



UNITED NATIONS THAILAND

UNRC ANNUAL REPORT 2001



UN Country Team Thailand



UNAIDS



UNHCR



UNDP



UNICEF

unicef



UNEP

UNEP



UNIFEM

United Nations Development Fund for Women



UNESCAP

UNESCAP



UNODCCP



UNFPA



WFP

(Continued on rear inside cover)

UN Country Team Thailand



ADB



IOM



FAO



ITU



IBRD



UNESCO



ICAO



UNIDO



IFC



UPU



ILO



WHO



IMF

(Continued from front inside cover)



**Office of the Resident Coordinator
of the United National System's
Operational Activities for Development
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CHAPTER 1 :

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

The target audiences for this report are the multiple constituencies of the UN system:

- *The Royal Thai Government as the host and principal partner.*
- *The UN Member States as the UN's stakeholders and donors to its development activities.*
- *Civil Society NGOs and other organizations who are the partners and stakeholders in many UN-sponsored activities.*

The aim of this report is to highlight the role of the UN system in Thailand during 2001 including the various activities undertaken by the UN agencies and numerous inter-agency programs. The report also details the collaboration within the UN system and explains how these collaborative activities have assisted Thailand in reaching her development goals.

Given the complexity of the UN system in Thailand and the wide-ranging issues with which the agencies are involved, the report can only serve as an overview of the important aspects of the work of the various agencies. Readers who wish to obtain more information about any individual agency or program should visit the UN system website at www.un.or.th which includes hyperlinks to various UN agency sites.

The United Nations Resident Coordinator (UNRC) in close collaboration with the UN Country Team (UNCT) has prepared this report. Inputs to the report were received from the UN agencies with special focus on their activities in Thailand in 2001. This includes individual agency programs, joint projects between several UN agencies and those undertaken in collaboration with national counterparts.

1.2 The UN System in Thailand

Bangkok is the UN's regional center for Asia and the Pacific. The UN system in Thailand is therefore especially large and complex, and its programs extend beyond Thailand. The importance of Bangkok as the hub of the region, or the "Geneva of Asia" as it is becomingly increasingly known, is reflected in that many bilateral donors and international Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) have also established their regional base in Bangkok.

UN programs for Thailand are quite modest, as Thailand has made successful progress in the last few decades towards achieving its own development goals as a middle-income country. However, Thailand has an important role to play as a partner with the UN system in the Asia-Pacific region.

The UN Country Team (UNCT) in Thailand comprises of 24 agencies including the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) which are not technically UN agencies, but due to the many areas of common interest which they share with the UN system, are treated 'as if' they were for all practical purposes.

Eleven UN agencies have activities which focus specifically on Thailand. These agencies comprise of UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, ILO, WHO, UNHCR, UNIDO, FAO, IFC, IMF, and the World Bank. In addition, there are two major inter-agency projects:

- UNAIDS is a joint program among eight UN agencies and it has both a regional program as well as a country program specifically for Thailand. HIV/AIDS is one of the most critical developmental issues facing Thailand and the region. UNAIDS Southeast Asia and Pacific Inter-Country Team (UNAIDS SEAPICT) has some programmes to promote Thailand as a participating country in ASEAN and GMS sub-regions while UNAIDS Thailand works closely with eight co-sponsoring agencies under the UN Thematic Working Group on HIV/AIDS in programme coordination and implementation specifically for Thailand.
- Thailand is also the regional base for another major UN Inter-Agency project in Trafficking in Women and Children in the Mekong Sub-region. This project brings together 6 governments, 13 UN agencies and a network of NGOs.

The many agencies, funds, programmes that comprise the UN system in Thailand fall under the aegis of the United Nations 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 bilateral donors, the private sector and NGOs as appropriate. In each country, the UNRC leads the UNCT which comprises the heads of all UN agencies resident in the country, as well as other agencies that are not resident, but which have programmes of cooperation within the country.

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 the Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). The Executive Secretary coordinates the regional programs of the economic and social agencies of the UN, and chairs the Regional Coordination Meeting (RCM) process. Coordination of the UN System therefore takes place under the joint aegis of the Executive Secretary of ESCAP and the UNRC. In practice there is a unified system of coordination among the UN's activities. Further detail on the United Nations System in Thailand can be found in the annexes. Annex I details the composition of the UN System's County Team, while Annex II provides similar information concerning the key non-UN development-oriented partners active in Thailand. The structure of UN collaboration in the country is found in Annex III, while Annex IX details the individual agency programs and Annex X describes key country level activities. A listing of UN system-wide thematic working groups based in Thailand is contained in Annex XI.

CHAPTER 2 :

THAILAND IN 2001

2.1 Political Developments

2001 saw a continuation of the political change process brought about by the 1997 Constitution. While 2000 witnessed the first Senate elections under the new Constitution, 2001 began with the first General Election to be held under the new electoral system on January 6th 2001. As part of the provision of the new Constitution a new agency, the Electoral Commission, was established and the previously existing National Counter-Corruption Commission (NCCC) was given additional powers. Both these independent agencies have mandates that fall outside of the government's control, and their creation reflects a serious commitment on behalf of the Thai parliament and the Royal Thai Government (RTG) to openness and transparency. Among the tasks invested with the Electoral Commission was the authority to oversee polling in an attempt to prevent fraud and vote-buying. In June 2001, re-elections were held in seven constituencies where corruption was suspected.

The 1997 Constitution contains provisions designed to combat corruption and increase government accountability, transparency, and public participation in the political process. The Constitution also aimed to build upon the size and legitimacy of local governments through decentralisation. The RTG has adopted implementing legislation to bring government practice in line with these reforms. Plans are also being made to restructure and improve the health and education systems. The RTG expressed clear intentions to encourage the public to take a 'participatory' role in preventing corruption of public officials, through information sharing.¹ Thailand also moved forward in establishing a National Human Rights Commission in the middle of 2001 and the country became a member of the United Nations Human Rights Commission in June, a position it will hold until 2003. In September 2001 it became a member of the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions which is a regional organisation comprising of the national human rights institutions of ten member countries. These members are Australia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Nepal, New Zealand, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Mongolia and Thailand.

The Thai Rak Thai (TRT) party with Mr. Thaksin Shinawatra at the helm won the 2001 election with an unprecedented majority. By February 2001 he became the Prime Minister and the leader of a three party coalition government. TRT won 248 seats and through the coalition picked up the support of the New Aspiration Party (36 seats) and Chart Thai Party (41 seats). In June 2001, the smaller Seritham Party merged with the TRT, adding 14 more seats in the Lower House.

¹ www.thaigov.go.th

The process of political party consolidation - one of the intentions of the 1997 Constitution - continued with discussions in the latter half of the year for the New Aspiration Party to merge with the TRT. The dominance of the TRT has encouraged political stability. However, a strong and vocal Opposition is an integral part of the democratic process and provides a system of checks and balances to the sitting government. The enlarged and growing coalition of government parties has significant implications for the Thai political process. It enables its populist policies to be passed easily and with a minimum of debate, and makes it more difficult for the Opposition to launch a no-confidence motion, or to block any constitutional changes that might be proposed.

Prime Minister Thaksin was swept into power on a populist platform that included a number of programs such as the 30 Baht (USD 0.60) per visit hospital program for the poor, plans to provide substantial development loans to villages and a three-year debt moratorium for farmers. Upon taking office, the new RTG immediately implemented these policies, labeling them “Urgent Policies”. A well-known business tycoon, the Prime Minister enjoyed a personal popularity appeal of 70% immediately following his election victory, although this approval rating declined somewhat later in the year. He was involved in a Constitutional Court case in which he was accused of making false asset statements. In August 2001 he was acquitted of the charges by the Constitutional Court, in a controversial 8-7 ruling.

By the year’s end, the Prime Minister was proclaiming the success of his ‘Urgent policies’.² According to the Thaksin government’s own assessment of its first year in office, 94% of targeted villages and communities had received the funds allocated to them from the one million baht Village and Urban revolving fund. The Administration also claimed that the One Tambon One Product program had been successfully implemented in 75 provinces. The aim of this project was to encourage each community or village to produce and market its own unique product using local skills and knowledge. The Government also established a “People’s Bank” and by the end of the year, approximately a quarter of a million unemployed and low-income earners had received small loans. The intention of the program was to encourage self-employment initiatives and to reduce the reliance of the vulnerable poor on illegal money-lending markets. However critics of the stimulus spending programs suggested that they have served only to exacerbate public debt. This is discussed in greater detail in the next chapter.

The September 11 terrorist attacks in the United States presented a challenging situation for the government. Thailand has enjoyed a long history of friendship and cooperation with the U.S. and announced that it would join any international coalition that would be formed to combat terrorism, and as the U.S. is a long time friend and ally, Thailand would render all other possible assistance. However, Thailand also has a vocal minority Muslim population, and efforts were made to ensure that a balanced perspective was maintained on the issues.

² *ibid*



2.2 Socio-Economic Developments

2001 was a year of modest economic growth and saw many changes in economic policy in Thailand. Many factors influenced these changes, including the election in January of the Thai Rak Thai party-led coalition, which heralded new policies, and also the September 11 terrorist attacks in America, which further exacerbated the slowing down of the global economy.

The newly elected Thai Government placed priority on raising people's incomes and arresting the economic slowdown. It promised to stimulate the real sector of the economy by increasing productivity and to promote stable growth of the economy through prudent fiscal policies. Its priority was also to accelerate the rehabilitation of financial institutions so they could support the local economic recovery whilst posing the least possible financial burden on the government. It aimed to promote income creation through targeting strategies at the grass roots level, focusing on Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), the production of goods for international and domestic trade, and by improving the tax system and exchange rate policies that would facilitate the pace of income creation and economic policy.³

The RTG attempted to boost the economy by establishing a 58-billion baht (USD 1.3 billion) stimulus-spending program. One of the aims of this stimulus program was to improve Thailand's competitive standing globally, an aim which had been hindered by a weak knowledge economy, skills and technological base. Poverty alleviation projects that were earmarked for this stimulus program were intended to support the government's populist policies such as debt suspension for farmers, and the One Tambon One Product scheme. However, some of the more adverse effects of this stimulus program were that levels of public debt were dramatically elevated. By the end of 2001 outstanding public debt reached a level of approximately 57% of GDP, compared to 55 % in 2000. In comparison, prior to the 1997 Asian Economic Crisis, the figure was only 15%.⁴

The RTG launched an ambitious program for the privatisation of State Owned Enterprises (SOE). A SOE is defined as government or business organisations in which the government owns more than 50% of the shares. SOE debt is considered to be public debt. When privatisation occurs (18 SOE are targeted for privatisation) this will have a substantial impact on the levels of public debt. The World Bank estimates that public debt as a percentage of GDP could be lowered by as much as 7-8%.⁵ The purpose of privatisation then is to raise money for the government, and to fill its coffers - made even more necessary following the effects of the 1997 Asian Economic Crisis, and the RTG's stimulus-spending scheme. Estimates are that privatisation could raise approximately Baht 10-20 billion (USD 232 million to 464 million) per year.⁶

³ *ibid*

⁴ ADB *Outlook 2002 : Economic Trends and Prospects in Developing Asia*

⁵ World Bank *Thailand Economic Monitor: Positioning for a Sustainable Recovery, May 2002*

⁶ *ibid*

The National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) reported that the rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth for 2001 was 1.8% while the inflation rate was 1.7%.⁷ Figure 1 displays the rate of GDP growth from 1999-2001. More than half the GDP and 75 % of jobs in the real economy accounts for private sector led growth and the private sector contribution to overall macroeconomic development is substantial. Therefore, the private sector is seen as a key engine for recovery after the 1997 Asian Economic Crisis, and enhancing the competitiveness of the private sector is of considerable importance. In addition, the private sector has begun to play an important social role, through helping society and local communities. Organisations such as the Federation of Thai Industries have been active in advocating greater legislative and government support for private sector industries.

A global slowdown which affected exports meant that a rapid recovery could not be achieved. 2001 saw a fall in private investment by 3% on a year-on-year basis. Foreign investment also declined, as new laws such as the telecommunications law, which reduced the foreign investment limit from 49% to just 25%, were proposed.⁸

Non-Performing Loans (NPLs), defined as loans in which payment is more than three months overdue, continued to be a major impediment to economic recovery. The new Government therefore gave priority to establishing a new Thai Asset Management Corporation (TAMC) in June 2001 to relieve the banks of some of this burden. As of November 2001, a total of 562.31 million baht, or 12.09% of all loans were NPLs. In comparison the figure for 2000 was 17.9% and a massive 38.54% in 1999.⁹ However the 2001 figure may not accurately affect the true situation of NPLs in the community, as many of these NPLs fell under the RTG's debt suspension program for farmers. Thailand's foreign debt fell in 2001 to USD 71.4 billion from USD 79.7 billion in 2000. The TAMC has a mandate to restructure debt through debt service reductions, debt for equity swaps and collateral transfers through the reorganisation of businesses.¹⁰ 2001 also saw the fourth consecutive year of domestic credit decline, (by 7.5% in the private sector) reflecting the reluctance of banks to lend money to domestic clients.¹¹

There had been a steep reduction in poverty prior to the 1997 economic crisis, during the rapid growth of the 1980s and early 1990s. Since 1997, poverty levels have risen from 11% to 16% in 1999. The Government is trying to address these issues in the 9th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2002-2006). Poverty and the disparity between the rich and the poor is re-emerging as one of Thailand's most significant problems. Figure 2 displays the income inequality situation for Thailand in 2000, while Figure 3 displays poverty levels by region and Figure 4 shows the poverty levels throughout the whole kingdom. The 9th Plan has a target of reducing poverty to less than 12% of the total population by 2006. However, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) predicts

⁷ The Office of the National Social Economic and Development Board Press Release 18 March 2002

⁸ Bangkok Post Year-End Economic Review 2001.

⁹ ADB op cit

¹⁰ ibid

¹¹ ibid

that this target will not be reached unless a faster economic growth rate with emphasis on pro-poor redistribution measures is implemented.¹² While poverty is predominantly a rural phenomenon, in 2000 poverty decreased by 2.5% in rural areas while it increased by 0.2% in urban areas. Northeast Thailand continues to be the poorest region in the country.¹³

The RTG is trying to galvanise the economy at the village level. Plans to have state banks lending and running micro-credit schemes to SMEs were being implemented. It is also placing a particular emphasis on the agricultural sector, which accounts for 45 % of all employment and 11% of GDP. Although this percentage of labour force appears high, it represents a 15% drop from just two years ago. The key economic crops are: rice, sugarcane, rubber, tapioca, pineapple, palm oil, coffee and maize.¹⁴ However many of its major export commodities are also being produced by other nations. The RTG is therefore negotiating with other governments such as Vietnam and Indonesia about initiatives that will serve to maintain or upgrade prices on common commodities.

The slide in the US economy in 2001 affected exports, usually the driving force of the economy, which were exacerbated by the September 11 terrorist attacks in the US. 2001 exports were about USD 65 billion, down from USD 69.8 billion in 2000. The top four exports were; electrical machinery and equipment, vehicles, cereal, rubber and articles thereof.¹⁵ Japan has traditionally been an important trading partner with Thailand, but since the former has had a 'fragile' economic outlook, particularly in 2001, this has led to fears that this will in turn affect Thailand. However, The World Bank has predicted that Thailand's exports will be helped by China's entry into the World Trade Organisation (WTO). China's entry will thus provide Thailand with a new and significant trading partner. It is anticipated that with China's entry and the increase in exports to the US and Europe following their own economic recoveries, that this will serve to offset any negative impacts due to the sluggishness of the Japanese economy.¹⁶

Tourism, another major source of income was also influenced by the September 11 attacks. The Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT) revised its projected growth in tourism to 8.4% with 10.3 million tourist arrivals in Thailand in 2001. The RTG attempted to offset this decline in overseas arrivals by promoting Thailand as a 'safe haven' for tourists and placing a renewed emphasis on domestic travel for Thais.¹⁷

Thailand's economic outlook for 2002 is considered to be positive by both the ADB and the World Bank. As Thailand was inevitably affected by the sliding global economy in 2001, so it shall be positively affected by the expected global recovery in 2002. The economy is projected to grow at a rate of 3-3.5%.¹⁸

¹² ibid

¹³ World Bank op cit.

