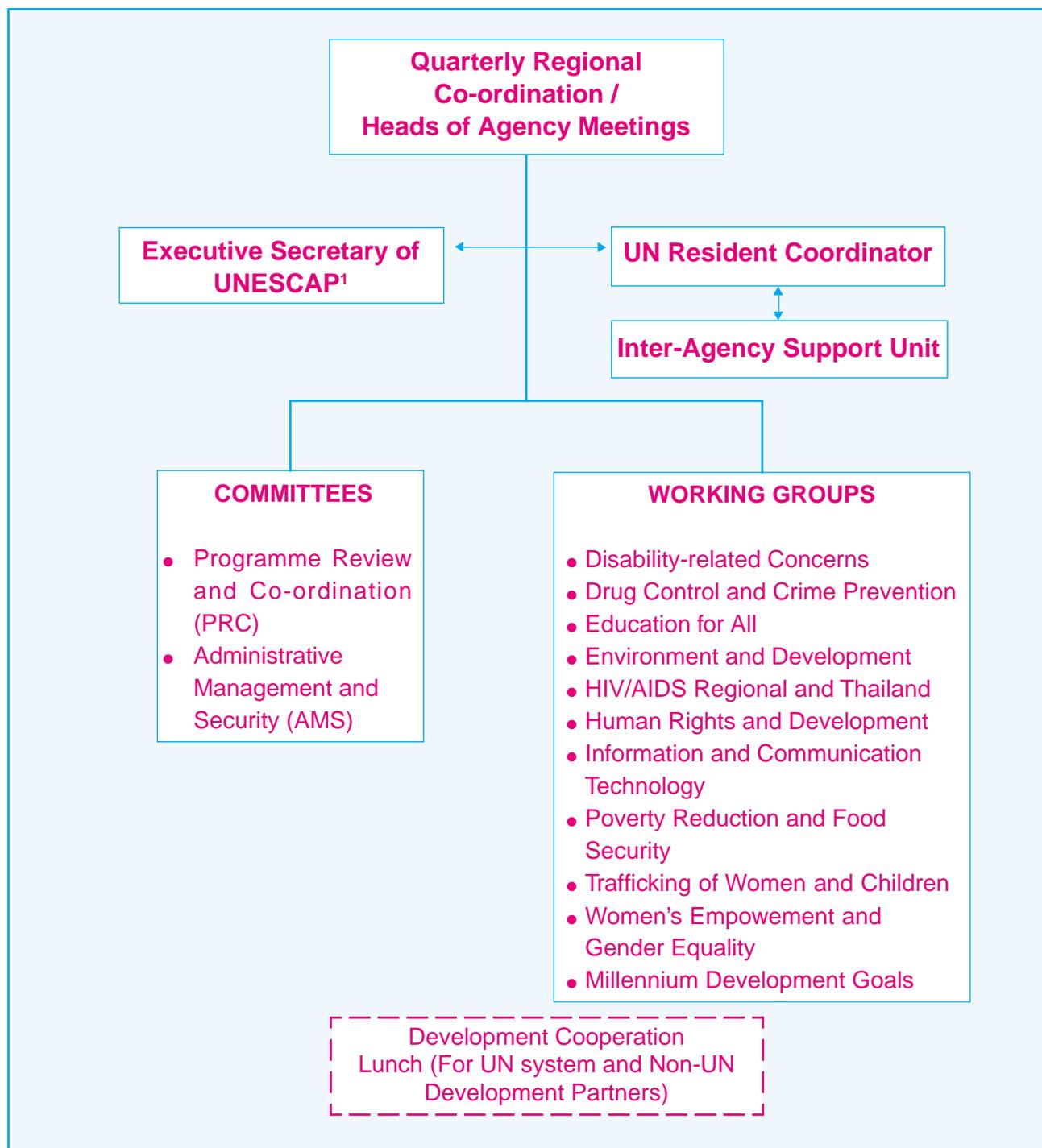


The Inter-Agency Support Unit (IASU), which was established in September 2000, assists the UNRC in managing the various inter-agency collaboration processes undertaken by the UN system in Thailand. IASU is comprised of a full-time manager and support staff and is funded by contributions from the UN agencies on a cost-sharing basis.

Figure 1 illustrates the structure of UN system collaboration in Thailand. Annex 3 lists the composition of interagency thematic working groups.



Fig 1 : Structure of UN System Collaboration in Thailand



NOTE:

¹UNESCAP - United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific



Chapter 2

THAILAND IN 2002

2.1 Economic, Political and Social Developments

2.1.1 Economy

Economic success in Thailand in 2002 exceeded expectations, with economic growth averaging 5.2%, the highest since the economic crisis in 1997². The country was praised in 2002 for having one of the world's best performing stock markets and for successfully reducing the budget deficit from 3.7% GDP (2001/2002) to 2% of GDP (2002/2003)³. In obtaining these results, the government's economic strategy has been declared, by some, a 'new development paradigm'⁴. The strategy is based on implementing populist economic policies whilst sustaining confidence in the national economy through encouraging strong domestic spending and promoting foreign investment and regional integration.

Economic growth and local spending led to a sharp increase in tax revenue during 2002. This provided an important means of reducing the budget deficit, which is still high as a result of the liabilities accrued in the bank bail-out following the 1997 economic crisis. At the same time, the Royal Thai Government (RTG) managed to tighten tax collection procedures and widen tax coverage, which were particularly important measures as the government raised the minimum income tax threshold, increasing the number of exempt tax payers⁵.

In terms of monetary policy, interest rates remained at around 2% throughout 2002. Inflation was, on average, 0.5%, sustained through pressures from an appreciating baht, steady international oil prices and spare capacity in labour and product markets⁶.

Despite the stability of the economy during 2002, long term prospects for sustainable growth are uncertain, dependent on trends in the global economy and the capacity of the RTG to continue to successfully balance its commitment to high spending in the social arena, with promotion of an environment amenable to foreign investment and private sector development.

² National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) Economic Report, March 17 2003. Available at http://www.nesdb.go.th/Main/menu/Macro/GDP/1_ggdp/data4_02/press_eng.pdf

³ Thailand Country Report, Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), London, November 2002, p7.

⁴ 'World Report Thailand', Financial Times, December 6th 2002

⁵ Thailand Country Report, Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), London, November 2002, p8.

⁶ Ibid, p11



2.1.2 Politics

Since his election in 2001, Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra and the Thai Rak Thai party have maintained relative political stability. Significant developments with political implications during 2002 include the introduction of a major package of bureaucratic reform, the launch of the Ninth Economic and Social Development Plan and fostering of regional integration.

In October 2002, following a long debate, the Bureaucratic Restructuring Bill and the National Administration Bill were enacted, resulting in the creation of six new ministries⁷. Whilst the reforms express the government's strong leadership and commitment to rationalising the bureaucracy and reducing corruption, there are some concerns that these changes will also strengthen state control, contradicting commitments to decentralization. Some political appointments have also been criticised as being made on the basis of personal interests, which may be a threat to developing more transparent governance.

However, priorities outlined in the Ninth National Economic and Social Development Plan (2002-2006), which commenced in 2002, maintain the RTG's commitment to strengthening the decentralisation initiatives which were mandated in the 1997 constitution and have been progressively implemented in the last few years. During 2002, line ministries began developing plans in pursuit of the goals and objectives outlined in the Ninth Plan⁸.

Thailand has made considerable progress in human rights through the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission and other independent oversight and regulatory bodies provided for in the constitution. There were some concerns during 2002, however, over the treatment of these institutions and in particular the attitude of some officials which threatened to reduce the legitimate democratic space for international and national media and civil society groups to exercise their rights to freedom of expression, assembly and association. Public concern over government actions was reflected in several demonstrations that took place during 2002.

In terms of regional developments, the RTG has remained committed to strengthening Thailand's status as an important economic and political entity at the hub of Asia. In pursuit of this goal, Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra hosted high-level delegations from Malaysia, Singapore and Bangladesh. The RTG also convened the first meeting of the Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD). At the same time, despite the border being closed for several months the RTG has sought to stabilise relations with

⁷ Ministries were created covering Information and Communications Technology, Culture, Social Development and Human Security, Natural Resources and Environment, Tourism and Sport, and Energy.

⁸ Annex 4 provides an overview of the goals and objectives outlined in the Ninth Plan



Myanmar in an effort to strengthen cross-border trade and anti-drug cooperation. Relations with Cambodia and Laos remained on a relatively even keel during 2002.

2.1.3 Society

As a middle income country, Thailand has achieved relative success in the region in terms of social indicators and progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, as identified by the Thai Common Country Assessment⁹ (CCA, 1999) and the recently published UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF, 2002-2006), there are still pockets of extreme poverty in the country and disparity between different sections of society, particularly between rural and urban areas which remain a major constraint to long term development.

The government has demonstrated its commitment to addressing these issues through a significant social programme and through the goals and objectives of the Ninth National Economic and Social Development Plan. Many observers have acclaimed the government's efforts to target the country's poor through direct transfer programmes, universal health care and education schemes and food security initiatives. Tax cuts also relieved pressure on debt-constrained individuals and communities in poor areas whilst unemployment dropped to 1.8%, by the end of 2002 largely as a result of economic growth¹⁰.

Reducing the disparities between rural and urban areas has been promoted through implementation provision of 1 million Baht (approx. US\$ 23,000) to every village in Thailand for promoting productive enterprises and the extension of the debt moratorium for farmers. The purpose of such policies is to alleviate the debt burden of the rural poor and encourage productivity. Whilst the government has received some criticism for these measures, the policies have also been acknowledged as a 'New Deal' for much of the population that live in rural areas.

2.1.4 Ninth National Economic and Social Development Plan¹¹

In terms of supporting Thailand's development strategy, 2002 was particularly important for the work of the UN as it was marked by the launch of Thailand's Ninth National Economic and Social Development Plan (2002-2006). The plan provides an integrated, balanced and people-centred approach to addressing Thailand's development priorities, building on the achievements of the

⁹ The CCA was finalised in 1999 and identified the priority areas for development in Thailand in the wake of the economic crisis. It was formulated through a consultative process involving the UN system, with inputs from the RTG, civil society and private sector participation.

¹⁰ Thailand Country Report, Economist intelligence Unit (EIU), London, November 2002, p7.

¹¹ Please see Annex 4 for a description of the Ninth Plan strategy and objectives.



Eighth Plan and the 1997 Constitution, in order to achieve the long-term goals of a self-reliant, knowledge - based 'sufficiency economy', in conjunction with a quality and harmonious society (See Annex 4).

During 2002 commitment to grassroots development, in line with the goals of the Ninth Plan, was expressed through the financial support designated to rural areas and other targeted schemes mentioned above. However, there is concern that financial targeting of the poor has not been combined with sufficient devolution of power nor of capacity development at the local level. This is despite the fact that decentralisation is a priority in the Ninth Plan, aimed at strengthening local government institutions and increasing participation in policy formulation and implementation. The design and implementation of activities within the framework of the Ninth Plan are led by relevant line ministries with whom the UN system works closely.

2.2 Trends in Development Cooperation

As a relatively successful middle-income country, with a per capita GNP of around US\$ 2,000, Thailand is not a major recipient of development assistance. Following the 1997 economic crisis there was a temporary increase in aid, targeted at alleviating the negative impact of the crisis in poor areas and also as a means of stabilising the economy. This is slowly being phased out as programmes get completed and the economy recovers. However, whilst financial commitments may be reduced, numerous donor agencies continue to play an important role in working with different sectors of Thai society, government and business in pursuit of Thailand's development goals through targeted programmes and new partnerships.

In light of current economic stability and growth, development cooperation has focused on several key areas including achievement of key environment targets, strengthening governance structures (locally and nationally), dealing with emerging issues such as human trafficking and HIV/AIDS, and designing mechanisms to reduce disparity in Thai society and target the poorest areas.

Broader shifts in development assistance were also apparent during 2002, notably, Thailand's own wish to evolve into an international donor. Development partnership has therefore become the watchword for the emerging new relationship, rather than the traditional donor-recipient modality. Such a partnership approach has become a trend amongst the development community in Thailand, with development cooperation seen increasingly as a two-way street. Thus, whilst programmes for Thailand are modest, programmes working with Thailand as a significant partner are extensive. Many development cooperation agencies within and beyond the UN system provided valuable support to Thailand in her efforts to provide assistance to, and to learn from, other countries in the region.



