



UNITED
NATIONS
THAILAND



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ANNUAL REPORT

2018

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UN COUNTRY TEAM THAILAND



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Introduction

The UNCT Annual Report 2018 provides an overview of the work of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Thailand in 2018. The UNCT is comprised of 18 UN agencies, each with their own programme in Thailand, and collaborates with the Royal Thai Government (RTG) under the framework of the United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF) 2017 – 2021 which entered its second year of implementation in 2018.

The UNPAF is the strategic document that reflects the partnership between the UNCT and the RTG for Thailand's development. It responds to Thailand's national and global initiatives including the 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan (NESDP) for 2017-2021, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy pioneered by the late King, Rama IX. The framework focuses on partnerships with other stakeholders, such as civil society and the private sector, to ensure a multi-stakeholder approach to Thailand's development.

The Report summarizes key activities and achievements in 2018 by the 18 UN agencies - FAO, ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UN Environment, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNISDR, UNOPS, UNV, UN Women, WHO, and UN Human Rights (OHCHR).

2018 marks the start of a new era for the United Nations, implementing the reforms set out by the UN Secretary-General and in accordance with the wishes of the Member States. The Secretary-General's report on "Repositioning the United Nations development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda: our promise for dignity, prosperity and peace on a healthy planet" sets out the bold reform agenda, which we as a UN Country Team are seeking to put into place to support development in Thailand. This will ensure more coherent, accountable and effective support from the UN towards the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. It also includes a reinvigorated role for the Resident Coordinator to lead the reforms at the country level and ensure a more coordinated UN Country Team that will deliver joint results aligned to national priorities.

We would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation to all our partners for their collaboration and support in our joint work to support Thailand to reach the SDGs.

Deirdre Boyd
United Nations Resident Coordinator





UNITED
NATIONS
THAILAND

MAP UN COUNTRY TEAM MEMBERS' OFFICES AND PRESENCES IN THAILAND



*UNHCR Mae Sariang field Office
closed on 31 December 2018.

Acronyms

ADPC	Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AMR	Anti-microbial resistance
APFIC	Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission
APINY	Asia-Pacific Inter-Agency Network on Youth
APUF7	Seventh Asian-Pacific Urban Forum
ART	Antiretroviral therapy
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASRH	Adolescent sexual and reproductive health
BAT	Best available techniques
BEP	Best environmental practices
BHR	Business and human rights
BoB	Bureau of Budget
BOBLME	Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem
CBI	Cash based interventions
CCS	Country Cooperation Strategy
CCWC-SBP	Coordination Centre for Women and Children in Southern Border Provinces
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
CESRA	Center of Excellence on Soil Research in Asia
COA	Canadian Orientation Abroad
CODI	Community Organizations Development Institute
COP14	14th Conference of Parties for the Convention on Biological Diversity
CREST	Corporate Responsibility in Eliminating Slavery and Trafficking
CRIHAP	International Training Center for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region
CSA	Climate smart agriculture
CSE	Comprehensive sexuality education
CSG	Child Support Grant
CSO	Civil society organization
DNP	Department of National Parks
DPIM	Department of Primary Industries and Mines
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
DSD	Department of Skills Development
DWCP	Decent Work Country Programme
E&E	Electrical and electronics sector
EbA	Ecosystem-based adaptation
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EEC	Eastern Economic Corridor
EEF	Equitable Education Fund
EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
EMT	Emergency medical team
EMTCT	Elimination of mother-to-child transmission
ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESP	Essential services package for women and girls subject to violence
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FCO	UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office

FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FCTC	Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
FRL	Forest reference level
FTI	Federation of Thai Industries
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIS	Geographical information system
GiZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GLP	Good labour practices
GVC	Global value chain
HCV	Hepatitis C virus
HKK	Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary
HR	Human resource
HRBA	Human rights based approach
HRD	Human right defenders
IAP	UNISDR Asia Partnership
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IDDR	International Day for Disaster Reduction
IDF	IOM Development Fund
IFPRI	International Food and Policy Research Institute
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOC/WESTPAC	International Oceanographic Sub-Commission for the Western Pacific
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IUU	Illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing
IVD	International Volunteer Day
KMUTT	King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi
KP	Key population
LGBTI	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MOAC	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOLIP	Ministry of Labour Immigration and Population
MOPH	Ministry of Public Health
MOST	Ministry of Science and Technology
MOT	Ministry of Transport
MOTS	Ministry of Tourism and Sports
MoU	Memorandum of understanding
MRC	Migrant Resource Centres
MRS	Mutual recognition of skills
MRV	Measuring, reporting and verification
MSDHS	Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
MSME	Micro, small and medium enterprises
MTCT	Mother-to-child transmission

NACC	National Anti-Corruption Commission
NAP	National Adaption Plan
NCD	Non-communicable disease
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NEET	Not in education, employment nor training
NESDC	National Social Economic and Development Council
NESDP	National Social Economic and Development Plan
NFI	Not-food item
NFMS	National Forest Monitoring System
NGO	Non-government organization
NHA	National Housing Authority
NIAHS / GIAHS	Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems and Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems
NLA	National Legislative Assembly
NSA	National Situation Analysis
NSO	National Statistical Office
NSTDA	National Science and Technology Agency
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OHCHR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
ONEP	Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning
PCVE	Prevent and counter violent extremism
PMTCT	Prevention of mother-to-child transmission
POC	Person of concern
POP	Persistent organic pollutant
PrEP	Pre-exposure prophylaxis
PSM	Port state measures
PWID	Person who inject drugs
PWUD	People who use drugs
RAI	Regional Artemisinin-Resistance Initiative
RAI2E	Regional Artemisinin Resistance Initiative for malaria elimination
ROAM	Human Rights, Openness, Accessibility and Multistakeholder Participation
S&D	Stigma & discrimination
SAGA	STEM and Gender Advancement Project
SBPAC	Southern Border Provinces Administration Centre
SGBV	Sexual and gender based violence
SGP	Small Grant Programme Global Environment Facility
SME	Small- and medium-enterprise
SOGIE	Sexual orientation and gender identity or expression
SSC	South-south cooperation
SSTC	South-south and triangular cooperation
STEM	Science, technology, engineering and mathematics
SVB	School-related violence and bullying
TA	Technical assistance
TAMPEI	Technical Assistance Movement for People and Environment Inc.
TD&B	Travel document & bearer stations
TFFA	Thai Frozen Food Association
TICA	Thailand International Cooperation Agency
TIJ	Thailand Institute of Justice

TRIP	Thailand Research Institute for People with Disabilities
TTIA	Thai Tuna Industry Association
UCLG ASPAC	United Cities and Local Governments Asia Pacific
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UIS	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV / AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund Agency
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlement Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Education Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNODC	UN Office of Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNPAF	United Nations Partnership Assistance Framework
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
VIO	Volunteer-involving organization
WASH	Water and sanitation for health
WED	World Environment Day
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization



FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



World Food Day Observance, Bangkok. Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn, FAO Special Ambassador for Zero Hunger, with Kundhavi Kadiresan, FAO Assistant Director General, at the exhibition of school lunch program activities of Baan Wanna Luang School, Mae Hong Son Province. © FAO 2018

1. WHO WE ARE

The FAO Country Programming Framework for Thailand (2018-2021), supports the following national priorities:

1. Implementing food safety and standards for consumer health and trade promotion to enhance food safety management along food chains.
2. Enhancing the uptake of inclusive and efficient agricultural value chain opportunities to expand agricultural value chains and supply chain management.
3. Enhancing sustainable natural resources management and resilience to climate change impacts.

FAO also aims to develop South-South Cooperation and Partnership Programmes among Thailand, recipient countries and other partners.

FAO-Thailand is a Country Office hosted under the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (RAP), focusing mainly on programmes and projects formulation. The Deputy Regional Representative acts as the focal point for programmes in Thailand.



2 Staff¹

2.3 million Funds spent (USD)
On technical projects in Thailand



BANGKOK Offices

2. KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2018

National Action Plan on Zero Hunger in Thailand (SDG 2)

FAO has collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC) and relevant ministries and agencies, as well as other key stakeholders and partners, in preparing the National Action Plan on Zero Hunger in Thailand.

The National Action Plan will be a key document for developing and implementing concrete actions by the Royal Thai Government and other stakeholders to

achieve SDG 2 - the Zero Hunger Challenge. The National Action Plan addresses the pertinent issues of hunger, malnutrition, healthy diets, sustainable food systems, food loss and waste.

In September 2018 the draft National Action Plan was presented to the MOAC before being submitted for the Cabinet's approval. The draft is currently being reviewed by the National FAO Committee in the MOAC.

Fighting Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) Fishing (SDGs 12, 14)

FAO has continuously supported Thailand since 2012 in addressing illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing through technical cooperation projects. Project support from FAO has included drafting subsidiary legislation to combat IUU fishing, formulating a national strategy and action plan for compliance with the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA), and developing Thai language guides on Port State Measures (PSM).

Below are the technical cooperation projects, regional and global programmes implemented in 2018 to support Thailand in combatting IUU fishing:

- A technical project to improve the management of fisheries and marine resources and to reduce IUU fishing.
- A technical project to promote the sustainable use of the fishery resources of 1) the Gulf of Thailand and 2) the Lower Mekong Basin through an ecosystem approach to fisheries.
- A regional FAO Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) project to develop the BOBLME Strategic Action Plan.
- Capacity-building and knowledge development through oceanographic and biological surveys in Thai waters by the research vessel 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen' as part of the global FAO Nansen Programme.
- Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (APFIC) regional review of IUU and efforts to combat IUU in Asian countries.
- Global Meeting of Parties to the PSMA, as well as related efforts in which Thailand is participating, such as the Global Fishing Vessel Record.



A research vessel Dr Fridtjof Nansen at Phuket Deep Sea Port, September 2018, under the global FAO Nansen Programme to build capacity and develop knowledge through oceanographic and biological surveys in Thai waters. © FAO 2018

World Food Day (16 October 2018) (SDGs 2, 15)

Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn of Thailand, FAO Special Ambassador for Zero Hunger, presided over the World Food Day 2018 Observance held at FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, presenting awards to five 'Model Farmers' from across the region.

World Soil Day (5 December 2018) (SDGs 2, 15)

The UN General Assembly has designated the 5th of December, the Birthday of His Majesty the late King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand, as World Soil Day in order to focus attention on the importance of maintaining healthy soil and advocating for the sustainable management of soil resources. The World Soil Day Award has been initiated by Thailand and endorsed by the Global Soil Partnership to recognize individuals and/or institutions that have made efforts to organize successful celebrations.

¹Assistant FAO Representative (Programme) and a Programme Associate

A Global Event on Accelerating the end of Hunger and Malnutrition (SDG 2)

Together with the International Food Policy Research Institute, FAO organized a Global Event on Accelerating the End of Hunger and Malnutrition in Bangkok on 28-30 November 2018, bringing together global experts, innovators and representatives from governments and civil society. The sessions focused on how to accelerate progress in ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition.

Regional Workshop on Gender Statistics and SDG Indicators 5.a.1 and 5.a.2 (SDG 5)

A Regional Workshop held in Bangkok on 10-13 December 2018 aimed to raise awareness and build the technical capacity of national experts from countries in Asia and the Pacific in terms of the importance and uses of gender-disaggregated statistics in agriculture and for the compilation, use and reporting of SDG indicators.

Preparation of Regional Strategy on Food Loss and Waste in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Thailand (SDG 12)

FAO's project on Capacity-Building to Reduce Avoidable Food Waste in Micro, Small and Medium Food Processing Enterprises and in Retail provides technical support to survey the causes of food waste in MSMEs in Thailand. The aim is to build the capacities of MSMEs to identify food waste and its underlying causes in food processing, distribution and retail. A draft national strategy for food waste reduction in SMEs will be developed to guide MSMEs in Thailand so as to improve their operational efficiency through the reduction of food waste.

National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) (SDG 3)

The FAO-UNDP Joint Programme Supporting Developing Countries to Integrate the Agricultural Sectors into National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) provides direct support to Thailand. The programme is designed to facilitate country-driven priorities to help achieve national milestones for integrating climate change risks and opportunities as they affect agriculture sector-related

At the Future Smart Food Fair and a side event, FAO showcased the rich diversity of underutilized foods in the countries in Asia and the Pacific, that could contribute to meeting the goal of Zero Hunger at country level. The Institute of Nutrition of Mahidol University arranged the Thailand booth to display varieties of underutilized foods, including cereals, roots and tubers, pulses, fruits, vegetables, nuts, seeds and spices



■ Learning from the on-the-ground experiences of Thailand in addressing IUU fishing at Thanapornchai fishing port, Samut Prakarn Province, November 2018, under FAO technical cooperation project 'Support to countries to address illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing.' © FAO 2018

livelihood options within the existing and emerging NAPs and budgeting processes.

FAO also works to identify suitable Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices and supports the scaling up of such practices in Thailand.

3. KEY PLANNED ACTIVITIES IN 2019

Support to the Centre of Excellence for Soil Research in Asia (CESRA) (SDGs 2, 15)

FAO will support the activities of the Centre of Excellence for Soil Research in Asia CESRA, which was launched on World Soil Day 2018. Located in Nakhton Ratchasima, CESRA is the world's first regional centre established to promote sustainable soil management and a reliable exchange of soil data and information via research, development and capacity-building programmes.

Development of a REDD+ Forest Reference Level (FRL) and National Forest Measurement, Monitoring and Reporting System in Thailand (SDG 15)

Under the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), FAO will provide technical support to the Department of National Parks (DNP), an agency of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE), in establishing a forest reference level (FRL) for REDD+. The activities involved in the development of the FRL will contribute to the institutionalization of the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) for Thailand and build national capacity for measuring, reporting and verifying (MRV) greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the forest and land use sector.

Reducing post-harvest banana losses along the value chain (SDG 12)

FAO will work closely with the MOAC's Department of Agriculture to reduce postharvest banana losses along the value chain. FAO will focus on supporting the development and improvement of the post-harvest system and value chain management of agriculture products, promoting the reduction of food loss/waste, especially banana losses, among both producers and consumers.

Nationally and Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (NIAHS/GIAHS) (SDG 15)

In collaboration with the MOAC, FAO is working to build national capacities in the identification and assessment of Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems and Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (NIAHS/GIAHS) in Thailand and to develop designation proposals and action plans for sustainability, dynamic conservation and investment in GIAHS.



ILO - International Labour Organization



Fishermen get in lines on their boat ready to be inspected by a team including Police, Navy PIPO, MSOC, DLWP, and other government agencies. The team had around 40 staff and these inspections take place twice per year. © ILO 2018

1. WHO WE ARE

In 1919 Thailand became a founding member of the ILO. Bangkok is home to the ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, the sub-regional office known as the Decent Work Technical Support Team for East and South East Asia and the Pacific, and the Country Office for Thailand, Cambodia and Lao PDR.

The main aims of the ILO are to promote rights at work, encourage decent employment opportunities, enhance social protection and strengthen dialogue on work-related issues. ILO's work in Thailand has for many years been oriented towards rights issues such as freedom of

association and collective bargaining, discrimination in the workplace, and the protection of workers from unacceptable forms of work such as child labour and forced labour. The ILO also addresses issues such as labour migration, social protection and skills development.