¹⁴ The Economist Intelligence Unit Country Profile 2001 Thailand

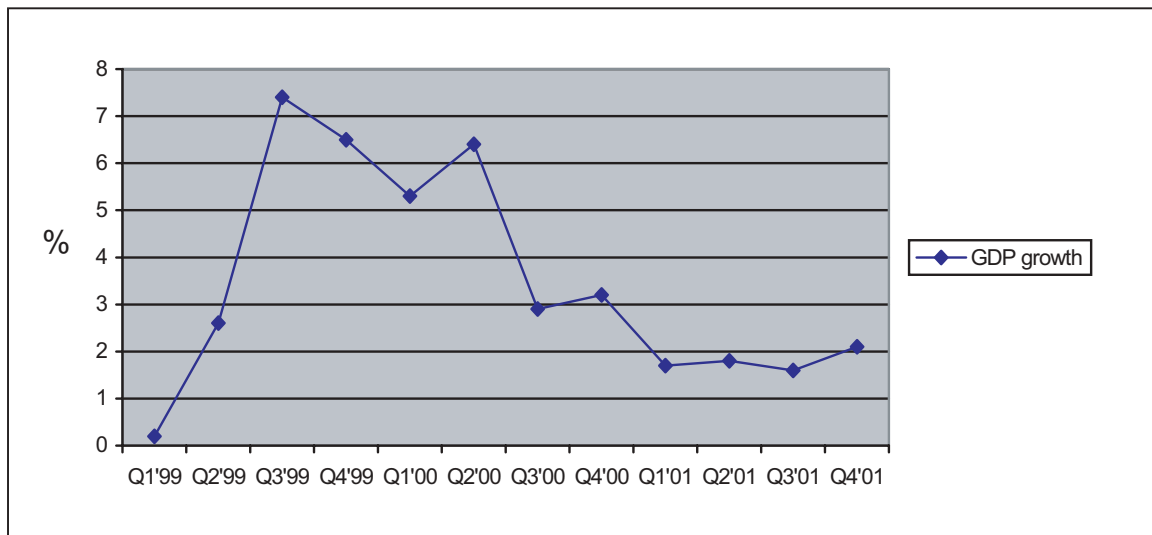
¹⁵ Customs Department, Ministry of Finance.

¹⁶ World Bank op cit.

¹⁷ www.tat.go.th

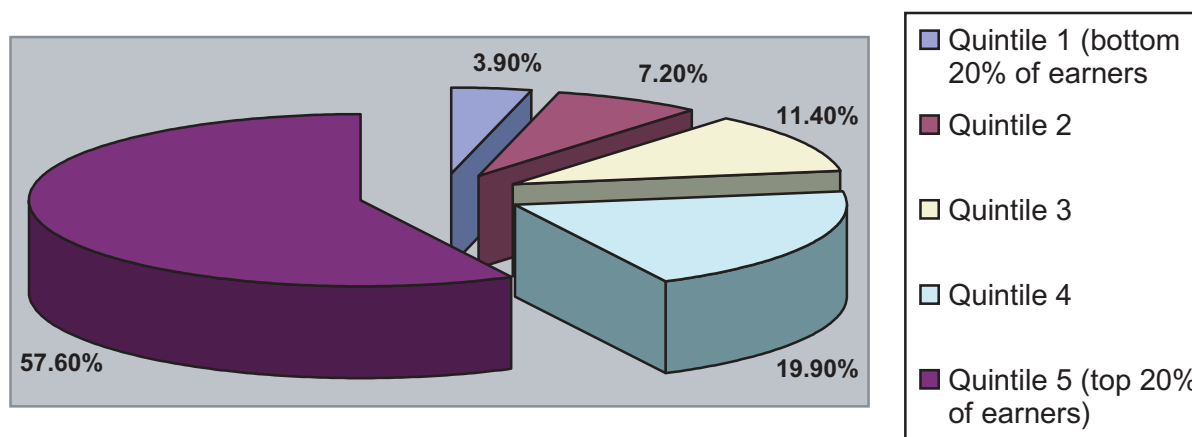
¹⁸ ADB op cit

Figure 1: GDP Growth by quarter



Source: Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board, 2002.

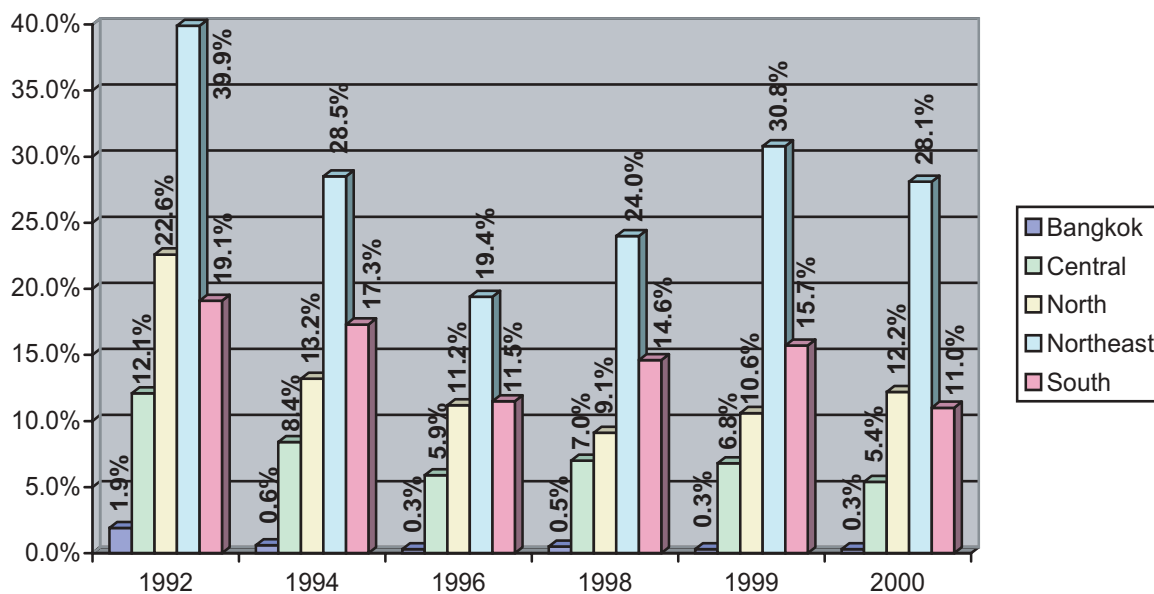
Figure 2: Income inequality in Thailand in 2000 (Gini coefficient 52.5%)



Source: Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board, 2002.

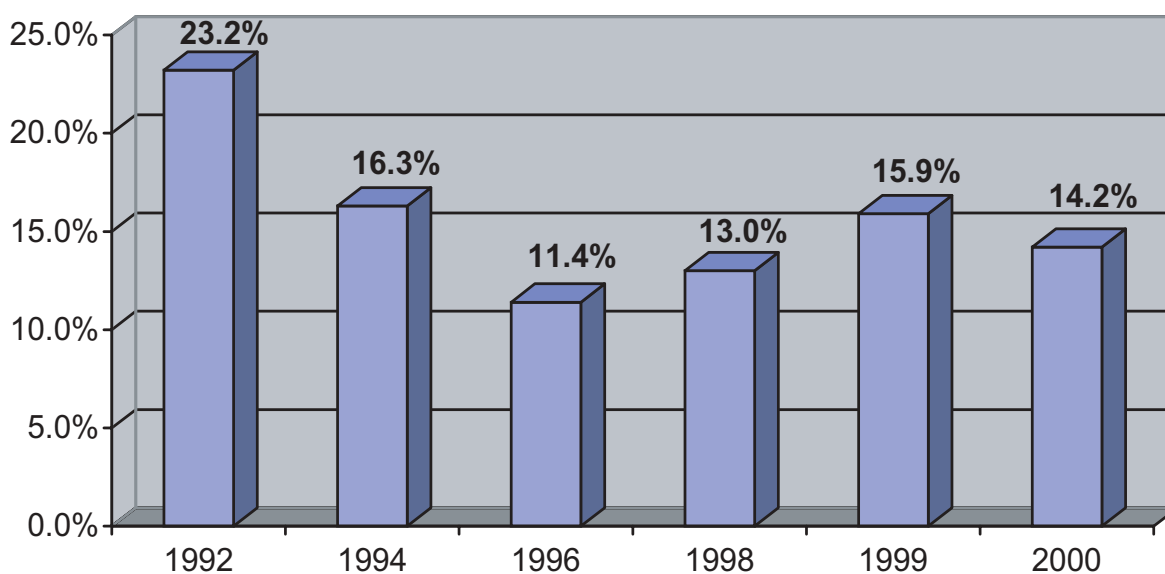
The Gini Coefficient is a measure that indicates the distribution of income across five population quintiles, ranked by income. It varies between 100 and 0. 100 indicates that 100% of income is earned by the richest 20% of the population, 0 means that every quintile of the population earns the same proportion of income.

Figure 3 : Percentage of people living below the poverty line by regions



Source : Socio-Economic Surveys, NSO. Calculated by Development Evaluation Division of NESDB 2002

Figure 4 : Percentage of people living below the poverty line in Thailand



Source : Socio-Economic Surveys, NSO. Calculated by Development Evaluation Division of NESDB 2002

2.3 Thailand's 9th National Economic and Social Development Plan, 2002-2006

The sustained economic growth that Thailand had enjoyed for two decades came to an abrupt halt when the financial and economic crisis of July 1997 hit. Economic growth had reached an average of 8% annually in the early 90's. The crisis had a deep impact on the most vulnerable groups within Thai society, and this began a national reassessment of the development policies. The rural poor living in the most remote regions of Thailand were particularly hit by the crisis. As Thailand began to slowly recover from the impact of the crisis, the need to address the growing inequalities within society and to restructure the financial system and public sectors became imperative. The RTG aimed to develop a long term and inclusive vision of development, which served to incorporate the needs of all people within Thai society.

This understanding is in line with the development of a new people-centered constitution in 1997, and the 8th National Economic and Social Development Plan.(1997-2001). The 8th Plan advocated a holistic, people-centered approach to development. While Thailand displayed signs of recovery in the years since the 1997 crisis, a further refining of the strategies and issues in the 8th National Plan was required. This led to the development and incorporation of these refinements in the 9th Plan (2002-2006). The 9th Plan represents a deepening and strengthening of the goals of the 8th Plan.

The 9th Plan also encapsulates the vision of His Majesty the King, which sees a philosophy of 'sufficiency economy' that aims for sustainable development that follows a 'middle path' that embraces the principles of honesty and integrity in all aspects of both public and private life.¹⁹

After extensive consultation between the RTG, the private sector, NGOs and civil society, the 9th Plan identified its priority focus areas as follows:

- Human development and social protection through education reform and skills development.
- Emphasis on community empowerment and people's participation, along with sustainable urbanization.
- The eradication of poverty through empowering the poor.
- Efficient management of natural resources and environment.
- Macroeconomic management with the aim of maintaining financial stability and security for the economic system under a liberalized regime in trade, finance and investment.
- Enhancing international competitiveness through technology and skills improvement.
- Upgrading national competitiveness through the development of local economies, small and medium scale enterprises and cooperation strategies.

¹⁹The 9th National Economic and Social Development Plan, 2002-2006.

- Strengthening science and technological base through the more equitable access to appropriate technology and knowledge management in the context of the Thai culture.
- Development management for good governance with particular emphasis on transparency, decentralisation, and combating corruption.
- Establishing strong social foundations.
- Developing balanced economic targets.

These priorities aim to alleviate many of the factors that have hindered the pace of Thailand's economic recovery and also indicate that priority will be given to reforms that promote transparency and prevent corruption. The establishment of good governance at all levels of society, including in both the public and private sectors, will include developing effective checks and balances mechanisms, through the establishment of non-governmental agencies and the empowering the mass media which will play active roles in monitoring the performance of government agencies.

2.4 Promoting Regional Cooperation

Thailand plays a central role in the South East Asian and the broader Asia-Pacific region. It shares borders with Malaysia, Myanmar, Cambodia and Laos, all member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Thailand's role in promoting and developing political, economic and social development cooperation with its neighbors is an important one. Many of the issues which are of concern to Thailand are common to the entire region. These issues include the trafficking of women and children, HIV/AIDS, de-mining, and combating transnational crime including terrorism, drugs, money laundering, weapons smuggling and piracy. Cooperation between neighbors on these issues and others can only be of mutual benefit and Thailand has taken a leading role in developing to its fullest potential the fostering of better ties between the countries especially in the Greater Mekong sub region.

Thailand was a founding member of the Mekong River Commission (MRC) with Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam in April 1995 and has been an active member ever since. This Commission aims to foster cooperation in all fields of sustainable development, with a particular focus on environmental protection, flood control and agricultural development. The MRC is the only intergovernmental organisation dealing with the Mekong River, and has a vital role to play in regional and inter-regional cooperation.

In May 2001, Thailand participated in meetings sponsored by UNDCP and held in Myanmar which investigated ways in which the countries of the Greater Mekong sub region could together

tackle illicit drug production and trade. In December, Thailand was host to the 5th International Conference of Home and Community Care for Persons Living with HIV/AIDS in Chiang Mai. This conference, was organised by the Thai Red Cross, the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Interior and was sponsored by UNAIDS and the US Government's Center for Disease Control, among others. Thailand understands fully that it is through economic, social and technical cooperation with her neighbours, that the interests of all within the region can be best served. Thailand is looking to enhance such cooperation.

Projects which encourage this, such as the plans to build a second bridge across the Mekong river thus linking Mukhdahan in Thailand with the Laos province of Savannakhet are underway, as well as a proposed upgrading of the highway linking Thailand, Laos and Vietnam with the support of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). In addition, a navigation treaty among the riparian countries in the Upper Mekong River, namely, China, Myanmar, Laos and Thailand was signed in the middle of 2001 to facilitate river transport of goods and people.

The RTG has made attempts to improve Thailand's relationship with Myanmar after an increase in tensions in the early part of 2001 when there were frequent clashes between Thai and Myanmar troops along the border areas. A war of words erupted on both sides, but they eventually managed to diffuse the issue. In July, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Defence Minister, followed by the Prime Minister visited Myanmar, and in September the First Secretary of Myanmar's ruling military State Peace and Development Council returned the visits. This reflected a desire by the RTG to maintain friendly relations with its neighbours.

The important role that Thailand plays in the region is reflected also in the fact that Thai soldiers are at the forefront of the United Nations Transitional Authority in East Timor (UNTAET) peacekeeping mission. Thai troops went to East Timor in 1999 to assist in the peacekeeping process and Thailand assumed the leadership role of Force Commander in 2000. In 2001, plans were made for Thailand to assist East Timor in developing its own military forces as well as bilateral cooperation in an agricultural field exchange, where agricultural officers from East Timor traveled to Thailand to undertake agricultural training in crop production and pest management.

Thailand is a founding and leading member of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) which was created in 1967 following an historic meeting in Bangkok. ASEAN promotes economic, social, political and cultural cooperation amongst its members. Links between ASEAN countries can thus be deepened and broadened. Thailand held the chair of the ASEAN Economic Ministers forum for most of 2001 and in September hosted the 22nd ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Organisation General Assembly.

In November 2001, the ASEAN summit held in Brunei Darussalam debated on issues which were of particular importance to the region. The repercussions of the September 11 terrorist attacks were of primary concern, as were developing regional responses to the issues of combating terrorism, drugs and trafficking, illegal migration, combating the devastating impact of HIV/AIDS, the importance of protecting the environment whilst still pursuing economic development and

assessing the impact of the global economic downturn on the region. ASEAN also approved in principle an ASEAN-China Free Trade Area, which will be finalised and implemented over the next ten years. Features of this new FTA include the granting of preferential tariff treatment to the less-developed ASEAN members Laos, Cambodia and Myanmar. In addition to these issues, an emphasis on bridging the gap between the original and newer members of ASEAN- the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) - was a priority, thus reflecting the deep commitment and concern that ASEAN has to the development of genuine cooperative ties within the region. Thailand is seen as the key player in this regard.