The following table provides a summary of total financial assistance to Thailand in 2002.

Table 1: Overview of Disbursements to Thailand.

SOURCE (All Grants)	AMOUNT (IN US\$)	% SHARE OF TOTAL
UN System	15,530,307	10.3
International Financial Institutions	7,669,307	5.1
Bilateral	115,707,766	76.6
Others	12,132,163	8.0
TOTAL	151,039,543	100

2.2.1 Department for Technical and Economic Cooperation

This emerging trend in Thailand's development cooperation role found expression during 2002 in the absorption of the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation (DTEC) into the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as part of the bureaucratic reforms described earlier.

DTEC is responsible for overseeing the technical assistance Thailand receives from foreign donors. DTEC is also responsible for coordinating the technical assistance Thailand gives to other developing countries, a programme that has grown out of a desire to share the country's wealth of experience with other developing countries. DTEC's programme now extends to more than 50 countries around the world¹².

As a recipient, DTEC helps to channel more than US\$100 million worth of technical assistance from more than 50 sources including international organisations, non-government organisations and individual donor countries¹³.

2.2.2 UN System Disbursements to Thailand

Disbursements from the UN system in Thailand amounted to approximately US\$15,530,307 in 2002. The following table provides details of disbursement from each UN agency.

¹² Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation Report, Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation, Thailand, 2003

¹³ Ibid

**Table 2: UN System Disbursements to Thailand**

FUNDS PROGRAMMES AND AGENCIES	AMOUNT IN US \$
FAO ¹⁴	390,000
ILO	693,125
IOM ¹⁵	1,953,600
UNAIDS Thailand	234,938
UNHCR	2,019,600
UNODC	365,000
UNDP	1,073,466
UNFPA	33,000
UNICEF	4,294,000
UNIDO	357,000
UNIFEM	372,793
WHO	2,846,000
UNRC: Trafficking in Women and Children	897,785
TOTAL	15,530,307

All UN system support is provided on the basis of a range of needs and priorities which are identified in conjunction with the Thai government and key development partners. During 2002, the UN in Thailand focused on a number of programs which were pursued through a range of strategies including advocacy and campaigning, research, development analysis, policy advice, technical support and knowledge exchange. In terms of sectoral areas, emerging issues such as drugs, trafficking of women and children and HIV/AIDS have continued to receive particular attention from the UNCT¹⁶. The range of expertise and experience present in the UN system in Thailand covers most development-related issues providing an invaluable opportunity for multi-disciplinary activities, a strategic area in which the UN in Thailand made progress during 2002, through forging new partnerships among UN agencies and between UN agencies and development partners (see Chapter 4).

¹⁴ This figure include TCP, Telefood and SPPD projects

¹⁵ This figure includes project implementation and administration costs

¹⁶ Further details of the these activities are given in Chapters 4 & 5.



During 2002, the UN system also recognised the importance of training for staff on key development-related issues. With support from the UNRC, the UN System in Thailand implemented training on sexual harassment in the work place for all UN staff and set in motion a similar training programme in HIV/AIDS, to increase awareness of the issue.

2.2.3 Multilateral and Bilateral Donor Cooperation in Thailand

The three main multilateral financial institutions that have a presence in Thailand are the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the World Bank Group (which includes the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC)).

The IMF has provided no new loans to Thailand since 1999 and the RTG continues to steadily repay its outstanding loans. ADB's operational strategy included supporting Thailand's participation in ADB's sub-regional cooperation activities, particularly for the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS). Thailand also co-financed a GMS road project with the People's Republic of China and ADB. The Government pared down its borrowing program and did not obtain new loans from ADB. However, three technical assistance projects totalling US\$900,000 were approved which focus on infrastructure development. Cumulative ADB lending to Thailand as of 31 December 2002 was US\$5.35 billion.

In 2002, the World Bank finalised its Thailand Partnership for Development 2003-2005, focusing on diagnostics, monitoring, and support for selected critical issues. During the year, the Country Development Partnership (CDP) for competitiveness became more focused on the financial and corporate sectors; the CDP for Social Protection continued and; the CDPs for Governance/Public Sector Reform and Poverty Analysis and Monitoring were launched. CDP partners include UNDP, UNICEF, ILO and UNIFEM.

Major bilateral donors to Thailand during 2002 include the European Union and the Governments of Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, and the USA. Bilateral technical assistance has been directed towards working with national and local government agencies and supporting local and international NGO projects in the areas of environment, governance, financial cooperation and competitiveness, rural development, education, HIV/AIDS and the trafficking of women and children. Japan is by far the largest source of bilateral assistance to Thailand.

A major development in the bilateral donor community during 2002 was the establishment of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) regional offices in Bangkok. The office comprises of Sweden's Environmental Secretariat in Asia (SENSA), the regional Adviser for Democracy and Human Rights and the Regional Adviser for Humanitarian Assistance.



2.2.4 International NGOs in Thailand

International NGOs also have a substantial presence in Thailand. Oxfam GB funds more than 15 local partner organisations in the areas of sustainable livelihoods, gender-related activities and HIV/AIDS prevention and awareness. The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN - or World Conservation Union) is also active in supporting environment and sustainable development projects and programmes in Thailand.

The following table provides a detailed breakdown of development assistance to Thailand in 2002.

Table 3: Breakdown of Disbursements to Thailand¹⁷

SOURCE	AMOUNT IN US\$
<i>Bilateral</i>	
ASEAN	15,200
Asian Countries	241,400
Australia	3,292,700
Canada ¹⁸	4,840,224
Denmark (DANIDA) ¹⁹	9,021,200
Egypt	8,700
European Union ²⁰	12,800,000
France	6,904,100
Germany	8,730,500
Japan (JICA) ²¹	57,790,193
Netherlands	349,900
New Zealand ²²	2,259,797
Norway ²³	800,000

¹⁷ Unless otherwise specified all figures are provided by the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation of Thailand (DTEC) for the period September 2001-September 2002.

¹⁸ Figures provided by Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) for year 2001/2002.

¹⁹ Figures provided by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs for year 2002.

²⁰ Figure provided by the delegation of the European Commission in Thailand

²¹ Figure provided by Japan International Cooperation Agency for the year 2001

²² Figure provided by the New Zealand Agency for International Development for year 2001/2002

²³ Figure provided by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs for year 2002



Spain	3,300
Sweden	393,200
Switzerland	1,139,680
United Kingdom	181,972 ²⁴
USA	6,935,700
Total	115,707,766
International Financial Institutions	
World Bank ²⁵	5,741,307
ADB ²⁶	1,928,000
Total	7,669,307
United Nations System²⁷	
United Nations Agencies	15,530,307
Others	
SEAMEO	68,400
NGOs	7,036,100
IUCN ²⁸	776,963
Volunteers	4,250,700
TOTAL	12,132,163
GRAND TOTAL	151,039,543

Annex 2 provides details of selected development partners in Thailand including the countries they cover.

²⁴ Figure supplied by Department for International Development (DFID) UK for year 2001/2

²⁵ Figures provided by the World Bank for year September 2001 - September 2002

²⁶ Figure provided by the ADB for year 2001/2002

²⁷ Total of figures submitted by individual agencies

²⁸ Figure provide by the World Conservation Union for year 2001/2002



Chapter 3

THAILAND & THE UN GLOBAL AGENDA

3.1 UN Reform

In 1997 the UN Secretary General initiated a reform process aimed at increasing the coherence and effectiveness of the UN system.²⁹ Several new initiatives have been implemented which focus on increasing collaboration between UN agencies in pursuit of the goals and objectives outlined in the many conventions and declarations of the 1990s. Two of the most significant elements of the reform programme are:

1. The formulation of a common planning framework for the UNCT in every country - the ***UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)***
2. Monitoring the achievement of the ***Millennium Development Goals***, which reaffirm the important work of the UN system.

3.2 The UN Development Assistance Framework

The UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Thailand (2002-2006) was finalised at the end of 2002. The formulation of the UNDAF involved a series of consultations among UN agencies and between the UNCT, the RTG and development partners. This process was an important step towards increasing collaboration between UN agencies in Thailand, regionally and nationally. As the UNDAF was formulated in close partnership with non-UN national partners, the framework has close linkages with national planning processes including the Ninth Plan and the World Bank's Development Partnership. In addition, the special focus groups that were set up played important roles in formulating the inter-agency cooperation strategies goals and objectives of the UNDAF and establishing possibilities for forging new partnerships.

The focus areas presented in the UNDAF make direct links between the goals and objectives of the UNDAF and the MDGs (section 3.3). It is hoped that the UNDAF will provide a framework, and an incentive, for closer collaboration among the UN agencies, particularly in pursuit of the MDGs. The UNDAF focus areas and goals are further elaborated in Table 4.

²⁹ UN General Assembly Resolution 53/192.



Table 4: UNDAF Development Goals

UNDAF FOCUS AREA	UNDAF GOALS
Poverty Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote pro-poor policies and strategies. ● Promote sustainable agriculture and rural development through community initiatives ● Promote effective vulnerability and poverty reduction through decentralisation and broad-based participation in national and local development
Social Protection and Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strengthen national policy and capacity for the pursuit of social protection and development ● Promote and realise standards and fundamental principles and rights of all workers in order to correspond to the international standard. ● Achievement of universal access to quality health services. ● Work towards universal access to, and completion of, quality education.
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote people's participation in the development process and decision-making at the local level ● Support Thailand in promoting transparency and accountability in the implementation of public policy. ● Support and promote decentralisation and strengthen local governance.
International Competitiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote the growth of an efficient Small & Medium Enterprises sector and increase cooperation with governmental agencies and educational institutions. ● Strengthen the knowledge economic and technological base and promote skills development ● Foster greater sub-regional as well as regional economic integration and cooperation. ● Enhance the competitiveness and environment of Thai businesses and financial institutions as a foundation for recovery and sustainable private sector-led growth in the medium term.
Human Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strengthen the information base for enabling effective multi-sectoral responses and increased collaboration on human security issues. ● Strengthen the capacity of communities and local government to respond to human security issues. ● Strengthen advocacy and build partnerships with civil society and the probate sector to improve national policy responses to human security issues and to promote sub-regional cooperation.



UNDAF FOCUS AREA	UNDAF GOALS
Environmental Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support Thailand's effort in achieving compliance to the various multilateral Environmental Agreements by encouraging ratification and effective implementation of these agreements. ● Assist Thailand in appropriately addressing trade and environment and trans-boundary environmental issues. ● Support environmental governance through capacity building and public participation. ● Enhance competitiveness in tourism and agro-industry sectors by maintaining suitable environmental standards. ● Encourage establishment of linkups between urban areas in Thailand and model environment friendly cities elsewhere. ● Support pro poor and environmentally sound development policies and programmes.

3.3 The Millennium Development Goals & UNCT Activities

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are an ambitious agenda for reducing poverty and improving people's lives that world leaders agreed upon at the Millennium Summit in September 2000. The UN system has been mandated to support government, civil society and the private sector in pursuit of the MDGs. For each goal one or more targets have been set, mostly with a timeframe of 2015³⁰. The goals are:

- 1) Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- 2) Achieve universal primary education
- 3) Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4) Reduce child mortality
- 5) Improve maternal health
- 6) Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7) Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8) Develop a global partnership for development

As a middle income country, placed in the upper half of the 'medium human development index', Thailand has already achieved many of the targets under each of the MDGs³¹. However, the concept of MDG 'Plus' is being developed by the Thai authorities, with UN support, in order to stress the

³⁰ For further information on the MDGs and a description of the targets please go to <http://www.undp.org/mdg/>

³¹ United Nations Human Development Report 2002 <http://www.undp.org/hdr2002/hdi.pdf>



importance of moving beyond the set targets once they have been reached. In this regard, the goals represent strategic areas that countries throughout the world should treat as priorities, regardless of their level of development. This also allows for individual interpretation in different countries and contexts and recognises that the initial targets are a floor rather than a ceiling. Thailand is one of the first countries to explore an MDG 'Plus' strategy.

The UN Resident Coordinator has taken a leading role in advancing the MDG agenda in Thailand, as both an end in itself and also a means to bring together UN agencies to work under a common framework. During 2002, significant advances were made in advocacy of the MDGs by the UN system. Two reports are currently being prepared on the status of the MDGs; one at a regional level (Asia Pacific) and the other at a national level (Thailand). The Thailand report is being prepared in close consultation with national partners in order to identify appropriate targets and strategies under each of the eight MDGs. A thematic working group on MDGs was set up during 2002, representing the commitment of the UN Heads of Agency to the MDG agenda and providing an important forum for agencies to discuss their individual approaches to the MDGs and exploring common strategies.