15
Staff²

2.5 million
Funds spent (USD)

On project funding



BANGKOK
PHANG NGA
Offices

2. KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2018

The ILO programme activities in 2018 were primarily linked to **SDG 8** (Decent Work and Economic Growth), though ILO also pursued activities linked to other SDGs. These include efforts to support **SDG 1** (End poverty in all its forms everywhere), **SDG 3** (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages), **SDG 5** (Achieve gender equality, empower women and girls), **SDG 9** (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), **SDG 10** (Reduce income inequality within and among countries), **SDG 12** (Ensure sustainable consumption and produc-

tion patterns), **SDG 16** (Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels) and **SDG 17** (Partnerships for the goals).

The ILO's activities in 2018 focused on expanding access to social services and social protection and supporting efforts related to labour migration and international labour standards. Major outputs included supporting

national authorities in extending and improving the coverage, provisions and governance of social security and extending adequate protection to all workers, including migrant workers and those in the informal economy. Additionally, ILO programme activities focused on strengthening the institutional capacities of the ILO's tripartite constituents relating to core labour standards. This included:

- Support for ratification of the ILO core conventions on freedom of association and collective bargaining (C.87 and C.98), as well as for ratification of governance conventions such as C 144 on Tripartite Consultation and technical conventions C188 on Work in Fishing and C 189 on Domestic Workers Convention. These activities cover extensive technical assistance and advisory services to ensure that the key provisions and overall principles of the Conventions are well understood and adequately reviewed in the context of existing national legislation and post-ratification in the case of the Forced Labour Protocol (P29) and Work in Fishing Convention (C188). The ILO and its tripartite constituents continue to work on strengthening the labour inspectorate and to facilitate greater access to complaints mechanisms as essential measures to extend the protections provided in the law to vulnerable workers, including migrant workers.
- The ILO provided extensive technical comments on a series of draft laws, including the Act on the Elimination and Suppression of Forced Labour and stand-alone Forced Labour provisions in the form of amendments to the Anti-Trafficking Act. Under the EU-funded European Instrument for Democracy & Human Rights (EIDHR) Project, ILO conducted a case study review of forced labour cases in Thailand to support the drafting process. The ILO supported tripartite consultations and provided extensive technical comments on the draft Labour Protection on Work in Fishing Act. Thailand is now the first country in Asia to have ratified the Forced Labour Protocol (P.29) and Work in Fishing Convention (C.188)
- The ILO has partnered with the Thai Tuna Industry Association (TTIA) and Thai Frozen Food Association (TFFA) to strengthen their existing Good Labour Practices (GLP). Two Roundtable Discussions on the Business Case for Good Labour Practices (GLP) were organized in May and November 2018, focusing on

effective grievance mechanisms, Welfare Committees, and dialogue between buyers/suppliers on labour and working conditions expectations for Thai suppliers.

- Under the ILO Ship to Shore Rights Project, ILO partnered with seven trade unions and civil society organizations (CSOs) across the project's priority provinces on increasing access to services for workers, including legal, education and health services, as well as workers' rights to organize. Outreach was extended through our partners' activities to a total of 23,984 workers and dependents: 14,643 through face-to-face interactions, of whom 45 percent were women and 55 percent were men, while the remaining 9,341 interactions were through mobile applications. Provincial tripartite-plus meetings led by the Project were held in Chonburi, Phang-nga, Songkhla, Pattani, Suratthani, Phuket, and Ranong, supporting worker activities and promoting social dialogue between Government, employers, worker organizations and CSO at provincial level.
- Project work on migration for work in Thai fishing and seafood processing now includes planned pre-departure training for Myanmar male fishers (all men). The project and the ILO Office in Myanmar organized a tripartite consultation on the training plan with the Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population (MOLIP) in Myanmar in September 2018, though the launch is awaiting the approval of a fishing labour migration agreement between the two governments. A similar proposal has been made to the Ministry of Labour in Cambodia.
- Through its TRIANGLE in ASEAN project, the ILO invested in providing technical support for a legal review in the area of labour migration. Building on work that started in 2017, TRIANGLE continued to provide technical inputs to the MOL in its efforts to revise the 2017 Royal Ordinance Concerning the Management of Employment of Migrant Workers. The revised legislation was adopted in March 2018 and carried several provisions in line with international labour standards and good practices.
- Two major research projects in Thailand were launched. One project surveys worker-paid migration costs, collecting information on migration-related costs for both regular and irregular migrant workers

²Including staff working exclusively on Thailand as well as regional staff.



■ Staff from the Foundation for Education and Development provide mobile application training to rubber plantation workers in Phang Nga's Ko Kho Khao island. Approximately 30 people were trained to use the FED mobile application aiming to support migrant workers' to access information on labour news and their rights. © ILO 2018

prior to departure, during transit and upon arrival in Thailand. The second project surveys the employment and working conditions of migrant workers in the Thai agricultural sector, focusing on rubber, palm oil, sugar and corn.

- The ILO supports three migrant workers resource centres (MRC) in Bangkok, Mae Sot and Chiang Mai provinces. In 2018, 4,179 migrants (1,821 male and 2,358 female) received support through the MRCs and were awarded THB28,876,257 in financial compensation.

The ILO's Safe and Fair project conducted consultative dialogues between ILO constituents, UN agencies and CSOs to facilitate discussions on ways to improve and make labour migration governance gender-responsive, strengthening law reform processes and identifying areas to strengthen research and evidence/data collection. The ILO also entered into partnership with IOM to provide health and other support services, in coordination with the Royal Thai Government, for women trafficked from Myanmar to Thailand. The ILO continued its work with

ASEAN Member States (AMS), including Thailand, in furthering the skills recognition process and qualification reforms, piloting the implementation of the Mutual Recognition of Skills (MRS) designed to assist the ASEAN Member States in preparing for a region with a free flow of skilled labour. The ILO's Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Workforce Readiness Programme couples demand-led technical STEM skills and employability with enterprise-level leadership training to (i) support the transition of underprivileged female secondary or post-secondary TVET graduates into sustainable entry-level STEM positions with career prospects; (ii) help under-employed women in STEM-related fields upgrade their skills to move up to mid-level STEM employment; and (iii) support the transition of women working in mid-level positions in STEM fields into leadership/managerial roles. The project identified an urgent need to develop workplace-based training programmes to upskill and/or reskill female workers in the Electrical and Electronics (E&E) sector in Thailand, thus reducing their risk of being displaced by robotic automation. The two main interventions undertaken in 2018 were as follows:

- The ILO developed a set of training modules and materials to expand workplace-based learning on core employability skills in the E&E sector in Thailand.
- The ILO collaborated with the Department of Skills Development (DSD) to design and deliver demand-led technical training programmes to upskill and/or reskill low-skilled female workers.

Additionally, the ILO's project on 'Responsible Supply Chains in Asia' was launched in 2018. This is a partnership project between ILO, the European Union (EU) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

3. KEY PLANNED ACTIVITIES IN 2019

In 2019, the ILO and Thailand, as one of the 44 founding members of the ILO, will celebrate the ILO Centenary and Thailand's 100th year of ILO membership. Activities will include the launch of the country's first ever National Working Children Survey 2018 as well as the signing of Thailand's first Decent Work Country Programme (DWCP) covering the period 2019-2021.

Major outputs of the Decent Work Programme include extending and improving the coverage, provisions and governance of social security and extending adequate protection to all workers, including migrant workers and those in the informal economy.

Through its TRIANGLE in ASEAN project, the ILO will continue to provide technical assistance and support to Thailand's efforts for increasing the protection of migrant and Thai domestic workers through a legal review process aimed at harmonizing its legal framework with the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189). It will also work closely with the CSOs to support efforts to expand social security coverage to migrant workers and domestic workers in Thailand. The ILO's support to the four MRCs in Bangkok, Mae Sot and Chiang Mai provinces will continue during 2019.

The Safe and Fair project will support CSOs in the following ways: providing services to women migrant

workers; supporting networking and the organisation of a trade union in the agricultural product processing sector, which largely employs women migrant workers; supporting the Royal Thai Government in strengthening the law and enforcement of the law on sexual harassment in the workplace; and organizing a tripartite consultation on establishing guideline on minimum standards for gender-responsive accommodation for migrants.

The ILO's Responsible Supply Chains in Asia project will focus on providing evidence-based analyses of supply chains in the auto parts and agricultural sectors. It will also create space to share socially responsible labour practices among businesses in Thailand, as well as providing training and capacity building to enterprises. In addition, the project seeks to promote policy coherence and strengthen inter-departmental coordination for the implementation of socially responsible business practices in Thailand.

Work will continue under the Women in STEM Workforce Readiness Programme, which couples demand-led technical STEM skills and employability and enterprise-level leadership training. With the support of the Royal Thai Government, the ILO will also approach workers and employers in the fishing and seafood industries in the context of the Ship to Shore Rights Project.



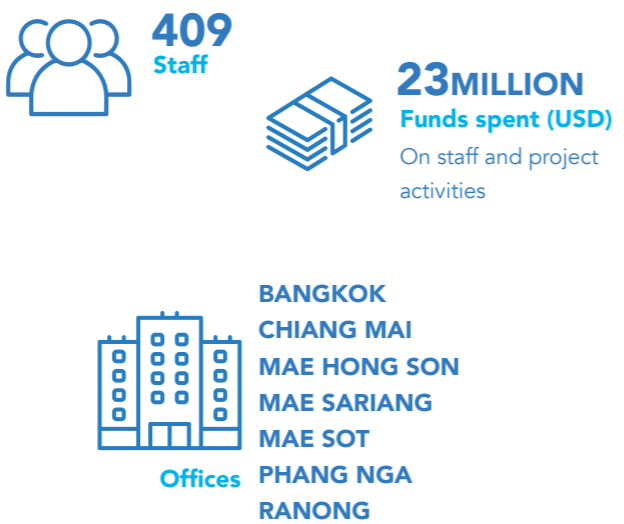
IOM - International Organization for Migration



YouTube stars came together to create videos which ask young Thais to take the lead in making smart purchasing decisions that reinforce the fair treatment of workers in the manufacturing industry. © IOM 2018

1. WHO WE ARE

IOM began its operations in Thailand in 1975, assisting the resettlement of Indo-Chinese refugees to countries offering them permanent residence. Since the Kingdom of Thailand joined IOM as a member state in 1986 the Organization's cooperation with the Royal Thai Government has expanded to cover all aspects of migration affecting the Kingdom and its neighbors, including labour migration, migrant health, counter-trafficking, emergency and post-crisis operations, institution building and border management, security and law enforcement. IOM Thailand is today one of the largest IOM country offices worldwide, working on more than 35 active projects in ten locations across the country.



2. KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2018

Installation of Travel Document and Bearer stations

Eight Verifier Travel Document and Bearer (TD&B) stations were installed at key air and land checkpoints to enhance the Thai Immigration Bureau's capabilities in the area of travel document inspection. The stations were instrumental in detecting 110 fraudulent travel documents. (SDG 16)

Training provided for the government, NGOs, civil society organizations (CSOs) and the private sector

- 357 **officials and civil servants** from the Royal Thai Government received training. (SDGs 5, 10, 16, 17)
- 87 **NGO and CSO workers** were trained in leadership, the IOM's confidentiality guidelines, migration policy, communications for development, case

- documentation, monitoring and evaluation, survey development, policy advocacy and media advocacy. (SDG 17)
- 72 employers from the private sector were trained in the ethical recruitment, employment and skills development of migrant workers. (SDGs 1, 8)
- 544 migrants benefited from vocational training, skills upgrade, leadership training and livelihood enhancement initiatives. (SDGs 1, 8)

Direct assistance to migrants

- 5,632 migrants benefited from **direct assistance**, including return assistance, reintegration assistance, medical assistance, food and non-food items support, access to health insurance, psychosocial assistance and first-aid kits. (SDGs 4, 16, 17)
- 899 children born to non-Thai mothers at Mae Sot General Hospital had their births registered with the assistance of IOM's **Legal Clinic**. (SDGs 10, 17)
- 2,769 camp-based and urban refugees were resettled to five countries. 808 of these refugees have benefited from cultural orientation. Of this number, 603 migrants benefited from cultural orientation conducted by the Australian Cultural Orientation Programme (AUSCO), while 205 refugees benefited from cultural orientation conducted by the Canadian Orientation Abroad (COA) programme. (SDGs 3, 4, 17)
- 10,628 migrants benefited from **health assessments** conducted by IOM Thailand's medical teams. (SDGs 3, 6)
- 18,332 migrants and Thai nationals in Tak and Mae Hong Son provinces were sensitized to malaria prevention by 250 volunteers trained by IOM.

The following publications were finalized in 2018:

- Thailand Migration Report 2019 (produced as part of the UN Working Group on Migration).
- Debt and the Migrant Experience: Insights from Southeast Asia.
- Flow Monitoring Surveys: Insights into the Profiles and Vulnerabilities of Myanmar Migrants to Thailand (Round One and Round Two).
- Post-arrival Orientation Manual for Migrant Workers
- Best Practices Handbook for Ministry of Labour Interpreters.

Former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon at the Global Migration Film Festival 2018 © IOM 2018



3. KEY PLANNED ACTIVITIES IN 2019

- Launch of the Thailand Migration Report 2019.
- Launch of a comprehensive research study on Cambodian Migrants in Thailand, shedding light on Cambodian migrant workers in Thailand and their challenges and aspirations.
- Launch of the Corporate Responsibility in Eliminating Slavery and Trafficking (CREST) Fashion project, a partnership with global brands and their suppliers to enhance labour supply chain transparency and develop policies and procedures to prevent forced labour and human trafficking.
- Launch of the project for 'Supporting the Government of Thailand to Improve Migration and Border Management Structures in the Midst of Rapid ASEAN Integration.'
- Launch of a report on lessons learned from the community referral mechanism in migrant host communities in Mae Sot, Thailand.
- National Stakeholder Consultation on Migration Health event, co-organized by the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH), Health Systems Research Institute, IOM, IOM Development Fund (IDF) and WHO.
- National Referral Mechanism Workshop on the Protection of Victims of Trafficking and Vulnerable Migrant Populations.
- Final Evaluation of Myanmar Muslim and Host Communities project in Mae Sot (Tak), Ranong and Phang Nga Provinces.
- Supporting the Royal Thai Government in standardizing the care and provision of services for migrant and refugee children as an alternative to detention (in collaboration with UNHCR and UNICEF).
- A joint IOM-UNICEF-UNHCR-UNSD project on strengthening data collection on children on the move with the objective of identifying gaps and good practices in local data capacities and providing recommendations on how to improve data collection, analysis and use of high-quality data.
- IOM and UN Women will continue collaboration on policy development, ensuring gender-responsive approaches to capture the contributions of women migrant workers in Thailand through the regional Swiss-funded PROMISE program.
- IOM will support UNDP and the RTG with technical advice, including reviewing the final draft of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights.
- A joint IOM-ILO project to provide humanitarian assistance to Myanmar Muslim women migrants and victims of trafficking in Thailand, which aims to ensure that fundamental human rights are upheld through the provision of enhanced service support of medical care, food and supplemental nutrition, not-food items (NFIs) and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).
- IOM, the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS), United Cities and Local Governments Asia Pacific (UCLG ASPAC), UNDP, UNESCO and UN-Habitat will organize a side event at the sixth Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development, paying special attention to the influx of internal migrants across Southeast Asia venturing into cities on their journey towards a better quality of life.
- Continuation of activities under Regional Artemisinin Resistance Initiative for malaria elimination (RAI2E), a malaria-eradication programme that raises awareness of malaria prevention in vulnerable communities in Mae Hong Son and Tak provinces.
- Continued assistance to Myanmar Muslims and other vulnerable groups in the host communities of Mae Sot, Ranong and Phang Nga.
- Continuation of activities under the IDF-funded project, supporting skills recognition, recruitment and labour migration information in ASEAN.
- Continuation of activities under the Australia-funded 'Voluntary Return Support and Reintegration Assistance for Bali Process Member States' project.
- Continuation of joint activities under the UNHCR-led and WFP-funded 'Facilitation of the Voluntary Return of Myanmar Refugees' project.