Thailand played an important role in the Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Thailand Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) scheme, which promotes economic ties between these nations bordering the Bay of Bengal. Thailand's influence can be seen in that in December 2001 it was announced that Thailand would open and initiate a new free trade area with BIMSTEC countries within five years. This proposed BIMSTEC Free Trade Area, like the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) would see the reduction of import taxes among member countries to just 0 - 5%

Thailand is a member of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, which includes over twenty member nations in the Asia-Pacific rim. In 2001, Thailand hosted many APEC seminars and conferences including those on Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), post-harvest technology and tourism. Thailand is currently preparing to host the 15th APEC Ministerial Meeting and the 11th Economic Leaders Meeting in 2003. Thailand remains committed to pursuing both multilateral and bilateral Free Trade Agreements (FTAs). In July 2001, Thailand and Australia agreed to undertake a joint scoping study on a bilateral Free Trade Agreement. Thailand is the 12th largest market for Australian merchandise exports and bilateral trade between Australia and Thailand in 2000-2001 was valued in excess of AUD 5 billion.

Thailand has also established "The Economic Partnership Framework between Japan and The Kingdom of Thailand" (2001-2005) the purpose of which is to strengthen economic relationships between Japan and Thailand. This framework was the result of the 8th Japan-Thailand Economic Partnership Consultations held in June 2001. As a part of this framework, Japan and Thailand have agreed to investigate the possibilities and mutual benefits of a Japan/Thailand Free Trade Agreement.

Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra remains personally committed to establishing an "Asia Cooperation Dialogue" among a number of countries in Asia with the aim of providing a forum for Asian countries to exchange views on issues of common interest, especially trade, investment, tourism and financial cooperation. The RTG has developed a blueprint for this cooperation and has engaged in discussion with China, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea and the other member states of ASEAN and in the Middle East.

Finally, Thailand is the 11th largest shareholder among the regional members of the ADB. Thailand's commitment to promoting the development and cooperation in the region is seen by the financial contributions it makes to the Asian Development Fund (ADF) which is utilised by the ADB as concessional loans to its borrowing members. The ADB intends to establish its country office in Thailand soon.

2.5 Trends in Development Cooperation

This section briefly explains the type of development assistance Thailand has received in 2001 and how this assistance was disbursed within the UN system and among non-UN organisations. A breakdown of development assistance to Thailand is shown in the Annexes IV-VI.

As a relatively successful middle-income country, Thailand is not a major recipient of development assistance. Many bilateral donors have phased out their programmes or reduced them in scale or scope. Although the crisis of 1997 served to delay this process somewhat, others are expected to do so in the next few years, as donor resources focus more on least developed countries (LDCs).

However, certain theme areas of development support were evident in 2001. These areas were:- poverty alleviation, conservation and environment, technical assistance and direct support to NGOs who are involved with social issues such as HIV/AIDS, drugs, trafficking and gender issues. Assistance also took the form of scholarships for Thai students to study overseas.

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). With the exception of the IMF, which has provided no new loans to Thailand since 1999 and whose loans the RTG is steadily repaying, the development assistance given by these institutions include:-

- The ADB focused on technical assistance projects, which focussed on wastewater management, developing the agricultural sector and strengthening accountability mechanisms.
- The World Bank invested in education, social projects, and loans that were invested in infrastructure, energy and transport.

Major bilateral donors include the European Union and the Governments of Japan, Australia, Denmark, France, Canada and the United States. Areas of bilateral development assistance were in rural development, the environment and conservation, and assistance to small-scale organisations or local NGOs. International NGOs also have a substantial presence in Thailand. Oxfam Great Britain funds more than 15 local partner organisations in the areas of sustainable livelihoods, gender-related activities, HIV/AIDS prevention and awareness raising. Other organisations like the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) are involved with environmental projects such as wetlands conservation and biodiversity.

The UN system in Thailand focused on a number of programs that can be categorised as falling into the areas of poverty alleviation, social development, governance, human security, environmental management, promoting food security, the empowerment of the rural poor, community health and education. These programs were designed to support the unique development goals



of the nation. Disbursements from the UN system in Thailand amounted to approximately USD 13 million and are detailed in Annex VI. The major sources of assistance came from ILO, UNICEF, UNDP and WHO.



CHAPTER 3 :

UN ACTIVITIES

3.1 The UN Development Assistance Framework for Thailand (UNDAF)

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is a part of the UN Secretary General's reform program dating from July 1997. The purpose of the framework is to bring greater coherence to UN programmes of assistance at the country level with common objectives and time frames for achievement in close consultation with the government and other relevant partners. The UNDAF incorporates many of the declarations and resolutions made by the international community at the UN Global Conferences, which also includes the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), adopted at the UN Millennium Summit in September 2000.²⁰

The UN Country Team (UNCT) prepares each UNDAF. It forms a common framework for strategic planning and collaborative programming. Each UN agency has its own mandated priorities and specific objectives. The purpose of the UNDAF is to provide an overall framework in which these agency goals can be spelled out and implemented, and at the same time promotes a cohesive and collective UN System response to the individual and unique developing needs faced by each developing country. The UNDAF also serves as a tool by which the UN system can engage in dialogue, advocacy as well as resource mobilisation with the national authorities.

The UNDAF for Thailand fits firmly within the global priorities as defined earlier. As stated previously, Thailand is considered an important regional hub for many development-oriented organisations including the UN. Thailand enjoys this status partly due to its geographical location, and because of its own development achievements.

The UN system in Thailand is unusually large and comprises of over 20 agencies, and is the regional center for the Asia and the Pacific. While the UN programs that are specifically targeted for Thailand are relatively modest in financial terms, there are many cross-cutting or cross-border issues to which Thailand is particularly vulnerable. These include HIV/AIDS, drugs, the trafficking of women and children, migration and refugees. These issues can only be effectively addressed through inter-country cooperation. Therefore, UN programmes that are developed with Thailand as a partner can be quite significant.

²⁰The Millennium Development Goals are described in section 3.2

The six focus areas of UN intervention in Thailand, as established in the UNDAF, are as follows: Poverty Reduction, Social Protection and Social Development, Governance, International Competitiveness, Human Security, and Environmental Management. These are further detailed in Annex VII.

3.2 The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

In September 2000, 147 Heads of State and Government and 191 nations in total adopted the Millennium Declaration. The Declaration aims to ‘mainstream’ a set of “inter-connected and mutually reinforcing development goals into a global agenda.”²¹ The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have eight major foci, and serve as a complement to the comprehensive value-driven and rights-based agenda that the UN system has focused on developing since 1990, through a series of world summits and conferences. This agenda has included the formulation of goals, time-bound targets and numerical indicators. The UN system works to enable the MDGs to become national goals and serves to increase the coherence and consistency of national policies and programmes. The MDGs came out of extensive consultation with the UN member states, IMF, WB and the OECD.

The purpose of this value-driven and rights-based agenda is many fold. It represents the attempt to mobilise national and international partners into action, and to clarify the policy and institutional reforms that would assist in the reaching of these goals. The MDGs provide a country-level monitoring framework from which UN agencies and Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) can develop programs. While the MDGs incorporate a common list of 8 goals, 18 targets and over 40 indicators (see Annex VIII), the unique set of circumstances faced by each developing country means that the MDGs can be adapted according to national priorities.

The UN system in Thailand throughout 2001 has made a substantial contribution towards the achievement of these MDGs. This contribution is detailed in Annex XII.

²¹ United Nations Development Group Reporting on the Millennium Development Goals at the Country Level. Guidance Note. October 2001.

3.3 Special Cross-Cutting Issues

HIV/AIDS, Trafficking of Women and Children, Gender and Human Rights have been identified as important cross-cutting issues in Thailand. These issues have been incorporated in many of the activities implemented by UN agencies in 2001. Such issues have gained importance as they have been identified as integral to the work of a wide range of agencies. A consensus also emerged stressing the importance of these issues to Thailand's development goals. There has been a concerted effort to coordinate development strategies in these areas in order to optimise results.

A. HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is a significant development challenge in Thailand and in the region as a whole, with Asia projected to soon be the region with the highest number of infections. Close to 30,000 new infections continue to occur in Thailand each year.²²

While Thailand has been viewed as one of the success cases in controlling the HIV/AIDS epidemic, with overall numbers falling, prevalence among vulnerable groups has increased in the past few years. Almost three-quarters of a million people in Thailand are infected.²³ Therefore, HIV/AIDS remains a central development priority for Thailand. The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) has accordingly been very active in Thailand, with separate Working Groups on Thailand and the region.

At the regional level, joint UN interventions and programs have been successfully established. One focus area has been to educate the public about HIV/AIDS issues, and this has resulted in several television programs and information kits being produced. Prevention of HIV/AIDS among ethnic minorities of the Upper Mekong region through community-based non-formal and formal education projects has also been undertaken. This project focused on the prevention of HIV/AIDS as part of a linked triad problem including HIV/AIDS, trafficking of women and children and drug abuse among minority populations in Thailand. Scope was identified for possible collaboration between programs to combat trafficking and HIV programmes dealing with mobility issues such as the mitigation of the impact of transport infrastructure and services on the spread of HIV/AIDS.

Joint UN interventions have also successfully addressed the needs of vulnerable groups, and agencies have worked in collaboration with NGOs and religious organisations in programs that advocate the prevention of HIV/AIDS in vulnerable youth in border areas. Support for people living with HIV/AIDS to eradicate the stigmas associated with HIV/AIDS have been undertaken. In addition, WHO, UNAIDS and UNICEF ran successful programs that provided support, care,

²²Ministry of Public Health, Thailand "HIV/AIDS Projections for Thailand: 2000-2020" www.cdcnet.moph.go.th

²³ibid.

training, and the production of guidelines in dealing with the prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS. Finally, the TWG on HIV/AIDS and its task forces bring together UN agencies, national counterparts and NGOs as well as the networks of people living with HIV/AIDS to address the issues related to prevention and care.

B. Trafficking in Women and Children

Another issue, which plays to Thailand's domestic development challenges, while also reflecting Thailand's special role in the region, is that of the trafficking of women and children. Being both a destination and a sending country, as well as a transit point for this emerging problem, Thailand has been subject to extensive, recent UN attention in this area. In 1999 an inter-agency project was developed to address this issue in the Mekong sub region. As one of the first genuine interagency programs, it received funding from the UN Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP), and from the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID).

The UN Inter-Agency Project on Trafficking in Women and Children in the Mekong Sub region continued to promote inter agency collaboration, research and data collection, and provide the secretariat support for the UN Inter-Agency Thematic Working Group on Human Trafficking. Joint activities were initiated with several agencies including ESCAP, ILO, IOM, UNDCP, and UNICEF drawing on the comparative advantages of each agency. The UN Inter-agency project is also participating in an OHCHR initiative to develop guidelines for trafficking interventions, which will provide an important tool for assessing the human rights implications for various interventions.

C. Gender

Many agencies have been incorporating gender issues into a range of projects dealing with poverty reduction, social development, governance and capacity building in local communities. Strong links to gender issues also exist in the UN Inter-Agency Project on Trafficking of Women and Children in the Mekong Sub-region and in the Joint UNAIDS activities.

The Gender, Women and Development working forum (GWAD), and the Thematic Working Group on Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality (WEGE) were both established in 2000. GWAD has a Thailand focus, and WEGE a regional focus and the two complement each other. The highlights of the activities of these agencies were many-fold. In 2001, an inter-agency training on Joint UN Action against Sexual Harassment at Work was held in Bangkok for all UN staff, which attracted around 300 participants. In addition, the two working groups were involved with the organisation of the annual observance events of International Women's Day. The working groups also made the decision to actively participate in all focus groups that were involved in the development of the UNDAF.

This decision was made in order to mainstream gender issues in all aspects of the work of the UN System. In addition to these collaborative activities between the groups, the WEGE has functioned as a forum for information sharing on ongoing and planned activities for the region and enhanced coordination and collaboration.

UNIFEM, as the UN's resident specialist agency on women's issues, has played a major role in promoting gender issues among all agencies. UNIFEM is the chair of GWAD and co-chair with ESCAP in WEGE. Among other activities, UNIFEM collaborated with national counterparts and UN agencies on promoting the sensitisation of political leaders as well as communities to gender equality and projects designed to focus on the specific development needs of women and girls.

D. Governance and Human Rights

In the area of Human Rights and Governance, joint activities are being initiated after the establishment of the Thematic Working Group on Governance and Human Rights. This TWG will ensure that a common ground for implementing governance and human rights issues are incorporated into agency activities. It is expected that this work will be greatly enhanced in 2002, upon the arrival in Bangkok of the Regional Representative for Asia-Pacific of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Much of the work of the UN System incorporates human rights elements, whether the focus be poverty alleviation, food security, human security, combating HIV/AIDS and other major diseases, combating the trafficking of women and children, or promoting the empowerment of women.

UNESCO is involved with national education institutions in integrating human rights education in teacher training institutes. A human rights component has been incorporated in courses that are already a part of the curricula of the teacher's training institutes and approximately five to six thousand student teachers will participate in the training.

UNDP, ILO and UNICEF were involved in programs that aimed to strengthen the role of the media in promoting the rights of women and children. All five national TV stations as well as 20 radio programmes ran advertisements for the "Say Yes for Children" campaign for two consecutive weeks in July. 280 Child Rights Volunteers (CRVs) were trained in various parts of the country to be child rights educators and defenders. These activities were done with the collaboration of NGOs and volunteers.

UNDP has many projects that are related more specifically to governance issues. UNDP has conducted programs which support Thailand's decentralisation process and which promote transparency and accountability at all levels of government.

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

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

Agency	Head of Office	Title	Office Name/ Geographic Coverage	Countries Covered
UNDCP	Dr. Sandro Calvani	Representative	Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific	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 subregional programme in Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam and for regional coordination with Australia, Japan and New Zealand.
UNDP	Mr. J. K. Robert England	UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative	Country Office	Thailand.
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, Laos 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, Vietnam.

Agency	Head of Office	Title	Office Name/ Geographic Coverage	Countries Covered
UNFPA	Ms. Sheila Macrae	Representative	Office of the Representative	Thailand and Myanmar.
	Mr. Ghazi Farooq	Director	Country Technical Services Team for East and South - East Asia	Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, DPR Korea, China, Mongolia, Laos PDR, Republic of Korea, Vietnam, Cambodia, Myanmar.
UNHCR	Mr. Jahanshah Assadi	Regional Representative	Regional Office for Thailand, Cambodia and Viet Nam	Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam.
UNICEF	Ms. Mehr Khan	Regional Director	East Asia and 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: Bangkok, Thailand; Beijing, China; Hanoi, Vietnam; Jakarta, Indonesia; Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; Manila, Philippines; Phnom Penh, Cambodia; Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea; Pyongyang, DPR Korea; Suva, Fiji; Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia; Vientiane, Laos; and Yangon, Myanmar.
	Dr. Gamini Abeysekera	Representative	Office for Thailand	Thailand.
UNIFEM	Ms. Lorraine Corner	Regional Programme Director	Office of UNIFEM	China, DPR Korea, Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos PDR, Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia and East Timor.
WFP	Mr. Kenro Oshidari - until July 2001	Acting Regional Director	Regional Office	Cambodia, China, East Timor, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam.
	Mr. John Powell - beginning August 2001	Regional Director		

Agency	Head of Office	Title	Office Name/ Geographic Coverage	Countries Covered
UNAIDS ²⁴	Dr. Wiwat Rojanapithaya-korn - until August 2001	Team Leader	Southeast Asia and Pacific Inter-Country Team	China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, DPR Korea, Macau, Mongolia, Taiwan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos 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.
	Mr. Anthony Lisle - beginning September 2001	Acting Team Leader		
	Mr. Sompong Chareonsuk	Country Programme Adviser	Thailand	Thailand.
FAO	Dr. Ram B. Singh	Assistant Director General and Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific	Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, DPR Korea, Fiji, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Niue, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tonga, United States, Vanuatu and Vietnam.
ICAO	Mr. Lalit B. Shah	Regional Director	Asia and Pacific Office	Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Palau,

²⁴UN Programme sponsored by 8 agencies, namely ILO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNDCP, UNESCO, WHO and the World Bank.

