### Country: Thailand

### **COUNTRY PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE SUMMARY[[1]](#footnote-1)**

### Reporting period: 2012-2016

### **I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Key UNDP’s achievements under the Country Programme Document 2012-2016 include results in area of anti-corruption, Disaster Risk reduction, Climate Change adaptation, and social cohesion in the Southern Border Provinces.

In an effort to strengthen public integrity and reduce corruption UNDP was able to provide critical contribution to the strengthening of the anti-corruption regularity system and legislation. Despite improvements in the corruption perception index, Thailand’s public opinion still largely believes that the public officials and civil servants are most affected by corruption and that over 60% of the population feels that the level of corruption in the country has increased or stayed the same. The regulatory framework for public procurement in Thailand is based on 1990s best practice and not an international legal model. UNDP Thailand provided technical advice to the Office of Public Sector Development Commission through integrity risk assessments and promoted exchanges of international best practices. This has provided key contributions to the development of the new Public Procurement Act. This has been endorsed by the Cabinet and allows the Thai system to be fully aligned to modern and international standards. Building on this achievement and moving forward, the Public Procurement Reform Sub-Committee in the National Reform Council will use the findings as a basis to propose reform measures and the impact of the integrity risk assessments will be scaled up to other line ministries.

In area of climate change adaptation and to ensure that adequate national budget is allocated for climate change related projects in national plans and ministerial strategies, UNDP has developed national Guidelines on Climate Change Benefit Analysis Framework. This systematic appraisal and monitoring process allows for the first time to inform national budget allocation and ensure the operationalization of climate change mainstreaming, which is now being rolled out by line ministries. UNDP also contributed to the technical regulatory framework and national policies aimed at meeting key international standards in area of climate change. Through technical advice and high-level data-based research (namely the CC Analysis Framework and the CC Benefit Analysis Guidelines), UNDP influenced the development and review of key national plans - Alternative Energy Development Plan, the Energy Efficiency Development Plan, and the Climate Change Master Plan at the national and sub-national levels. These allow Thailand to fully align to the UNCCC and the COP21 agreement, with the planned 25% reduction of greenhouses gas emissions by 2030, and the implementation of comprehensive energy efficiency solutions with particular focus on the poorest and most marginalized provinces.

UNDP’s work on disaster risk reduction has contributed to strengthening the country’s resilience and preparedness to disasters. Thailand is among the global top 5 countries with the highest absolute number of disasters affected people and 2011 floods generated damages and losses totaling to $46.5b negatively affecting GDP, exports, government revenues and affecting the poorest and most marginalized communities which were affected by loss of wages, loss in agricultural production and suspension of income generating activities in the urban areas. In response, the government has placed DRR on top of the national agenda and UNDP Thailand through data-based research, assessments and high level policy advice, has informed the development of the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan 2015 which brings together all government agencies and sectors of the economy for a coordinated response to national disasters. This is an important improvement in DRR planning and UNDP is currently advising the government in the operationalization of the integrated DRR agenda to cover the poorest and most marginalized communities of the country.

In the Southern Border Provinces, UNDP contributed to the development of the capacity of the local “Insider Peace Platforms”, facilitating the expansion of civil society and the empowerment of community based organizations, human rights defenders, women and youth networks, and peace-building platforms contributing to the peace process. Visible signs of this in 2014 was the creation of common space for peace dialogue dispute resolution mechanisms through the Peace Resource Centre at the Prince of Songkhla University as well as the development of alternative media, reporting outlets and products that helped increase access to information about events in the Deep South, and ensure their availability in Yawi. In addition, UNDP’s interventions impacted the livelihoods of conflict-affected, women-headed households in these provinces through the Local Business Initiative, which allowed women’s entrepreneurial groups in Pattani to quickly more than double their income.