■ An IOM staff member speaks to a migrant crossing the Thai-Myanmar border in Mae Sot as part of flow monitoring activities.
© IOM 2018



UNAIDS - Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS



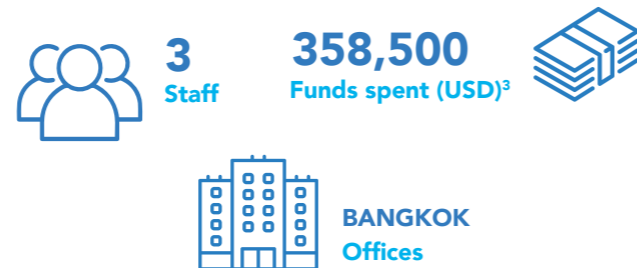
The first key population-led model to deliver Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis to key populations by key populations in Thailand, under the support of Her Royal Highness Princess Soamsawali. © UNAIDS 2018

1. WHO WE ARE

UNAIDS is leading the global effort to end AIDS as a public health threat by 2030 as part of the SDGs. In 2016, UN Member States came together at the UN General Assembly for a High-Level Meeting on Ending AIDS and agreed to work towards the Fast-Track Commitments by 2020, attaining the 90-90-90 targets, reducing 75% of new HIV infections and eliminating HIV related stigma and discrimination.

UNAIDS works with Thailand to meet those commitments, playing the role of secretariat for the UN Joint

Team on AIDS and supporting collaborative efforts among government, people living with HIV, civil society, communities and others to fast-track the HIV response at national and sub-national levels.



2. KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2018

The UN Joint Team on AIDS in Thailand includes UNICEF, UNDP, UNODC, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNHCR, WHO and the World Bank. In 2018, in line with the UNAIDS Action Plan, a country envelope of \$150,000 was allocated to UNICEF, UNDP and the World Bank aimed at enhancing country level actions to achieve the Fast Track Targets.

The joint programme focused on implementing evidence-informed Fast Track solutions in high-bur-

den provinces (including Bangkok Fast Track Cities) to achieve the 90-90-90 targets, tailoring HIV combination prevention for adolescent and young key populations (KPs), promoting human rights, gender equality, scaling up stigma and discrimination (S&D) reduction and sustainable domestic investment in the response to HIV. The engagement of civil society organizations (CSOs) in communities as equal partners in policy dialogue and service delivery serves as a cornerstone of joint UN activities and initiating translation of

taking HIV out of isolation through people-centered systems in the context of universal health coverage (UHC) in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Her Royal Highness Princess Soamsawali generously accepted the invitation to become the UNAIDS Goodwill Ambassador for HIV Prevention in the Asia Pacific Region.

Attaining the 90-90-90 Targets (SDG 3)

At the halfway point to 2020, UNAIDS supported programme reviews in seven high-burden provinces, followed by a national consultation to develop accelerating Fast Track solutions for priority provinces in order to reach the 'last mile' and overcome the significant remaining obstacles to attaining the 90-90-90 targets among the key populations. Given that Thailand's HIV epidemic is concentrated in key populations, it is vital that the country can track the 90-90-90 HIV treatment cascade in these various key populations.

Policy advocacy continued effectively, with Bangkok making tremendous progress towards meeting its Fast-Track Cities commitment by establishing the Bangkok Fast Track Committee and endorsing a roadmap to close outstanding gaps in achieving the 90-90-90 targets. Lessons learned from Bangkok inform advocacy for improvements in policies and programmes in other priority provinces.

Thailand's elimination of mother-to-child transmission (EMTCT) of HIV and syphilis was reaffirmed in 2018 by WHO, reflecting the country's commitment to continuously strengthening services for EMTCT of HIV and syphilis.

Tailoring HIV Combination Prevention for Young Key Populations (KPs) (SDG 3)

Thailand is in the process of including provision of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) for HIV as part of a benefits package under UHC. Responding to the fact that almost half of Thailand's new HIV infections occurring among 15-24-year-olds, UNICEF partnered with Siriraj Hospital to draft operational guidelines for providing PrEP services for adolescents at substantial risk of HIV infection.

UNAIDS worked jointly with the Department of Disease Control to fast-track HIV prevention and help facilitate Thailand's self-sufficiency in procuring condoms and lubricants. On the basis of preliminary results, recommendations were made to increase the budget for the procurement of condoms so as to cover at least 90% of the free condoms needed for the country while also strengthening the promotion and distribution of free condoms to the populations at highest risk and face difficulties purchasing condoms.

Supported by UNODC and UNAIDS, policy dialogue continued effectively and raised awareness of the need for a tailored harm reduction programme and for an integrated HIV and Hepatitis C virus (HCV) programme for/with people who use/inject drugs (PWID/PWID). Thirty-five programme managers and implementers from the government and CSOs attended a workshop on HIV prevention services addressing the specific needs of women who use drugs.

Supported by UNFPA, a model pilot project was implemented in Chiang Mai Province to empower youth to become advocates for sexual and reproductive health rights and to monitor the implementation of the Adolescent Pregnancy Act 2018, with 180 young people trained. To support Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) in Thailand, UNESCO supported the translation into Thai of the 2018 edition of the UN's *International Technical Guidance on Sexuality Education* and coordinated the development of a Thai video for a CSE campaign and exhibition, entitled 'A Foundation for Life and Love'.

Promoting Human Rights and Reducing Stigma and Discrimination (S&D) (SDGs 3, 5, 10, 16)

Thailand continues to pursue its vision of zero discrimination, recognizing that AIDS cannot be eliminated and that the SDGs cannot be achieved unless all forms of S&D against people living with HIV/AIDS are eliminated. A system-wide package of S&D reduction interventions in healthcare settings is currently being upscaled from pilot stage to national scale. To complement in-person training, e-learning prototype modules for health and non-health personnel have been deve-

³This amount includes funds spent through other UN agencies in the UN Joint Team on AIDS.

loped with the support of UNAIDS and UNICEF and are ready to be rolled out in 2019.

Steps were taken in 2018 to address sexual orientation and gender identity or expression (SOGIE) in prisons. UNDP organized the country's first national workshop that brought together more than 140 prison wardens from across the country to discuss the issues and challenges faced by transgender inmates.

UNESCO made progress on addressing school-related violence and bullying (SVB) on the basis of SOGIE. An assessment tool to examine SOGIE-based violence in schools and identify interventions to foster inclusive learning environments was piloted in two schools in the Phayao Province.

3. KEY PLANNED ACTIVITIES IN 2019

To support the Fast-Tracking of Thailand's national HIV response, the UN Joint Team on AIDS will implement the following joint UN priority actions in 2019:

- Develop implementation guidance of an inclusive combination of HIV prevention, including PrEP focused on adolescents and young vulnerable populations.
- Address identified gaps in access to essential services for KPs at national and sub-national levels.
- Strengthen capacity and implementation guidance for reducing S&D in healthcare settings, including community monitoring systems to end S&D in the health sector.
- Develop recommendations for a plan of action to enact and reform inclusive legislation and policies endorsed by relevant ministries to accelerate progress of the SDG target of ending AIDS.
- Complete a unit cost analysis of HIV services for KPs, including policy recommendations on funding support to community-based organizations.

Integrating HIV Services for Displaced People (SDG 3)

UNHCR continued to advocate for the provision of HIV prevention activities, including prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) programmes, HIV testing, treatment and care in the nine temporary shelters along the Thai-Myanmar border and in Bangkok for asylum-seekers and refugees. On the border, 118 refugees received anti-retroviral therapies (ART) provided by the government until September. To enable treatment continuity, UNHCR intensified its advocacy and facilitated dialogue between health NGOs, the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) and UNAIDS. This led to MOPH's decision in December 2018 to temporarily resume the provision of ARTs pending the identification of a more sustainable solution. It is hoped that relevant hospitals will dispense ARTs in the immediate future in coordination with the

- Conduct allocative efficiency and optimization analyses of investment in HIV prevention interventions targeting key affected populations, with the aim of ensuring the sustainability of HIV prevention financing.
- Identify promising contracting model(s) and provide policy recommendations on options for effective HIV/AIDS service delivery for KPs.
- Provide technical support for including PrEP as part of a benefits package under UHC.
- Roll out e-learning on S&D reduction for healthcare settings.
- Complete a study on S&D among transgender persons in healthcare settings.
- UNICEF, TICA and MOPH enter in to a South-South Cooperation on EMTCT of HIV and syphilis by organizing regional trainings and observational learning activities.



■ CSO representative addresses stigma and discrimination against LGBTI people in Thailand during a panel discussion in June 2018, Bangkok. © UNDP 2018



UNDP - United Nations Development Programme



Students and teachers practiced safe evacuation in response to tsunami warning in January 2018, Phang Nga Province, Thailand © UNDP 2018

1. WHO WE ARE

On the ground in more than 170 countries, UNDP works to eradicate poverty while protecting the planet. For over fifty years UNDP has been working as a trusted partner of the Royal Thai Government and the people of Thailand. As part of the UN Country Team, we aim to advance inclusive, sustainable and human-centered development for all people in Thailand.

With innovation deeply embedded in our development approach, our work comprises climate change mitigation and adaptation, preserving biodiversity, peace-building, supporting efforts to increase social cohesion and secure sustainable livelihoods, advancing anti-corruption efforts,

and reducing the marginalization and exclusion of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) people.



22
Staff

6.5 million
Funds spent (USD)
For project activities only*



**BANGKOK
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Offices

2. KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2018

GOVERNANCE

Establishment of a Regional Innovation Centre (SDGs 9, 16, 17)

In line with Thailand 4.0's innovation-driven economic goal, UNDP supports the Government Innovation Lab, which was established with the Office of Public Sector Development Commission, in its efforts to deliver public services in a more inclusive and transparent manner through innovative approaches. To accelerate

this process and increase its impact, UNDP and the Office of National Economic and Social Development Council have established a Regional Innovation Centre to design and test policy responses in support of the achievement of the SDGs.

Fighting Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) Fishing (SDGs 12, 14)

UNDP's support in advocating for the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (BHR) led to the development of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights for Thailand. With technical assistance from UNDP, the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) developed the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, making Thailand the first country in South-East Asia to do so. This represents a remarkable achievement for Thailand and an important opportunity for the country to take the lead and share its experience within the framework of its chairmanship of ASEAN in 2019.

Increasing Government Capacity for the Prevention of Violent Extremism in Thailand (SDG 16)

UNDP raised awareness of violent extremism among government officials by sharing lessons learnt from other countries. At an international workshop held in the United Arab Emirates, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) gain a deeper understanding of holistic approaches aimed at preventing violent extremism, as well as of the drivers of violent extremism. UNDP is currently engaging with government agencies to jointly conduct research on the drivers of violent extremism and providing technical assistance and international expertise to support Thailand in develop national guidelines to prevent violent extremism, with the engagement of civil society.

UNDP and YouTube also conducted a workshop for YouTubers to help build their capacities for conducting innovative online content that respects diversity and reduces discrimination.

Being LGBTI in Asia and Support to the Drafting of the Civil Partnership Registration Act (SDGs 16, 17)

UNDP provided technical and advocacy support in gaining Cabinet approval for the Civil Partnership Registration Bill which will now be submitted to the National Legislative Assembly (NLA). If adopted, the Bill will make Thailand one of the first countries in Asia to formally recognize same-sex civil partnerships and the rights of couples to same-sex marriage. UNDP also sensitized prison wardens throughout the country

on issues related to sexual orientation, gender identity and expression (SOGIE), as well as convening a discussion about the challenges faced by transgender inmates in prison. Training for law enforcement officers about SOGIE was co-hosted by UNDP and the Department of Rights and Liberties Protection to provide opportunities for sharing international and national best practices for how law enforcement should engage with transgender people.

Support to Strengthen Anti-Corruption System and Efforts (SDG 16)

UNDP's support for public procurement reform has contributed to improved efficiency and significant savings for the country, with the Anti-Corruption Organisation of Thailand acknowledging the contribution of the 2017 State Procurement Act and the 'Integrity Pact' in ensuring transparency and competition in government contracts. UNDP also supported integrity educational programmes, now embedded in over 20 local universities to instil an integrity mindset and as a preparatory step to institutionalise an anti-corruption curriculum in the education system.

Strengthened Empowerment and Participation for Sustainable Development Goals in the Southern Border Provinces of Thailand (SDG 16)

UNDP commissioned an economic analysis of the Deep South (the first of its kind) in order to gain a better understanding of the state of the economy and the challenges and opportunities for local livelihoods in the Southern Border Provinces. UNDP is working with Prince of Songkhla University to address exclusion as a significant driver of conflict and to strengthen the engagement of young people, including girls and women, in sustaining peace through the promotion of the SDG 16's principles, which includes enhanced responsiveness and inclusiveness in the local-level institutions. UNDP also directly supported peace-building efforts by providing a range of training on Insider Mediation in Thailand and overseas for Government officials and civil society.

Preparedness for Tsunami Response (SDG 17)

With support from the Government of Japan, UNDP has continued to support Thailand in preparing and

*This amount does not include staff costs.

responding to natural disasters, including tsunamis, focusing on students in the Phang Nga Province in which thousands of people, mostly tourists, lost their lives in the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami Incident. This support includes the development of guidelines for tsunami preparedness, teacher orientation and tsunami drills for school students, teachers and children with disabilities. These efforts have increased the capacity of stakeholders in the coastal province to prepare for and respond to natural disasters.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND BIODIVERSITY

Reporting Under the Paris Agreement (SDG 13)

UNDP supports Thailand's significant efforts to tackle climate change in accordance with its commitments to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). UNDP's technical support helped ensure the successful preparation and submission of Thailand's Third National Communication to the UNFCCC, including guidelines for the preparation of national communications. The report presents a range of Thailand's vulnerabilities to climate change impacts and the challenges and gaps the country needs to address in relation to its climate-related development issues (Thailand previously submitted two national communications, also with UNDP's support).

Support Greenhouse Gas Reduction Through Low Carbon City Development (SDGs 11, 13)

UNDP is working with the cities of Chiang Mai, Khon Kaen, Nakhon Ratchasima, and Samui to address climate change through the promotion of low carbon city development and the implementation of pilot projects, such as an integrated city transport system, waste-to-energy facilities, solid waste management, and solar rooftops. This has not only assisted the four cities but has also produced a methodology for city governments to measure carbon emissions that can be replicated in other cities, contributing to Thailand's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets.