Agency	Head of Office	Title	Office Name/ Geographic Coverage	Countries Covered
				Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Vanuatu, Vietnam.
ILO	Mr. Yasuyuki Nodera	Regional Director, Asia-Pacific Region	Regional Office for Asia and Pacific	Australia, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, East Timor (non-member state), Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Kiribati, Laos PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam.
	Mr. Ian Chambers	Director	Bangkok Area Office and East Asia Multidisciplinary Advisory Team (EASMAT)	Covers Cambodia, China, East Timor (non-member state), Republic of Korea, Laos PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Mongolia, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.
ITU	Dr. 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, Laos 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, Vietnam.
UNESCO	Mr. Zhou Nanzhao, - until June 2001	Acting Director	Asia and Pacific Regional Bureau for Education	Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, DPR Korea, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kazakstan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Laos PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mongolia, Myanmar,



Agency	Head of Office	Title	Office Name/ Geographic Coverage	Countries Covered
	Dr.Sheldon Shaeffer - beginning July 2001	Director		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	Representa- tive and Head of Regional Office	Southeast Asia	Cambodia, Laos PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand and also respon- sible for subregional initiatives/ programmes in ASEAN countries.
UPU	Mr. Asghar Qureshi Parvez	Regional Advisor	Regional Office	Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, DPR Korea, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Laos PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Vietnam.
WHO	Dr. E. B. Doberstyn -until Septem- ber 2001 Dr Bjorn Melgaard -beginning October 2001	Representa- tive	Office of the Representative in Thailand	Thailand.
IBRD	Mr. Jayasankar Shivakumar - until July 2001 Mr. Ian Porter -beginning August 2001	Country Director	Country Office	Thailand, Cambodia, Malaysia, Mongolia and Laos PDR.

Agency	Head of Office	Title	Office Name/ Geographic Coverage	Countries Covered
IFC	Mr. Tim Ryan	Country Manager	Country Office	Thailand.
IMF	Mr. Lorenzo Giorgianni	Senior Resident Representative	Thailand	Thailand.
IOM	Mr. Farooq Azam	Chief of Mission	Regional Mission Thailand	Southeast Asia
ADB	Mr. Craig Steffensen - until June 2001 Mr. Rajat M. Nag Mr. Francis J. Harrigan (focal point from July 2001)	Resident Advisor Director General Principal Economist	Country Office Mekong Depart- ment (Manila) Operations Coordination Division, Mekong Department	Thailand. The Mekong Department covers Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam. ADB operation covers the Asia-Pacific Region

Annex II: Composition of the Selected Development Community in Thailand

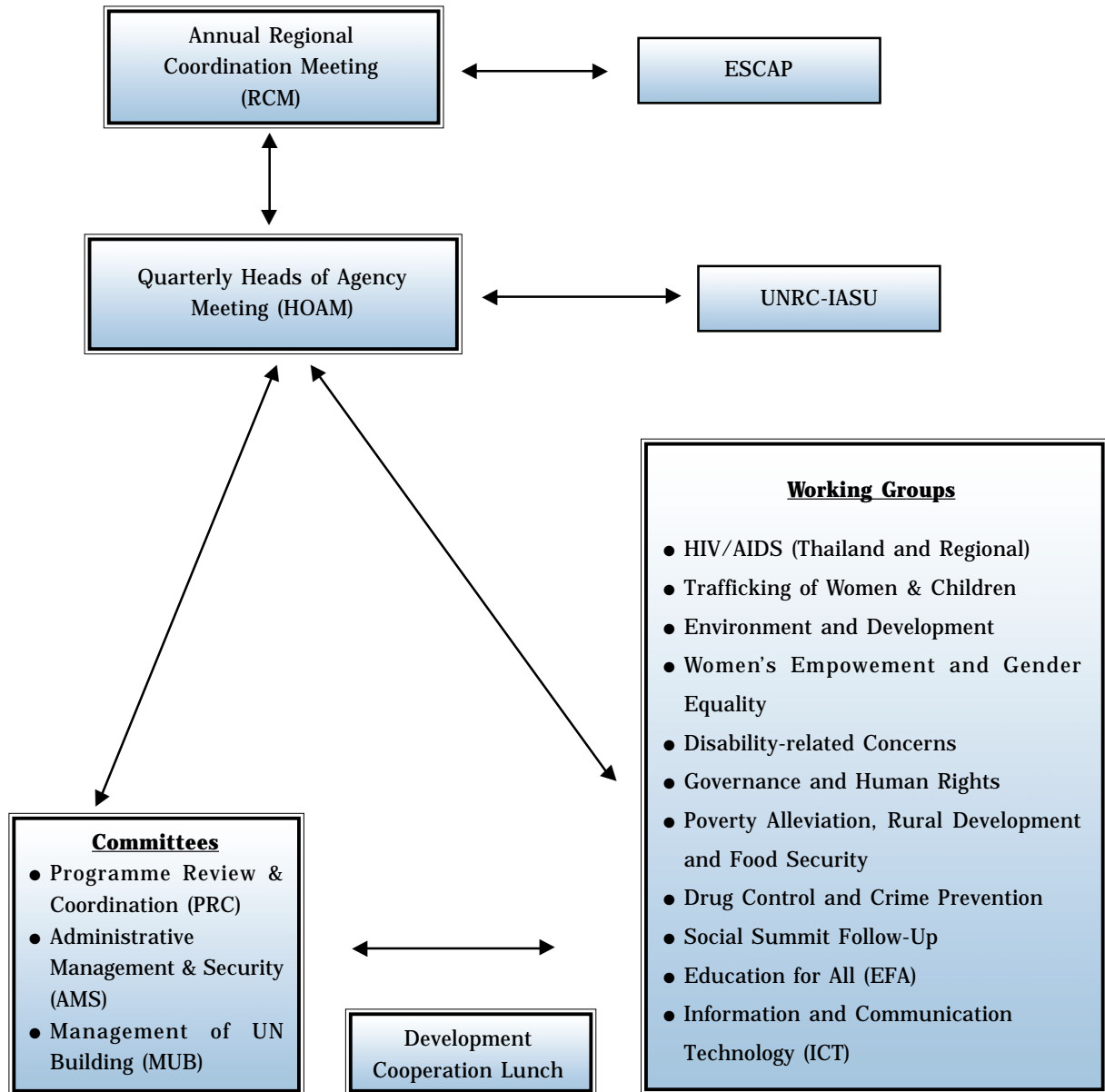
Agency	Office name	Head of Office	Title	Countries Covered
Australia www.aisaid.gov.au	The Australian Agency for International Development. (AusAID)	Mr. Stephen Walker	First Secretary	Main focus is on Thailand and Myanmar. Multilateral and regional programs include Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Laos PDR, the Philippines and Vietnam.
Austria	Austrian Embassy	Dr. Georg Znidaric	Ambassador	Thailand, Laos PDR, Cambodia, Burma.
Canada www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/bangkok	The Canadian Embassy	Dr. Nipa Banerjee	Counsellor (Development)	Cambodia, Laos, Thailand.
CARE www.care.org	CARE-Regional Office	Mr. John Ambler	Asia Regional Director	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 Thailand.
Denmark www.um.dk/english	DANCED, Royal Danish Embassy, Bangkok	Mr. Karsten Gasseholm	Environmental Counselor	Covers three country offices in Thailand, Malaysia and South Africa.
European Commission	Delegation of the European Commission to Myanmar, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Thailand.	Mr. Klauspeter Schmallenbach	Ambassador-Head of delegation	Based in Bangkok, the Delegation represents the European Commission in Myanmar, Cambodia, the Lao PDR, Malaysia and Thailand.
Finland	Embassy of Finland, Bangkok	Mr. Heikki Tuunanen	Ambassador	Thailand, Cambodia, Laos Myanmar.



Agency	Office name	Head of Office	Title	Countries Covered
Germany www.gtz.de/english	German Agency for Technical Cooperation, Bangkok	Dr. Rolf Sultzer	Director	Thailand.
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	Mr. Jurgen Weyand	Head of Regional Delegation	Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, DPR Korea, Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam
IUCN	Asia Regional Office	Ms Aban Kabraji	Regional Director	Covers 24 countries in the Asian Region. The Asia Regional Office is in Bangkok and there are 6 country offices in Hanoi, Colombo, Dhaka, Kathmandu, Karachi and Vientiane. A liaison office exists also in Phnom Penh.
Japan www.jica.go.jp	The Embassy of Japan	Mr. Atsuchi Tokinoya	Ambassador	Thailand
	Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)	Mr. Toshio Fujinuma	Chief Representative	Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Thailand
	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Thailand Office	Mr. Shinya Nakai	Resident Representative	Thailand
Korea	Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), Thailand Office	Dr. Shin Eui-Cheol	Resident Representative	Thailand
Netherlands	Royal Netherlands Embassy	Mr Gerard JHC Kramer	Ambassador	Thailand, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar.

Agency	Office name	Head of Office	Title	Countries Covered
New Zealand	The New Zealand Embassy	Mr Alan Williams	Ambassador	Thailand, Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar.
Norway	Royal Norwegian Embassy	Mrs. Ragne Birte Lund	Ambassador	Thailand, Myanmar and Cambodia.
Oxfam, Great Britain	East Asia Regional Management Center	Ms. Heather Grady	Regional Director	<p>Covers programmes in nine countries: Vietnam, Cambodia, Indonesia, East Timor, the Philippines, China, Thailand, Mongolia and Myanmar.</p> <p>Liaison office in Japan, plus a watching brief for the overall East Asia region.</p> <p>Oxfam supports more than 150 partner organisations in East Asia.</p>
Sweden	Embassy of Sweden	Mr. Jan Nordlander	Ambassador	Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar.
United Kingdom	Department for International Development (DFID), South East Asia	Mr. Mark Mallalieu	Head of Department	Covers the countries in South East Asia region including Sri Lanka.
United States of America www.usa.or.th	The Embassy of the United States of America	Mr. Richard Hecklinger	Ambassador	Thailand.

Annex III: Structure of UN Collaboration in Thailand



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

Annex IV: Summary of Total Development Assistance to Thailand

SOURCE	AMOUNT (in USD)	PERCENTAGE SHARE OF TOTAL
Multilateral		
UN System		
Grants	13,640,421	0.85%
International Financial Institutions		
Grants	2,665,000	0.17%
Loans	672,366,000	41.79%
Bilateral		
Grants	117,925,556	7.33%
Loans	785,897,094	48.85%
Others		
Grants	16,376,600	1.02%
TOTAL		
Grants	150,607,577	9.36%
Loans	1,458,263,094	90.64%

Annex V: Breakdown of Development Assistance to Thailand²⁵

Source	Amount in USD	
	Grants	Loans
Bilateral		
ASEAN	29,500	
Asian Countries	412,600	
Australia ²⁶	9,000,000	
Austria ²⁷	82,000	
Belgium	12,800	
Canada ²⁸	4,522,098	
Denmark ²⁹	12,500,000	
Egypt	20,000	
European Union ³⁰	8,300,000	
France	6,834,400	
Germany ³¹	9,000,000	13,500,000
Japan ³²	54,882,970	772,397,094
Korea ³³	598,988	
Netherlands ³⁴	733,000	
New Zealand ³⁵	1,400,000	
Norway ³⁶	1,200,000	
Sweden	824,700	
Switzerland	5,400	
United Kingdom ³⁷	1,001,000	

²⁵ Unless otherwise specified, all figures are provided by the Department Of Technical and Economic Cooperation of Thailand (DTEC) for the period 1 October 2000 to 30 September 2001.

²⁶ Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), Bangkok.

²⁷ Austrian Embassy, Bangkok.

²⁸ Canadian Embassy, Bangkok.

²⁹ Royal Danish Embassy figures for DANCED, Bangkok.

³⁰ European Commission, Bangkok.

³¹ German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) Bangkok. Source of loans: Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development.

³² Japanese Embassy, Bangkok, for year 1 April 2000 to 31 March 2001.

³³ Embassy of the Republic of Korea, Bangkok.

³⁴ Royal Netherlands Embassy, Bangkok.

³⁵ New Zealand Embassy, Bangkok.

³⁶ Royal Norwegian Embassy, Bangkok 2001. Funds are channeled through NGOs and the UN system.

³⁷ Department for International Development (DFID), Bangkok.

Source	Amount in USD	
	Grants	Loans
USA	6,566,100	
Total	117,925,556	785,897,094
Multilaterals³⁸		
World Bank		365,000,000
IFC		143,370,000
ADB	2,665,000	163,996,000
Total	2,665,000	672,366,000
United Nations System³⁹		
United Nations Agencies	13,640,421	
Others		
Colombo Plan Staff College and Secretariat (CPSC/CPS)	24,500	
Oxfam ⁴⁰	262,000	
SEAMEO	83,500	
NGOs	11,236,300	
Volunteers	4,770,300	
Total	16,376,600	
GRAND TOTAL	150,607,577	1,458,263,094

³⁸ Figures supplied by the respective institutions.

³⁹ Figures supplied by respective UN agencies.

⁴⁰ Oxfam, Great Britain, Bangkok.



Annex VI: UN System Official Development Assistance Disbursements in Thailand

Funds, Programmes and Agencies	Amount in USD
FAO	600,000
ILO	1,000,000
IOM	220,000
UNAIDS	341,538
UNDCP	385,000
UNDP	1,784,000
UNFPA	704,800
UNICEF	5,248,053
UNIDO	335,000
UNIFEM	435,487
WHO	2,504,400
UNRC:Trafficking in women and children	82,143
TOTAL	13,640,421

Annex VII: UNDAF Development Objectives

<p>1. Poverty Reduction</p> <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.
<p>2. Social Protection and Social Development</p> <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.
<p>3. Governance</p> <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.
<p>4. International Competitiveness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote the growth of an efficient Small Medium Enterprise (SME) Sector and increase cooperation with governmental agencies and educational institutions. ● Strengthen the knowledge economy and technological base and promote skills development. ● Foster greater sub-regional as well as regional economic integration and cooperation. ● Enhance the competitiveness and environment of Thai businesses and financial institutions as a foundation for recovery and sustainable private sector-led growth in the medium term.
<p>5. Human Security</p> <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 private sector to improve national policy responses to human security issues and to promote sub-regional cooperation.

6. Environmental Management

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

Annex VIII: The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

<i>Targets</i>		<i>Indicators</i>	
Goal 1 : Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			
1	Halve between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.	1	Proportion of population below \$1 per day (PPP-values).
		2	Poverty gap ratio. (incidence x depth of poverty)
		3	Share of the poorest quintile in national consumption.
2	Halve, between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.	4	Prevalence of underweight children (under five years of age)
		5	Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption.
Goal 2 : Achieve universal primary education			
3	Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to finish a full course of primary schooling.	6	Net enrolment ratio in primary education.
		7	Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5.
		8	Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds.
Goal 3 : Promote gender equality and empower women			
4	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015	9	Ratio of girls to boys in primary, second and tertiary education.
		10	Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year olds.
		11	Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector.
		12	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament.

Targets		Indicators	
Goal 4 : Reduce child mortality			
5	Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.	13	Under-five mortality rate
		14	Infant mortality rate
		15	Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles.
Goal 5 : Improve maternal health			
6	Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.	16	Maternal mortality ratio.
		17	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.
Goal 6 : Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases			
7	Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS	18	HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women.
		19	Contraceptive prevalence rate.
		20	Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS.
8	Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.	21	Prevalence of death rates associated with malaria.
		22	Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures.
		23	Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis.
		24	Proportion of TB cases detected and cured under DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course)

<i>Targets</i>		<i>Indicators</i>	
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability⁴¹			
9	Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.	25	Proportion of land area covered by forest.
		26	Land area protected to maintain biological diversity.
		27	GDP per unit of energy use (as proxy for energy efficiency)
		28	Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita). (Plus two figures of global atmospheric pollution: ozone depletion and the accumulation of global warming gases)
10	Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.	29	Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source.
11	By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.	30	Proportion of people with access to improved sanitation.
		31	Proportion of people with access to improved sanitation. Proportion of people with access to secure tenure (Urban/rural disaggregation of several of the above indicators may be relevant for monitoring improvement in the lives of slum dwellers)

⁴¹The selection of indicators for Goal 7 is subject to further refinement.