Whilst Thailand is still in the planning phase of formulating a strategy on the MDGs, current UN system projects and programmes are already making important progress in the areas identified by the MDGs. Table 5 provides insight into some of the major UNCT activities (individual and collaborative) that fall under the eight MDG areas. In practice, the activities of the UN, particularly collaborative activities, will contribute to more than one MDG at a time. Consequently, the table is split into three parts, each representing a different area of strategic support that the UN system provides, rather than a list of the MDGs and related activities. These three strategic areas are:

- 1) Individual / Joint Advocacy, Communication and Campaigning;**
- 2) Monitoring and Reporting;**
- 3) Operational Support.**

Moreover, whilst some of the activities identified can be classified under specific sectoral areas, others contribute to achievement of the MDGs indirectly, through, for example, strengthening coordination strategies, and building information systems. Where an activity directly supports a specific MDG goal this is highlighted in the table³².

³² The table only provides an indicative list of the major activities of the UN system in 2002. Further information about the activities of individual agencies can be found in Chapter 5 and at www.un.or.th.



Table 5: Major MDG-related Activities of UN Agencies in 2002

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES & MDG AREAS SUPPORTED
1. INDIVIDUAL / JOINT ADVOCACY, COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES AND CAMPAIGNING	
<p>Promote knowledge exchange in order to facilitate partnerships and effective development assistance in pursuit of MDGs.</p>	<p>School Health and Nutrition (MDG1 &4):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● WFP and the Thai national commission for UNESCO hosted a workshop in Chiang Mai, Thailand, 21-25 Oct 2002, on comprehensive school health and nutrition in a selected number of countries in Asia. The workshop discussed and disseminated information on the UN's collaborative school health/school feeding programme. ● Through its Telefood projects FAO supported school children to produce food and protein sources to improve their nutrition. The projects provided agricultural inputs including vegetable seeds, chicken and muscovy duck breeders, fish fingerlings, to school in remote areas of Thailand to support the food for lunch programme. <p>Public Health (MDG 4,5,6 & 8):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● WHO, ILO, and the EU, in collaboration with Ministry of Public Health, organised a seminar to examine current and future status of public health legislation and procedures for national universal health care coverage. The seminar was attended by Ministers, Senators, MPs, government officials, NGOs and the media. ● WHO organised an interagency meeting was organised to identify and highlight recommendations made by the Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (CMH) report. ● UNFPA implemented their new country programme component on "South-South cooperation on reproductive health and population issues". Training for trainers workshops were organised in which Thai and other country trainers exchanged experiences. ● Several TWGs provided important forums for UN agencies to exchange information on health related issues, in particular on HIV/AIDS, Reproductive health, drugs, migration and trafficking in women and children. ● The IOM-Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) Collaborating Centre for Migration Health (CCMH) organised a workshop in Tak Province with the main purpose of developing a Strategic Plan for implementing the IOM/MOPH Migrant Health project in that province. A total a 50 MOPH and NGO staff attended the event. ● UNESCAP in collaboration with UNAIDS held a peoples forum on partnerships to fight HIV/AIDS in October 2002 which facilitated stakeholder inputs from a range of civil society organisations. <p>Environment and Development (MDG 7 & 8)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The TWG on Environment and Development provided an important forum during 2002 for UN agencies working on environment issues to discuss activities leading up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development and also to formulate responses to the outcome of the summit for the work of UN agencies in Thailand. ● UNESCAP collaborated with the Thai Government in organising the Asia Pacific Forum for Environment and Development as part of WSSD preparatory activities.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES & MDG AREAS SUPPORTED
<p>Continue developing and supporting awareness raising campaigns on issues that are of concern to UN agencies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● UNESCAP also collaborated with several national partners in organising a variety of regional workshops, and a ministerial workshop, on environmental issues including climate change, water sector challenges and renewable energy. ● UNDP supported multi-party consultation and coordination processes to assist in the implementation of post World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD) activities in accordance with the Johannesburg outcomes. ● UNDP also supported several initiatives to build partnerships between the public/community and private sectors through project and activity initiatives. ● UNIDO together with various Thai institutions published in Thai and English languages VCDs and reports on: Alternatives to Methyl Bromide in Grain Fumigation: the UNIDO Demonstration Project in Thailand; Thailand Case Study on Capacity Mobilization to Enable Industrial Projects under the CDM; and The Triple Bottom Line in Thailand. <p>Education and Gender (MDG 2&3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● UNESCO completed research studies on best practices in basic education and lifelong learning for gender equality, which were disseminated amongst development partners. <p>Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger (MDG 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● WFP hosted a regional consultation in Bangkok in March 2002, following missions to Cambodia, China, Laos and Myanmar. The consultation discussed how food aid could support respective governments in their fight against HIV/AIDS. The mission consisted of experts from WFP, FAO, UNAIDS, UNDP and WHO ● UNESCAP in cooperation with the World Bank and the National Statistics Office organised a three-day regional seminar for Asian Managers to Monitor and Evaluate Poverty Reduction Programmes in October 2002. <p>Human Security (MDG 1,3,6 & 8)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Following UNODC's initiative, ESCAP, ILO, UNICEF, and UNAIDS collaborated in organising of a 'Suzuki' concert to campaign for collaboration between Thai nationals, international organisations, the private/business sector and civil society groups based in Bangkok to raise awareness of human security issues, their inter linkages and their negative impact on society. ● Awareness raising campaigns on the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking were organised under the theme "Substance Abuse and HIV/AIDS" including a street march, discussion forum and a campaign at a Bangkok nightclub. ● UNODC, ESCAP and the TWG on Human Rights and Development actively supported the establishment of a "Freedom From Fear Fund" to provide grants for projects that work locally to alleviate human suffering incurred as a result of human security issues. ● A public awareness campaign was executed by ILO and other partner agencies on child labour and drug trafficking.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES & MDG AREAS SUPPORTED
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● UNHCR held training workshops on human rights, refugee rights for local government and NGOs as well as, organising public events, exhibitions to enhance awareness and public opinion vis-a-via refugee issues. ● In terms of raising awareness, UNHCR supported national institutions such as the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and Thammasat University, by donating books on humanitarian and human rights. Workshops were also conducted, notably the “Durable Solutions for Refugees, Migrant Workers and Stateless People in Thailand” organised for Thai government officials, scholars and NGOs. <p>HIV/AIDS (MDG 6)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● UNFPA organised advocacy activities including a national poster contest which was used as publicity on World Aids Day and at other major events. UNFPA also supported the participation of Government and Non-Government Organisations in international forums. ● UNAIDS Thailand produced a report on the Current HIV/AIDS situation in Thailand which was widely disseminated. ● Under the UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS, UNAIDS Thailand and key cosponsors, namely UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, UNODC and UNESCO supported awareness campaigning and training activities on World AIDS Day and the World Scout Jamboree. ● UNAIDS and 20 UN agencies based in Thailand implemented an interagency project on Action against HIV/AIDS in the UN System to train UN personnel on HIV/AIDS in the workplace and set up service system for long-term information , and care and support services. ● On World AIDS Day, with a campaign slogan “Live and Let Live”, UNODC organized a charity fund-raising and auctions to support an NGO dealing with HIV.AIDS. ● At the 20th World Scout Jamboree, UNODC together with an NGO launched interactive puppet theatre training workshops for Drugs/HIV awareness and life skills. ● IOM, in close coordination with the Royal Thai Police/Ministry of Interior, implemented a “Life skills for TB and HIV/AIDS prevention and training project” addressed to migrant detainees and Police Officers at the Immigration Detention Center (IDC) in Bangkok. A total of 2,240 detainees and 87 Police Officers were trained during 2002. <p>Gender (MDG 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The TWG on Women’s Empowerment and Gender Equality (WEGE) organised and coordinated activities for the international day for the elimination of violence against women, which included external and internal activities, seminars and video showings. ● The TWG WEGE began work towards producing a commitment by all UN bodies in Thailand and a statement by all Heads of Agency in support of their commitment to Gender issues.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES & MDG AREAS SUPPORTED
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● UNIFEM supported the Women's Parliamentarian Club in advocating and lobbying for an improved domestic violence law. ● A white ribbon campaign was organised to raise awareness about violence against women and sexual harassment in the work place. ● Protection of women and children in refugee camps and other locations against sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) was raised by UNHCR at various levels with the Thai government and NGOs. In 2002, UNHCR commenced a comprehensive program of action against SGBV. ● ESCAP organised several seminars to raise awareness on several aspects of Gender awareness in collaboration with a range of national partners. This included a seminar on promoting Gender Equality to combat trafficking in Women and Children, in October 2002. <p>Public Health (MDG 4, 5, 6, & 8)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A Joint Thai - UN publicity walk on Ratchadamneon Nok Avenue was held on UN day on the theme of 'Healthy Body, Healthy Mind, Healthy Nation - In Youth we Care.' To raise awareness on health issues in Thailand.
2. MONITORING and REPORTING	
<p>Develop a cohesive UN System to provide leadership in carrying out MDG objectives (All MDGs)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2002 saw increased dissemination of MDG/UNDAF related information sharing through regular UN Heads of Agency Meetings, UN Programme, Review and Coordination Committee meetings and Thematic Working Group Meetings. ● A Working Group on MDGs was created which will facilitate the integration of MDGs into country and regional programmes and assist in monitoring and reporting on progress towards the MDGs. ● The UNDAF for Thailand was finalised, which provides a joint framework within which UN agencies should be able to better coordinate their activities in pursuit of MDG goals. ● The TWG on Human Rights and Development has agreed to play an instrumental role in integrating the rights based approach into inter-agency and individual agency work in pursuit of the MDGs. ● Eight participants from Thailand took part in a regional seminar for Asian Managers organised by the World Bank, UNESCAP, ADB and National Statistics Office Thailand on the monitoring and evaluation of poverty reduction programmes.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES & MDG AREAS SUPPORTED
<p>Begin process for producing a report on the progress of MDGs in Thailand and the region (All MDGs)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first national MDG Report for Thailand is being prepared by national development partners. The project is financed by UNDP Trust Fund on Poverty Reduction and The World Bank, through a joint arrangement, and executed by NESDB and concerned Thai agencies. The project is managed by a Steering Committee on the MDGs, chaired by NESDB, with participation from UNDP and the World Bank. • All UN agencies have contributed to the national MDG report process through designating technical focal points in their respective areas of expertise as a means to help evaluate the situation. National level consultations have begun. • UNDP Joint project with ESCAP on “Support to the Achievement of the MDGs in Asia-Pacific”. The project aims to provide a region-wide analysis and monitoring on the progress made and obstacles encountered in achieving MDGs.
<p>3. OPERATIONAL SUPPORT</p>	
<p>Development of Joint Action Plans to coordinate and facilitate work on national priorities.</p>	<p>Migrant Health and HIV/AIDS (MDG 6)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNAIDS country programme formulated a UN Joint Plan of Action (UNJPA) for Thailand. The UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS (TG) and UN Technical Working Group on HIV/AIDS (TWG) provided inputs to the formulation of the Joint Plan, strengthening its use as an interagency as well as a nationally owned document. The outline clearly explains the inter-relationship between the common, individual and integrated activities at the regional and, in particular, the country level. During 2002 the members of the TG and TWG were involved in providing inputs for the formulation of the UN joint action plan on HIV/AIDS in Thailand. • The Sub regional theme group on HIV/AIDS also produced an HIV/AIDS advocacy and political leadership work plan to guide HIV/AIDS work in the region (Including Thailand). <p>Education (MDG 2 & 8)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The TWG on Education for All (EFA) finalised its action plans during 2002. It was agreed that the national TWG on EFA would have a prominent role in inter-donor cooperation on education issues and promoting concrete collaborative inter-agency activities, whilst the Sub Regional Forum (SRF) would focus more on monitoring the EFA Action Plan implementation, fund-raising and capacity-building. • ILO in partnership with the Departments of Skills Development and Public Welfare of Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (Ministry of Labour as of 3 October 2002) conducted a review of gender dimensions in vocational skills training programmes. The research covered national skills training programmes targeting youth, women, and indigenous people. It advised systematic inclusion of youth, women, and indigenous people in competitive skills training programmes.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES & MDG AREAS SUPPORTED
<p>Provide technical and policy advisory support in pursuit of MDGs and national priorities.</p>	<p>Human Security (MDG 1,3,6 & 8):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The UN Inter-Agency Working Group on Trafficking, UNESCAP and development partners participated in the development of a sub regional, sentinel surveillance data base on trafficking of women and children in the Mekong region. The Project uses multiple data sources to create a GIS based map and linked data-base of geographic, economic, social and cultural vulnerability to trafficking, and HIV infection. This will inform and assist policy makers in taking appropriate decisions and help target those most at risk. ● The ILO project to combat trafficking in women and children in the Mekong Sub-region, covering Thailand, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Vietnam, and China, continued to strengthen communities' capacity to prevent trafficking. ● UNHCR held training workshops on human rights and refugee rights for local government and NGOs, Other UNHCR workshops included the "Durable Solutions for Refugees, Migrant Workers and Stateless People in Thailand" organized for the Thai government officials, scholars, and NGOs. ● UNOHCHR provided support to the work of the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand and civil society groups working on human rights issues. ● The IOM "Return and Reintegration Project" advanced in the consolidation of a systematic and sustainable cross-border working arrangement for the return and reintegration of trafficked and other vulnerable women and children within the Mekong Region. A total of 268 women and children from Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar were orderly returned in 2002. ● IOM has supported the "Regional Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Trans-national Crime (known as Bali Conference). At the request of participating countries IOM has provided technical and logistical support to facilitate the work of two ad-hoc 'experts' groups established at the conference to strengthen regional cooperation in combating human trafficking and smuggling through sharing information, developing policy and legislation and enhancing law enforcement efforts. ● At the request of the Bureau of Immigration, IOM and UNICEF partnered to improve conditions for migrant children at the Bangkok Immigration Detention Centre (IDC). Specially trained staffs were placed at the newly developed IDC daycare room to organize daily recreational activities, such as sports, arts and crafts, and educational activities for the children. An average of 50 children per month, mainly from neighboring countries, participate in daycare activities during their short stay at the Centre. <p>Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger (MDG 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● FAO continued with its technical assistance programmes including the approval of six telefood projects and three national TCP projects for increasing food security.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES & MDG AREAS SUPPORTED
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● UNDP provided important support to Thailand in this area through the establishment of four local technology learning centres at sub-district level for sustainable agriculture. UNDP also supported provided community based training for local industry promotion in order to increase food security. ● The TWG on Poverty Reduction and Food Security provided a valuable forum for sharing experiences and discussing strategies on poverty and hunger among concerned UN agencies. ● FAO assisted the Royal Thai Government in the preparation of Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping Systems (FIVIMS). <p>Young People and School Health and Nutrition (MDG 1,4,5 & 6)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The regional collaborative School Health / School Feeding Programme, funded by the Japanese Funds-in-Trust, was implemented through a partnership between the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Government of Japan, WFP and UNESCO. ● A workshop was held in Chiang Mai in October 2002 hosted by the Thai National Commission of UNESCO. The school feeding programmes in the region were discussed including Thailand's Lunch Programme, ● UNESCAP provided technical support to the National Youth Bureau on a project to eliminate sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children and youth. A five day course on psychosocial and medical services for sexually abused and sexually exploited children and youth in Thailand was held in August 2002, which included a module on HIV/AIDS. ● In collaboration with UNODC, UNESCAP initiated cooperation with the Institute of Juvenile and Family development under a project to develop NGO institutional capabilities to plan and deliver prevention, treatment and rehabilitation services for at-risk state-run programmes and juvenile detention centres. <p>Employment and Social Protection (MDG 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The ILO provided technical assistance and policy advice on unemployment insurance to the Social Security Office, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and employers and workers organisation. ● Thailand's gradual changes in labour migration policy reflect, in part the impact of policy advice provided by the ILO and IOM to the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and involvement of Thai employers and workers organisations in the discussion of Thailand's labour migration policies.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES & MDG AREAS SUPPORTED
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● As part of the IOM/ILO framework of collaboration with the former Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare - MLSW, a Tripartite Seminar on “<i>Future of Migration Policy Management in Thailand</i>” was jointly organized on 14-15 May 2002. The main objective of the event was to raise awareness on the role of migrant workers on the Thai economy and to identify an agenda for follow up action. A total of 137 people attended the Seminar from relevant sectors such as the Royal Thai Government, employers and workers organizations, diplomats, NGOs, IOs, UN agencies, and academics. ● UNICEF supported and provided technical assistance to the Thai government to conduct workshops with the Sub-National Committee on “<i>Social Safety Nets</i>” related agencies, academics, and civil society in order to develop a framework for social safety nets to the poor and disadvantaged, The document and follow up action plans were submitted by NESDB and later by MOSDHS to the cabinet for approval, ● ILO worked closely with Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and civil society organisations in Thailand in the areas of: national policy framework for occupational safety and health; occupational safety and health management system; grassroots capacity building; and workplace improvement, particularly at the micro-enterprise level. ● As part of ILO’s regional initiative to conduct a review of achievements at the end of Decade of People with Disabilities, ILO provided policy advisory services and technical support to the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation for People with Disabilities focusing on the areas of vocational training and employment opportunities. ● In the context of decentralisation, the ILO worked with the Department of Public Works, Ministry of Interior, and Thai academic institutions to develop a training programme on infrastructure contract administration for members of the Tambon Administrative Organisations (TAOs). ● UNIDO together with MOI organized two training courses: BAMTECH 2002 to introduce the new and innovative applications of bamboo to the furniture industry; and SHOETECH 2002 to upgrade the know-how and capabilities of footwear and shoe-last designers employed by SMEs. These two sub-sectors employ a large number of workers, especially in rural areas. <p>Trilateral relations (MDG 8)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Several UN agencies, including UNFPA, UNICEF, FAO and UNDP have trilateral components to their Thailand country programmes. ● UNDP’s trilateral programme has involved supporting Thailand’s assistance to countries in the region, in particular on HIV/AIDS issues. The trilateral programme has also been active in supporting sub-regional forums and inter-country dialogues.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES & MDG AREAS SUPPORTED
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● FAO initiated a South-South-Cooperation (SSC) programme within the context of the Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS) to facilitate developing countries in helping each other. In this context, the SSC between Thailand and Cambodia as well as between Thailand and Myanmar were being formulated, pending further negotiation and political decision between the concerned countries. ● UNIDO together with MOI organized regional workshops to share the tools and know-how developed and successfully used during the Integrated Programme with the counterparts in the GMS countries. UNIDO also very much facilitated sharing Thai know-how and experience to African countries, such as: organization of study tour for Ethiopian officials on environmental management to Thailand, presenting urban solid waste management from Thailand to African countries, etc. <p>Ensure Environmental Sustainability (MDG 7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● UNDP has given support to the RTG for capacity building, institutional strengthening and awareness raising projects and activities supported through the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and various environment-related trust funds. ● Using a multi-stakeholder, participatory approach UNDP also facilitated the design and implementation of a strategic integrated ecosystem management programme. ● FAO's Model Forest Project organized a study tour to Kanchanaburi (West Thailand) in February 2002 to promote the conservation, management, utilization and marketing of bamboo and medicinal plants ● FAO, jointly with UNEP, formulated a regional project (including Thailand) for reducing Green house gas (GHG) emissions by promoting biomass energy technologies to be funded under GEF. ● Together with NSTDA, UNIDO introduced the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) approach to Thailand through training courses, workshops and pilot implementation of the Triple Bottom Line approach to improve financial, environmental and social performance of five SME enterprises <p>Governance and Decentralisation (all MDGs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● UN work in support of good governance and decentralisation plays a crosscutting role in relation to the MDGs, it provides support to the institutions that will be working to achieve the MDGs as well as advocating for increased participation of local people in policy processes. ● All UN agencies support good governance directly and indirectly through their country programmes building capacity amongst government agencies and officials at national and local level.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES & MDG AREAS SUPPORTED
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● UNDP has done important work in this area during 2002, particularly at the local Tambon (TAO) level, supporting workshops for capacity building in government at national and local level. <p>Achieve universal primary education (MDG 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● UNESCO continued with important programmes targeting educational development of hill tribe communities in Thailand. <p>HIV/AIDS (MDG 6) (as a crosscutting issue)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The UN system has been involved in HIV/AIDS activities in a range of capacities, some activities have already been mentioned under human security in this section. Other activities include: ● UNESCO developed multi media materials for HIV/AIDS prevention to be used for formal and non-formal education. ● UNFPA supported the establishment of youth centres in Chiang Rai, Phayao, Pattani, Yala and Narathiwat to provide reproductive health education and services including HIV/AIDS prevention among in and out of school youths and adolescents. ● WFP fielded an HIV/AIDS formulation mission to four countries in the Mekong Region: Cambodia, China, Laos and Myanmar. Aim of the mission was to identify how food aid could support the government's fight against the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Two project proposals for China and Myanmar have been formulated. ● UNICEF continued to develop models of community-based care and support for children affected by HIV/AIDS. Also supported inclusion of life skills education for HIV/AIDS prevention through child-friendly schools; and continued implementation of the Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission programme in cooperation with the Department of Health; and participated in the development of UN Thematic Groups Joint Plan of Action. ● UNAIDS and key cosponsors including UNICEF, WHO, UNODC, UNDP, UNFPA and UNESCO supported participation of the national delegates in 14th International AIDS Conference held in Barcelona, Spain. ● UNAIDS and UNICEF supported Thailand - Africa Exchange Visit of 36 Thai delegates to four African countries and participation in a workshop in Nairobi, Kenya. ● UNAIDS and cosponsors including WHO and UNFPA supported development and production of Country Profile and UN Joint Plan of Action(2002-2006). ● UNAIDS and key cosponsors including UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP supported World AIDS Day activities organized by Students Network of Thailand.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES & MDG AREAS SUPPORTED
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● UNAIDS and key cosponsors including UNICEF, UNFPA, UNODC, UNESCO and WHO supported and organized training workshops and interactive exhibition on HIV/AIDS during the World Scout Jamboree held in Chonburi, Thailand.● ILO and Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare translated and published the ILO code of Practice on HIV/AIDS in the world of work and started implementation of a project to develop a model of HIV/AIDS intervention and prevention management in Rayong. UNAIDS and Thai HIV/AIDS organisations are also involved in the project. <p>Gender Awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● ILO provided technical support to the Ministry of Labour and non-governmental organisations particularly in Chiangmai, Mae Hong Son, Pattani, Khon Kaen and Bangkok, in promoting gender-sensitive employment promotion activities.