### **II: Country Programme Performance Summary**

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| **Country information** | |  | | |
| **Country name: Thailand** | | | | |
| **Current country programme period: 2012-2016** | | | | |
| **Outcomes** | | **Total Expenditure** | **Key Indicators of outcome** | **Progress made against key indicators** |
| **1. National legislation, policies and justice administration comply with international human rights norms and standards.** | | $11,701,847 | 1. Number of new national action plans, including the National Plan of Action on Human Rights and the National Security Plan, that incorporate international human rights standards and the recommendations of international human rights mechanisms | 1. While some progress was made in the first 2 years of the CPD implementation, progress has slowed down later in the period. |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  CP Outputs:   * National strategies for civic education on democratic governance and human rights recommended by UNDP. * Social cohesion modules are produced and legal empowerment programmes are launched especially in the lowest tier of provinces.   Progress and Achievements:  The following are the key output-level results:  1. Two Anti-corruption Cafés have been established on university campuses in Khon Kaen and Ubon Ratchthani provinces for civic education, youth networking and anti-corruption advocacy. This innovative initiative was recognized as a global best practice by leading global NGOs (WEF, 2014) and attracted interest from a wide range of partners, both public and private. In addition, UNDP Recommendations for a 20-point action plan to modernize the public procurement system in the assessment report based on economic, integrity, environmental and social goals and the adoption of a coherent, sound and modern public procurement law were taken by the Comptroller General's Department. It is expected that it will lead Thailand to establish a new system of modern public procurement and put in place measures to reduce the risks of corruption and to improve transparency for all public organizations including local governments.  2. As part of a collaborative project of UNDP and the Law Reform Commission of Thailand (LRCT), the checklists for the core human rights treaties have been developed to review laws, regulations and policies vis-à-vis their conformity with the Constitution and international human rights standards. These checklists will used by LRCT to review laws and revise legal proposals, especially in the area of legal aids reform and currently natural resources management.  3. In the conflict-afflicted provinces in southernmost Thailand, two pilot models were developed for participatory planning for social cohesion. A database for human rights situation of children and women is made available as baseline for NGOs, and stakeholders to make use for human rights monitoring and legal empowerment programming. With UNDP’s support, a peace resources center was established as peace monitoring platform and peace information center. In the supporting citizen’s voices in peace and governance in Bangkok, the independent review of the project recognized UNDP’s successful role in engaging CSOs and volunteers (through Coalition Center for Thailand violence Watch) for improving their capacity of violence monitoring with the database made available to the larger public.  4. After the military intervention in early 2014, is has not been feasible for UNDP to engage with national institutions in the area of promoting democratic governance. Activities related to anti-corruption and social cohesion in the southern border provinces has however not been affected and has been able to continue. | | | | |
| **2. Increased and effective international cooperation based on a harmonized national development cooperation policy** | $221,252 | | 1. Numbers of line ministries who implement the harmonized national development cooperation policy; 2. Numbers of countries engaging Thailand as an international development partner focusing on MDG thematic areas | 1. 20 ministries agreed to participate in the development of a master plan for international development assistance. Plan implementation has not yet formally started, although most ministries provide technical assistance to neighboring countries, outside of a common masterplan. 2. 5 (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam, China) |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  CP Outputs:  Thailand international development cooperation strategy is supported and recommended as a reference for engaging international development partners.  Progress and Achievements:  UNDP contributed to enhancing Thailand's capacity for harmonized development cooperation with south-south cooperation at two levels, i.e., at the upstream policy level and the implementation of sectoral assistance. The results, however, are more distinguished at the level of sectoral cooperation than the upstream policy. A key result under this outcome is in area of South-South Cooperation. Before 20012, only 30% of the Thai population of 63 million people were covered by health welfare. Since the National Health Security Act was enacted in 2002, Thailand has been able to provide universal access to health. In 2012, 99 % of the Thai population was covered through a comprehensive healthcare package that ranged from health prevention and primary care, to hospitalisation due to traffic accidents to renal replacement therapy and access to Antiretroviral treatment (ART) for HIV. Thailand is now able to promote South-South bilateral partnerships with Myanmar to extend universal access to HIV and Antiretroviral Treatment to migrant workers. With support from UNDP, a road map for their bilateral partnership was finalized and adopted by the two countries with the aim to increase the number of migrants in accessing health services for HIV treatment, and to improve the continuum of care across borders. Under the current National Access to ART Program for People living with HIV/AIDS (NAPHA), the number of migrants’ access is approximately 2,223 and more than 3,000 is on waiting list. The road map has put in place the framework for Thailand and Myanmar to collaborate to improve the referral system, harmonization of treatment, capacity building program and health financing (insurance) for migrant workers. This development cooperation is expected to contribute to migrants in ART needs at least more than 3,000 on the waiting list of NAPHA who have initiated ART in Thailand but have to return to Myanmar and migrants have initiated ART in Myanmar, going to work in Thailand.  