Targets		Indicators	
Goal 8 : Develop a global partnership for development⁴²			
12	Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system. (Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty-reduction - both nationally and internationally)		Some of the indicators listed below will be monitored separately for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked countries and small island developing states. <u>Official Development Assistance.</u>
13	Address the Special Needs of the Least Developed Countries. Includes: tariffs and quota free access for LDC exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction	32	Net ODA as percentage of DAC donors' GNP [targets of 0.7% in total and 0.15% for LDCs]
		33	Proportion of ODA to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)
14	Address the Special Needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states (through Barbados Programme and General Assembly provisions)	34	Proportion of ODA that is untied
		35	Proportion of ODA for environment in small island developing states
15	Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term.	36	Proportion of ODA for the transport sector in land-locked countries
			<u>Market access.</u>
		37	Proportion of exports (by value and excluding arms) admitted free of duties and quotas.
		38	Average tariffs and quotas on agricultural products and textiles and clothing.
		39	Domestic and export agricultural subsidies in OECD countries.
		40	Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity.

⁴²The selection of indicators for Goal 8 is subject to further refinement.

Targets		Indicators	
		41	<u>Debt sustainability</u> Proportion of official bilateral HIPC debt cancelled
		42	Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services
		43	Proportion of ODA provided as debt relief
		44	Number of countries reaching HIPC decision and completion points
16	In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth	45	Unemployment rate of 15-24 year olds
17	In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries	46	Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
18	In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	47	Telephone lines per 1000 people
		48	Personal computers per 1000 people



Annex IX: Individual Agency Programs

ESCAP

ESCAP's seven divisions: Population and Rural and Urban Development; Development Research and Policy Analysis; Environment and Natural Resources Development; Statistics; International Trade and Industry, Transport, Communications, Tourism and Infrastructure Development; and Social Development, have all been active throughout 2001. Much of the research undertaken by the commission is regional in scope, as are the conferences and seminars, although these are often based in Bangkok. Regional activities have benefited Thailand through her participation and through adopting best practices, identified at the regional level, to be incorporated in national level activities.

FAO

FAO has a large number of activities and projects in Thailand, and collaborates closely with the RTG, particularly the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. (MOAC). FAO implemented Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) projects with the objective to address the expressed needs of the RTG with technical assistance. These projects cover a range of areas, from providing emergency agricultural inputs to flood affected farmers in Southern Thailand, to promoting the cooperative small farmers and women's groups activities, strengthening cross-border animal disease surveillance, conducting pest risk analyses, etc. FAO also implemented a number of small "Telefood" projects which aim to provide rural communities with the means to improve food security. In 2001 five such Telefood projects were approved in Thailand. Thailand participates in a number of FAO regional projects. FAO also provides policy assistance, fellowship and training to the RTG. In terms of inter-agency collaboration, FAO is the chair of the Thematic Working Group on Poverty Alleviation, Rural Development and Food Security, co-chairs the Thematic Working Group on Disability-related Concerns and is an active member of the Thematic Working Groups on Governance and Human Rights, Education For All, Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality, and Environment and Development.

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 means by which cooperation in all fields of civil aviation among the 187 member states (35 of which are in the Asia-Pacific Region) can be achieved. During 2001, ICAO's assistance to the Department of Aviation in Thailand was directed towards developing the training of personnel and further developing local authorities capacity to achieve regulatory capabilities. ICAO also commenced operations of the Co-operative Development of Operational Safety and Continuing Airworthiness Project in South East Asia (COCSAP-SEA). This project serves to enhance flight safety and operational efficiency.

These programmes contributed greatly towards the wider goal of assisting the RTG's Department of Aviation in strengthening the department, and in enhancing flight safety in Thailand and eleven other similar administrations in South East Asia.

ILO

ILO programmes in Thailand during 2001 specifically addressed the issues related to the world of work. Key areas of partnership with Thailand included technical assistance and policy advisory from the East Asia Multidisciplinary Advisory Team (EASMAT) and action-oriented technical cooperation projects, including the In-Focus Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), the Expansion of Employment Opportunities for Women in Thailand (EEOW Thailand), and Advisory Support, Information Services and Training (ASIST). In general, ILO's efforts contributed to the strengthening of Thailand's national capacity, especially those of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, employer's associations, worker's organisations, non-governmental organisations working on issues relating to work.

Specific themes taken up during 2001 constituted the ILO's partnerships with its constituents in Thailand to address and create decent working conditions for all. Areas of coverage included the following; ratification and/or compliance with international labour standards; elimination of child labour; prevention of trafficking in women and children; equal employment opportunities for women and men through better and gender sensitive vocational training system; recognition and protection of workers' rights specifically women workers in the informal economy; improvement in and extension of social security for workers in the informal economy; policy consideration for unemployment insurance; national capacity to intervene and address issues related to occupational safety and health; and strengthening the roles of employers and workers organisations in policy matters (e.g., formulation, implementation and monitoring).

IOM

IOM continues to play a lead role in the region in following up the principles outlined in the 1999 Bangkok Declaration on Irregular Migration. The agency's activities have concentrated on delivering assistance to vulnerable migrant groups, through promoting the reintegration of trafficked peoples and other vulnerable groups into countries of origin, developing health care strategies for migrant groups, conducting research on migrant labour trends and needs and working with government counterparts to develop appropriate policy and legislation in that regard, and providing and capacity building with police and immigration officials to raise awareness on legal procedures aimed at improving assistance to women and children victims of trafficking, including the development of bilateral Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs) on the return of trafficking victims to neighbouring countries.

ITU

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

UNAIDS (Regional)

UNAIDS Southeast 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.

UNAIDS (Thailand)

UNAIDS (Thailand) has been active in eliminating AIDS-related stigma, and enhancing prevention through community-based, multi-sectoral approaches whereby networks of people living with HIV/AIDS actively participated. It also implemented projects to ensure appropriate levels of care for people with HIV/AIDS. It has pursued projects that strengthen ties between different sectors of society to respond to the HIV/AIDS epidemic in a coordinated way.

UNDCP

UNDCP continued to provide assistance to the signatories of the Memorandum of Understanding members which included Thailand on drug control through the Sub-regional Action Plan (SAP) projects. The action plan covered activities in the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction/alternative development and law enforcement. In 2001 UNDCP operated 10 SAP projects in addressing the problems of drug production, trafficking and abuse. In addition, UNDCP in collaboration with national counterparts and the private sector launched public campaign to raise awareness of the dangers of illicit drugs. These initiatives included the development of a School based Drug Treatment models in collaboration with the Office of Narcotics Control Board (ONCB), and the conducting of training sessions for Thai NGOs and other institutions on Primary Prevention of Substance Abuse and on the Network of Youth Program for the Prevention of Drugs. Finally, UNDCP continued working on the resolutions and projects developed by the ASEAN and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs (ACCORD). UNDCP participated in the First Meeting of the ACCORD Plan of Action Task Forces, which was held in Jakarta from 12-14 November 2001.

UNDP

UNDP provided assistance to several selected areas critical to Thailand's continued balanced growth, including poverty reduction, governance and decentralization, trilateral cooperation, and sustainable environmental management. Through collaboration with various partners, the preparation of the second National Human Development Report (NHDR) began in 2001. UNDP Thailand also manages cross-border projects in the areas of mangrove conservation, HIV/AIDS, Trafficking in Women and Children, and the Highland People's Programme.

UNEP

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

UNESCO

UNESCO plays a key role in supporting the development of the Education For All (EFA) national plans through the Planning and Sector Analysis Unit (PSA). To reach the goal of EFA, the Asia-Pacific Programme of Education For All (APPEAL) places an 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 and to ensure the safeguarding and revitalisation of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Other projects have encompassed the areas of gender, poverty alleviation, human rights, the promotion of the culture of peace, environmental education, HIV/AIDS and Information and Communication Technology (ICT).

UNFPA

UNFPA continued to support two pilot provinces in integrating reproductive health services as part of the implementation of the national reproductive health policy in collaboration with religious and community leaders, provincial officials and local/national NGOs. Youth centers were established which provided reproductive health and HIV/AIDS information and services by trained community volunteers. National institutions were strengthened in sharing the Thai experience and developed a network on reproductive health and related population issues under South-South cooperation with neighbouring countries.

UNHCR

UNHCR dealt primarily with two beneficiary populations, refugees from Myanmar living in camps along the border and asylum seekers and refugees in Bangkok. As Thailand is not a signatory of the 1951 UN Convention on the Status of Refugees, UNHCR continued to conduct refugee status determination for asylum seekers, implement assistance activities and advocate on their behalf in case of detention or threat of deportation.

UNICEF

UNICEF was engaged in a wide range of activities that focused on four main programme components and nine sub-components. The four components include: child protection and development, promotion of child rights and disparity reduction, social policy analysis and goals monitoring, and technical cooperation among developing countries. (TCDC.) UNICEF continued to collaborate with both government and non-government agencies as well as the private sector in development and protection of the most disadvantaged and vulnerable children, within the context of the “Convention on the Rights of the Child.”

UNIDO

UNIDO continued the implementation of technical assistance by helping the Ministry of Industry set up and operate a system to monitor the performance of the manufacturing sector. It also actively promoted the issue of corporate responsibility among Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), assessed the adoption of environmentally sound technologies in Thailand and also provided technical services and equipment for the demonstration of alternatives to the use of methyl bromide (an ozone depleting substance) as a fumigant for storage grains. Additionally, UNIDO facilitated South-South cooperation through the transfer of technologies and know-how between Thailand and Africa as well as GMS countries.

UNIFEM

UNIFEM continued to promote gender issues throughout the UN system in 2001. Activities included organising workshops and conferences, sponsoring Thai women to participate in global conferences and publishing information material focusing on gender issues. UNIFEM's national program is focused on promoting women's human rights and empowering women economically and politically.

UNIS

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

UPU

UPU's activities in the Asia-Pacific region were mainly focused on three priority areas: provision of a universal postal service, improvement in the quality of the international postal network, and postal reform and development. UPU launched a major new initiative with the establishment of the Quality of Service Fund, through which industrialised postal administrations will support projects for improving the quality of universal postal service in developing countries. UPU was also actively involved in efforts to introduce ICT-based services and telecentres in post offices. To improve customer satisfaction. Marketing workshops were organised in six countries.

WFP

The World Food Programme (WFP) inaugurated a Regional Bureau for Asia in Bangkok in August 2001. The WFP does not have any activities that specifically target Thailand. However, the Regional Bureau - which is a component of WFP's overall decentralisation process - will provide direct support to the countries and WFP operations in the Asian region.

WHO

WHO's focus of technical assistance to Thailand was on health systems reform, emerging/re-emerging health problems of malaria, TB, HIV/AIDS, health promotion, tobacco control initiatives and international health management functions. Health issues affecting people living along the Thai-Myanmar border were addressed. Support was provided to the Ministry of Public Health, universities, NGOs and community-based organisations. A CCS (Country Cooperative Strategy) was launched, giving a long-term emphasis over a period of five years to the above program areas.

The World Bank

The work of the World Bank in Thailand focuses on working in partnership with the Royal Thai Government, other donors, the private sector, and civil society to support Thailand's efforts to reduce poverty, improve the business environment, protect the environment and promote good public sector management and governance. The Bank is in the process of preparing its next Country Assistance Strategy which will be completed in late 2002.

Annex X: Key Country Level Activities of UN Agencies in Thailand

AGENCY	ACTIVITY	RESULT
<p>ESCAP www.unescap.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Technical support provided to the National Youth Bureau related to sexual abuse and exploitation of children and youth. ● In cooperation with other concerned UN agencies, convened two region-wide youth events in Bangkok in its capacity as the UN focal point for youth. These were, Asia Pacific Youth Forum and the Asia-Pacific Intergovernmental Meeting on Human Resources Development for Youth. ● In cooperation with the Department of Public Welfare, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, co-organised an in-country training course for public administration personnel and Thai disabled persons on the promotion of non-handicapping environments for persons with disabilities, 6-8 March, 2001 in Bangkok. ● Organised an eight-day Regional Training Workshop on the Inclusion of Women and Girls with Disabilities in Mainstream Gender Equality Initiatives in conjunction with the Asia-Pacific Summit of Women Mayors and Councillors, 16-23 June, 2001 Phitsanulok, Thailand. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Thailand's experiences in preventing commercial sexual exploitation of children and youth and in reintegrating child victims were included in the presentation of good practices which served as an input to the Second World Congress Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, held at Yokohama Japan in December 2001.

AGENCY	ACTIVITY	RESULT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In collaboration with the Faculty of Fine and Applied Arts, Chulalongkorn University, the Office of National Cultural Commission and the Government Lottery Office, supported the 2nd Art for All (art for children and youth with disabilities) regional seminar, Bangkok and the 3rd Art Camp, Saraburi province in July 2001. ● In collaboration with UN agencies and the Forum on Gender, Women and Development, organised an observance event for International Women's Day on 8 March with the theme "Women, Peace and Security". ● Regional Training Workshop on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), 28-30 November 2001, Bangkok. ● Organised a Regional Symposium on Gender Mainstreaming, 10-13 December 2001, Bangkok. ● Organised a national workshop on Integrating Environmental Considerations into Economic Policy Making Processes, 25-26 October 2001, Bangkok. ● In collaboration with CityNet, the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration and other partner organisations, organised the CityNet Bangkok Congress 2001: 'People-Centered Cities in a Globalising World ', to explore innovative urban management approaches for more participatory city development. 	

AGENCY	ACTIVITY	RESULT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “Human Dignity Initiative” project implemented community development pilot projects in the Bangkok area in order to help empower communities and explore multi-stakeholder cooperation modalities for poverty alleviation at grassroots level. ● ESCAP/Bangkok Metropolitan Administration joint project on sustainable development of the Rattanakosin Area of Bangkok. ● In collaboration with UNAIDS, tackling issues related to the mitigation of the impact of transport infrastructure and services on the spread of HIV/AIDS. ● Provided advisory services to the Office of Maritime Promotion Commission of the Royal Thai Government on the formulation of shipping and port development policy. ● Organised a seminar on Tourism and Poverty Alleviation, 3 December 2001 in collaboration with ADB, CityNet, PATA, AIT, UNESCO and WTO with a focus on pro-poor tourism. ● Issued a 70-page United Nations Colouring Book, illustrating the work of 29 UN agencies and organisations in both English and Thai for distribution to primary schools in Thailand. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Contributed to an increasing awareness by policy makers and stakeholders of the value of participatory approaches to planning and policy development, and people’s potential in development. ● Contributing to the increased understanding of UN agencies and organisations in the region.