Increased Capacity to Strengthen Wildlife Conversation (SDG 14)

UNDP's support for wildlife conservation in Thailand,

Localizing SDGs through Sustainable Tourism (SDGs 8, 11, 12, 17)

UNDP supported the Royal Thai Government in achieving a more balanced distribution of revenue from tourism among urban and rural tourist destinations, applying the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy of the late King Bhumibol to identify new tourist destinations that promote social integration between youth and the elderly and income-sharing among community members. In 2018 the Pacific and Asia Tourism Association awarded its Grand Prize to this joint initiative with the Tourism Association of Thailand.

and in particular its efforts to reduce threats to survival of the wild tiger population, contributed to the country achieving its national target of increasing its wild tiger population by 50% by 2022. With continued advocacy from UNDP and other partners, a ranger welfare fund was set up and a new pay plan was rolled out to provide added financial security and incentives for park rangers in supporting the sustainable protection of endangered tiger habitats. A Regional Tiger Conservation Training Centre was also launched in the Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary (HKK) to strengthen the capacity and talent of in-house rangers, transforming the local training centre at HKK into a Regional Training Centre on Wildlife Conservation with a standardised curriculum and facilities for regional training. The Regional Training Centre will enhance the ability of the Department of National Parks to host regional training programmes on Wildlife Conservation and ensure preparedness in providing training services with strategic management.

Support for Achieving Thailand's Biodiversity Goals (SDGs 14, 15)

With UNDP's support, Thailand conducted a number of policy reviews on the institutional and economic context for biodiversity finance, mapping existing finance solutions to provide an estimate of the finance needed in order to achieve Thailand's biodiversity goals (approximately \$942 million) as laid out in the 12th National Social Economic and Development Plan (NESDP) and the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-21. This report on biodiversity financing was submitted by the Royal Thai Government to the Secretariat on the Conven-

tion on Biological Diversity at the 2018 Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP14). Future work will focus on developing solutions to address challenges related to biodiversity financing, including the introduction of innovative market-based mechanisms for resource mobilization.

Integrating Agriculture in the National Adaptation Plan (SDGs 2, 13)

In partnership with FAO, UNDP provided support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC) in mainstreaming climate adaptation into project development in the agriculture sector through the conduct of risk and vulnerability assessments, adaptation studies, climate smart agriculture (CSA) strategies and capacity-building activities. UNDP/FAO training helped build the capacities of government staff at national and sub-national levels to evaluate the potential impact of climate adaptation

projects/programmes, using the multi-criteria tool and the climate change vulnerability assessment tool.

Strengthening Resilient Rural Landscapes for Sustainable Development (SDGs 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15)

Through the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Small Grant Programme (SGP), 19 communities of indigenous people were provided with more than US\$300,000 of grants to implement activities focused on biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation and livelihood improvement. At global level, the case study from SGP Thailand was selected for the South-South Cooperation Community Innovation Exchange Platform. The success of this programme led to upgraded funding of US\$2.3 million from the new funding cycle to scale up community resilience-building efforts in four productive landscapes over the next three years.

3. KEY PLANNED ACTIVITIES IN 2019

- Strengthen innovation in the public sector through operationalization of the **Regional Innovation Centre**. (SDGs 9, 16, 17)
- Contribute towards conflict prevention and peace-building within the framework of the **ongoing Southern Thailand Empowerment Programme in the Deep South**, focusing on youth and peace-building, improved local level governance towards planning and service delivery which is participatory and inclusive and strengthen economic opportunities. (SDGs 10, 16)
- Following ASEAN's adoption in 2018 of a Regional Plan of Action to **prevent and counter violent extremism (PCVE)**, UNDP will support national capacity-building through training and exchanges with international expertise, strengthening PCVE research to create a base of evidence as the country develops strategies, promoting community resilience initiatives and diversity narratives to address this emerging issue in the context of PCVE. (SDGs 16)
- As part of Thailand 4.0, UNDP will **support Thailand's smart city programme**, in particular the programme by the National Smart City Committee aiming to reinvent Thailand as a nation that leverages Smart Energy to mitigate climate change and reduce carbon emis-
- UNDP will continue supporting the promotion of low carbon growth cities in four cities and forge multi-stakeholder partnerships, including with the private sector. (SDGs 11, 13)
- UNDP will **continue advocating for Business and Human Rights (BHR)** and will support the implementation of the National Action Plan on BHR once it has been approved.
- To leverage financing for biodiversity, UNDP will **support the establishment of a Biodiversity Impact Investment Platform** to tap into opportunities in the private capital market for conservation, paving the way towards the long-term goal of having individuals invest in sustainable biodiversity-related stocks. (SDGs 14, 15)
- Building on previous work on climate finance, UNDP will use the NDC implementation as a mechanism to **scale up investments in inclusive and gender-responsive climate actions** by integrating gender dimension in climate change budgeting processes, assess the effectiveness of public policy in stimulating private investment in the energy efficiency sector and support a review of investment and financial flows in the transport sector. (SDGs 5, 13)



UNDRR - United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



■ Staff of National Statistics Office in Thailand actively engaged at a Training Workshop conducted by UNISDR on the Sendai Framework for DRR Monitoring in March 2018, Bangkok © UNISDR 2018

1. WHO WE ARE

UNDRR (formerly called the UNISDR⁵) supports the implementation, follow-up and review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. UNDRR's work is anchored in the four priorities for action set out in the Sendai Framework: 1) Understanding disaster risk; 2) Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risks; 3) Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience; 4) Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and for 'Building Back Better' in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

The UNDRR Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific covers 39 countries and 13 territories. In Thailand, UNDRR's activities focus on:

1. Training in national capacity-building and training for the private sector to increase small- and medium-enterprise (SME) resilience to natural hazards and disasters.
2. Providing technical assistance to Thailand in the development of national disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies and plans.
3. Facilitating participation in global and regional fora to share experiences with other Member States and provide input into the development of global and regional DRR strategies.



13 Staff



BANGKOK Offices

2. KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2018

Sendai Framework Reporting (SDG 13)

Training for relevant officials in both the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation and the National Statistical Office (NSO) in Thailand was conducted in March 2018. The training aimed to increase the capacity of these personnel to utilize the new online Sendai Framework Monitor, which assisted Thailand in providing its first Country Report on the implementation of the Sendai Framework by October 2018. This data repor-

ted by Thailand will also contribute to disaster-related SDG indicators for national SDG reporting. Ongoing technical assistance was also provided to Thailand to ensure effective reporting on the implementation of the Sendai Framework and the use of its analytics, which will assist Thailand in identifying disaster risks and integrating national activities and policies.

DRR Advocacy and Increased Regional Engagement and Participation (SDGs 1, 11, 13)

Advocacy on disaster risk reduction was accelerated through the 2018 International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR), organised in collaboration with the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation. The theme of IDDR 2018 in Thailand was 'Together toward Safe ASEAN: From lesson to improvement' and a national public event was organized to mark the day, focusing on lessons learnt by all sectors, both public and private, and on how these sectors now collaborate more effectively on disaster management.

On the occasion of World Tsunami Awareness Day, 5 November, UNDRR supported the launch of a Disaster Communication Development Centre by the Thai Public Broadcasting Service. The Centre will serve as a mechanism to facilitate coordination between the government and the media to improve the dissemination of timely and accurate information to the public before and during disasters. In addition, UNDRR continued its financial support to Thailand in participating in regional fora to share their experiences with other Member States and provide input into the development of global and regional DRR strategies, in particular the UNISDR Asia Partnership (IAP) in 2019.

3. KEY PLANNED ACTIVITIES IN 2019

Revised National DRR Strategy (SDGs 1, 11, 13)

Closely working with the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation and relevant Government stakeholders, UNDRR will work to assist Thailand in reviewing its current national Strategy for DRR and its alignment with the global Sendai Framework for DRR. UNDRR will also work to strengthen local DRR strategies to ensure greater resilience at ground level. In addition, a Leadership Forum targeting officials at the director-general level in the Royal Thai Government and other governments in the ASEAN region is planned in mid-2019 to increase high-level advocacy and disaster resilient investment in accordance with the SDGs.

Increased Private Sector Resilience (SDGs 11, 13)

UNDRR will work with the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation to train up to 40 SMEs in Business Continuity Planning to increase SME resilience to natural hazards and disasters in Thailand.

International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR) 2019 (SDGs 1, 11, 13)

Advocacy on disaster risk reduction will continue through the celebration of the 2019 International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR) in collaboration with the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation.

⁵ UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction



UN Environment - United Nations Environment Programme



Members of the Thai entities that won an Asia Environment Enforcement Award in 2018. Photo: © UN Environment 2018

1. WHO WE ARE

UN Environment is the leading global environmental authority and the voice of the UN on environmental issues. UN Environment's work is focused on seven thematic areas: Climate Change, Disasters and Conflicts, Ecosystem Management, Environmental Governance, Chemicals, Waste and Air Pollution, Resource Efficiency and Environment Under Review. Through its regional office in Bangkok, UN Environment works in Thailand with government agencies, civil society groups and the private sector on plastic pollution, cities and climate change, biodiversity and ecosystem management, and air quality. The regional office for Asia and the Pacific covers 41 countries.



For the whole region of Asia and the Pacific, including staff costs and programmatic activities⁶

2. KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2018

Acid Deposition Monitoring Network (SDG 3)

Thailand's Pollution Control Department updated its annual national monitoring plan on acid deposition in the context of the Acid Deposition Monitoring Network in East Asia for which UN Environment serves as Secretariat.

2018 Asia Pacific Clean Air Partnership Joint Forum (SDGs 3, 11, 13)

The 2018 Asia Pacific Clean Air Partnership Joint Forum was held in Bangkok and hosted by the Royal Thai Government on 19-23 March 2018. The Forum identified readily available and practical solutions, best practices, policies and lessons learned from efforts by different stakeholders on air pollution reduction in the region⁷.

Environment and Health (SDGs 3, 7, 9)

UN Environment supported the publication of a report in 2018 on 'Reducing Mercury Emissions from Coal Combustion in the Energy Sector in Thailand', including a set of recommendations to monitor and reduce mercury emissions from coal-fired power plants. The document was prepared by experts from the Faculty of Public Health of Thammasat University. An assessment was also carried out on the health impacts caused by air pollution in cities, including Chiang Mai, Saraburi, Khonkaen, Rayong and Songkhla.

Launch of a project for 'Reducing Marine Litter by Addressing the Management of the Plastic Value Chain in Southeast Asia' (SDGs 12, 14, 17)

A four-year regional project on 'Reducing marine litter by addressing the management of the plastic value chain in Southeast Asia' was launched by UN Environment, the Swedish International Development Agency and the Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia. Thailand is among the countries that will benefit from the project, which aims to reduce the adverse impact of marine litter from plastic leakage by ensuring that less plastic enters general solid waste streams.

Transforming Asia Pacific: Innovative Solutions, Low Carbon Lifestyles and Circular Economy^{8,9} (SDGs 12, 17)

This event, held in Bangkok on 17-19 September 2018 under the EU-funded SWITCH-Asia programme, aimed to strengthen dialogue at regional and sub-regional and national levels on policies to foster Sustainable Consumption and Production, focused on a demand-driven shift to greener products and services and a resource-efficient Asia.

The Asian Circular Economy Leadership Academy (SDG 12)

This Leadership programme for Circular Economy in Asia was conducted five days from 3-8 December 2018 in Bangkok in partnership with Chulalongkorn University. It

had the aim to improve the knowledge of young professionals contribute to the design and implementation of innovative solutions that promote Circular Economy. In the group of 33 participants, 3 were from Thailand.

World Environment Day 2018 (SDGs 12, 14, 17)

'Beat Plastic Pollution' was the theme selected for World Environment Day 2018 on 5 June. Among other activities, an art installation entitled 'A Bangkok Minute' was constructed by students of Chulalongkorn University to represent a minute of plastic consumption in the city. At Central World, visitors were able to walk through six huge gates made from 50,000 plastic bags, roughly the number of plastic bags that Bangkok consumes in one minute, collected from around the city. Presentations and panel discussions with the participation of government representatives and environmental entrepreneurs were also part of the events to commemorate World Environment Day.

Asia Environmental Enforcement Awards (SDGs 12, 13, 15)

The Awards are given by UN Environment to recognize and celebrate excellence in enforcement combating transboundary environmental crime, such as illegal trade in wildlife, chemicals or waste, in Asia. The Thailand Team, composed of the Thai Customs, the Royal Thai Police and the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation earned the impact award for sentencing to jail a wildlife trafficker after a complex and successful investigation. Also, the Investigation and Suppression Division of the Thai Customs won an innovation award for risk profiling techniques to identify wildlife smugglers travelling to Thailand. The Thungyai Naresuan Wildlife Sanctuary was recognized with a Special Commendation for Integrity in light of outstanding accomplishment for pressing charges against poachers, including a charge for attempt bribery.

*Staff for the Regional Office

⁶ Disaggregated figures for Thailand are not available.

⁷ Event Report: <https://cleanairweek.org/wp-content/uploads/Asia-Pacific-Clean-Air-Partnership-Joint-Forum-Event-Report.pdf>.

⁸ http://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/detailed_agenda_-_transforming_asia_pacific_innovative_solutions.pdf

⁹ <https://www.unenvironment.org/events/workshop/transforming-asia-pacific-innovative-solutions-low-carbon-lifestyles-and-circular>

3. KEY PLANNED ACTIVITIES IN 2019

Promoting Biodiversity and Sustainability in the Agriculture and Food Sector Through Economic Valuation (SDG 15)

This four-year regional project will begin its activities in Thailand in 2019, aiming to influence decisions and behaviours of governments, business and other key stakeholders to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainability in the agriculture and food sector through economic valuation, using an internationally agreed methodological framework.

Mekong EbA South: Enhancing Climate Resilience in the Greater Mekong Sub-region through Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) in the Context of South-South Cooperation (SDGs 2, 13)

This regional project will focus on climate change adaptation interventions, particularly on improving drought and flood management, developing a regional knowledge base on climate change adaptation, and supporting regional cooperation on climate change adaptation. The project will bring economic, social and environmental benefits to vulnerable communities in the Greater Mekong sub-region. During the implementation of the project, adaptation technologies will be demonstrated in the Young Basin in Thailand to build climate resilience and contribute to building adaptation knowledge from diverse environmental and socio-economic contexts.

World Environment Day 2019 (SDGs 3, 11, 12)

The theme for World Environment Day on 5 June 2019 will be 'air pollution', calling for action to combat one of the greatest environmental challenges of our time. As part of the event, UN Environment will facilitate dialogue through the Regional Policy Advocacy component of the EU-funded SWITCH-Asia programme on sustainable consumption and production in relation to reducing air pollution with low carbon transport and efficient mobility.

Integration of Natural Capital Accounting in Policy and Decision-Making for Sustainable Landscapes (SDG 15)

This project, which is specifically focused on Thailand, aims at alleviating threats to biodiversity and ecosys-

tem services as well as supporting low carbon economic growth in agricultural production landscapes. The project will start activities in 2019.

Plastic Marine Pollution (SDGs 12, 14)

In the framework of the regional project on 'Reducing marine litter by addressing the management of the plastic value chain in Southeast Asia' (funded by the Swedish International Development Agency), activities in Thailand will aim to reduce the use of plastics that are difficult to collect and recycle, increase plastic reuse and recycling, and raise awareness of marine litter and plastic pollution. Activities will support the implementation of Thailand's national roadmap for 2018-2030 on plastic waste management.

In November 2019, UN Environment and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE) will collaborate in organising a week dedicated to the issue of plastic marine pollution. Regional in scope, this first annual event will be held in Bangkok and will subsequently be hosted by other ASEAN countries.