Chapter 4

UN SYSTEM COORDINATION & COLLABORATIVE ACTIVITIES

4.1 Heads of Agency / Regional Coordination

The Heads of Agency Meetings/Regional Coordination Mechanism (HOAM/RCM) played a particularly important role in coordinating the inter-agency work of the UN system in Thailand in 2002. This included evaluating the twelve UN Thematic Working Groups (TWGs). The HOAM/RCM also oversaw the work of the Administrative Management and Security Committee (AMS) and the Programme Review and Coordination (PRC) Committee, who report to the HOAM/RCM. The meeting also provides a forum for heads of UN agencies to discuss collaborative activities and share experiences of individual agencies programmes.

4.2 Programme Coordination

The PRC Committee has overall responsibility for the coordination and collaboration of the UN system at the operational level in Thailand. At their periodic meetings during 2002 the PRC reviewed and made suggestions for future action on the UNDAF process, the upcoming MDG Report for Thailand and the content of the UN intra/internet and the UN Common Database for Thailand. As stated earlier, the UNDAF for Thailand was finalised in 2002 and the first issue of the UN Common Database was published in September 2002.

4.3 Administrative Coordination

The AMS committee supported UN reform in 2002 by providing a forum to discuss practical means of increasing collaborative, efficient and cost effective coordination through harmonization and the better use of common services and procedures. During 2002, three working groups were active under the guidance of the AMS, addressing issues related to information technology, procurement and training. Through these working groups the UNCT in Thailand made considerable progress, most notably with the establishment of a UN building intranet, and support to sexual harassment and HIV/AIDS training projects. There has also been progress in terms of harmonization of country programs. UNODC's administrative procedures have been fully integrated with UNDP. UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF have aligned their programme cycles using a common time frame.