AGENCY	ACTIVITY	RESULT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In collaboration with other UN agencies, organised a number of observance events such as World Water Day, Peace Day and United Nations Day. ● Produced 52 five-minute television features and 12 promotional spots on human rights issues in Asia and the Pacific. ● Produced three issues of the United Nations Asia-Pacific News during 2001. ● Organised a joint press conference for the UN heads of Agencies in response to the September 11 terrorist attacks. ● Organised a number of briefings for visitors and students on the work of UN agencies and organisations. 	
<p>FAO www.fao.org</p>	<p>Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Of pilot nature, TCP aims at assisting the government with technical expertise based on the need requested. TCP projects operating in 2001 include “Emergency Supply of Agricultural Inputs to Flood-Affected Farmers in the Southern Provinces of Thailand,” “Capacity Building for Promotion of Cooperative Small Farmers and Women Group Activities,” “Training on Integrated Crop Management Technologies for Production of Good Quality Rice Seeds” (national TCP projects). Strengthening Cross-Border Animal Disease 	

AGENCY	ACTIVITY	RESULT
	<p>Surveillance and Coordination between China, Laos PDR, Thailand and Vietnam, “Regional Training in Meat Inspection in Asia,” “Pest Risk Analysis for South American Leaf Blight of Rubber” (regional TCP projects). In addition, through TCP facility, FAO supported a project on “One Tambon, One Product, One Policy: Evaluation of Project Implementation” (US\$ 10,000) in Thailand.</p> <p>Telefood Special Fund</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● These are small-scale projects aimed at providing rural communities with the means to improve food security. Five Telefood projects operating in Thailand in 2001 include “Integrated Farming for Food Production,” “Fish Raising Promotion,” “Chiang Mai Poultry Fund,” “Sustainable Production of Protein Resources by Livestock Raising,” and “Extension to Sustainable Protein Resources from Livestock for Consumption in the Remote Area.” <p>Regional Projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Thailand participated in a large number of regional projects, including Integrated Pest Management (rice, vegetable); Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping Systems; Strengthening Regional Data Exchange System on Food and Agricultural Statistics; Forestry Research Support Programme; Assistance for the Implementation of Model Forest Approach for Sustainable Forest 	

AGENCY	ACTIVITY	RESULT
	<p>Management, as well as the Regional Wood Energy Programme.</p> <p>Meetings and Conferences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● World Food Day “Fight Hunger to Reduce Poverty” was held on 16 October 2001 in FAORAP with the presence of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn. Outstanding farmers, best school botanical gardens and disabled farmers group from Ubon Ratchathanee were awarded for their excellent work. ● Thai representatives attended a number of meetings held in Thailand <p>Publications</p> <p>Fellowship and training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● FAO sponsored a large number of fellowships for government officials, project staff, etc. from the region to attend training and study tours. One of the major meetings held in 2001 was on disaster prevention in Chiang Mai. Also, FAO, upon request of the Thai government, train Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives officials on relevant subjects. <p>Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries. (TCDC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● FAO promotes south-south cooperation through exchange programme for specialists. In 2001, a Tripartite Agreement was 	<p>FAO has published a wide range of articles and reports based on research in Thailand.</p>

AGENCY	ACTIVITY	RESULT
	<p>successfully negotiated by Thailand, Cambodia and FAO, which would facilitate the exchange of technical expertise and specialists between Thailand and Cambodia.</p>	
<p>ICAO www.icao.int/apac/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assistance to the Department of Aviation in development of its regulatory capacity. ● On-the-job training for civil aviation officials to promote regulatory capability. ● Commenced operations of Co-operative Development of Operational Safety and Continuing Airworthiness Project in Southeast Asia (COSCAP-SEA) to enhance flight safety and operational efficiency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assisted the Royal Thai Government's Department of Aviation in strengthening the Department and enhancing flight safety in Thailand and other countries of Southeast Asia.
<p>ILO www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Advocacy and dissemination of information on child labour issue toward the general public as well as employer and workers groups. ● National Seminar on Youth Employment ● Enhancing the capacity of key agencies (i.e., MOLSW, employers' and workers' and women's organisations at the central and provincial levels) to address child labour issues and gender inequality issues affecting individual women workers in the formal and informal economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ratified ILO Convention No. 182 on Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 ● Employers' and workers' organisations and selected non-governmental organisations contributed to the formulation of policies and programmes to promote youth employment. ● Partnerships with selected organisations in the implementation of activities to promote public awareness on the needs and interests of women homeworkers, occupational women's groups, and women workers in industrial sectors.

AGENCY	ACTIVITY	RESULT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● HIV/AIDS prevention in the world of work. ● Extension of social protection for all. ● Development of the Master Plan on Occupational Safety and Health. ● Advocacy and support of employers' and workers' organisations in their participation in policy making processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Technical assistance given to local communities to address and prevent child labour issues. ● A model of HIV/AIDS prevention in workplace was developed in partnership with the Department of Labour Protection and Welfare, ECOT and UNAIDS. ● Technical assistance given to the Social security Office towards the development of a national unemployment scheme. ● Assisted the Department of Labour Protection and Welfare to enhance institutional capacity on OSH issues in the informal sector and to develop a national plan on occupational safety and health. ● Organised training and consultation workshops for employers' and workers' organisations to address development issues affecting workplace productivity.
<p>UNDCP www.undcp.un.or.th</p>	<p>In 2001, UNDCP continued to implement the Sub-regional Action Plan (SAP) projects which provided assistance to Thailand and other countries. Ten SAP projects were implemented covering the following areas;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Law enforcement dealing with information exchange, training on CD-ROM, operational procedures, judicial/prosecutorial capacity building, cross-border cooperation and precursor control. ● Demand reduction dealing with enhancing capacity of institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The implementation of SAP projects was generally satisfactory.

AGENCY	ACTIVITY	RESULT
	<p>working with high-risk groups and taking action against Amphetamine-type-stimulant (ATS) abuse.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supply reduction / Alternative Development Cooperation. <p>In addition, the following activities were implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bicycle Campaign on “Traffic against Drugs 2001”. ● The event of a special anti-drug campaign on International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, 26 June 2001 under the theme “Sports against Drugs”. ● Publication of “Opium Reduction in Thailand 1970-2000: A Thirty-Year Journey”. ● Development of School-based Drug Treatment Models in collaboration with Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB). ● Training sessions for Thai NGOs/ Institutions on Primary Prevention of Substance Abuse and on Network of Youth Programme for Prevention of Drugs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● UNDCP was in partnership with the private/business sector and the civil society in launching the Bicycle Campaign and the 26 June event.
<p>UNDP</p> <p>www.undp.or.th</p>	<p>Poverty reduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote pro-poor policies and strategies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Experience and lessons learned from application of best practices contributed to the formulation of the national poverty reduction strategies, and the development of poverty database at the local level

AGENCY	ACTIVITY	RESULT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote sustainable agriculture and rural development through community initiatives. <p>Governance and Decentralisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote people's participation in the development process and decision making at the local level. ● Support and promote Decentralisation and strengthen local governance. ● Support Thailand in promoting transparency and accountability in the implementation of public policy. <p>Trilateral Programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support Thailand's effort in sharing expertise and experience with 12 developing countries in the Asian region in selected areas, i.e. HIV/AIDS, community-based micro-finance, disaster 	<p>as outlined in the 9th National Economic and Social Development Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improve income opportunities and human resources through self-help capacity and training. ● Community and women's groups were organised to manage production, marketing and technology training in the rural industry. ● A Thai-UN Facility established to facilitate development and capacity-building activities initiated and implemented by communities. ● Successful pilot activities on Decentralisation in selected provinces and a model developed. ● New training facilities and curriculum developed for local governments and communities. ● Village forums set up for information sharing and exchange of development initiatives. ● Seminar/Workshop/public hearing/public broadcasting programmes organised to reflect views of CSOs and communities. ● Increased capacities and experience of the national institutions in Thailand and the participating countries, through training courses organised by Thailand and UNDP Country Office.

AGENCY	ACTIVITY	RESULT
	<p>management, low-cost housing, waters supply and sanitation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support Thailand's efforts in sharing expertise and experience with African countries in textile production, export promotion and HIV/AIDS. ● Support Thailand in providing training in agricultural extension to East Timor. ● Support Thailand's participation in the Global Compact through the Employer's Confederation of Thailand (ECOT). 	<p>UNAIDS and UNFPA provided technical inputs to the training courses, while ESCAP also financially supported the course on export promotion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increased know-how and experience of technical missions from Africa in textile production, export promotion and HIV/AIDS. ● Increased knowledge and hands-on experience for 4 east Timorese officials in agricultural extension, leading to a possible set up of an agricultural extension system in all districts in East Timor. UNDP East Timor and UNTAET/ETTA were involved as principal organisers for the training. ● Increased awareness of business companies in Thailand in response to the Global Compact principles. The UN Global Compact Office and UNDP (Partnership Group) based in New York, supported and facilitated the activity. ● Curricular developed to promote the Global Compact in Thailand by a leading national education institution (National Institute for Development Administration-NIDA). ● UNDP Thailand was selected to present best practices on private sector partnership to a workshop in London, jointly organised by UNDP and Price Waterhouse Coopers

AGENCY	ACTIVITY	RESULT
	<p>Sustainable Environmental Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support Thailand's efforts in achieving ratification and compliance to Multilateral Environmental Agreements. ● Support environmental governance through capacity building and public participation. ● Encourage partnerships in urban environments. ● Support pro-poor and environmentally sound development policies and programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Business companies in Thailand selected to participate in private sector workshop in South Africa, leading to exchange of technical and business mission, and possible investment from Thailand to some African countries. The UN Office of the Special Coordinator for Africa and the Least Developed Countries (UN/OSCAL) provided financial and technical input to support the activities. ● Capacity-building projects and awareness raising activities supported by Global Environment Facility and Multilateral Funds of the Montreal Protocol. ● Promote multi-party consultative processes in the preparation of national contributions to WSSD. ● Community-based GEF/SGP designed and implemented. ● Institutional strengthening activities implemented under GEF and LIFE projects. ● Build network and partnership among public and private sectors through project initiatives. ● Collaborative arrangements between cities and municipalities. ● GEF/SGP projects designed and implemented emphasising needs and capacities of communities. ● Strategic design and development of poverty-environment programmes initiated, which will be discussed with concerned parties/stakeholders.

AGENCY	ACTIVITY	RESULT
<p>UNESCO</p> <p>www.unescobkk.org</p>	<p>Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Implementation of Community Learning Centres (CLC) ● Innovative approaches to income generation for poverty alleviation through Non-Formal Education (NFE). ● Best practices in basic education and lifelong learning for gender equality ● Promotion of culture of peace through Associated School Programme (ASP) schools ● Basic education for children with special needs and out-of-school children ● Development of software programme for literacy ● Educational development for hill tribes in Omkoi, Thailand ● Poverty alleviation through capacity building and social mobilization for women in rural areas ● Capacity building on Education Management Information System (EMIS) for education planning and management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Training was provided to CLC personnel and they are implementing the activities ● Research is being undertaken. ● The study is almost completed. ● 100 schools are using peace package for peace education ● Manual is being developed. ● Software programme is being developed ● Construction of 12 CLCs has been completed ● Women from 61 families in 3 villages of Chiangmai have been trained and small grants were provided for setting up small business ● 40 senior national planners have been trained.

AGENCY	ACTIVITY	RESULT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sentinel surveillance of cultural vulnerability of women and children to exploitation ● Prevention of HIV/AIDS among ethnic minorities of the Upper Mekong region through community-based formal and Non Formal Education ● Promotion of peace and harmonious co-existence among South East Asian people ● Integrating human rights education in teacher training institutes <p>Workshops:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Thai participation in regional and sub-regional workshops on basic education and lifelong learning, held in various countries in Asia-Pacific Region ● Awareness of peace and harmony co-existence among Southeast Asian people <p>Conferences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Asia-Pacific Regional Forum for Lifelong Learning, held in Chiangmai 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Various agencies utilize UNESCO-developed Geographical Information System (GIS)-based geo-cultural mapping to identify and track cultural vulnerability ● The preventive materials have been developed and tried out. ● Various methods have been carried out e.g. film presentation and workshop. ● Human rights components will be developed as a part of social science curriculum for higher education. ● 1500 secondary students and 60 teachers from Thailand participated. ● 150 participants exchanged and suggested future activities, out of which 50 persons were from Thailand. ● 400 participants and 70 from Thailand attended ● 70 participants and 20 from Thailand attended

AGENCY	ACTIVITY	RESULT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● International Conference on Information Technologies in Educational Innovation for Development: Interfacing Global and Indigenous Knowledge, held in Bangkok ● The 3rd Asian Youth Forum, held in Bangkok <p>Research:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Best practices in basic education and lifelong learning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Studies are in progress.
<p>UNFPA www.unfpa.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assisted two pilot provinces (Phayao and Pattani) to operationalise integrated and gender-sensitive reproductive health services including HIV/AIDS prevention for in-and-out-of-school youth. ● Support given to research on gender-sensitive reproductive health issues to improve policy and services and to strengthen the capacity of researchers. ● Capacity-building for Thai institutions through South-South Cooperation activities on reproductive health and population issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Health personnel were trained to upgrade their services. ● Nine Adolescent Reproductive Health (ARH) Centers established which provided information and services to youth and adolescents on reproductive health and related topics. ● Manual on the Development of a research Agenda Towards a Gender-Sensitive Reproductive Health research Programme developed and published. ● Seventeen research projects disseminated at a national seminar held in November for policy makers, service providers and concerned Government organisations and NGOs. ● Seven sub-regional training workshops conducted for 112 participants from ten countries. ● One technical meeting on “Male Involvement in Reproductive Health in Southeast Asia” organised and report published.

AGENCY	ACTIVITY	RESULT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Advocate UNFPA mandate through several activities. (For example, a poster contest, World population Day, World AIDS Day etc) on reproductive health and related population issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Four Training of Trainers workshops conducted for 126 Thai participants in up grading their presentation skills. ● Awareness raising and creation conducted on reproductive health and related population issues especially on HIV/AIDS among students and adolescents with the assistance from the media such as radio, TV, newspapers and handout publications.
<p>UNICEF www.unicef.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increased protection for vulnerable groups ● AIDS orphans project has been extended to 12 districts in the north and northeast regions. People living with HIV/AIDS have been involved in promoting a healthy life style of this group. The Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV (PMCT) was taken to scale and developed further with the refinement of necessary tools, guidelines and standards. Counseling and care programmes for pregnant women were intensified in several regions with community based mobilization for PMCT. ● Under child protection programme, sensitization and capacity building was provided for officials working in the “juvenile justice system”. Fifteen village communities were set up in Ubon Ratchathani Province to coordinate closely with the courts there to follow up with children committing minor offences. 	