Reduction of air pollution in Bangkok (SDGs 3, 11)

UN Environment, the Acid Deposition Monitoring Network in East Asia, the Asia-Pacific Clean Air Partnership and the Climate and Clean Air Coalition will provide coordinated support to the Pollution Control Department's efforts to reduce air pollution levels of PM2.5 in Bangkok. Support will include producing new air pollution assessments, including air pollution-associated health risks, capacity-building of local agencies in urban air quality management and support for developing a public awareness-raising programme on air quality.

Sustainable Rice Production (SDGs 2, 15)

UN Environment will support the Royal Thai Government in accessing international funding to upscale on environmental sustainability of rice production, using integrated rice landscape management and good agriculture practices based on the standards of the Sustainable Rice Platform.¹⁰

■ Art installation 'A minute in Bangkok' at CentralWorld in celebration of World Environment Day © UN Environment 2018

¹⁰ <http://www.sustainablerice.org/Resources/#srp-standard>





UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization



Young scientists practice observing and isolating benthic dinoflagellate cells from the natural substrate samples collected from the nearby shore and coral reef. © UNESCO

1. WHO WE ARE

A specialized agency of the UN, UNESCO's main mission is to spread a culture of peace, to alleviate poverty, to propagate sustainable development and foster worldwide dialogue through education, the sciences, culture, communication and information. All our actions are framed by a Human Right-based approach, ensuring inclusiveness and respect for everyone.

The UNESCO Bangkok office first opened in 1961 and has a dual role as both the Regional Bureau for Education in Asia and the Pacific and the Cluster Office to Thailand, Myanmar, Lao PDR, Singapore, Cambodia and Viet

Nam. UNESCO Bangkok also hosts the regional branch for Asia and the Pacific of the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) to strengthen Member States' statistical capacities in producing quality data in the areas of the UNESCO mandate.



2. KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2018

Education (SDGs 4, 3, 5, 10)

- Organized/co-organized 14 education-related events to train and orient 2,855 government officials, teachers and partners in Thailand.
- Supported 9,871 disadvantaged children (including migrant children and children from ethnic minorities) through ICT and flexible learning programmes in Tak, Chiang Rai, Sumutsakorn and the Southern Provinces.
- Produced a series of education advocacy videos

which were viewed by more than 490,000 viewers, mainly in Thailand.

- With the Ministry of Education (MOE), UNESCO co-organized a capacity-building workshop on Bullying Prevention and developed a 'Connect with Respect' tool to prevent gender-based violence in Thai schools for 50 participants from six provinces, including teachers, school principals and MOE representatives.

- With UNDP and Plan International Thailand, UNESCO supported the piloting of a school climate assessment tool tailored to the Thai context in two schools in Phayao province. The tool was designed to assist education stakeholders in examining school climate relating to sexual orientation and gender identity or expression (SOGIE), and to identify interventions that can prevent school violence and bullying on the basis of SOGIE. A total of 105 teachers, parents and students were engaged in the survey.

Culture (SDGs 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12)

- Under the framework of the project for the Revival of Thai Traditional Craftsmanship for the Conservation of World Heritage Sites (implemented in partnership with the SCG Foundation and the Fine Arts Department of the Ministry of Culture), UNESCO has carried out a series of multi-disciplinary on-the-job training and consultations at the Wat Krachee archaeological site in Ayutthaya. This has resulted in a high-quality conservation plan for Wat Krachee that will be executed by the Fine Arts Department in the coming year.
- A series of consultations was organized among the national culture, education and labour sectors to discuss ways to officially recognize and professionalize the contributions of artisans to the conservation of heritage sites.
- The UNESCO-FAD Curriculum for Heritage Conservation Masons, developed during the previous year, is now in use at Phra Nakorn Si Ayutthaya Vocational Education College's summer course for novices.
- Within the framework of the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage, in partnership with International Training Center for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific under the auspices of UNESCO and the Department of Cultural Promotion (Ministry of Culture), 40 national trainers have received training on the implementation of the Convention's and on the inventorying of intangible cultural heritage. Pilot inventory projects have been carried out with the Lakhon Chatri at Nang Loeng community (Bangkok) and Pgakenyaw Karen Rotational Farming (Chiang Mai), which have generated an abundance of information on the wealth of knowledge and practices related to these two elements.

- Secondary schools in a number of provinces in Thailand, together with MOE and the Chulalongkorn College of Education have partnered with UNESCO to pilot the teaching modules on South-East Asian Shared Histories developed within the scope of the project 'Promoting Intercultural Dialogue and a Culture of Peace in South-East Asia through Shared Histories', financed by the Government of Korea. To further promote the concept, a Hackathon has been organized that has resulted in a number of applications and games which can be used to supplement history lessons in secondary school.

Social and Human Sciences (SDGs 10, 11, 16)

- Thailand's first Management of Social Transformations (MOST) School on sustainable agri-food systems was established in partnership with Chulalongkorn University.

Natural Sciences (SDGs 7, 12, 13)

- Established an excellent relationship with Chulalongkorn University to cooperate on a book entitled 'The Water, Energy and Food Security Nexus in Asia/Pacific'.
- A trans-boundary excursion into the Ranong Biosphere Reserve (Thailand) and Myeik Archipelago (Myanmar) was organised to provide a platform for initiating dialogue among Thailand, Myanmar, UNESCO and partners on cross-border mangrove ecosystem management.

International Oceanographic Sub-Commission for the Western Pacific (IOC/WESTPAC) (SDG 14)

- Development of an ocean forecasting system for Thailand to reduce vulnerability to ocean hazards, increase resilience and adaptation to climate change.
- Monitoring of ocean acidification and its impact on coral reef ecosystems in Thailand.
- Conducted marine microplastic research and monitoring to understand its distribution, abundance and its impact.

Communication and Information (SDG 10)

- Promoted a 'Women Make the News' database for Thailand and supported 14 media houses in Thailand to develop and implement a gender mainstreaming strategy based on UNESCO's Gender-Sensitive Indicators for Media (GSIM).

¹¹ This figure does not include the budget of the Field Offices in the region.

- Organised Thailand's first World Press Freedom Day on Internet freedom, which reached out to 100 participants, including artists, creators, communicators, civil society organizations (CSO), policy-makers and media professionals, and over 15,000 people online through Facebook Live.
- Launched an exhibition on UNESCO's Internet Universality and ROAM principles on the occasion of the AccessToInfo Day on 28 September, hosted by the Thailand Creative and Design Centre.

3. KEY PLANNED ACTIVITIES IN 2019

Education (SDG 4)

- Providing disadvantaged children with learning opportunities and enhancing their learning achievements through ICT devices and applications in selected provinces.
- Supporting the National Campaign for Out of School Children in Thailand with the MOE.
- Co-organizing the ASEAN Education Conferences for Out of School Children (SDG 4) with the MOE.

Culture (SDGs 4, 8, 9, 11)

- Revival of Traditional Thai Craftsmanship for the Conservation of World Heritage Sites (Phase 2: 2018-2021)
 - Developing a curriculum for traditional Thai woodworkers on heritage conservation
 - A series of pilot training sessions at Mrigdayawan Palace (3-5 workshops)
 - Supporting the setting of skill standards for conservation craftspeople with the Department of Labour and Skill Development and the Fine Arts Department

- Building Capacity to Safeguard Intangible Cultural Heritage in Thailand (2018-2019), Training of National Trainers on Developing Safeguarding Plans, 17-23 June 2019, Chiang Mai.

Communication and information (SDG 10)

- ASEAN conference on Trust, Disinformation, and Media and Information Literacy in March 2019



■ Hmong elder demonstrates how to produce traditional batik on hemp textile in Chiang Mai © UNESCO



UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund



Working with partners in multi-sectors including UNFPA, Thailand enacts the Act for the Solution and Prevention of the Adolescent Pregnancy in 2016. Under the Act, adolescents are entitled to the rights of sexual and reproductive health. UNFPA works with youth advocates and CSOs in raising public awareness of these adolescents' rights including ethnic young persons. © UNFPA

1. WHO WE ARE

UNFPA promotes the rights of every woman, man and young person to enjoy a healthy life with equal opportunities and free of violence. UNFPA supports countries in using population data for policies and programmes to reduce poverty and to ensure that every pregnancy is wanted, that every birth is safe and every young person's potential is fulfilled. In Thailand, UNFPA supports the country's efforts to strengthen national institutions and systems, developing an enabling environment for promoting youth participation and advancing adolescent reproductive health and rights. UNFPA further supports the country in increasing the use of evidence-based analyses

of population issues for the development of equitable rights-based national policies and strategies targeting young people, women and vulnerable populations.



6
Staff

710,000
Funds spent (USD)



Including staff costs and
project activities



BANGKOK
Offices

2. KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2018

- Established a network of five Thai Academic Institutions for Making Motherhood Safer under the South-South Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) initiative to share and exchange Thailand-based good practices to end preventable maternal deaths. The first SSTC Solution Meeting and Workshop on ending preventable maternal death was organized in collaboration with the Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA) and the network of Thai Institutions for Making

Motherhood Safer. The Meeting and Workshop was attended by sixty participants from ten countries with high rates of maternal mortality. (SDGs 3, 17)

- Formed partnerships with the Department of Health, the National Statistics Office, the Bureau of Civil Registration and Mahidol University in order to integrate data from multiple sources to develop mapping of adolescent birth rates at sub-national level. This resulted in improvements in the reporting system of

adolescent birth statistics. The mapping has helped in analysing trends of adolescent births over time and in attaining more accurate identification of hotspots. These data help inform local governments in responding appropriately. The lessons learned from this study will serve as a guide for effectively integrating data. (SDG 3)

- Provided technical inputs and lessons learned from other countries, as well as strategic research supported by the Thailand Research Fund, to support the preparation of the 20-year National Population Policy being developed by the National Economic and Social Development Council (NESDC) and the Thailand Research Fund. (SDG 3)
- Developed partnerships with the Rachasuda College of Mahidol University, Thailand Research Institution for People with Disabilities (TRIP) and the Planned Parenthood Association of Thailand to promote Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health (ASRH) & Rights for young people with disabilities. A situation review was conducted and the key findings and

recommendations will be applied to advocate for the inclusion of young people with disabilities in sexual and reproductive health and rights policy making and implementations. (SDG 3)

- Partnerships were developed with academic and NGOs to promote Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health & Rights for young people with disabilities. A situation review was conducted. Key findings and recommendations were provided for people working with young people with disabilities. (SDG 3)
- Formed a partnership with the Department of Health and the Thai Health Promotion Foundation to support the RaksThai Foundation in implement a project in Chiang Mai aimed at preparing and empowering young people to become advocates for sexual and reproductive rights (in accordance with Article 5 of the Prevention and Alleviation of Adolescent Problems Act, 2016). Recommendations for reducing rates of adolescent pregnancy were submitted to the Governor of Chiang Mai. (SDG 3)

3. KEY PLANNED ACTIVITIES IN 2019

- In collaboration with the Thailand Research Fund, conduct a study on the economic costs of adolescent pregnancy. This will help advocate for reducing school dropouts due to pregnancy and for increased investment to prevent and reduce adolescent pregnancy. (SDG 3)
- Partner with NESDC, academic institutions and relevant ministries to develop and implement the Futures Lab on sustainable ageing. (SDGs 1, 3, 5)
- Partner with the Eastern Economic Corridor Office and relevant agencies on population development to generate an integrated population data platform to provide evidence in supporting human capital development focused on investment in youth. (SDGs 1, 3, 5)
- With TICA, Plan the expansion of the SSTC initiative to exchange Thailand-based good practices to end preventable maternal deaths, mobilizing government budget. (SDGs 1, 3, 5)
- Continue partnering with key academic institutions and NGOs to empower leaders of youth with disabilities, developing guidelines on ASRH & Rights for university students training to become teacher for

special education, and developing advocacy guideline for youth leaders with disabilities. (SDGs 1, 3, 5)

- Continue its partnership with youth-led online platform and will establish collaboration and partnership with a new private partner to promote a life course approach focusing on young people. (SDGs 1, 3, 5)
- Strengthen the engagement with the National Children and Youth Council to advocate for implementation of Article 5 of the Act for the Prevention and Solution of the Adolescent Pregnancy Problem, B.E. 2559 (2016) to protect the rights of adolescents. (SDG 3)
- Establish two solution centres on maternal health with Khon Kaen University and Chiang Mai University. (SDGs 1, 3, 5)
- Support the production of a report on 'Population and Development for a Sustainable Future in Thailand' by NESDC and the Department of the International Organizations of Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) to mark UNFPA's 50th anniversary and the 25th anniversary of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Plan of Action. (SDGs 1, 3, 5)

UN-Habitat - United Nations Human Settlements Programme

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

© UNDP

1. WHO WE ARE

UN-Habitat is mandated to promote socially just and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all. The UN-Habitat Bangkok Office was established as a branch office of the UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific based in Fukuoka, Japan, with a view to strengthen coordination functions with its regional partners and its advocacy function at regional level. Today the office is a recognized focal point for housing and sustainable urban development with a number of engagements in Thailand supporting the localization and implementation of the New Urban Agenda.



3
Staff

400,000
Funds spent (USD)



For regional activities¹²



BANGKOK
Offices

2. KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2018

Support for the Ninth Session of the World Urban Forum (WUF9) (All SDGs)

UN-Habitat facilitated coordination among regional UN agencies for the Ninth Session of the World Urban Forum (WUF9) in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in February 2018, in which the Royal Thai Government actively participated. The 'Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Cities 2030' called for acceleration of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda approved by Member States in Habitat III.

Regional Workshop on Strengthening Land Governance (SDGs 1, 10, 11, 16)

This event was organized in collaboration with the Technical Assistance Movement for People and Environment Inc. (TAMPEI) with the participation of the Thai Community Architects Network. Along with other related regional and national workshops on land rights, monitoring and governance, UN-Habitat also participated in consultations on the Thailand National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (led by UNDP with support from OHCHR).

Regional Workshop on Human Settlements Indicators (SDGs 1, 6, 11, 16)

This regional workshop was organized in collaboration with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), bringing together 38 participants from 19 countries, including representation from the National Statistical Office (NSO). The workshop focused on statistical tools development, data collection and the monitoring of urban-related indicators.

United Nations Asia-Pacific Inter-Agency Network on Youth (APINY) (SDGs 5, 11, 16)

Joint activities focused on youth were coordinated through APINY, including International Youth Day celebrations held in collaboration with students from Thammasat University on the theme of 'Safe Spaces for Youth', as well as the Sustainable Cities track during the 2018 Regional SHAPE event, which gathered over 300 youth and was organized by the Bangkok Shapers Hub.

Seminar on Municipal Solid Waste Management in Asia and Pacific Cities (SDGs 3, 11)

This seminar focused on the theme of 'Role of Informal Workers in Addressing Plastic Waste'. It was organized jointly with ESCAP with the Ministry of Social Develop-

ment and Human Security (MSDHS), Community Organizations Development Institute (CODI), the National Housing Authority, as well as the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE).

Strategic Advisory Support to the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (SDGs 11)

Support was provided to the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration as part of the Planning Phase of the Future Cities Programme of the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) in collaboration with the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC). Interventions focused on urban planning, resilience and transport.