4.4 UN Joint Projects/Programmes in Thailand

There are three notable inter-agency programmes within the UN system in Thailand on HIV/AIDS, Human Trafficking and Thailand's First MDG Report. These have continued to do important work particularly related to advocacy and cross-border coordination. It is hoped that through the



implementation of the UNDAF, similar programmes will be established over the next few years in other areas. The ability of such inter-agency projects to draw together and manage resources in pursuit of specific goals reflects their importance as vehicles for pushing forward the UN agenda and increasing effectiveness of UN operational support to Thailand.

4.4.1 UNAIDS

UNAIDS is a global joint programme of eight UN agencies. Based in Thailand, UNAIDS operates at two levels. The regional programme is led by the UNAIDS Southeast Asia and the Pacific Inter-Country Team (UNAIDS SEAPICT) of which Thailand is an active participant and contributor. UNAIDS SEAPICT acts as the secretariat to the Sub-Regional Theme Group on HIV/AIDS. At the national level, UNAIDS Thailand programme acts as the secretariat to the UN National Theme Group on HIV/AIDS. The role of the secretariats is to coordinate and facilitate decisions that are made through the theme groups³³. The secretariats also work closely with technical working groups which are set up under the theme groups to provide technical level guidance and support on activities advocated by the theme group. An overview of UNAIDS activities in 2002 is given in section 5.7. Details of the activities of the national and regional theme group on HIV AIDS are provided under section 4.5.5 and 4.5.6.

4.4.2 Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region

Thailand is the regional base for the major UN Inter-Agency Project (UNIAP) on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region. The project brings together six governments, thirteen UN agencies and a network of NGOs and is now regarded as one of the world's leading regional networks on human trafficking. Like UNAIDS, the UNIAP on human trafficking acts as the secretariat to the thematic working group on trafficking of women and children.

In 2002, as well as building an extensive alliance of organisations from grass-root to senior government level, the UNIAP initiated more than 30 small-scale local and cross-border interventions on trafficking, including a project to trace missing trafficked children, an interpretation service for exploited migrants and training for Embassy officials in identifying and assisting trafficking victims. Towards the end of 2002, the UNIAP was subject to an independent Mid-Term Evaluation. The Evaluation was very positive, endorsing the project's extension into a second phase. This will see UNIAP divest itself from implementation of line programmes to focusing on its coordination mandate under four inter-related programmes: Building the Knowledge Base; Strategic Analysis and Priority Setting; Targeted Interventions and Catalytic Research; and Advocacy.

³³ The two secretariats function independently, whilst maintaining close coordination in their respective areas of work.



4.4.3 Thailand's Millennium Development Goal Report

In conjunction with NESDB, and under the initiation of UNDP, the UN system in Thailand began preparing the first MDG report for Thailand. The report has developed the concept of MDG 'Plus' in order to stress the importance of moving beyond the targets set in the Millennium Declaration once they have been reached. The involvement of a range of UN agencies in the formulation of the report will help to ensure that it not only reflects the commitment of the UN system to addressing the MDGs, but it also helps identify synergies and new possibilities for inter-agency collaboration on key issues. In support of the report and in order to ensure that it will be a powerful advocacy and policy tool, a thematic working group on the MDGs was established at the end of 2002. On the basis of the report, the TWG will address ways that UN agencies can individually and jointly collaborate with Thailand in pursuit of the MDGs.

4.5 Thematic Working Groups

One of the ways that UN agencies collaborate at an operational level is through Thematic Working Groups (TWGs), of which there are 12 in Thailand, mostly with a regional focus. The collaborative activities of the TWGs during 2002 have focused on building inter-country partnerships, networking with development partners, advocacy campaigns and disseminating information. There has been less activity implementing specific projects and programs due to the regional scope of many UN agencies in Thailand and programming and funding constraints. However, the important role of TWGs as forums for formulating advocacy activities and providing opportunities for information exchange was reaffirmed during 2002 and in this regard the UNCT has achieved a substantial amount collaboratively.

In line with the two year sunset clauses (which were stipulated when the TWGs were established) all TWGs reported the activities that they had completed in the past 24 months to the HOAM/RCM during 2002. As a result of this evaluation process the TWG on the Social Summit was disbanded and another TWG was established to help coordinate work by UN agencies on the MDGs. The Governance and Human Rights TWG was renamed TWG on 'Human Rights and Development' in order to better reflect the orientation of the UN agencies working in this area and provide a framework for moving forward the human rights agenda in UN activities. Also, the Poverty Alleviation, Rural Development and Food Security TWG was re-named Poverty Reduction and Food Security TWG. Aside from these changes, all TWGs were viewed to be functioning satisfactorily.

The following paragraphs outline the major activities of the TWGs in Thailand during 2002

4.5.1 Disability related concerns

The TWG on Disability Related Concerns (TWGDRC) made great progress in achieving its objectives during 2002. The group played a significant role in developing the Biwako Millennium Framework for Action (BMF), adopted in October 2002, which will guide governments during the



implementation of the Second Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons. During 2002 the four task groups, set up under the TWG, succeeded in completing their objectives including an evaluation of the achievements of the declared Decade of Disabled Persons and planning a regional meeting for the dissemination of best practices. The TWGDC has provided a dynamic coordination mechanism, fostering partnerships for action which have immeasurably enhanced the achievements of the decade of disabled persons.

4.5.2 Drug Control and Crime Prevention

The working group was instrumental in creating awareness of the UN Asian Human Security Fund, which has been renamed the Freedom from Fear Fund. The fund will be used to support UN and private sector/civil society initiatives to fight drug abuse, HIV/AIDS, human trafficking and child labour exploitation. The fund will be administered by UNESCAP with joint collaboration from UNODC, UNAIDS and ILO. The group was also involved in pushing forward advocacy initiatives for the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. In particular, the TWG was significant in bringing together and sharing ideas and information on advocacy in drug and crime issues, building partnerships, enhancing communication and fund-raising schemes for drug control and crime prevention, including promoting advocacy materials, such as a video, related to human security issues.

4.5.3 Education for All

In 2001/2 it was agreed that the TWG on Education for All (EFA) and the Sub-regional Forum (SRF) on EFA would combine their meetings as they had similar objectives and the membership of the two bodies is more or less the same. The differences between the two groups, prior to the agreement for closer collaborate, were that the SRF focused on country level activities and follow up to recommendations under the Dakar framework, whilst the national TWG promoted interagency collaboration in areas related to EFA. In the group's new action plans the TWG on EFA will have a prominent role in inter-donor cooperation and promoting concrete collaborative inter-agency activities, whilst the SRF will focus more on monitoring the EFA Action Plan implementation, fund-raising and capacity-building.

4.5.4 Environment and Development

The TWG on Environment and Development provided an important forum during 2002 for agencies working on environment issues to discuss activities leading up to and coming out of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD). In light of the convergence of UN plans for implementation of the outcomes of the WSSD and the MDGs, and in order to facilitate coordination, the group agreed to come up with a matrix of ongoing and planned activities of individual UN agencies. The group reaffirmed the usefulness and importance of having access to updated information on what kinds of programmes and projects each agency was planning, so that greater synergies and collaboration could be achieved.



4.5.5 Theme Group on HIV/AIDS in Thailand

During 2002 many of the members of the TG were involved in the formulation of the UN Joint Plan of Action (UNJPA) on HIV/AIDS in Thailand (2002-2006). This provides a framework for coordination between all UN agencies working on HIV/AIDS. The UNJPA was finalised by UNAIDS Thailand at the end of 2002 and will be implemented by, and contribute to: individual agencies' work plans; UNAIDS Country and Regional Department (CRD) Work Plan; and the UNAIDS Unified Budget and Work Plan (UBW). The group also produced a country profile providing information on the HIV/AIDS situation and projects/programmes in response to the epidemic in Thailand. In addition, the TG formed a working group to develop and launch the "Action Against HIV/AIDS in the UN System Project" in August 2002. The project aims to train UN personnel and set up service systems until mid 2003.

UNAIDS and key co-sponsors including UNICEF, UNFPA, UNODC, WHO UNESCO and UNDP also facilitated and funded the participation of national delegations in the 14th international AIDS conference in July 2002 in Barcelona, Spain. In September, with funding from UNAIDS SEAPICT, UNAIDS Thailand also facilitated the study visit of 26 Thai delegates from multi-sectors to four African countries and support for their participation in Thailand - Africa Exchange Visit and Workshop in Nairobi, Kenya. Funding was also provided through the Programme Acceleration Fund (PAF) to support the capacity of task teams working in the areas of condom use, injecting drug use (IDU) and opportunistic infection (OI). In December, UNAIDS and key co-sponsors including UNFPA, UNDP and UNICEF facilitated and provided funds to support World AIDS Day activities. In collaboration with WHO, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNODC and UNFPA, UNAIDS also supported various activities during the World Scout Jamboree held in Chonburi, Thailand from December 2002 to January 2003.

4.5.6 Sub Regional Theme Group on HIV/AIDS

The sub regional theme group on HIV/AIDS has produced an HIV/AIDS advocacy and political leadership work plan, which will be put into action in 2003. The outline explains the inter-relationship between common, individual and integrated activities at the regional and country level. The group also endorsed the Asia Pacific Leadership Forum on HIV/AIDS and Development Work Plan for 2002-2005 and it was agreed that the group should develop collaborative packages on commonly identified priority thematic areas (drug use, young people, and advocacy) as well as individual regional and national activities.

4.5.7 Human Rights and Development

Previously known as the TWG on governance and human rights, this TWG now focuses on one of the priorities of the Secretary-General's reform process: the cross-cutting issue of human rights and integrating the rights based approach into development work. The TWG has evolved into a practitioners' forum on human rights and development that brings together about 40 UN agencies, development cooperation agencies and non-governmental organizations. This group explores the practical application of the rights-based approach, providing a space for development practitioners to



exchange practical experiences on how they are integrating human rights into development programmes throughout the region. The group also began to develop a resource database of training and other materials of use to agencies in the field.

4.5.8 Information & Communication Technology (ICT)

The TWG on Information and Communication Technology provides an important forum for UN agencies to come together and discuss the different ways in which ICT relates to their work areas. As a way of sharing information several individual agencies gave presentations on the impact of ICT on their work, including possibilities for future action. An inter-agency working group website was also developed by the group during 2002 in order to facilitate collaboration between UN agencies.

4.5.9 Millennium Development Goals

The TWG on the Millennium Development Goals was created by the HOAM/RCM in mid 2002. The TWG aims to contribute to advocacy activities in pursuit of MDGs and also assist in coordinating the UN system's work towards the MDGs. The regional and national MDG reports, which are both being prepared, have been the initial focus of this Group and will no doubt be influential in determining the work plan of the TWG.

4.5.10 Poverty Reduction and Food Security

Members of the TWG on Poverty Reduction and Food Security went on an inter-agency field mission to Chang Rai province in March 2002 as part of their programme to establish ongoing communications with senior government officials working in the Mae Chan district in order to identify possible ways that the UN can increase effectiveness of support to decreasing poverty in Thailand's North. The TWG has agreed to propose parallel projects in the region that will complement each other through better coordination.

4.5.11 Trafficking in Women and Children

The TWG pursued several activities during 2002, including providing inputs to the UNIAP on Human Trafficking. The TWG remains an important forum for groups working on trafficking issues within and beyond the UN system to meet and share experiences and discuss the future direction of work to combat human trafficking. Major activities of the TWG in 2002 included providing support to strengthening sub-regional legal and law enforcement responses in trafficking in persons; development of a resource guide as a source of information for government officials on international commitments and legislation on human trafficking; integration of the rights based approach into work on combating trafficking; advocacy on citizenship rights; and promoting gender equality. The group was also a coordinator of the combating trafficking in women and children seminar held in Bangkok in October 2002.



4.5.12 Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality

Through various forums the TWG WEGE assisted UN bodies in the region in mainstreaming gender, including offering guidelines and procedures to interested organisations and agencies. During 2002, the group organised and coordinated activities for the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, celebrated in November, which included external and internal activities, seminars and video showings. The TWG was also an important forum for sharing information on upcoming events, addressing gender issues and providing a useful platform for advancing the WEGE agenda. The TWG is working towards producing a commitment by all UN bodies in Thailand and a statement by all Head of Offices in support of their commitment to Gender issues. The TWG recently went online with a new website <http://www.unescap.org/wid/Homepage%20TWG/index.htm>. The purpose of the website is to promote information sharing beyond regular working group meetings, through use of electronic mailing lists and internet postings.