Drawing upon the recommendation in the Strategic Review of Thailand’s International Development Cooperation, a proposal for the development of a comprehensive master plan was submitted to Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA). The proposal has adumbrated the opportunities for policy reconsideration with institutional arrangement and financial flows. Following this proposal, TICA has initiated their own strategic plan for development cooperation in October 2014 in which major sectors that Thailand can provide assistance were identified with responsible organizations. However, the drafting of comprehensive master plan was not materialized due to the pressing need of TICA in an attempt to respond to government policy priority to produce cooperation plan that focuses more on sectoral assistance rather than the system improvement. Although TICA tried to follow the proposal and recommendations in the Strategic Review Report (2013). The scope of the newly initiated plan has been reduced to strategies for Thailand International Development Cooperation. Without a master plan, it will be difficult to materialize recommendations as proposed in the Strategic Review Report in 2013 and to see the overall shift in strategic direction and institutional rearrangement relating in Thailand's international development cooperation. The current government has increased its focus on South-South Cooperation, and is using its chairmanship of the G77 group as a platform to promote the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP) as a means to implement the SDGs. UNDP will in the next CPD work with the government to decontextualize the SEP, making is exportable to other MICs and LICs. | | | | |
| 3. **Climate change adaptation mainstreamed by the key line ministries into their sectoral and provincial plans, policies and budgets** | $19,725,743 | | 1. Number of national, provincial and sectoral policies that integrate adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR) issues; 2. Number of subnational adaptation and DRR action plans developed and implemented by local governments and communities | 1. 3 (2 provincial development plans, 1 national DRM strategy) 2. 2 provincial development plans have been formulated through consultations with local government and communities. |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  CP Outputs  Climate change and environmental security issues are integrated into Thailand’s national development process and relevant policies and planning at all levels, enabling Thailand to share experience and success models with other countries as a key development partner in the region.  Progress and Achievements  The key results achieved under this outcome are:  (1) At the national level, UNDP provided technical support, convened policy consultations, and facilitate capacity building processes to develop guidelines for Climate Change Benefit Analysis (CCBA) with recommendations on inter-agency coordination and institutional arrangement for climate finance in Thailand. The guidelines were endorsed among sectoral, policy and planning, and budget agencies. The purpose of Climate Change Benefits Analysis (CCBA) is to allow Thailand to identify investments which will become significantly more important as climate change takes place, because they reduce the loss and damage from climate change and/or reduce greenhouse gas emissions. CCBA then aims to ensure that these investments are properly designed to respond to climate change and receive appropriate additional funding, either from the budget or from national or international climate funds. The guideline and the institutional mechanism will be put forth for the approval of the National Climate Change Committee for implementation in 2016.  However, the output target on having 2 budget requests, incorporating climate change benefit analysis formulated by two key pilot departments under Ministry of Agriculture (Royal Irrigation Department and Land Development Department), submitted to the Bureau of Budget for 2016 Budget, is not achieved as planned. This is due to the underestimation of time and process required in budget appropriation. For Royal Irrigation Department, climate change benefit analysis was incorporated in the re-design of the THB 100,000 million (USD 3000 million). Flood Diversion project of the Eastern Side of the Chao Phraya mega project, which is expected to be submitted for the 2018 National Budget. For Land Development Department, climate change benefit analysis was taken into account in the budget analysis of one pilot land development department unit and is expected to be integrated in the THB 2,000 million (USD 55 million) Water and Soil Conservation project of the Land Development Program in the 2017 National Budget.  (2) At the sub-national level, UNDP conducted climate/disaster risk assessments and preliminary multi-hazard assessment and gender-disaggregated risk exposure information is available in the two pilot provinces of Chiang Rai and Songkhla. Partial framework for analyzing DRR/CCA mainstreaming has been developed, and is currently being consulted with a wide range of stakeholders. A social innovation campaign for DRR/CCA has been completed with the identification of 5 prototypes that can reduce risk and impact of natural disasters at the community level for further development and testing. The on-going development of climate/disaster risk assessment and making such risk information available is a crucial baseline to stimulate proactive integration of disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation into policy, planning and budgeting process.  (3) UNDP and Biodiversity-based Economy Development Organisation (BEDO) consolidated a model to support community entrepreneurship to develop biodiversity-based products with guideline established for lessons-learned and application. Based on the 6 community-based social enterprises (CbSEs) registered in the past 2 years to develop biodiversity-based products from bamboo and marine ecosystem services, there are 15 products/services developed of which 8 certified sustainable. These products have been marketed in certain niche markets, as well as, through direct sale with regular customer base, with $ 22,130 of income generated additionally in the 6 CbSEs in the buffer zone communities of the World Heritage Protected Areas (the Western Forest Complex, and the Khaoyai National Park: 6 percent of which is allocated to biodiversity conservation and rehabilitation revolving fund in each area. 6200 ha of community forests and mangroves are better managed with 450 households benefitting from the bio-enterprises development.  (4) Two co-management models developed to demonstrate innovative means to engage communities and private sector in conservation. First is the co-management model on patrolling and managing protected areas with the establishment of the joint-smart patrol with communities in two pilot protected areas. This is to improve on the patrolling system the protected areas have been conducted, as well as to effectively engage community members living in and around the protected areas and local authorities to be part of the system to create ownership in community forest conservation in order to gain multi-value benefits including incomes from wild products, food security and open-air learning centres. There were 40 community forest groups along the buffer zone of the Huay Kha Kaeng Wildlife Sanctuaries participating. The joint-smart patrol will be replicated in the other 13 pilot protected areas, funded by the Department of National Parks, Wildlife, and Plant Conservation [E24]. The other co-management model developed is the engagement with the private sector to support community conservation actions through programmatic Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in a sub-catchment in the north of Thailand. 3 agreements have been secured with (1) a provincial water work using the water from the catchment for their water services in the area; (2) an elephant camp tour operator; and (3) a resort, to support community conservation actions: i.e. reforestation, fire management, and water quality monitoring. Each agreement is worth USD 10,000 and lasts for 1 year. This will be a basis in developing a long-term payment for ecosystem services in the catchment in 2016-17.The scheme benefits 200 households, and covering the area of 5500 ha in the catchment.  (5) A planning tool for coastal community resilience analysis is developed together with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and applied as a criteria in assessing the Mangroves for the Future’s small grant support to communities’ conservation initiatives around a bay in eastern Thailand and a part of the South China Sea, targeting benefiting local people in 7 districts (population over 220,000). Through the Water for People Partnership Small Grants’ support, institutional capacity of local communities to conserve wetlands (natural wastewater purification systems) has been built in 6 sub-districts in Samut Prakarn Province. The 6 districts are considered the last of the remaining green belt of Bangkok. This has benefited 781 households. Local innovation on using biogas from household waste and water hyacinth for cleaner energy and reduction in emission scaled up to 30 households, lowering a household cooking cost by 50%. | | | | |
| **4. Substantive gender-equality norms and standards are recognized and mainstreamed into key policy planning and implementation at**  **national and local levels.** | $909,820 | | 1. Share of women in the national parliament (per cent); 2. Number of gender-related monitoring indicators in the National Economic and Social Development Plan | 1. 6% 2. 8 indicators (11th NESDP) |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  CP Outputs  Strategic policy analysis (e.g. national Human Development Report) and related advocacy to facilitate evidence-based MDG monitoring and evaluating. Capacity building support to stakeholders to implement rights-based and gender-equality policies.  Progress and Achievements  The following three key results have been achieved under this outcome:  1. The National Human Development Report (NHDR) 2014 “Advancing Human Development through ASEAN Community” was finalized and launched with the keen interest among the Thai public, private, and academic sectors. It has casted the light on the implication of new ASEAN community and emerging challenges and opportunities relating to human development such as social protection, the environment and human security and has provided baseline data (Human Achievement Indices) for programming human development.  2. UNDP had in instrumental role in ensuring that Human Achievement Indices (HAIs) in the NHDR were mainstreamed to support planning at both national and sub-national levels. Two provinces, namely Kanchanaburi and Nakorn Phanom, that have high connectivity with border provinces of the neighboring countries has participated in workshops for HAIs application held by National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB). HAIs is being adopted by the two provinces as optional tool for planning to achieve the national goal in reducing disparity gap and promoting just society  3. With support from UNDP, an umbrella association of Muslim Women and other four provincial associations of the same kind are formed and officially registered. The umbrella association serves as strategic supporter and provide guidance for Muslim women groups while provincial associations provide space and support activities at the local level such as starting up their own community welfare and running learning activities. Two associations in Songkla and Yala provinces (conflict-afflicted areas) are particularly strong with institutionalized networks and are equipped with knowledge in managing their growing membership. With UNDP’s technical advice, the two associations were put forward as showcases in sharing models for good management capacity and for replication in other provinces. | | | | |