AGENCY	ACTIVITY	RESULT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Youth Career Development Programme (YCDP) involving leading hotels in the private sector has grown 18 in total and now also involves a private sector hospital (Bumrungrat) in Bangkok ● Support was provided to the Centre for the Protection of Child Rights to organize multidisciplinary training with the objectives to establish a multi-disciplinary team in major hospitals dealing with child abuse and neglect. ● Life skills education ● Strengthening planning capacity of communities, subdistrict and district level institutions. Training was provided for local officer in planing for children in nine selected districts to come up with a common agreement on how to plan for “Child Friendly” districts to conduct community surveys. ● Social mobilization, advocacy and alliance building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 274 youth volunteers received life skills training. ● Child care and protection professional were given the opportunity to enhance knowledge and skills in child protection. <p>Life-skills promotion as a preventive strategy especially among youth has been expanded. UNICEF provided support for the Ministry of Public Health to print posters, leaflets and key chains in order to enhance public awareness on HIV/AIDS and to translate the Ninth National AIDS Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A number of child rights volunteers were recruited and trained to monitor and provide needed assistance for abused and neglected children at the community level. <p>Support was provided for Thai youths to participate in international and regional conferences and meetings such as the First Regional Children and Young People Forum and the Fifth East Asia and Pacific Ministerial Consultation. Efforts were made to enhance awareness of</p>

AGENCY	ACTIVITY	RESULT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Capacity building for child rights promotion. ● Social policy analysis. 	<p>children and youth on the fundamental rights for a supportive and healthy environment as well as their understanding of child rights and child-related issues affecting the development. In addition, UNICEF also supported the publication of print media in promoting child rights among students and teachers of primary school level. Efforts were also made to enhance public awareness of the Convention on the Rights of the Child through national TV channels and radios.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support was given which allowed government officials and NGOs to attend meetings and conferences at international and regional levels which enhanced their awareness and understanding of child rights. Child rights training was provided for the staff of 72 Sub-district Administrative Organisations in Lampang. ● Support was provided for three research studies focusing on children including; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Impact of Asian Financial Instability on Child Well-being. 2. Outsourcing of Manufacturing to Households (Home based workers) 3. Long term Socio-Economic impact of HIV/AIDS on Children. These studies provided useful knowledge and information for use <p>In planning and implementation for child well being.</p>

AGENCY	ACTIVITY	RESULT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Monitoring and evaluating the goals. ● Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● UNICEF supported the publication of the End -Decade Review report of the World Summit for Children entitled “Children in Thailand 1990-2000” which has been disseminated widely inside and outside of Thailand. ● Support provided for three Thai delegates to participate in the Fifth Ministerial Consultation in Beijing. ● Supported the Chiang Mai Public Welfare Office in extending the Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances Database. This was based on a pilot project in two districts and was extended provincial-wide. The pilot was a further support for the Chiang Mai and Khon Kaen provinces to develop CHILDINFO (computerised geographic information software) to compile child I formation in 3 districts. ● Five study/training courses were conducted for 92 trainees from countries in the region to formulate regional cooperation and to learn from each other. These included; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevention and Care for HIV/ AIDS. 2. Prevention of Mother to Child Transmissions. 3. Child Friendly Schools. 4. Water and Sanitation 5. Community Participation for Child Rights Sensitization.
<p>UNIDO www.unido.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● UNIDO Integrated Support Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strengthened institutional capacities and better tracking of the performance of the manufacturing sector

AGENCY	ACTIVITY	RESULT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assistance to phase out ODS under the Montreal Protocol. ● Establishment of the South-East Asian Center for Training in Energy for development. (SEACTED) ● Triple Bottom Line Demonstration. ● Uptake of environmentally sound technologies. ● Workshop on the Cleaner Development Mechanism. ● Workshop on combatorial chemistry and technology ● Training on financial analysis for industrial investment projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Finding alternatives to the use of Methyl bromide in grain storage. ● Needs assessment for GMS countries conducted and curriculum developed. ● Advertising textile Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) on corporate responsibility standards as part of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) ● Research on barriers and incentives among textile SMEs as part of the preparations of the WSSD. ● Increased awareness ● Capacity building ● Capacity building
<p>UNIFEM www.unifem-eseasia.org</p>	<p>Projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Trust Fund project to amend the criminal law on sexual offenses and make it reflect national commitments under The Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in Thailand ● Support Hotline Center Foundation to produce television shows documenting violence against women in Thailand ● Project to strengthen home-based workers, their organizations, and networks in Thailand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increased recognition that current law is not in compliance with The Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). ● Greater awareness and understanding on issues relating to violence against women ● Women home-based workers strengthened through active networking

AGENCY	ACTIVITY	RESULT
	<p>Workshops, conferences and summits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Technical support and funding for Thai WomenWatch project “Asia Pacific Women Watch Planning Workshop” ● Support Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development to produce materials for the World Conference against Racism ● Co-organized with ESCAP, UNDP, UNCHS and ADB “Asia Pacific Summit of Women Mayors and Councilors” in Phitsanulok ● Seminar on Community Network on the Prevention and Combating Violence Against Women in Chumpon and Songkhla provinces <p>Campaigns and events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Organized ‘White Ribbon’ Campaign in the UN ● Organized GWAD “Brown Bag” fora ● Organized “International Women’s Day” in conjunction with ESCAP ● Organized 16 Days of Activism. <p>Publications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Produced an information kit on “Women, Gender and HIV/AIDS in East and Southeast Asia” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NGO action plan for post Beijing +5 follow up in the Asia-Pacific Region ● Greater awareness of gender issues regarding racism and other forms of intolerance. ● Donor agencies like Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) are putting funds into follow-up activities of the summit. ● New Elimination of Violence Against Women (EVAW) measures adopted by the Governor of Chumpon and Songkhla provinces. ● Strengthening of the “One stop service center” in Songkhla Province ● Increased awareness of UN agencies, NGOs donors and general public on men’s role in eliminating violence against women ● Exchange of information on gender issues in Thailand. ● Greater awareness of violence against women issues ● Increased accessibility to information on gender and HIV/AIDS

AGENCY	ACTIVITY	RESULT
	<p>Other activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Theater play focusing on violence against women performed by Thai Youth group in 20 schools in Bangkok. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increased awareness among youth in Bangkok of the causes and consequences of violence against women, including the linkage between EAW and HIV/AIDS
<p>UPU www.upu.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Quality of Postal Network ● Training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A regional workshop was organised in Bangkok, in which the new Quality of Service Fund was explained. The UPU provided assistance to the postal operators in preparing project proposals. ● UPU continued to support regional training programmes through sponsoring the Asian-Pacific Postal College in Bangkok.
<p>WHO www.who.org</p>	<p>Health System reform initiatives were continued.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Capacity Building in international health management functions, including support for international health scholar program. ● Research and operational study support to address emerging and re-emerging health problems. ● Health promotion intakes including evaluation of healthy cities movement. ● Border health coordinator began assessments in 10 provinces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support provided to the Ministry of Public health, universities, NGOs and community-based organisations was used to strengthen capabilities in addressing these issues in order to meet national and global expected results.
<p>WORLD BANK www.worldbank.or.th</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Country Development Partnership developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supporting the RTG reform program and the objectives of the 9th National Economic and Social Development Plan by laying out milestones and timelines for the

AGENCY	ACTIVITY	RESULT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Working in partnership on Social Protection with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, GTZ, UNICEF and ILO. ● Partnership with the Ministry of Finance and the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) on Competitiveness. ● Partnership with RTG Prime Minister's Office and the Office of the Civil Service Commission, AusAID, UNDP and New Zealand on Governance. ● Developing partnerships with the Ministry of Science, Technology and the Environment. ● Developing partnerships with NESDB and donors on poverty alleviation issues. 	<p>implementation of strategic reform components.</p>

Annex XI: UN System-wide 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.	ESCAP and UNIFEM.	ESCAP, UNIFEM, UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, ILO, UNEP, UNDCP, UNESCO, UNFPA.	IOM	Baha'I International Community, AFPPD, AIT, National Council of Women of Thailand.
HIV/AIDS Regional	UNFPA/CST, World Bank	UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNDCP, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, UNIFEM, ESCAP, UNESCO, ILO, WHO.	IOM, World Bank.	FHI, PDA, ASEAN Secretariat, Ministry of Public Health, AFPPD, EC, Thai Red Cross, TBCA, The 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. HIV/AIDS Thailand
HIV/AIDS Thailand	World Bank until July 2001, UNFPA from August 2001.	UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, WHO, UNIFEM, FAO, UNDCP, UNFPA, ILO, UNHCR.	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, NESDB
Trafficking of Women and Children.	UNRC, UNICEF, ILO.	ESCAP, ILO, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDCP, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM.	IOM	Childrights-Asianet, Child Workers in Asia, ECPAT, FACE, GAATW, Mekong Regional Law Center, Oxfam, Save The Children, WVI

Thematic Working Group	Chair/Co Chair	United Nations Agencies	Bretton Woods Institutions, and Partnership Organisations	Other Agencies
Environment and Development	UNEP, ESCAP	UNCCD, UNDP, UNEP, UNICEF, UNIDO, FAO, ILO, UNFPA, ESCAP, IAEA, UNCHS, ILO, WHO, WMO.	World Bank, ADB.	ASEAN, EC, SACEP, SPREP.
Disability-related Concerns	ESCAP/FAO	ESCAP, FAO, UNIFEM, UNDFP, 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), Department of Public Welfare, Thailand.
Governance and Human Rights	UNDP, ILO, ESCAP.	UNIFEM, UNIDO, FAO, UNICEF, ESCAP, ILO, UNHCR, WFP, ICAO, ITU, UNDCP, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNDP, UNEP.	IOM, ADB, World Bank.	
Poverty Alleviation, Rural Development and Food Security	FAO, UNDP, ESCAP, ILO.	UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, ESCAP, ILO, UNIDO, UPU.		
Drug Control and Crime Prevention	UNDCP	ESCAP, UNDP, UNRC, UPU, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNESCO, .ILO, UPU.		Asia Pacific NGO Committee on Drug and Substance Abuse Prevention, ONCB, I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL, NGO-ANCC NCSWT, Asian Harm Reduction Network.

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

Annex XII: MDG Activities for UN Agencies

MDGs/CROSS CUTTING ISSUES	INTER-AGENCY THEME GROUPS OR AGENCIES COLLABORATING Name of related Inter-Agency Group if applicable, Agencies involved (3 or more). For TWGs List chair and participants including government, donors, BWI and civil society, regional commissions and agencies not based in the country.	IMPACT/RESULTS, GOOD PRACTICE/LESSON LEARNED, JOINT PROGRAMMES, OTHER COMMENTS	SELF-ASSESSMENT OF UNCT Please rate on a scale of 1-6 for progress made in country level collaboration, Include comments on how the results were achieved and difficulties encountered in implementing these elements of UN Reform and collaborative activities. 1-2 = Limited, 3-4 = Moderate, 5-6 = Extensive
Eradicate poverty and hunger	UN Thematic Working Group on Poverty Alleviation, Rural Development and Food Security, in Thailand. Chaired by FAO, co-chaired by ESCAP, ILO and UNDP. The members are UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDCP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFP and WHO.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● UN joint mission to Chang Rai province. Purpose was to accelerate the inter-agency collaboration related to poverty alleviation and food security. ● Survey mission to ethnic minority communities in Chiang Rai to identify possible support to disabled persons. ● A small project “support to integrated activities of food production and income generation for ethnic minority groups and low land farmers” in two villages in Mae Chan district. ● Support for disadvantaged families on livelihood projects to help reduce the impact of the economic crisis. ● Continuing support for schools and communities to improve the status of child nutrition, micro-nutrients and exclusive breast-feeding. 	4

MDGs/CROSS CUTTING ISSUES	INTER-AGENCY THEME GROUPS OR AGENCIES COLLABORATING Name of related Inter-Agency Group if applicable, Agencies involved (3 or more). For TWGs List chair and participants including government, donors, BWI and civil society, regional commissions and agencies not based in the country.	IMPACT/RESULTS, GOOD PRACTICE/LESSON LEARNED, JOINT PROGRAMMES, OTHER COMMENTS	SELF-ASSESSMENT OF UNCT Please rate on a scale of 1-6 for progress made in country level collaboration, Include comments on how the results were achieved and difficulties encountered in implementing these elements of UN Reform and collaborative activities. 1-2 = Limited, 3-4 = Moderate, 5-6 = Extensive
	ESCAP and ADB, CityNet, PATA, AIT, UNESCO, WTO.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Projects contributing to the formulation of national poverty reduction strategies and the development of poverty database at the local level as outlined in the 9th Plan. ● “Human Dignity Initiative” project implemented community development pilot projects in the Bangkok area in order to help empower the communities and explore multi-stakeholder cooperation modalities for poverty alleviation at grassroots level. ● “Tourism and Poverty Alleviation” Seminar organised in December 2001 with a focus on pro-poor tourism. 	<p style="text-align: center;">6</p> <p>For excellent coordination that contributed to the adoption of the initiatives in the national plan.</p>
	UNESCO, UNDP, Prime Minister's Office, Department of Community Development, Department of NFE and Rajabhat Institutes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Community Empowerment through Community Learning Centres (CLCs): Fourteen CLCs have been established in 4 provinces representing 4 regions in Thailand. Several training workshops have been provided to community leaders and CLC committees in planning and management and to other members of these communities in activities related to income generation. Members of each CLC have utilised computers for 	<p style="text-align: center;">6</p> <p>Based on research study, community members are empowered through the learning process and their income is increased thus improving the quality of their lives. Achieve universal primary education Thematic Working Group</p>

MDGs/CROSS CUTTING ISSUES	INTER-AGENCY THEME GROUPS OR AGENCIES COLLABORATING Name of related Inter-Agency Group if applicable, Agencies involved (3 or more). For TWGs List chair and participants including government, donors, BWI and civil society, regional commissions and agencies not based in the country.	IMPACT/RESULTS, GOOD PRACTICE/LESSON LEARNED, JOINT PROGRAMMES, OTHER COMMENTS	SELF-ASSESSMENT OF UNCT Please rate on a scale of 1-6 for progress made in country level collaboration, Include comments on how the results were achieved and difficulties encountered in implementing these elements of UN Reform and collaborative activities. 1-2 = Limited, 3-4 = Moderate, 5-6 = Extensive
Achieve universal primary education	Thematic Working Group "Education For All" chaired by UNESCO, members are UNICEF, SEAMEO, UNDCP, WB, ADB, ESCAP, UNFPA, FAO, JICA, UNDP, Thai Ministry of Education.	<p>compiling community data for planning and management. Community products are advertised through website for marketing which is in line with the Government policy of "One Village One Product".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Life-Long Learning Meeting in Chiang Mai: Importance of expanding education to rural areas was further recognised. ● Preventative education on HIV/AIDS and drug abuse. A life skills approach was supported. ● The National Coordinator's meeting was held in December 2001 for sharing information on the national EFA plan. ● Child friendly school initiatives, with emphases on: participatory active learning, quality improvement, School Management Information Systems (SMIS) and school community participation. The Office of the National Primary Education Commission (ONPEC) and 	<p>"Education For All " chaired by UNESCO, members are UNICEF, SEAMEO, UNDCP, WB, ADB, ESCAP, UNFPA, FAO, JICA, UNDP, Thai Ministry of Education.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">5</p> <p style="text-align: center;">5-6</p>

MDGs/CROSS CUTTING ISSUES	INTER-AGENCY THEME GROUPS OR AGENCIES COLLABORATING Name of related Inter-Agency Group if applicable, Agencies involved (3 or more). For TWGs List chair and participants including government, donors, BWI and civil society, regional commissions and agencies not based in the country.	IMPACT/RESULTS, GOOD PRACTICE/LESSON LEARNED, JOINT PROGRAMMES, OTHER COMMENTS	SELF-ASSESSMENT OF UNCT Please rate on a scale of 1-6 for progress made in country level collaboration, Include comments on how the results were achieved and difficulties encountered in implementing these elements of UN Reform and collaborative activities. 1-2 = Limited, 3-4 = Moderate, 5-6 = Extensive
		the Bangkok Administrative Organisation (BMA) trained 383 and 500 teachers respectively on Child Friendly School Initiative concepts and SMIS.	
Promote gender equality and empower women	<p>Thematic Working Group: "Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality". Chair: ESCAP Co-chair: UNIFEM members, UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, IOM, ILO, UNEP, UNDCP, UNESCO.</p> <p>FAO-UNDP SPPD, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperative on Gender -responsive technology framework for poverty alleviation in Thailand. Members include ESCAP, UNIFEM, Local NGOs and communities, various government agencies in the National Selection Committee.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Meetings held in 2001 on various issues. The TWG also conducted Sexual Harassment Training for UN staff in Bangkok. The challenge was to address sexual harassment as a gender issue that aims at a partnership between men and women. ● Promoted and developed interagency cooperation on the awareness of gender issues. ● Importance of supporting rural women who are among the most vulnerable group in society, was further recognised. ● Women and girls actively participated in community environmental management through small-grant projects. ● Project implemented to assist Thai women in 	<p style="text-align: center;">3-4</p> <p>More active participation from the agencies concerned should be encouraged.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">5</p> <p>For the keen involvement of partners and the direct involvement of technical staff from FAO and the Ministry.</p>

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	<p>Gender, Women and Development Inter-agency group (GWAD). Chair: UNIFEM Members: UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, IOM, ILO, UNEP, UNDCP, UNESCO, ESCAP.</p> <p>UNIFEM, UNICEF, Office of the National Commission on Women's Affairs (ONCWA)</p> <p>UNIFEM, ESCAP, UNCHS, ADB, UNDP.</p>	<p>remote areas to access agricultural technology.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Organised several brown bag lunch for a on topics of general interest with participants from UN agencies, external agencies, government and NGOs. ● Using the promotion of CRC/CEDAW to sensitize political leaders as well as communities for gender equality and built in the project design to focus on girls and women. ● Support to ONCWA to organise activities in close collaboration with local network agencies. ● Conference on the Advancement of women in local government. Donor agencies such as JICA are putting funds into follow-up activities of the summit. 	<p>Challenges: Need more active collaboration of senior staff in UN agencies on gender issues.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3</p> <p>Limited understanding of how to put gender in practical terms issues in local governance among partner organisations.</p>