4.6 UNRC support to the UNCT

The UNRC provided a range of support to the UNCT during 2002. This included co-chairing the quarterly HOAM/RCM and promoting the work of the PRC, AMS and the twelve thematic working groups through attending meetings and discussing ways in which the Resident Coordinator's Office can further support these bodies in pursuit of inter-agency work. The UNRC also hosted the first Asia-Pacific regional workshop for country coordination officers in June 2002.

In a country such as Thailand, where the majority of UN agencies are regional in scope and the disbursement of funds to the country is relatively small, UN coordination at the country level is in some ways surpassed by UN coordination at the regional level. There are, however, opportunities for improved collaboration at the national level through providing practical support to agencies and encouraging and promoting value-added collaboration. For example, the UNRC has been an important advocate of the UNDAF process and instrumental in the formulation of a practical MDG report for Thailand. Both these activities are viewed by the UNRC as important mechanisms for encouraging inter-agency collaboration.

In addition, as a follow up to the CCA, the UNRC put together a selected set of indicators which together form a common database for Thailand covering the priority areas identified in the CCA. The database will be regularly up-dated by the UNRC in collaboration with the UNCT, and it is hoped it will be seen as a useful tool for facilitating inter-agency collaboration, particularly under the UNDAF and MDG processes. It is electronically accessible at www.un.or.th. There remains great scope for providing further such support to national level information exchange and knowledge network building.

As indicated in section 1.3, the Inter-Agency Support Unit (IASU) has provided backstopping functions to the UNRC in carrying out the various inter-agency collaborative activities.



Chapter 5

UN SYSTEM INDIVIDUAL AGENCY

ACTIVITIES IN 2002

The following short paragraphs outline the major priorities and activities of individual UN agencies based in Thailand during 2002.

5.1 FAO

FAO has a large number of activities in Thailand and collaborates closely with the RTG, particularly the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC). Technical assistance was provided to the RTG as part of five Technical Cooperation Projects in the areas of a). Production of quality rice seed, b). Strengthening compliance of SPS requirements for expansion of export of fresh/processed vegetables and fruits, c). training programme for small scale dairy sector, d). Capacity building for the promotion of cooperative small farmers and women group activities, and e) Sustainable maize production through local specific soil nutrient management. FAO also recruited a national consultant to analyse and review the opportunities and constraints for the production and marketing of organic vegetables and fruits in Thailand. Six Telefood projects were also approved during 2002 and an emergency assistance project for the provision of agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, fish fingerlings, small livestock, etc was prepared to assist flood-affected farmers in 3 Northern provinces of Thailand (Sukhothai, Phitsanulok and Phichit). FAO assisted the Government in the preparation of Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping Systems (FIVIMS). FAO also held several meetings and conferences in Bangkok including regional and national celebrations of World Food Day 2002. The arrangement for FAO's trilateral programme for South-South-Cooperation under the Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS) between Thailand and Cambodia and Thailand and Myanmar were being processed in 2002.

5.2 ICAO

ICAO sets the international standards and regulations that are necessary for the safety, security, efficiency and regularity of all air transport. ICAO also serves as the forum for cooperation in all fields of civil aviation between the 188 member states (35 of which are in the Asia-Pacific Region). During 2002, ICAO Regional Office continued to promote the implementation of ICAO's Standards and Recommended Practices and their Regional Air Navigation Plan. This was achieved through regular meetings, seminars, workshops and missions. The program contributed greatly towards the wider goal of assisting the RTG Department of Aviation by strengthening the capacity of the department, and enhancing flight safety in Thailand and eleven other administrations in South East Asia.



5.3 ILO

During 2002 ILO program activities were aimed at strengthening national efforts for the achievement of 'decent work' in Thailand. Technical assistance from the ILO's East Asia Multidisciplinary Advisory Team (EASMAT) covered four broad areas: International Labour Standards; Employment; Social Protection; and Social Dialogue. The ILO worked towards enhancing the participation of workers' and employers' organizations in policy making process, specifically in the application of international labour standards, child labour, occupational safety and health, social security, anti-discrimination, HIV/AIDS, migration, and gender equality in the world of work. The ILO's Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendation and Department on International Labour Standards and Labour Laws continued to provide advisory services to the Thai government, employers' and workers' organisations in labour-related issues and in Thailand's ongoing reviews of national labour laws.

Technical cooperation projects operational during the year addressed specific themes with concerned national authorities. These include: The ILO/Japan Project on Expansion of Employment Opportunities for Women in Thailand; Project on Vocational Training and Employment of People with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific; ILO/ADB RETA Strengthening International Labour Standards in Selected Member Countries: Nepal, the Philippines, Thailand, and Bangladesh; ILO/IOM Migration Management in Thailand; ILO/IPEC Action against Trafficking in Children and Women in the Mekong Sub-region; and ILO/Indisco Project to Promote ILO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples

5.4 IOM

IOM activities aim to inform and assist governments in addressing migration challenges in the region, with special focus on the issues of trafficking in persons and irregular migration. IOM continues to be involved in follow up activities based on the principles outlined in the 1999 Bangkok Declaration on Irregular Migration, as well as the 2002 Bali Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime. The agency's activities are concentrated on delivering assistance to vulnerable migrant groups, through promoting the reintegration of victims of trafficking and other vulnerable migrant groups into countries of origin, providing movement assistance for resettling migrants and refugees, developing health care strategies for migrant groups, conducting research on migrant labour trends and needs, and working with government counterparts and UN agencies to develop appropriate policy and legislation. IOM also provides capacity building for government counterparts to raise awareness on improving assistance to women and children victims of trafficking. This includes working with the Government of Thailand and counterpart governments in the development of bilateral Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) on the return of trafficking victims.



5.5 ITU

ITU continued to work actively at the regional level promoting technical cooperation between developing countries on telecommunications issues. At the national level the ITU continues to support the RTG through the telecommunications industry's regulatory framework.

5.6 UNAIDS

UNAIDS South East Asia and Pacific Inter-Country Team (SEAPICT) organised and supported activities to strengthen and consolidate broad based regional cooperation on HIV/AIDS. They provided regional action in support of national responses to HIV/AIDS and promoted the need for a consensus on priority areas. At the same time, UNAIDS Thailand has been active in eliminating AIDS-related stigma, and enhancing prevention and care through community-based, multi-sectoral approaches involving the active participation of people living with HIV/AIDS. Further details of UNAIDS activities during 2002 can be found under section 4.5.5 and 4.5.6 through UNAIDS SEAPICT and UNAIDS Thailand's work as the secretariats to the national and sub regional HIV/AIDS theme groups.

5.7 UNDP

UNDP's work during 2002 encompassed six areas; Trilateral Cooperation Programme; MDGs; Private Sector Partnerships; Sustainable Environmental Management; Governance and Decentralization; and Poverty Reduction. UNDP also began preparation of its country programme for 2003-2006 which is in line with the goals and objectives outlined in the Thai UNDAF (2002-2006). The country programme has four components, Capacity development for Thailand's international partnership for development programme; Promotion of responsive and democratic governance; Environmentally sustainable governance; Policy advocacy for the MDGs and the UN global development agenda. UNDP Thailand also has oversight responsibilities for the UNDP HIV-SEA programme and the UNDP GEF Small Grants programme. During the year, Thailand's second UNDP-supported National Human Development Report was prepared and will be published during 2003; its principal theme is that of community empowerment and the report will include a new provincial-level Human Achievement Index.

5.8 UNEP

UNEP collaborated in a wide range of regional conferences, workshops and initiatives on environmental issues and continued its support to a diverse spectrum of Thailand specific issues.

5.9 UNESCAP

The work of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific continues to be focused on development analysis and information dissemination. Whilst most of this work is regional in scope, Thailand has benefited through participating in the many conferences and seminars based in Bangkok and elsewhere in the region. UNESCAP's work also provides an important channel for Thailand to share her own best practices with other countries. UNESCAP's activities covered several key areas



in 2002 including: environmental sustainability; disaster management; combating HIV/AIDS and other diseases; sexual abuse of children and youth; drug abuse; training on project management and community empowerment; gender equality and empowerment of women; disability, eradication of poverty and hunger; promoting global partnerships for development through high level advocacy campaigns and regional meetings; trade and related issues and statistics. UNESCAP has been involved with strengthening capacity at the local and national levels, working closely with the RTG, NGOs, the private sector and research institutes.

5.10 UNESCO

UNESCO played a key role in supporting the development of EFA national plans. To reach the goal of EFA, the Asia-Pacific Programme on Education for All (APPEAL) puts emphasis on piloting innovative approaches including materials development and training for improving the quality of primary education, adult literacy and continuing education through formal, non-formal and informal systems. The Asia-Pacific Centre of Educational Innovation for Development (ACEID) is promoting secondary, vocational and higher education focusing on curriculum development and teacher training. Cultural activities are focusing on the protection of cultural diversity and the promotion of cultural pluralism and intercultural dialogue to ensure the safeguarding and revitalization of tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Other projects have encompassed the areas of gender, poverty alleviation, human rights, culture of peace, environmental education, HIV/AIDS and ICT.

5.11 UNFPA

UNFPA started its eighth five-year Country Programme in Thailand in 2002. Under this new Country Programme, Thailand has been reclassified for UNFPA assistance as a “B” category country with more funding than the previous country programme due to its high HIV epidemic. There are two sub-programmes in this new country programme: Reproductive Health; and Population and Development Strategies. These two sub-programmes will address: Improved access to integrated reproductive health services; improved access to reproductive health education, including HIV/AIDS prevention and services, by and for youth and adolescents in- and out-of-school and high risks groups; emerging reproductive health and population and development issues; and South-South cooperation among countries in the region.

5.12 UNHCR

As Thailand is not a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention or its 1967 Protocol, UNHCR continued its refugees law promotion activities for its adoption and convened the Thai National Forum on Refugees and Displaced Persons in December 2001. It pursued its efforts in enhancing the awareness of UNHCR’s mandate, international ‘best practices’, and refugee law among civil society, especially Government officials, NGOs, the media, universities and the refugees themselves.



UNHCR Thailand's major preoccupation is the approximately 110,000 refugees from Myanmar at the Thai/Myanmar border. The vast majority of UNHCR activities in Thailand in 2002 were geared toward refugee protection through monitoring of the admission process, ensuring the civilian nature of camps, verifying refugee living condition and conducting refugee status determination. In 2002, the refugee situation in Thailand was not marked by major changes from the previous year. The number of new refugees arriving from Myanmar continued in a steady manner, though none were officially registered by the Royal Thai Government.

UNHCR Thailand continued to provide adequate protection to urban refugees and ensured minimum living standards in terms of accommodation, food, medical treatment, counselling services, education and essential services, until durable solutions are identified outside Thailand. A total of 296 refugees departed for resettlement in 2002, including 161 Myanmar nationals.

In recent years, an increasingly important part of UNHCR's protection mandate has been protection against sexual and gender based violence (SGBV). Protection of women and children received a great deal of attention in 2002 wherein UNHCR Thailand commenced a comprehensive program of action against sexual and gender based violence (SGBV).

5.13 UNICEF

In order to harmonize with UNDP/UNFPA cycles, UNICEF's previous Programme of Cooperation was concluded after 3 years of implementation in 2001. This enabled UNICEF to streamline with the 9th National Economic and Social Development Plan of Thailand (2002-2006) and the UNDAF. Accordingly, the new Master Plan of Operations (2002-2006) was signed on 1st of April 2002. Programme efforts focused on both new initiatives and on-going activities with a conscious emphasis on results. A good spread of activities at the national level, and at sub-national and community levels were strategically chosen to achieve the objectives of UNICEF's cooperation whilst promoting a broad based partnership with government and non-government counterparts, as well as media and the private sector.

5.14 UNIDO

During 2002, UNIDO continued implementation of its technical assistance programme helping the Ministry of Industry to set up and operate a system to monitor the performance of the manufacturing sector and to demonstrate alternatives to the use of methyl bromide (an ozone depleting substance) as a fumigant for storage grains. UNIDO also helped to enhance the competitiveness of Thai small and medium enterprises (SMEs) through the application of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) approach, cluster development, and improving shoe-last and footwear designs, and bamboo utilization for high quality furniture and building materials. Together with BIOTEC, UNIDO, on the request of the ASEAN Secretariat, compiled a report on Bio-safety Policy Options & Capacity Building relating to GMO in the Food-processing Industry of ASEAN. Additionally, UNIDO facilitated



South-South cooperation through the transfer of technologies and know-how between Thailand and Africa as well as within the GMS countries.