| Summary of evaluation findings (e.g. from outcome and project evaluations, UNDAF reviews, and other assessments)  Key Achievements:  In an effort to strengthen public integrity and reduce corruption, UNDP contributed to the institutionalization of anti-corruption in national legislation. The findings from UNDP's Integrity Risk Assessment in public procurement were used to spearhead reforms to improve integrity and value for money in public procurement.  These contributed to the draft and approval in 2015 of the new Public Procurement Act based on international legal models. Moving forward the Public Procurement Reform Sub-Committee in the National Reform Council will use the findings as a basis to propose reform measures and the impact of the integrity risk assessments will be scaled up to other line ministries.  UNDP has also developed national Guidelines on Climate Change Benefit Analysis Framework to inform national budget allocation, which is now being rolled out by line ministries.  As officially recognized in 2015 National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan, UNDP’s Post Disaster Risk Assessments informed the formulation and approval of first integrated and multi-stakeholder disaster response mechanism at all levels.  In the Southern Border Provinces, UNDP contributed to the development of the capacity of the local “Insider Peace Platforms”, facilitating active participation in multi-stakeholder dialogues. Capacities of community-based organizations were also strengthened and UNDP’s work in local development planning has made a visible contribution to the social cohesion of the targeted communities in the Southern Border Provinces  Major Lessons Learnt:   1. The programme is in line with the Thailand’s National Policy, Strategies and Action Plans. 2. The programme extends UNDP’s partnership with Thai counterparts in a number of key development areas, promoting policy linkages and community participation. 3. Key elements of programme design include the identification of problems and the development of suitable solutions through systematic planning with key stakeholders, and effective coordination of different actors. 4. The programme has provided the catalytic effect in building relationship between different partners such as youth networks, women’s groups, civil society organizations, educational institutes and government authorities by creating peace building platform where information has been exchanged both vertically and horizontally and peaceful norm is established and commonly accepted.   Conclusions and recommendations.  **Conclusion 1 :** The programme provided significant and efficient support to the realization of projects that directly contribute to the achievement of main priorities of the Government of Thailand.  **Recommendation 1 :** In the CPD 2017 - 2021, UNDP should focus on the same objectives and, also, includes in its support the development of institutional, organizational and operational capacities of the governmental institutions, but also, to the partners involved in the project’s execution and implementation.  **Conclusion 2 :** The support to the Government of Thailand in the identification of the realistic needs and priorities should be extend and improved.  **Recommendation 2 :** UNDP should extend its support to the Government of Thailand in order to strengthen the strategic reflection in the policies development and consolidation of the Democratic Governance & Social Advocacy work of the Country Office to better tailor UNDP’s portfolio to current and emerging democratic governance challenges.  **Conclusion 3 :** The media have been little involved in the dissemination of information concerning the projects included in the program and they do not play the role devoted to them to inform and raise awareness, especially regarding the fight against corruption and violence against women and democratic practices.  **Recommendation 3 :** It is suitable that in the CPD 2017 - 2021, the UNDP includes as objective, a concrete support, in order to ensure the involvement of the media and universities in the projects achievement.  **Conclusion 4 :** The dissemination of information between the different actors involved in the physical and financial execution and implementation of the projects should be improved.  **Recommendation 4 :** It is suitable that in the future programme, UNDP includes the establishment of dialogue’s platforms between the different actors involved on the project’s achievement.  **Conclusion 5 :** The strategic coordination between the partners involved in the realization of the program should be improved.  **Recommendation 5 :** UNDP should strengthen its role as coordinator of international aid and define (in collaboration with other partners) a resources mobilization strategy. | | | | |

III. Country Programme Resources

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| **Focus Area** | **Programme Expenditure ($)** | | | **% of Total** |
|  | Regular (TRAC) | Other | Total |  |
| Democratic Governance | 850,101 | 10,851,746 | 11,701,847 | 36% |
| DG - Strengthening economic and Security Cooperation | 221,252 | 0 | 221,252 | 1% |
| Energy and Environment for Sustainable Development | 673,603 | 19,052,140 | 19,725,743 | 60% |
| Achieving MDGs and Reducing Poverty | 447,317 | 462,503 | 909,820 | 3% |
| Total | 2,192,273 | 30,496,389 | 32,558,662 | 100% |

Note: Actual expenditure for 2012-2015 and budget for 2016.

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| **Data sources: (please indicate the main sources from which data were obtained for this report.)** |
| Results Oriented Annual Reports 2012-2015  Outcome Evaluation of the Country Programme for Thailand, (CPD 2012 – 2016)  ATLAS Expenditure reports |

1. This assessment of results is to be prepared only in the absence of a completed Assessment of Development Results (ADR) for the cycle. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)