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Reduce child mortality	WHO, UNAIDS, UNICEF.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Advocacy and technical support for sustainability and quality improvement for better health care. ● Contribution of 12 million doses of polio vaccine was provided to the Ministry Of Public Health for the National Immunisation Days in the quest to eradicate polio in Thailand. ● Direct and indirect support (e.g. care and school access was provided for over 1,112 AIDS orphans. ● UNICEF supported Prevention from Mother to Child Transmission (PMCT) also contributed to the reduction of child mortality. 	4
Improve maternal health	WHO, UNAIDS, UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support for the preparation of guidelines and standards for counseling, care and antenatal care services and development of a PMCT handbook for pregnant women and mothers after delivery. ● Training was provided for 250 health 	

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		personnel as well as 250 meetings of self-help groups for positive mothers for PMCT.	
Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases.	<p>UNDP, UNAIDS, UNFPA/CST, Chiang Mai University, DTEC.</p> <p>Thematic Working Group on HIV/AIDS. Chair: UNFPA. Members: UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO, WB, UNIFEM, FAO, UNDCP, ILO, UNHCR, Thai Red Cross Society, Thai NGOs Coalition on AIDS, (TNCA), Thailand Business Coalition on AIDS (TBCA), Thailand Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS (TNP+), Ministry of Public Health, Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increased capacity and knowledge of approximately 28 participants from 12 countries in the Asian region on HIV/AIDS prevention and management at the community level through a training course on HIV/AIDS organised under the Programme on Support to Trilateral Cooperation. ● “Task Team on reducing Transmission by Injecting Drug Use (IDU) and non-IDU”. The task team delivered good advice to deal with the problem of IDU in Thailand. A literature review on IDU, studies of the HIV/AIDS situation in prisoners and a case study on matrix models were recommended by the team. ● UN Integrated Workplan on HIV/AIDS Thailand 2002-2006. ● Establishment of new task teams on youth and mobility, condom use, IDU. 	<p>5-6 For excellent cooperation from UNAIDS and UNFPA/CST through resource persons at their own costs.</p> <p>3-4 The initiative received support from participating agencies. The proposal of the studies is under development.</p> <p>3-4 Limited to moderate collaboration in general at the Heads of Agency level. This has represented a serious constraint.</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “AIDS Hotline Television Program” General discussion and debate on HIV/AIDS increased by program guests, including policy makers and government service providers, addressing aspects of HIV/AIDS and gender in a public forum, “A Balanced Gender Perspective” Promoting a better understanding of human sexuality and more balanced views on gender perspectives among the targeted media personnel. 	<p style="text-align: center;">5</p> <p>Very good collaboration at the TWG level.</p> <p>Challenges: Administrative collaboration between UNAIDS and UNIFEM deciding on the appropriate model of agreement.</p>
	UNAIDS, WHO, UNICEF.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support continued to be extended for NGOs and religious organisations for HIV/AIDS prevention for vulnerable youth in border areas, covering 7,500 in-and-out-of-school youths and 4,000 community leaders. ● Support was provided for 300 people living with HIV/AIDS (of PHA groups) to develop strong linkages with sub-district organisations such as schools and health centers as well as technical assistance. 	<p style="text-align: center;">4</p>

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	The UN Inter-Agency Working Group on Human Trafficking and Childrights-Asianet, Child Workers in Asia, ECPAT, ESCAP, FACE, GAATW, ILO, IOM, Mekong Regional Law Center, OHCHR, OXFAM, Save the Children Alliance, UNAIDS, UNDCP, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCHR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, World Vision International.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Scope was identified for possible collaboration between programmes to combat human trafficking and HIV programmes dealing with mobility issues. This includes joint research, education on the risks of migration and advocacy on migrant rights. 	
	UNIFEM, UNAIDS, UNDP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Produced information kit on “Women, Gender and HIV/AIDS in East and Southeast Asia”. As a result, policy makers and programmers have better information on women, gender and HIV/AIDS. 	Challenges: To obtain the cooperation of, and information from, organisations with relevant data and information. To obtain sex-disaggregated data on HIV/AIDS.
	ESCAP, UNAIDS, UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tackling issues relating to the mitigation of the impact of transport infrastructure and services on the spread of HIV/AIDS. 	

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	UNESCO, UN Inter-Agency Group on Trafficking, UNAIDS, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Public Health, UNDP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sentinel Surveillance of cultural vulnerability of women to exploitation: this is a highly innovative, inter-agency support project to utilise UNESCO-developed GIS-based geo-cultural mapping to identify and track the cultural vulnerability of identifies social groups: specifically women and children from ethnic minorities. The results inform a wide range of UN programmes including: citizen registration, human trafficking, HIV/AIDS prevention and work to combat the illicit commerce in drugs. 	6
Ensure environmental sustainability	Thematic Working Group on the Environment and Development. Chair: UNEP/ESCAP Members: ADB, ASEAN, EC, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, SACEP, SPREP, UNCCD, UNCHS, UNDP, UNICEF, UNIDO.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environmental capacity-building programmes have been designed and implemented to promote livable cities and rural communities. 	5 For active participation of partners.
	UNEP, UNICEF and other UN agencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Production of the booklet "Environment and Children" and also joined in the support of seminars on environmental awareness and protection with an emphasis on youth participation. 	2

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Develop a Global Partnership for Development.	UNESCO, ESCAP. Bangkok Student Council at Assumption University.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To encourage young people to participate in discussing and formulating solutions for the issues of concern to them through the Asian Youth Network. This project aims to build up a viable forum specifically for tertiary students to get together and discuss issues of mutual interest in the development process in the region. ● Two region-wide youth events were organised. The Asia-Pacific Youth Forum and the Asia-Pacific Intergovernmental meeting on Human Resources development for Youth. 	<p style="text-align: center;">5</p> <p>There is a big demand among youth in the region for a venue and vehicle through which they can get together and discuss issues which are important to them without the interference of adults. The Asian Youth Forum (AYF) provides this, and membership has grown since it was first established in 1998.</p>
	UNDP, UN Global Compact Office, ILO, ECOT, NIDA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Project on the Global Compact initiated in Thailand in close partnership with the Employer's Confederation of Thailand (ECOT) to promote awareness on the Global Compact principles. Curricular on the Global Compact developed by the National Education Institute (NIDA) to increase awareness and practices at the national level. 	<p style="text-align: center;">6</p> <p>For good collaboration from the UN Global Compact Office.</p>

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	Inter-Agency Collaboration between UNDCP, ESCAP and the two NGOs Population and Community-Development Association and Duang Prateep Foundation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “Mobilising Civil Society and the Private Sector in the fight against Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS Vulnerability”, NGOs and the Private sector have been enthusiastic about joining activities with UN agencies. 	<p style="text-align: center;">5-6</p> UNDCP and ESCAP received good collaboration with the NGOs. The collaboration is in the process of exploring involvement from other NGOs, the private sector and civil society.
Cross-cutting Issues :			
Recovery and Peace-building (prevention and post conflict)	UNESCO, RUSHAP, The Confederation of St Gabriel Alumni Association (Thailand) (CGA), the Centre of Professional Ethics and Service Learning of Assumption University.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To promote the Awareness of Peace and Harmonious Co-existence Among South East Asian People. The aim for this project is to promote awareness and peace and harmony through the different teaching and learning approaches, such as, Film Presentations, debates and workshops for high school students and teachers in Thailand, Laos PDR, Cambodia and Vietnam. 	<p style="text-align: center;">5</p> We will seek collaboration with other partners for future projects of this kind. CGA is committed to promoting Peace, and this is of considerable help.
	UNESCO, UNICEF, Ministry of Education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promotion of the culture of peace in schools. The Thai version of the UNESCO peace package was produced and piloted. A national workshop was organised in which 100 Associated School Project (ASP) schools and school administrators participated. The 	<p style="text-align: center;">5</p> This is the first Thai version of the peace package and is widely used in schools. Disaster Management

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		package has been disseminated to 100 schools to promote peace in schools.	
Disaster Management	FAO, with UN agencies, government officials and civil society members attending.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional conference on disaster prevention was held in Chang Mai. This conference highlighted further the need for concerted efforts for disaster prevention. 	5-6
Human Rights	The UN Inter-Agency Working Group on Human Trafficking.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The UN Inter-Agency Project is participating in an OHCHR initiative to develop guidelines for trafficking interventions, which will provide an important tool for assessing the human rights implications of various interventions. 	6
	Childrights-Asianet, Child Workers in Asia, ECPAT, ESCAP, FACE, GAATW, ILO, IOM, Mekong Regional Law Center, OHCHR, Oxfam, Save The Children, UNAIDS, UNDCP, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCHR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, World Vision International.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects relating to protocols to suppress human trafficking. 	

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	UNDP Thailand, UN Human Rights Commission, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UNDP Country offices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Study tours of the Human Rights Commission members/participants from China, Mongolia etc to Thailand, in order to learn from Thailand' experience and activities, and to explore further collaboration with Thailand. 	<p style="text-align: center;">5-6</p> For cooperation from UNHCR and UNDP Country Offices concerned.
	UNDP, ILO, UNICEF.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strengthening the role of the media in promoting the rights of children and women. All 5 national TV stations as well as 20 radio programmes ran advertisements for the "Say Yes for Children" campaign for 2 consecutive weeks in July. 280 Child Rights Volunteers (CRVs) were trained in various parts of the country to be child rights educators and defenders. NGO personnel and child rights volunteers were trained to promote CRC/ CEDAW. 	<p style="text-align: center;">5</p>
	Thematic Working Group for Disability-related concerns.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Need to support the vulnerable groups within society stressed. These groups include, women, the disabled, ethnic minorities. ● The need to extend support to rural vulnerable groups gained increasing recognition. 	<p style="text-align: center;">5-6</p>

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	<p>Thematic Working Group on Drug Control and Crime Prevention.</p> <p>UNDCP chaired the TWG with participation from ESCAP, and other UN agencies, ONCB, NGOs Anti-Narcotics Coordinating Centre, and Asia-Pacific NGO Committee.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Thematic Working group has established a scheme in mobilising partnerships from civil society, NGOs and the private sector to be involved in the issues of Human Security including the prevention of drug abuse. A manifesto for a joint call "Uniting for human security in Asia and the Pacific" was endorsed by the four heads of the agencies, ESCAP, UNDCP, UNAIDS and ILO. 	<p>5-6</p> <p>In Thailand, extensive collaboration has been made with the private sector such as Thai Airways International, Siam Discovery Centre, Nike and other sports companies, Mongkol movie distributor and United Artists theatres.</p>
IMPACT OF UN REFORM ON THE FUNCTIONING OF THE UN SYSTEM AT THE COUNTRY LEVEL			
Harmonization and Simplification of Programmes and Programming Cycles: CCA/UNDAF, and links with PRSP, Joint Mid-term Reviews	Programme Review and Coordination Committee.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participated intensely in the CCA/UNDAF preparation and three agencies, UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA harmonized its new program cycle with that of the Thai Government's National Economic and Social Development 9th Plan for 2002-2006 Enhanced UNCT participation in the preparation of the CCA/UNDAF, UNRC Annual Report and UN Common Database. 	<p>5-6</p> <p>5-6</p>

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Harmonization and Simplification of Administrative Procedures	Administrative Management and Security Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoted efforts of harmonisation and simplification of administrative procedures in the areas of training, IT, procurement services and security. 	3-4
Common Premises and Services			
Partnerships (BWI, donors, and civil society)	HOAM, PRC, AMS and the various TWGs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fostered various levels of collaboration between UN agencies and the numerous development partners. 	5-6

GLOSSARY

ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

ACCORD	ASEAN and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs
ACEID	Asia-Pacific Center of Educational Innovation for Development, UNESCO
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADF	Asian Development Fund, ADB
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
AMS	Administrative Management and Security (Committee), UNCT
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
APICT	Asia Pacific Inter-Country Team, UNAIDS
APPEAL	Asia Pacific Programme of Education For All, UNESCO
ARH	Adolescent Reproductive Health
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
ASIST	Advisory Support, Information Services and Training
ASP	Associated School Programme
ATS	Amphetamine-Type-Stimulants
AUD	Australian Dollar
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BIMSTEC	Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand Economic Cooperation
BMZ	Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany
BWIs	Bretton Woods Institutions
CAI	Computer-Assisted Instruction



CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CAT	Communication Authority of Thailand
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CCA	Common Country Assessment, UNCT
CCS	Country Cooperative Strategy, WHO
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CLC	Community Learning Centres
COSCAP	Cooperative Development of Operational Safety and Continuing Airworthiness
-SEA	Project in South East Asia, ICAO
CPSC/CPS	Colombo Plan Staff College and Secretariat
CRVs	Child Rights Volunteers
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
DAC	Development Assistance Committee, OECD
DFID	Department For International Development, United Kingdom
DGO	Development Group Office, UNDG
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short Course
DTEC	Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation, Thailand
EANET	East Asian Acid Deposition Network
EASMAT	East Asia Multidisciplinary Advisory Team, ILO
ECOT	Employers Confederation of Thailand
EEOW	Expansion of Employment Opportunities for Women
EFA	Education For All
EMIS	Education Management Information System
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, UN

ETTA	East Timorese Transitional Authority
EVAW	Elimination of Violence Against Women
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIS	Geographical Information System
GMS	Greater Mekong Sub-region
GNP	Gross National Product
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation
GWAD	Gender, Women and Development (a Working Forum)
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
HOA	Heads of Agency, UNCT
HOAM	Heads of Agency Meeting, UNCT
IASU	Inter-Agency Support Unit, UNRC
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organisation, UN
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ILO	International Labour Organisation, UN
IMF	International Monetary Fund



IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IPEC	In-focus Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour, ILO
ITU	International Telecommunication Union, UN
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KfW	Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Germany
KOICA	Korean International Cooperation Agency
LDCs	Least Developing Countries
LIFE	Local Initiative Facility for Urban Environment
MCED	Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MOAC	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Thailand
MOLSW	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Thailand
MOU	Memorandum Of Understanding
MRC	Mekong River Commission
MUB	Management of UN Building (Committee), UNCT
NCCC	National Counter Corruption Commission, Thailand
NESDB	National Economic and Social Development Board, Thailand
NFE	Non-Formal Education
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIDA	National Institute for Development Administration, Thailand
NPL	Non-Performing Loans
NSO	National Statistical Office, Thailand



ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substances
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights, UN
ONCB	Office of Narcotics Control Board, Thailand
OSH	Occupational Safety and Health
PARF	Poverty Alleviation, Rural Development and Food Security (a TWG)
PMCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS
PHA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PRC	Programme Review and Coordination (Committee), UNCT
RCM	Regional Coordination Meeting, UNCT
RTG	Royal Thai Government
SAP	Sub-regional Action Plan
SEACTED	South-East Asian Center for Training in Energy for Development, UNIDO
SEAMEO	Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organisation
SEAPICT	Southeast Asian-Pacific Intercountry Team, UNAIDS
SFAC	SME Financial Advisory Centres
SGP	Small Grants Program, GEF
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SOE	State Owned Enterprise
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SURF	Sub-regional Resources Facility, UNDP
TA	Technical Assistance
TAMC	Thailand Asset Management Corporation
TAO	Tambon Administrative Organisation, Thailand



TAT	Tourism Authority of Thailand
TCDC	Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries
TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme, FAO
TOR	Terms of Reference
TWG	Thematic Working Group, UNCT
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCHS	United Nations Center for Human Settlements (Habitat)
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework, UNCT
UNDCP	United Nations International Drug Control Programme
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFIP	United Nations Fund for International Partnership
UNFPA/CST	United Nations Population Fund/Country Support Team
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNIAP	United Nations Inter-Agency Project
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNIS	United Nations Information Services



UN/OSCAL	United Nations Office of Special Coordination for Africa and the Least Developed Countries
UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
UNTAET	United Nations Transitional Authority in East Timor
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UPU	Universal Postal Union, UN
USD	United States Dollar
WEGE	Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality (a TWG)
WFP	World Food Programme, UN
WHO	World Health Organisation, UN
WSSD	World Summit for Sustainable Development
WTO	World Trade Organisation
YCDP	Youth Career Development Programme