5.15 UNIFEM

The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), regional office for East and Southeast Asia, played an important role in advancing the cause of gender equality and women's rights throughout the region. UNIFEM's mandate is to support innovative and experimental activities benefiting women, and serve as a catalyst to mainstream gender into development policies and programmes. The Thailand component of the UNIFEM regional office is comparatively small given the greater poverty and need in many neighbouring countries. Nonetheless the regional office took several actions during 2002 that helped advance the cause of women's rights in Thailand. Chief among these was support and advocacy surrounding the drafting of an anti-domestic violence law. UNIFEM took advantage of the drafting of this law to increase cooperation with national-level women's offices. The strategic timing of these activities yielded a great impact on parliamentarians, the media and the public in general.

5.16 UNIS

UNIS actively promoted the work of the UN through various projects to raise awareness of UN activities among the general public in Thailand.

5.17 UNODC

The UNODC Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific aims to enhance joint efforts among countries of the region in achieving freedom from the production, trafficking and abuse of illicit drugs and trans national crime. The UNODC regional centre plays a catalytic role for collaborative efforts on drug control and crime prevention. The agency provides policy advice and technical expertise to agencies and member governments, disseminates information and documentation, supports long term visionary drug control and crime prevention planning and programming and advocates issues on drugs and crime to the public. In 2002, UNODC Regional Centre executed 11 on-going projects under Sub-regional Action Plan on drug demand reduction, law enforcement/control measure, supply reduction and alternative development. UNODC also continued to strengthen regional cooperation mechanisms for a drug free society through the resolutions and projects developed by the ASEAN and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs (ACCORD). An informal consultative session for the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Drug Matters (ASOD) on the ACCORD was held on 17 October 2002 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia to discuss ACCORD Business Plan and a fund-raising scheme.



5.18 UNOHCHR

The Asia-Pacific regional UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNOHCHR) encourages the integration of the rights-based approach in the work of the UN and supports the building or strengthening of national human rights protection systems. Both are priorities in the UN Secretary-General's reform process. OHCHR established this regional office in Bangkok in January 2002. The Regional Representative heads the office and is also the Human Rights Adviser to ESCAP, which hosts the presence.

In 2002 the regional office established close working relations with ESCAP and regional UN offices, UN country teams in Asia-Pacific, as well as governments, national human rights commissions and non-governmental organizations in the region working on human rights. The office supported UN agencies and country teams by making senior human rights officers available to country teams, delivering training on the rights-based approach and providing resource materials and advice on the integration of human rights into UN programmes. The Regional Representative provides technical assistance to governments on request, including in the development of national human rights plans of action and in the ratification and implementation of human rights treaties. The office encourages greater cooperation with UN human rights bodies and mechanisms. The office supports the work of national human rights commissions and draws on the expertise of civil society groups working on human rights.

5.19 UPU

UPU's activities in the Asia-Pacific region were mainly focused on three priority areas: provision of the universal postal service, postal reform and development and improvement in the quality of the international postal network. Establishment of the Quality of Service Fund, through which industrialised postal administrations support projects for improving the quality of universal postal service in developing countries, has proved to be very successful with many projects approved in the Asia-Pacific region. UPU actively assists developing countries in the preparation of related country/regional projects. UPU was also actively involved in efforts to introduce ICT-based services and tele-centres in post offices.

5.20 WFP

WFP does not have any activities that specifically target Thailand. However, the Regional Bureau, which is a component of WFP's overall decentralisation process, provides direct support to the countries and WFP operations in the Asia Region.

5.21 WHO

WHO's technical assistance to Thailand continued to focus on the areas of health systems reform, emerging/re-emerging health problems (malaria, TB, HIV/AIDS), health promotion, tobacco control initiatives and international health management functions, including technical cooperation among



countries. Health issues affecting people along the Thai/Myanmar border were addressed. Support, largely in the form of research and study based projects, was provided to the Ministry of Public Health, universities, NGOs, and community-based organisations. A Country Cooperation Strategy was implemented and reviewed with long term emphasis placed on the above programme areas. Inter-agency cooperation was strengthened, most notably with UNESCAP.

5.22 The World Bank

The World Bank's new Thailand Partnership for Development 2003-2005 reflects the move towards a true partnership focusing on diagnostics, monitoring and support for selected critical issues. In 2002 the CDP for Competitiveness became more focused on the financial and corporate sectors; the Social Protection CDP continued; and CDPs on Governance/Public Sector Reform and on Poverty Analysis and Monitoring were launched, CDP partners include UNDP, UNICEF, ILO and UNIFEM. The World Bank's Monitor series continues to focus attention on key issues. The 2002 Environment Monitor was particularly successful in communicating how government and industry-led initiatives have netted improved air quality and lower health costs. Experts and policy makers discussed the findings at the Pollution Control Department's seminar which also sparked public discussion on the issue. The Monitor also galvanised a range of partners, including the US-Asia Environment Partnership and the Thai Society of Environmental Journalists. Because Thai and English versions were published simultaneously, the Monitor had maximum impact.

Annex 1 : Composition of the UN System's Country Team in Thailand

Agency	Head of Office	Title	Office Name/ Geographic Coverage	Countries Covered
REGIONAL COMMISSION:				
UNESCAP	Mr. Kim Hak-Su	UN Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary UNESCAP	Asia and the Pacific	Members:- Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, DPR Korea, Fiji, France, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tonga, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Associate Members:- American Samoa, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Guam, Hong Kong; China Macau; China, New Caledonia, Niue and Northern Mariana Islands
	Mr. David Lazarus	Chief, UNIS	Asia and the Pacific	Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, DPR Korea, Republic of Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka,



Agency	Head of Office	Title	Office Name/ Geographic Coverage	Countries Covered
				Tajikistan, Thailand, Tonga, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Vietnam
UN FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES:				
OHCHR	Mr. Nicholas Howen	Regional Representative	Asia and the Pacific	Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, DPR Korea, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Lao PDRs, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Vietnam.
UNDP	Mr. J. K. Robert England	UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative	Country Office	Thailand



Agency	Head of Office	Title	Office Name/ Geographic Coverage	Countries Covered
UNEP	Mr. Nirmal Andrews	Director and Regional Representative	Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, Guam, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kiribati, DPR Korea, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Niue Islands, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Vietnam
UNFPA	Ms. Sheila Macrae	Representative	Office of the Representative	Thailand
	Mr. Ghazi Farooq - until 31 August 2002	Director	Country Technical Services Team for East and Southeast Asia	Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, DPR Korea, China, Mongolia, Lao PDR PDR, Republic of Korea, Vietnam, Cambodia and Myanmar
	Mr. Nuri Ozever - beginning 1 September 2002	Officer-in-Charge		
UNHCR	Mr. Jahanshah Assadi	Regional Representative	Regional Office for Thailand, Cambodia and Viet Nam	Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam



Agency	Head of Office	Title	Office Name/ Geographic Coverage	Countries Covered
UNICEF	Ms. Mehr Khan Williams	Regional Director	East Asia and the Pacific Regional Office	Covers 25 countries including 13 Pacific Island countries grouped into a multi-country programme managed by the country office in Suva, Fiji. There are 13 representative UNICEF country offices in the East Asia and Pacific region. They are located in: Thailand, China, Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Cambodia, Papua New Guinea, DPR Korea, Fiji, Mongolia, Lao PDR and Myanmar
UNODC	Mr. Gamini Abeysekera Mr. Sandro Calvani	Representative Representative	Office for Thailand Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific	Thailand Brunei, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, East Timor, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Kiribati, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mongolia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, DPR Korea, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu. Also responsible for the sub-regional programme in Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam and for regional coordination with Australia, Japan and New Zealand



Agency	Head of Office	Title	Office Name/ Geographic Coverage	Countries Covered
UNIFEM	Ms. Lorraine Comer - until 31 March 2002	Regional Programme Director	Office of UNIFEM	China, DPR Korea, Mongolia, Vietnam, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia and East Timor
	Ms. Rosa Linda T. Miranda - beginning 1 April 2002	Regional Programme Director		
WFP	Mr. John Powell	Regional Director	Regional Bureau	India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, DPR Korea, China and Indonesia
	Mr. Kenro Oshidari	Deputy Regional Director		
UN SPECIALISED AGENCIES				
FAO	Mr. Ram B. Singh - until 31 July 2002	Assistant Director General and Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific	Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, DPR Korea, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Niue, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tonga, Vanuatu and Vietnam
	Mr. He Changchui - beginning 1 September 2002	Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific		



Agency	Head of Office	Title	Office Name/ Geographic Coverage	Countries Covered
ICAO	Mr. Lalit B. Shah	Regional Director	Asia and the Pacific	Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, DPR Korea, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Lao PDR People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Vanuatu and Vietnam
ILO	Mr. Yasuyuki Nodera	Regional Director, Asia-Pacific Region	Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	Australia, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, East Timor (nonmember state), Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam
	Mr. Ian Chambers	Director	Bangkok Area Office and East Asia Multidisciplinary Advisory Team (BAO/EASMAT)	Covers Cambodia, China, East Timor (non-member state), Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Mongolia, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam



Agency	Head of Office	Title	Office Name/ Geographic Coverage	Countries Covered
ITU	Mr. Michael Calvano	Head	Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, East Timor, Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Australia, Kiribati, DPR Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Vietnam
UNESCO	Mr. Sheldon Shaeffer	Director	Asia and the Pacific Regional Bureau for Education	Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, DPR Korea, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Niue, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tonga, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu and Vietnam
UNIDO	Mr. Claudio Scaratti	Representative and Head of Regional Office	Southeast Asia	Thailand, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia and Myanmar and is also responsible for UNIDO regional programmes and initiatives for Southeast Asia.



Agency	Head of Office	Title	Office Name/ Geographic Coverage	Countries Covered
UPU	Mr. Asghar Qureshi Parvez - until 28 February 2002 Mr. Vinod Dhamija - beginning 1 March 2002	Regional Advisor Regional Advisor	Regional Office	Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, DPR Korea, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Vietnam
WHO	Mr. Bjorn Melgaard	Representative	Office of the Representative in Thailand	Thailand
JOINT UN PROGRAMMES				
UNAIDS	Mr. Anthony Lisle	Team Leader	Southeast Asia and the Pacific Inter-Country Team	China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, DPR Korea, Macau, Mongolia, Taiwan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam, Fiji, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Federated States, Nauru, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Polynesia, American Samoa, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Niue, Samoa, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Wallis and Futuna Islands, Australia and New Zealand



Agency	Head of Office	Title	Office Name/ Geographic Coverage	Countries Covered
	Mr. Sompong Chateonsuk	Country Programme Adviser	Thailand	Thailand
BRETTON WOODS INSTITUTIONS				
IBRD (World Bank)	Mr. Ian Porter	Country Director	Regional Office	Thailand, Cambodia, Malaysia, Mongolia and Lao PDR
IFC	Mr. Tim Ryan - until 13 September 2002	Country Manager	Country Office	Thailand
	Mr. Michael Higgins - beginning 14 September 2002	Country Manager		
IMF	Mr. Lorenzo Giorgianni - until 14 September 2002	Senior Resident Representative	Thailand	Thailand
	Mr. Steven Barnett - beginning 15 Sept 2002	Resident Representative		



Agency	Head of Office	Title	Office Name/ Geographic Coverage	Countries Covered
PARTNER ORGANISATIONS				
IOM	Mr. Farooq Azam	Chief of Mission	Regional Mission Thailand	Southeast Asia
ADB	Mr. Francis J. Harrigan focal point from July 2001)	Principal Economist	Operations Coordination Division, Mekong Department ADB Headquarters, Manila, Philippines	The Mekong Department covers Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam. ADB operation covers the Asia-Pacific Region.