Collaboration with the Royal Thai Government and Associated Ministries

Support was given to various seminars and workshops organized by the Royal Thai Government on issues including sustainable societies, affordable housing and resilience.

3. KEY PLANNED ACTIVITIES IN 2019

- Officially launch the Thai-English translation of the New Urban Agenda.
- Assistance will be provided to MSDHS in organizing a national roadshow aimed at localizing the SDGs and New Urban Agenda in Thailand, in collaboration with UNDP and UN Women. (SDGs 1, 5, 10, 11, 16)
- A regional project with ESCAP will be undertaken on 'Localizing Sustainable Urban Resource Management in Asia-Pacific' with a pilot project established in the sub-district of Nadee in Thailand. (SDG 11)
- Support will be given to the Seventh International Conference on Universal Design in collaboration

with the Royal Thai Government including MSDHS, the Ministry of Tourism and Sports (MOTS), and the Ministry of Industry, with the Government of Japan and ESCAP. (SDGs 1, 5, 10, 11, 16)

- Continue to provide support to the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration through the Future Cities Programme in Bangkok as part of the Global Prosperity Fund. (SDG 11)
- Finalize and launch the Future of Asia-Pacific Cities Report with ESCAP at the Seventh Asia-Pacific Urban Forum (APUF7) to be held in Penang in Malaysia on 15-17 October 2019.

¹² Disaggregated figures for Thailand are not available.



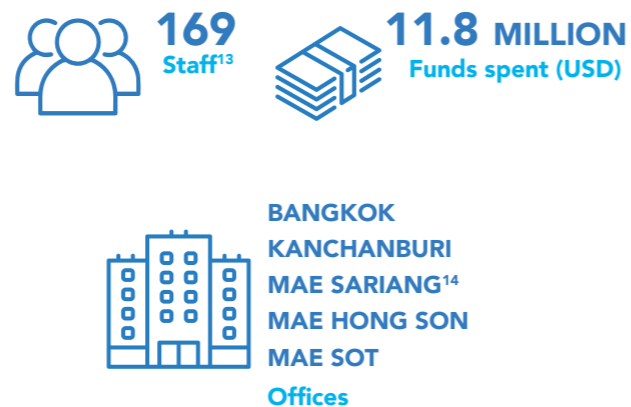
UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees



■ UNHCR staff helps carry the belongings for a refugee and her daughter to the VRC in Umpiem Camp, Tak Province on the day of departure, May 2018. © UNHCR/Rachaphon Riansiri

1. WHO WE ARE

UNHCR in Thailand works closely with the Royal Thai Government, international agencies, NGOs and public and private donors to address the needs for protection, assistance and durable solutions of some 97,000 refugees from Myanmar in nine Royal Thai Government-run Temporary Shelters on the Thai/Myanmar border, as well as the needs of almost 6,000 urban refugees and asylum seekers from over 40 countries and approximately 479,000 persons registered by the Royal Thai Government as stateless.



2. KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2017 IN RELATION TO THE SDGs

UNHCR facilitates protection interventions and activities including access to justice and legal remedies, child protection, civil registration, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) prevention and response. In carrying out its protection activities, UNHCR pays attention to the most vulnerable individuals, including persons with disabilities. UNHCR also continues to advocate for a range of solutions towards ending the refugees' protracted displacement in Thailand, including voluntary return to their

country of origin. UNHCR works together with key partners in the Royal Thai Government to try to open up and preserve protection space for urban persons of concern (POCs) in Thailand, while continuing to seek to provide services for the most vulnerable through initiatives such as life-saving medical referrals and multi-purpose Cash Based Interventions (CBI), as well as supporting access to Thai language classes and Thai schools in line with Thailand's 'Education for All' policy.

¹³ UNHCR staff members: 72 with an affiliate workforce of 97.

¹⁴ The Mae Sariang field office closed on 31 December 2018.

Thailand continued to make progress towards the establishment of a national screening mechanism to distinguish between refugees and migrants, in line with recommendations it received during the last Universal Periodic Review (UPR) (SDGs 4, 8, 10). After the Cabinet approved in principle the first draft of the Prime Minister's regulation on the screening mechanism on 10 January 2017, which was prepared by the Council of State, the Cabinet assigned the Royal Thai Police and other relevant government agencies to further review the first draft. This was developed into "the Draft PM Regulation on the Screening of Aliens who Enter into the Kingdom and are Unable to Return to the Country of Origin" which is now being processed to the Cabinet by the Council of State. UNHCR welcomed the opportunity to provide inputs into this effort during 2018, while also carry out related mandated activities aimed at facilitating the implementation of a national screening mechanism.

Extensive efforts were made to find practical ways to fulfil Thailand's commitment to end the detention of minors in line with recommendations received during the UPR (SDGs 4, 10). In 2018, the Royal Thai Government advanced the development of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on alternatives to detention for children, on which UNHCR and other partners were consulted. The MOU is expected to be signed in early 2019.

Through the implementation of its project with the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), UNHCR aims to support the efforts of the Royal Thai Government to assist stateless persons in applying for

nationality and permanent residency, registering in the national civil registration system, completing birth registration procedures and related processes in order to obtain the issuance of civil status documents. Other UNHCR priorities with regard to statelessness relate to advocacy for legislative reform and easing other procedural and administrative bottlenecks.

In 2018, more than 16,000 registered stateless persons acquired Thai nationality, reducing the total stateless population to approximately 479,000 persons. UNHCR contributed to this effort through increased outreach to persons of concern, enhanced data management and organizing capacity-building activities for relevant government personnel (SDGs 10 (Target 10.3), 16 (Target 16.9)). In 2018, 8,363 stateless persons received assistance in preparing citizenship applications and 3,342 participated in legal counselling sessions through a UNHCR project.

Support was provided to the displaced population of approximately 97,000 refugees in nine temporary shelters along the Thailand-Myanmar border, helping to ensure a more viable protection environment. At the same time, efforts continued to advocate for durable solutions. UNHCR supported the ongoing facilitated voluntary return process led by the Governments of Thailand and Myanmar, through which 93 refugees were able to return to Myanmar in 2018 (71 refugees had previously returned in 2016, bringing the total number of returnees to 164). UNHCR also continued to process the existing population for resettlement, resulting in 2,252 departures to third countries during the year (SDGs 4, 5, 10).

3. KEY PLANNED ACTIVITIES IN 2019

UNHCR will continue advocacy and remain available to support the Royal Thai Government in implementing the recommendations accepted from the UPR related to refugees: the establishment of a national legal framework for refugee protection (Issue 1), non-refoulement (Issue 2), statelessness (Issue 3), and detention (Issue 4). Additionally, UNHCR will continue to assist in addressing the

issue of statelessness through capacity-building support to help the country achieve the Royal Thai Government's target of zero statelessness by 2024 (SDG 4, 8, 10, 16) and continue to advocate for a range of solutions to end the protracted displacement of Myanmar refugees in Thailand, while continuing to support the ongoing facilitated voluntary return process (SDGs 4, 5, 10).



UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund

unicef 
for every child

■ Migrant students from the Orchard School are having lunch at the Learning Center at Pa Pao Temple. An initiative to provide migrant children the access to education; supported by UNICEF Thailand in partnership with Phue Dek group and Chiang Mai Primary Educational Service Area Office. Photo: © UNICEF 2017

1. WHO WE ARE

UNICEF Thailand's five-year country programme 2017-2021, with an annual budget of US\$11 million, aims to leverage positive change for children to ensure all children in Thailand have a fair chance to thrive and reach their full potential. To achieve this aim, UNICEF has established 40 strategic partnerships with 19 government departments, 21 civil society groups and the private sector. These partnerships have a direct impact on hundreds of thousands of children every year. UNICEF and its partners achieve this impact by generating evidence, informing national policy and budget decisions, supporting legislative reform and developing innovative service delivery models at scale.



76
Staff

11.4 million
Funds spent (USD)



On project program activities



BANGKOK
Offices

2. KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2017 IN RELATION TO THE SDGs

In 2018, UNICEF with partners supported the following key results for children in Thailand:

1. The approval of the national Early Childhood Development Act by the Cabinet and Council of State. The Act will benefit millions of children up to five years of age with improved access to quality Early Childhood Development (ECD) services.
2. The expansion of ECD demonstration centres to 24 provinces, now implemented in over 147 ECD centres enrolling 10,300 children.
3. The Government's Child Support Grant (CSG) reached a total of 600,000 children up to three years of age with monthly cash transfers, including over 200,000 young mothers.
4. The Equitable Education Fund (EEF) Act entered into force in 2018. This fund aims to support the education of millions of poor and disadvantaged children.
5. Lovecarestation.com, an online health platform focussed on young people, achieved a fivefold increase in its outreach, with 750,000 young people

accessing information, counselling and referrals on sexual, reproductive and mental health in 2018.

6. The child protection system at community level was strengthened as part of a challenging and ambitious goal to respond to the needs of some of the most at-risk children in the country. In 2018, UNICEF's demonstration model in 236 sub-districts reached a record 25,000 children screened for medium and high-risk cases of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect.
7. UNICEF and Mahidol University launched the results of a successful programme on mother tongue-based multi-lingual education programme in the Deep South.

Early Childhood Development (SDG 4)

In 2018 Thailand took a major step forward in its investment in Early Childhood Development (ECD) with the approval of the National Early Childhood Development Act by the Council of State in December 2018. The ECD Act will benefit millions of children up to five years of age with improved access to quality ECD services. UNICEF supported the expansion of ECD demonstration centres to 24 provinces, now implemented in over 147 ECD centres enrolling 10,300 children.

Child Support Grant (SDGs 4, 10, 17)

The Child Support Grant (CSG) was once again a headline government policy and a topic of discussion at national level. Significantly, the number of beneficiaries of the grant increased by 50 per cent from 2017 to 600,000 – more than four times the take-up in its first year of operation in 2015. The high proportion of teenage and young mothers among the beneficiaries (> 40%) proves that the CSG is also supporting the well-being of vulnerable young women. It has been announced that the CSG will be expanded to children up to six years of age from the current under-three limit. These decisions were informed by the evidence-based advocacy conducted by UNICEF in partnership with a coalition of national civil society organizations.

Data on Child (SDGs 4, 10, 17)

A number of key milestones were achieved in 2018. First, the National Statistical Office (NSO) and the Bureau of Budget (BoB) included the next round of the Multi-

ple-Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) in the list of surveys to be funded by the national budget. The MICS is a UNICEF-designed national cross-sectional household survey for collecting data on the situation of women and children through a standardized methodology that is comparable across countries and over time. Second, the previous MICS was used to inform the UNICEF-supported development and endorsement of 70 provincial ECD-budgeted plans in partnership with the Ministry of Education (MOE), BoB and Thammasat University. Third, UNICEF initiated work with the Government on the SDG nationalization process- establishing/identifying national measurements, targets, data sources and systems for reporting against SDG indicators. This work focused particularly on supporting the development of a methodology for a national multidimensional poverty index to report against SDG indicator 1.2., while also supporting the overall approach taken by the NSO towards the nationalisation of all indicators in the country.

Equitable Education Fund (SDGs 4, 10)

In 2018, UNICEF's investment in equitable access to quality education yielded significant results in influencing legislation, funding and policy recommendations, including using evidence from innovative demonstration models. In May 2018, a year-long advocacy effort supported the establishment of the Equitable Education Fund (EEF). This fund aims to address inequities in education and to support the education of millions of poor and disadvantaged children.

'Generation Unlimited' (SDGs 3, 8)

In 2018, UNICEF strengthened its focus on adolescents and young people, setting a precedent under the 'Generation Unlimited' initiative. An estimated 15 per cent of young people (15-24 years) in Thailand today (about 1.3 million people) are not in education, employment or training (NEET). Lovecarestation.com, the UNICEF-supported online health platform focused on adolescents and young people, multiplied its reach fivefold in 2018, helping over 750,000 young people access information, counselling and referrals on sexual, reproductive and mental health.

Child Protection (SDGs 10, 16, 17)

UNICEF Thailand's top priority for child protection is to strengthen the system for case management at community level. In 2018, UNICEF's demonstration model in 236 sub-districts reached a record 25,000 children screened for child protection risks, and 1,589 cases were referred as medium and high-risk from those 236 sub-districts alone (out of 7,200 sub-districts).

A significant and tangible result for migrant children was achieved in 2018 with the release of almost all children in immigration detention in Bangkok thanks to advocacy efforts on the part of UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM and NGOs to end immigration detention of migrant children in favour of release to families during case review. In addition, an inter-ministerial memorandum of understanding (MoU) with standard operating procedures on the release of children was developed with UNICEF's technical support.

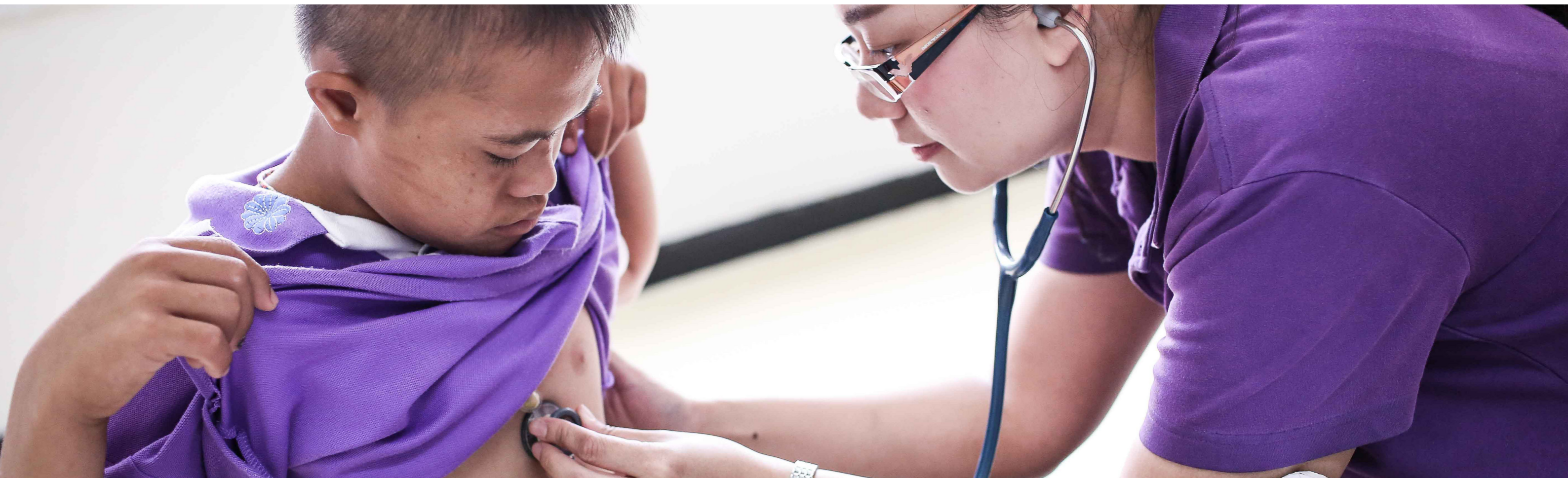
In the armed-violence-affected southern border provinces, UNICEF supported a series of child protection training workshops organized by the Southern Border Provinces Administration Centre (SBPAC), the Department of Children and Youth for security actors, government child protection personnel and the staff of NGOs. The aim of this training was to inform the agenda and work of the newly established SBPAC Centre for the Protection of Children and Women.