Annex 2: Composition of the Selected Development Community in Thailand

Agency	Office Name	Head of Office	Title	Countries Covered
Australia	Australian Agency for International Development	Mr. Stephen Walker	First Secretary	Main focus is on Thailand and Myanmar. Multilateral and regional programs include Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Philippines and Vietnam
Austria	Austrian Embassy	Mr. Georg Znidaric	Ambassador	Thailand, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Myanmar
Canada	Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	Ms. Nipa Banerjee	Counselor (Development)	Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand
CARE	CARE - Regional Management Unit	Mr. John S Ambler	Regional Director, Asia	There are 8 representative CARE country offices in Asia which are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan and Thailand
	CARE - Thailand / Raks Thai Foundation	Mr. Promboon Panitchpakdi	Country Representative	Cover 13 Provinces in the North, Northeast, South and Central region of Bangkok.
Denmark - DANIDA	Danish Development Assistance, Royal Danish Embassy	Mr. Karsten Gasseholm	Counsellor (Environment and Development)	Covers Thailand and Cambodia (environmental assistance), and regional support to Mekong Commission and AIT. Program in Cambodia is managed by Development Cooperation Section Office, headed by Mr. Mogens L. Christensen, Minister Counsellor and Head of Dev. Coop. (Cambodia).



Agency	Office Name	Head of Office	Title	Countries Covered
European Commission	European Commission's Delegation in Thailand	Mr. Klauspeter Schmallenbach	Head of Delegation	Overall responsibility on Thailand Lao PDR, Cambodia, Malaysia and Burma/Myanmar
Finland	Embassy of Finland	Mr. Heikki Tuunanen	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary	Thailand, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar
Friedrich Naumann Stiftung	Friedrich Naumann Stiftung	Mr. Uwe Johannsen	Regional Director East and Southeast Asia	
Germany - GTZ	GTZ Bangkok Office	Mr. Juergen Kock	Director	Thailand
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross	Mr. Jean-Marc Bornet	Head of Regional Delegation for East Asia	Covering the countries and territories of Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Peoples Republic of China, Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, DPR Korea, Republic of Korea and Mongolia
IFRC	International Federation of the Red Cross	Mr. Jurgen Weyand	Head of Regional Delegation	Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, DPR Korea, Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam



Agency	Office Name	Head of Office	Title	Countries Covered
IUCN	Asia Regional Office	Mr. Aban Marker Kabraji	Regional Director	Pakistan, Nepal, China, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Mongolia, North Korea, South Korea, Japan, Taiwan, India, Myanmar, Vietnam, Lao PDR, Thailand, Cambodia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia Country Representative offices of IUCN in Asia : Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Lao PDR. Liaison Offices : Cambodia and China
Japan	Embassy of Japan	Mr. Arsuchi Tokinoya	Ambassador	Thailand
	Japan Bank for International Cooperation	Mr. Toshi Fujinuma	Chief Representative	Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Thailand
	JICA Thailand Office	Mr. Shinya Nakai	Resident Representative	Thailand
KIA	Kenan Institute Asia	Mr. Montri Chulavatnatol	President	
Konrad Adenauer Stiftung	Thailand Country Office	Ms. Beatrice Gorawantschy	Country Representative	Thailand



Agency	Office Name	Head of Office	Title	Countries Covered
Korea - KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) Thailand Office	Mr. Shin Euicheol	Resident Representative	Thailand
Netherlands	Royal Netherlands Embassy	Mr. Gerard JHC Kramer	Ambassador	Thailand, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar
New Zealand	NZAID - New Zealand Embassy	Mr. Steve Dowell	NZAID Representative	Thailand, Lao PDR, Cambodia and Myanmar
Norway	Royal Norwegian Embassy	Ms. Ragne Birte Lund	Ambassador	Thailand, Myanmar and Cambodia
Oxfam Great Britain	East Asia Regional Management Center	Ms. Heather Grady	Regional Director	Covers programmes in nine countries: Vietnam, Cambodia, Indonesia, East Timor, Philippines, China, Thailand, Mongolia and Myanmar. Liaison office in Japan, plus a watching brief for the overall East Asia region.
Rockefeller Foundation	Rockefeller Foundation Bangkok Regional Office	Ms. Rosalia Sciortino	Regional Representative for Southeast Asia	Thailand and Greater Mekong Sub-region
Sweden	Embassy of Sweden	Mr. Jan Nordlander	Ambassador	Thailand, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar



Agency	Office Name	Head of Office	Title	Countries Covered
Switzerland	Embassy of Switzerland	Mr. Hans-Peter Erismann	Ambassador	Thailand, Myanmar, Lao PDR and Cambodia
	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Hanoi	Mr. Walter Meyer	Country Director Mekong Region	Thailand, Myanmar, Lao PDR and Cambodia
United Kingdom	Department for International Development, South East Asia (DFIDSEA)	Mr. Mark Mallalieu	Head of DFIDSEA	Covers the countries in Southeast Asia region including Sri Lanka.
United States of America	Embassy of the United States of America	Mr. Daryl Johnson	Ambassador	Thailand



ANNEX 3: Composition of UN Thematic Working Groups based in Thailand

Thematic Working Group	Chair/Co Chair	United Nations Agencies	Bretton Woods Institutions, and Partnership Organisations	Other agencies
Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality.	UNESCAP and UNIFEM.	UNESCAP, UNIFEM, UNDR, UNICEF, FAO, ILO, UNER, UNODC, UNESCO, UNFPA	IOM	Baha'i International Community, AFPPD, AIT and National Council of Women of Thailand.
HIV/AIDS Sub - regional Southeast Asia and the Pacific	UNODC UNAIDS SEAPICT acts as Secretariat to working Group	UNFPA, UNODC, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, UNIFEM, UNESCAP, UNESCO, ILO, WHO	IOM, World Bank	FHI, PDA, ASEAN Secretariat, Ministry of Public Health, AFPPD, EC, Thai Red Cross, TBCA, Rockefeller Foundation, APNSW, PDA, Embassy of Finland, AusAID, CDC-USA, Embassy of Belgium, Royal Danish Embassy, Embassy of Sweden, JICA, Asia Pacific Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS, and HIV/AIDS Thailand
HIV/AIDS Thailand	UNFPA UNAIDS Thailand acts as Secretariat to Working Group	UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO, UNIFEM, FAO, UNODC, UNFPA, ILO	World Bank	Thai Red Cross Society, Thai NGO Coalition on AIDS, Thailand Business Coalition on AIDS, Thailand Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS, Ministry of Public Health and NESDB



Thematic Working Group	Chair/Co Chair	United Nations Agencies	Bretton Woods Institutions, and Partnership Organisations	Other agencies
Trafficking of Women and Children.	UNRC, UNICEF, ILO.	UNESCAP, ILO, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNODC, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM	IOM	Child rights- Asia net, Child Workers in Asia, ECPAT, FACE, GAATW, Mekong Regional Law Center, Oxfam, Save The Children and WVI
Environment and Development	UNEP, UNESCAP	UNCCD, UNDP, UNEP, UNICEF, UNIDO, FAO, ILO, UNFPA, UNESCAP, IAEA, UNCHS, ILO, WHO, WMO	World Bank, ADB.	ASEAN, EC, SACEP and SPREP
Disability related Concerns	UNESCAP/ FAO	UNESCAP, FAO, UNIFEM, UNDP, ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNHR, WHO	ADB	Cambodia Trust, CDD, CRP, SEAPRO, DPI, Handicap International, Hilton/Perkins Programme, Inclusion International (New Zealand), JSRPD, The Nippon Foundation, RNN Save The Children Alliance, Thailand Association of the Blind, WBU, World Federation of the Deaf for Asia and the Pacific, DPF (China) and Department of Public Welfare (Thailand)



Thematic Working Group	Chair/Co Chair	United Nations Agencies	Bretton Woods Institutions, and Partnership Organisations	Other agencies
Human Rights and Development	OHCHR	UNIFEM, UNIDO, FAO, UNICEF, UNESCAP, ILO, UNHCR, WFP, ICAO, ITU, UNODC, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNDP, UNEP	IOM, ADB, World Bank.	Actionaid, Amnesty International Thailand, Ausaid, ATD Fourth World, Catholic Relief Services, Care, Delegation of the European Commission, Forum Asia, NGO Coordinating Committee on Development, New Zealand Aid, Norwegian Embassy, Peace and Human Rights Resources Centre, Sida, Save the Children, World Vision, Oxfam, JICA, DFID and CIDA.
Poverty Reduction and Food Security	FAO, UNDP, UNESCAP, ILO	UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCAP, ILO, UNIDO, UPU, UNODC		
Drug Control and Crime Prevention	UNODC	UNESCAP, UNDP, UNRC, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS, UNESCO, ILO	ADB	Asia Pacific NGO Committee on Drug and Substance Abuse Prevention, ONCB, I.C.P.O.- INTERPOL, NGO-ANCC NCSWT, Asian Harm Reduction Network and ADB



Thematic Working Group	Chair/Co Chair	United Nations Agencies	Bretton Woods Institutions, and Partnership Organisations	Other agencies
Social Summit Follow-Up (disbanded April 2002)	ILO, ESCAP	ILO, UNESCAP, FAO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNODC, UNEP, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UPU, WHO, UNFPA, UNIDO, WFP	ADB, IOM, World Bank	
Information and Communication Technology	UNESCO, APT	UNESCAP, UNDP, UNESCO, UNIDO, ITU	World Bank, ADB	APT, SEAMEO, AIT, Ministry of Science and Technology and Ministry of Transport and Communication
Education For All (EFA)	UNESCO, UNICEF, UNESCAP	UNESCO, UNESCAP, UNICEF, UNODC, UNFPA, FAO, UNDP, ILO	World Bank, ADB.	SEAPRO, SEAMEO, JICA and Ministry of Education
Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	UNESCAP, UNDP	UNESCAP, UNDP, UNODC, ILO, FAO, OHCHR UNHCR, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNFPA, UNIDO, UNAIDS UNEP, UPU, WFP		



Annex 4

Goals and Objectives of the Ninth National Economic and Social Development Plan

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

This vision was reflected in the more people-centred constitution of 1997 and in the Eighth National Economic and Social Development Plan (1997-2001). Jointly they provide a framework for pursuing the institutional changes necessary to promote economic recovery and to ensure long-term sustainable development. The new vision recognised that human development, good governance, environmental sustainability and well-managed economic policy were all mutually inclusive and should be addressed jointly in order to ensure long-term sustainable growth.

The approach adopted in the Eighth plan and 1997 Constitution is further refined in the Ninth Plan (2002-2006) which was approved by the Cabinet in September 2001 and which the UNDAF (2002-2006) will run alongside. 'Sufficiency Economy', 'Grassroots Capacity Building' and 'Good Governance' are the three development strategies presented in the Ninth plan. The strategy is people centred and reflects a balanced approach to dealing with the economic, social, political and environmental aspects of development. The long-term goal is to create a "quality society" in Thailand, which is harmonious, self reliant, and knowledge-based.

The three broad strategies to be pursued by Thailand are described in the box below:

Development Strategies of the Ninth Plan

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

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



Thailand's priorities for development in the next 5 years in line with these strategies are described in the following box:

Development Priorities of the Ninth Plan

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

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



GLOSSARY

Abbreviations & Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ACCORD	ASEAN and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs
ACEID	Asia Pacific Centre of Educational Innovation for Development
AMS	Administrative Management and Security Committee, UNCT
APPEAL	Asia-Pacific Programme on Education for All
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CAS	World Bank Country Assistance Strategy
CCA	UN Common Country Assessment
CDP	World Bank Country Development Partnership
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CSP	ADB Country Strategy and Programme
DANIDA	Danish Agency for Development Assistance
DTEC	Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation
EFA	Education for All
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GMS	Greater Mekong Sub-region
GNP	Gross National Product
HOAM	Heads of Agency Meeting, UNCT
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus / Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
IASU	Inter-Agency Support Unit, UNRC
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organisation
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation Nature and Natural Resources. Also referred to as the World Conservation Union
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency



JPA	Joint Plan of Action of UNAIDS Thailand
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
Ninth Plan	Ninth National Economic and Social Development Plan (2002-2006) of Thailand
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
OHCHR	Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
PRC	Programme Review and Coordination Committee, UNCT
RCM	Regional Coordination Meeting
RTG	Royal Thai Government
SEAMEO	Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organisation
SEAPICT	Southeast Asia and the Pacific Inter-Country Team, UNAIDS
TCDC	Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries
TAO	Tambon Administrative Organization
TWG	UN Thematic Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	UN Country Team
UNDAF	UN Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	UN Development Programme
UNEP	UN Environment Programme
UNESCAP	UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	UN Population Fund
UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	UN Children's Fund
UNIDO	UN Industrial Development Organisation
UNIFEM	UN Development Fund for Women
UNIS	UN Information Services
UNODC	UN Office on Drugs and Crime
UNRC	UN Resident Coordinator
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development