Blue Carpet Show (SDGs 10)

The Blue Carpet Show, a television variety show launched by UNICEF Thailand, brought together more than 40 high-profile celebrities and influencers to garner public support for vulnerable children by raising awareness of issues facing children in Thailand and around the world. The show, which is the first of its kind in Asia, engaged over two million viewers for two hours of prime time giving them an opportunity to better understand UNICEF's efforts to improve the lives of children.

3. KEY PLANNED ACTIVITIES IN 2019

- Early Childhood Development (ECD): technical, partnerships and financial support for ECD-focused legislation, improved quality ECD services, parenting programmes, and family-friendly workplaces. **(SDG 4)**
- Child Support Grant: expansion of the CSG to children up to six years of age and strengthening the monitoring and evaluation of the grant. **(SDGs 4, 10, 17)**
- MICS Data on Children: design, implementation, analysis and dissemination of the sixth MICS. **(SDGs 4, 10, 17)**
- Multidimensional Child Poverty: Support for the SDG nationalization process, and in particular the development of the methodology for a national multidimensional poverty index to measure progress on SDG 1.2 (reducing poverty). **(SDGs 1, 10, 17)**
- Education: continued support for the access to education for disadvantaged children and reform of the education system for competency and skills-based curriculum. **(SDGs 4, 10)**
- Young people: the 'Generation Unlimited' initiative will be aimed at developing a national vision to bring together partners and young people to unlock investment and co-create solutions and take them to scale to reach 100% of young people in education, employment or training by 2030. **(SDGs 3, 8)**
- Child Protection: operationalization of child protection strategy at provincial level, reform of case management system and a campaign to strengthen awareness and reporting of violence against children. **(SDGs 10, 16, 17)**



■ A medical doctor provides health checkup for special athletes at sports competition in September 2016 at Thammasart University (Rangsit Campus) in Bangkok organized by Special Olympics Thailand to promote physical and mental development to children with intellectual disabilities. Photo: © UNICEF/2016/Preechapanich



UNIDO - United Nations Industrial Development Organization



Staff of the Regional Office © UNIDO 2018

1. WHO WE ARE

By translating the global vision of Inclusive and Sustainable Development (SDG 9) into the Thai context, UNIDO aims at mainstreaming inclusiveness and sustainability to the Thailand's industrial development agenda. UNIDO contributes to Thailand's National Industrial Development Master Plan, to the newly launched initiative Thailand's Industry 4.0, and to the achievement of the SDGs, especially Goal 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 and 13. UNIDO's various projects, worth over US\$15 million in total, aim at:

1. Strengthening the competitiveness of local firms.
2. Supporting government in building their capabilities to enable business for better regional and international integration in the areas of production and supply chains.

3. Enhancing the capacity of Thai small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to adhere to environmental standards and practices.
4. Using resources and energy more efficiently.



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Staff*



BANGKOK
Offices

1.38 million
Funds spent (USD)



2. KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2018

Big Data Platform on Industrial Statistics (SDGs 8, 9)

In partnership with the Office of Industrial Economics of the Ministry of Industry, UNIDO developed a training programme on using big data technology to create an industrial development policy and an industrial development index. A workshop to pilot this programme was organized in July 2018 with the participation of 30 policymakers.

National Database on Carbon Intensity in the Manufacturing Sector (SDG 9)

UNIDO has worked with Kasetsart University since late 2017 to establish a national database on carbon intensity in Thailand's manufacturing sector – a project funded by the National Science and Technology Development Agency. The database is to be launched in February 2019 and the gatekeeper of the database will be the Office of National Resources and Environmental Policy

*Staff for the Regional Office

and Planning as the national focal point for issues related to climate change.

Study on Benchmark Eco-industrial Estates (SDGs 8, 9, 11, 12)

At the request of the Eastern Economic Corridor Office (EEC), UNIDO conducted a study to benchmark eco-industrial estates within the EEC area against an international framework for eco-industrial parks by the World Bank, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and UNIDO. The results of the study will shed light on where eco-industrial estates in the EEC area stand against the international framework.

Inclusive Investments and Global Value Chains (SDGs 8, 9)

With the Department of Industrial Promotion of the Ministry of Industry, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and Chulalongkorn University, UNIDO co-organized week-long training for Thai policymakers on inclusive investments and global value chains (GVCs). The training explored the opportunities and challenges for SMEs to reap benefits from Thailand's increasing participation in global trade and investment flows.

National Inventory on Persistent Organic Pollutants and National Implementation Plan of the Stockholm Convention (SDG 12)

In April 2018 the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE) and the National Science and Technology Agency (NSTDA) initiated a project to update the national inventory of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) from 12 to 26 chemicals, and to update the national implementation plan of the Stockholm Convention. By providing technical expertise, UNIDO is helping Thailand to fulfil its commitment to the Stockholm Convention in line with SDG 12.4.

Joint Declaration by UNIDO and the Federation of Thai Industries (SDGs 8, 9)

UNIDO and the Federation of Thai Industries (FTI) signed a joint declaration in October 2018 to facilitate close co-operation on achieving the goals and targets of Thailand's Industry 4.0 policy.

Greening Industry through Low Carbon Technology Applications for SMEs (SDGs 7, 9)

In April 2018 UNIDO launched a project on 'Greening Industry through Low Carbon Technology Applications for SMEs' (with \$1.8 million funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and \$9.5 million co-financing expected from Thai partners). The objective is to promote the adoption of low carbon technology by SMEs in order to improve energy efficiency, develop green industry and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from SMEs. The project will last for three years with the possibility of extension.

Greening the Scrap Metal Value Chain Through the Promotion of Best Available Techniques (BAT) / Best Environmental Practices (BEP) to Reduce U-POPs Release From Recycling Facilities (SDG 12)

The project for 'Greening the scrap metal value chain through the promotion of BAT/BEP to reduce U-POPs release from recycling facilities' was launched in November 2018, with a budget of \$4.5 million from the GEF and \$33.5 million of committed co-financing from Thai partners for five years. The Department of Primary Industries and Mines (DPIM) and UNIDO are collabora-



ting with seven other institutions from the Thai public and private sectors in implementing the project. The objective of the project is to achieve at least a 20 per cent reduction in the release of dioxin and furan from the metal melting industry through the promotion of Best Available Techniques (BAT) and Best Environmental Practices (BEP).

Application of Industry-Urban Symbiosis and Green Chemistry for a Low Emission and Persistent-Organic-Pollutants-Free Industrial Development in Thailand (SDGs 7, 9, 11, 12, 13)

In June 2018, in partnership with the Department of Industrial Works, the Pollution Control Department, the Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand, the FTI and

Kasetsart University, UNIDO organised a meeting on the 'Application of industry-urban symbiosis and green chemistry for a low emission and persistent organic pollutants free industrial development in Thailand'. The project aims at working with industries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to reduce the use and waste of hazardous chemicals listed under the Stockholm Convention. The project has a budget of nearly \$9 million from GEF, with \$120 million of co-financing committed from Thai partners for five years. The project is expected to start in early 2019.

3. KEY PLANNED ACTIVITIES IN 2019

- Launch of a national database on **SDG 9, 4** in February 2019.
- Submit a benchmark study on eco-industrial estates under the EEC's area against an international framework on eco-industrial parks, tentatively planned for February. **(SDGs 8, 9, 11, 12)**
- Conduct a survey in Q2 2019 of the scrap metal value chain in Thailand to collect updated and in-depth information of the sector, including generators, collectors and consumers of scrap metal. **(SDG 12)**
- Organise an awareness-raising event for the general public and workers on issues related to POPs and other environment and health issues related to the recycling of scrap metals. **(SDG 12)**
- Provide training to raise awareness about energy efficiency for SME owners and/or representatives and relevant stakeholders. **(SDGs 7, 9)**
- Technical training will be provided on energy efficiency for SME operators. **(SDGs 7, 9)**
- Launch a project on the 'Application of industry-urban symbiosis and green chemistry for low emission and persistent organic pollutants free industrial development in Thailand.' **(SDGs 7, 9, 11, 12, 13)**
- In-depth technical training on energy efficiency will be provided for experts. **(SDGs 7, 9)**
- Support the implementation of energy efficiency measures in pilot SMEs. **(SDGs 7, 9)**





UNOPS - United Nations Office for Project Services



The Global Fund helps protect the sleep of families living in the Greater Mekong Subregion by providing them with long-lasting insecticidal bed nets that reduce malaria illness, severe disease and death due to malaria. © The Global Fund

1. WHO WE ARE

UNOPS is an operational arm of the United Nations that supports the successful implementation of peace-building, humanitarian and development projects around the world. In Thailand, UNOPS delivers human resource transactional services on behalf of global clients through the Thailand Operational Hub for South East Asia and Pacific. Through this service provision stream, UNOPS enhances the operational capacity of partners.

million regional grant from the UN Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, which includes Thailand as a recipient country, to accelerate the elimination of the Plasmodium falciparum malaria in the Greater Mekong Subregion.



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8.3 million Funds spent (USD)



BANGKOK Offices

UNOPS supports the implementation of the Regional Artemisinin Resistance Initiative (RAI2E) with a US\$243

2. KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2018

Regional Artemisinin Resistance Initiative for Malaria Elimination (RAI2E) (SDGs 1, 3, 10, 17)

In 2018, UNOPS and the WHO supported the Royal Thai Government in its response to the emergence of drug-resistant malaria. In 2018, the Regional Artemisinin Resistance Initiative for malaria elimination (RAI2E) assisted the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) in case management with health volunteers and surveillance systems, information technology and human resources. RAI2E is the Global Fund's regional grant for accelerating the elimination of malaria from the Greater Mekong Subregion. The \$243 million grant is being implemented

in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam, together known as the Greater Mekong Subregion, in the period 2018-2020. RAI2E supports increased malaria service coverage for remote populations in border areas and other at-risk populations, as well as case management and strengthening of national surveillance systems. Artemisinin Resistance Initiative (RAI) was set up in response to drug-resistant strains of malaria spreading throughout the Greater Mekong Subregion, which sparked fears of potentially disastrous consequences if drug-resistant malaria spread to India, the African continent and other areas with endemic malaria.

2. KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2018

In 2019, the RAI2E initiative will support the MOPH in 2019 in further reducing cases of drug-resistant malaria in the country.

More than 20,000 Integrated Community Malaria Volunteers have been trained by the Global Fund to spread awareness among remote populations regarding malaria prevention and malaria treatment. ©The Global Fund



*Staff for the Regional Office



UNV - United Nations Volunteers



■ SDGs and volunteering workshop, International Volunteer Day 2018 Photo: © UNV 2018

1. WHO WE ARE

UNV contributes to peace and development by advocating for the recognition of the importance of volunteers, working with partners to integrate volunteerism into development programming and mobilizing an increasing number and diversity of volunteers throughout the world, including experienced UN Volunteers.

UNV assists national partners, the Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA), universities and local volunteer-involving organizations (VIOs) in strengthening volunteer engagement in South-South Coope-

ration to position Thailand as a key regional actor. UNV also cooperates with these partners to engage youth as relevant partners for localizing the SDGs through volunteer action.



2. KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2018

The King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi-UNV University Volunteer Regional Pilot Programme (SDGs 4, 17)

2018 was the first year of the implementation of a five-year regional pilot programme for graduate students – the 'King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi (KMUTT)-UNV University Volunteer Regional Pilot Programme'. The aim of the project is to develop capacities and contribute to specific development programmes supported by the UN in ASEAN countries.

The first three volunteers were deployed in Thailand with UNESCO, in Cambodia with UNIDO, and in Indonesia with Global Pulse. Throughout their six-months assignments the students applied their knowledge and skills in science and technology and dedicated their creativity and energy to promoting peace and development. The deployment under the programme will expand to the deployment of seven UN University Volunteers in 2019.

*In 2018, 47 UN Volunteers served in ten UN Agencies

National Situation Analysis of Volunteer Infrastructures (SDG 17)

In line with the UN Resolution A/RES/70/129 on 'Integrating volunteering into peace and development: the plan of action for the next decade and beyond', adopted by the General Assembly in 2015, the Member States agreed to undertake the national situation analysis (NSA) of their volunteer infrastructure. UNV provided guidance and support to the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS) in carrying out the NSA on volunteerism in Thailand. UNV also participated in the Third National Conference on Volunteering in Thailand, presenting the global plan of action on volunteering and the UN resolutions.

International Volunteer Day 2018 (SDG 17)

On 29 November 2018, for the first time in Thailand, UNV and partners organised the celebrations for the

International Volunteer Day (IVD) 2018 under the theme 'Volunteering for the SDGs – Building Resilient Communities in Thailand'. The main objective was to introduce the IVD to the volunteer sector in Thailand and raise awareness of the SDGs. More than 140 representatives from the volunteer sector participated and received participatory training on the SDGs and how VIOs in Thailand can strategically align their engagement/activities to support sustainable development.

Mobilization of UN Volunteers (various SDGs)

UNV mobilized 47 UN Volunteers (6 nationals and 41 internationals) to contribute to the work of the UN System in Thailand. Ten Thai nationals served as UN Volunteers in 2018: six as national UN Volunteers in Thailand and four as International UN Volunteers in other countries.

3. KEY PLANNED ACTIVITIES IN 2019

UNV's activities in 2019 will be focused mainly on strengthening existing partnerships. UNV will continue to promote and deploy UN Volunteers in support of the development work of UN Agencies in Thailand. UNV will implement the second year of the KMUTT-UNV University Volunteer programme, with seven deployments planned in 2019. With the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), UNV will co-organize regional consultations on volunteerism and the SDGs in the context of the Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development and VIOs and national partners on promoting youth engagement for the SDGs.



UN Women - United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women



■ Women and civil society discussed women's roles and participation in localizing the Measures and Guidelines on Women, Peace and Security in the Southern Border Provinces, at the National Consultation on Women's Leadership and Peace in Security, in Songkhla Province. © UN Women 2018

1. WHO WE ARE

UN Women in Thailand works to achieve five strategic outcomes: (1) A comprehensive and dynamic set of global norms, policies and standards on gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls is strengthened and implemented; (2) Women lead, participate in and benefit equally from governance systems; (3) Women have income security, decent work, and economic autonomy; (4) All women and girls live a life free from all forms of violence; (5) Women and girls contribute to and have greater influence in building sustainable peace and resilience, and benefit equally from the prevention of natural disasters and conflicts and from humanitarian action.



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Staff

338,000
Funds spent (USD)



Office

BANGKOK

2. KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2018

National Seminar on Promoting Women's Leadership and Political Participation (SDGs 5, 16)

In November 2018, UN Women in collaboration with the Embassy of Finland, the European Union (EU) Delegation and King Prajadhipok's Institute brought eight female politicians from leading political parties together in one panel at the National Seminar on Promoting Women's Leadership and Political Participation to encourage women in politics. The Seminar was attended by 200 participants, including political parties and embassies, and gained 1.2K views on Facebook LIVE.

Third National Consultations on Women, Peace and Security (SDGs 5, 16)

Since 2016 UN Women has supported the Royal Thai Government in localizing and rolling out the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security. The Third National Consultation on Women's Leadership and Peace and Security was held on 3-4 December 2018, targeting 100 women to build their capacity to influence gender-responsive national policies on peace and security.

Coordination Centre for Women and Children in the Southern Border Provinces (SDGs 5, 16)

In mid-December 2018 the Royal Thai Government set up the 'Coordination Centre for Women and Children in Southern Border Provinces (CCWC-SBP)', further to UN Women's support for women, peace and security issues in the southern border provinces. UNICEF also supported the Coordination Centre on the children component. The CCWC-SBP will act as a multi-ministerial coordinating mechanism of in the Deep South working specifically on women and children issues, including service provision to women and families in conflict affected areas.

Criminal Justice Processes on the Protection of Women in Thailand (SDGs 5, 16)

In promoting women's access to justice, UN Women, the Office of the Attorney General and the Thailand Institute of Justice (TIJ) have created a pool of 70 'prosecutor champions' nationwide through a series of training workshops organized in 2018 on Criminal Justice Processes on the Protection of Women in Thailand. The workshop aimed to share and brainstorm knowledge and experience on criminal justice processes related to the protection of women and challenges in law enforcement in order to develop inclusive, practical and standardized operational guidelines and to improve prosecutor's skills and enforcement of women and family-related legislation.

Localization of Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence (ESP) to Thai context (SDGs 5, 8, 10)

The Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence (ESP) prepared under the United Nations Joint Global Programme Partnership by UN Women, UNFPA, WHO, UNDP and UNODC was translated into Thai. With the localized ESP, officials from the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS), the National Statistical Office (NSO) and the Royal Thai Police were equipped with knowledge on data relating to violence against women and girls under the UN/EU Spotlight Initiative.

Support in Applying Gender-Responsive Peace-Building Approaches to Public Policies at Local Level (SDGs 5, 16)

UN Women actively engaged at least 30 local women's groups in the Southern Border Provinces to apply gender-responsive peace-building approaches to public policies. Through UN Women's community engagement, at least 750 women and young people in pilot communities in the Southern Border Provinces have developed strategies for peace-building, mediation and business development based on community needs.

Increase Awareness of the Rights of Women Migrant Workers and Gender Sensitivity in Migration in Tak and Chiang Rai (SDGs 5, 8, 10)

UN Women works in approximately 100 pilot communities in the border provinces of Tak and Chiang Rai to increase awareness among women migrant workers and all relevant stakeholders of the rights of women migrant workers and the need for gender sensitivity in addressing migration, including the protection of victims of trafficking. Additionally, UN Women has organized vocational training and online marketing to prevent any forms of exploitation, including human trafficking.

■ Anna-Karin Jatfors, Regional Director, a.i, UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific visited a migrant community in Mae Sot, Tak. UN Women in partnership with Rights Beyond Border, a local organization based in Mae Sot, has provided economic empowerment and skill training supports to Muslim women along the Thailand-Myanmar border in prevention of human trafficking and exploitation. Photo: © UN Women 2018 / Stephanie Simcox



3. KEY PLANNED ACTIVITIES IN 2019

UN Women will support the implementation of normative work at policymaking and local levels. This will include the provision of strong policy advice and advocacy on normative UN issues. UN Women will continue to support the Royal Thai Government to implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and to follow up on Concluding Observations on the combined sixth and seventh periodic reports of Thailand.

UN Women will work on promoting women's political participation and leadership to advance women's rights to participate in decision-making at national and local levels in preparation for the 2019 general and local elections through policy advice and dialogue with national and sub-national partners.

UN Women will work in support of justice institutions, the Royal Thai Government and the civil society organizations (CSOs) to implement laws and policies to protect women and girls in order to promote the rule of law

and end violence against women. Activities in this area include:

- Reach out to the general public, non-traditional partners, social and cultural institutions, the private sector, men and boys in efforts to galvanize support for gender equality and women's empowerment.
- Lead the development of a National Survey of Gender-Based Violence/Violence Against Women in Thailand.
- Support women migrant workers to be less vulnerable to violence and trafficking and benefit from responsive quality services.

UN Women will continue supporting the Royal Thai Government in moving forward and rolling out the Measure and Guideline on Women, Peace and Security to ensure accountability and policy coherence at national level. UN Women has committed to lead the National Survey on Gender-based Violence and Violence Against Women for the next five years.



Women leaders speak on opportunities and challenges of women in politics at the National Seminar on Women's Leadership and Political Participation in Bangkok. Photo: © UN Women 2018 /Saranya Chittangwong



Women and civil society discussed and brainstormed on the implementation progress and localization of the Measures and Guidelines on Women, Peace and Security in the Southern Border Provinces context at the National Consultation on Women's Leadership and Peace and Security in Songkhla Province. Photo: © UN Women 2018



WHO - World Health Organization



■ Vaccination campaign for children in Samut Prakan, a project with UNICEF and Sansiri © WHO 2015

1. WHO WE ARE

WHO supports and adds value to the Royal Thai Government and other stakeholders in improving the health of all people living in Thailand and in promoting Thai expertise around the world. The WHO Country Cooperation Strategy (CCS) for 2017–2021 brings together more than 60 stakeholders in health, including Government, academia, civil society, and other sectors to work together on Thailand's most pressing health issues. WHO's work in Thailand focuses on six strategic priorities: (1) Anti-Microbial Resistance; (2) Global Health Diplomacy; (3) International Trade and Health; (4) Migrant Health; (5) Non-communicable Diseases; and (6) Road Safety.



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Staff

5.8 million
Funds spent (USD)



BANGKOK
Offices

2. KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2017 IN RELATION TO THE SDGS

Steady progress on Anti-microbial Resistance (SDG 3)

In January 2018, Thailand held its first National Forum on Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR) with the participation of the Director-General of WHO, Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus. Progress on implementing the Thai National Strategic Plan for AMR 2017-2021 has included developing pharmacists' competencies in antimicrobial stewardship, strengthening systems to monitor knowledge and awareness of antibiotics and AMR in the

Thai population, and advancing infection prevention and control systems.

Support to develop Thai Emergency Medical Teams (SDG 3)

The WHO Emergency Medical Teams (EMT) Initiative assists organizations and Member States in building capacity and strengthening health systems by coordinating the deployment of quality assured medical teams in emergencies. The more rapid the response when a disas-

ter strikes or an outbreak flares, the better the outcome. WHO supported Thailand in developing its national and international EMTs, including through a national sensitization workshop. WHO also supported the Thai secretariat to the 'Project for Strengthening the ASEAN Regional Capacity on Disaster Health Management.'

Maintaining Validation of the Elimination of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV and Syphilis (SDG 3)

The Elimination of Mother-to-Child Transmission (EMTCT) of HIV and syphilis was validated in Thailand by the WHO in 2016. This validation was reaffirmed in 2018, reflecting Thailand's commitment to continuous strengthening of the country's services for EMTCT of HIV and syphilis.

Thailand on Track to Meet its Malaria Elimination Goals (SDG 3)

Thailand is on track to meet its malaria elimination goals by 2024 with an almost 50 per cent reduction in reported cases in 2018 compared to 2017. On World Malaria Day 2018, Thailand marked this progress by acknowledging that 35 of the country's 76 provinces are now malaria-free.

Joint United Nations Interagency Mission Advances Non-Communicable Disease (NCD) agenda (SDG 3)

Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), such as heart attacks, strokes and cancer are the most common causes of death in Thailand. A Joint Mission of the United Nations Interagency Task Force (UNIATF) on NCDs, comprising ten UN agencies and Thai experts, was conducted on 28-30 August 2018. UNIATF met with the Prime Minister of Thailand and the Ministers of Public Health and Education, as well other high-level leaders, and proposed a set of recommendations aimed at preventing and controlling NCDs in the country.

Thailand Set to Become Trans Fat Free in 2019 (SDG 3)

Trans fat is found in a wide variety of foods and is a major contributor to heart disease and stroke. Following the passage of a regulation by the Ministry of Public Health Notification to ban the use of partially hydrogenated oils in food products in Thailand on 13 July 2018, Thailand will become trans fat free from 9 January 2019. The ban on trans fat will contribute to reducing the burden of cardiovascular diseases in Thailand.

Thailand Leads in Delivering a Key Measure - Tobacco Plain Packaging (SDG 3)

In December 2018, the Ministerial Notification on tobacco plain packaging was published and will be implemented by September 2019. Plain packaging is an evidence-based policy advocated by the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) and is expected to further boost the country's tobacco control efforts.

WHO Road Traffic Fatality Estimates Close to Numbers Reported by Thailand for the First Time (SDG 3)

In December 2018, the Global Status Report on Road Safety 2018 was launched. According to WHO estimates, road traffic crashes killed more than 22,000 people in Thailand in 2016, with approximately 60 people dying every day on Thailand's roads. The report shows that 74% of road traffic deaths in Thailand are of motorcyclists. Simple measures such as helmet wearing, the use of automatic braking systems (ABS) and the introduction of separate lanes for motorcyclists can save thousands of lives.

3. KEY PLANNED ACTIVITIES IN 2019

WHO will continue to focus on its six priority areas as well as other emerging priorities to contribute to SDG 3. Key planned activities include:

- Verification of two more provinces as malaria free by World Malaria Day in 2019.
 - Aligning national HIV/AIDS and TB strategies with updated WHO Global Case Management Guidelines.
 - As a follow-up to the UNIATF on NCDs, WHO will further strengthen multisectoral co-ordination on NCDs by establishing a UN-Government forum for multisectoral engagement, with participants from key Government ministries (including health, finance, education, labour, civil society) and with WHO as the secretariat.
 - Accelerate and scale-up sodium reduction through strategic national and global partnerships.
- As part of its road safety agenda WHO will concentrate on advocating for the completion of remaining legislative amendments and support the Ministry of Transport (MOT) in finalizing the recommendations of the Motorcycle Safety Working Group for presentation to the cabinet in the middle of 2019.
 - WHO will help conduct a nationwide survey in Thailand of Infection Prevention and Control arrangements at healthcare facility level, as well as a 'systems analysis' of the arrangements for monitoring AMR-related morbidity in Thailand, which is a key indicator for monitoring progress in the implementation of the National Strategic Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance.
 - The EMT system in Thailand will be formally accredited in alignment with WHO international standards.



■ Vaccination campaign for children in Samut Prakan Province, with UNICEF and Sansiri © WHO 2015



OHCHR - UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights



■ The staff of OHCHR Regional Office for South-East Asia travelled to Thailand's Chaiyaphum province to meet local officials and follow the court proceedings of 14 activists facing up to four years in jail for allegedly trespassing on parklands they once called home in Sapwai, in Sai Thong National Park. © Manushya Foundation.

1. WHO WE ARE

The OHCHR South-East Asia Regional Office was established in Bangkok in 2002 with the view to supporting Member States in discharging their human rights obligations and of engaging with all relevant human rights stakeholders to strengthen the protection and promotion of human rights across the region.

In its work in Thailand the OHCHR Regional Office: (1) Engages with the Royal Thai Government and state institutions on a range of technical cooperation initia-

tives, including legislative and policy development and reforms, capacity-building and support for its engagement with the UN Human Rights mechanism; (2) Advocates across partnerships for the strengthening and widening of democratic and civic space; and (3) Builds the capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs) and human rights defenders (HRDs) to effectively engage with the UN human rights mechanisms.

2. KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2017 IN RELATION TO THE SDGS

The work of OHCHR is focused mainly on SDGs 5, 16, and 17 which is also in keeping with OHCHR's global 2018-2021 Management Plan priorities of non-discrimination, accountability, gender equality and participation – notably leaving no one behind. The work of the Regional Office on economic, social and cultural rights also include a strong focus on SDG 13.

Technical Cooperation with the Government

- In February 2018, OHCHR co-organized a workshop with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) on 'Treaty Body Reporting' for government officials in

Chachoengsao Province.

- In July 2018, OHCHR co-organized a regional workshop for government officials with the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) and the International Commission of Jurists on 'International Law and Standards: Conduct of Investigation into Alleged Unlawful Killings and Enforced Disappearances'.
- In August 2018, OHCHR worked with UNDP, MOJ and the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand on organizing a consultation with CSOs on the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights.
- In August 2018, OHCHR provided supplementary

information based on the UN principles and standards to support the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand's plan on Human Rights Defenders Protection.

Capacity-Building for Civil Society

- In February and October 2018, OHCHR delivered two briefing sessions on UN Human Rights Mechanisms for students at Thammasat University and Mahidol University.
- In May and September 2018, OHCHR organized two training programs for 20 Thai Women/ human rights defenders titled 'Human Rights Defenders School'.

at the Institute of Human Rights and Peace Studies, Mahidol University. Officials from MOJ, Office of the Attorney General, the Royal Thai Police, and the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand delivered sessions on relevant topics.

Engagement with UN Human Rights Mechanisms

- In 2018, OHCHR continued its ongoing work of technical support to the Royal Thai Government in relation to its engagement with the UN human rights mechanisms. In February 2018, OHCHR supported an official country visit of the Working Group on Business and Human Rights to Thailand.

3. KEY PLANNED ACTIVITIES IN 2019

In 2019, OHCHR will continue its work in the same three areas: technical cooperation and capacity-building with the government; strengthening and widening of democratic and civic space; and strengthening the capacity of CSOs and HRDs to engage with UN human rights mechanisms.

Contact List

Office of the UN Resident Coordinator

un.or.th

Office of the UN Resident Coordinator

12th Floor, United Nations Building,
Rajdamnern Nok Avenue, Phranakorn, Bangkok 10200

thailand.un

unrc.thailand@one.un.org

UNThailand

+66 (0)23049191 ext. 1-3 +66 (0)22804294

FAO

fao.org/asiapacific

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

39 Phra Athit Road, Bangkok 10200

UNFAO

FAO-THA@fao.org

FAOAsiaPacific

+66 (0)26974000

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

ILO

ilo.org/global/lang-en/index.htm

International Labour Organization (ILO) Country Office for Thailand, Cambodia and Lao People's Democratic Republic

United Nations Building,
Rajdamnern Nok Avenue, Bangkok 10200

ILO.ORG

photos/iloasiapacific/
sets/72157630850249830

bangkok@ilo.org

ilothai

+66 (0)22881234

+66 (0)22801735

International Labour Organization

IOM

thailand.iom.int

International Organization for Migration (IOM) Thailand

18th Floor, Rajanakarn Building,
3 South Sathorn Road, Bangkok 10120

IOMThailand

iomthailand@iom.int

iomthailand

+66 (0)22347950

OHCHR

bangkok.ohchr.org

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) Regional Office for South East Asia

6th Floor, United Nations Building,
Rachadamnern Nok Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand

OHCHRAsia

ohchr_asia

ohchr.bangkok@un.org

+66 2 288 1235

+66 2 288 1039

UNAIDS

unaids.org

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) Thailand

9th Floor, United Nations Building,
Rajdamnern-Nok Avenue, Phra Nakorn, Bangkok 10200

+66 (0)26804110

+66 (0)2802701

UNDP

th.undp.org

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Thailand

12th Floor, United Nations Building,
Rajdamnern Nok Avenue, Bangkok 10200

UNDPThailand

undpthailand

info.thailand@undp.org

UNDPThailand

+66 (0)23049191

UNDPThailand

UN Environment

unenvironment.org

United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

2nd Floor, Block A, United Nations Building,
Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200

UNEPROAP

uneproap@un.org

unenvironment

+66 (0)22882314

UnepAndYou

UNESCO

bangkok.unesco.org

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Bangkok

Mom Luang Pin Malakul Centenary Building,
920 Sukhumvit Road Prakanong, Klongtoei, Bangkok 10110

UNESCOAsiaPacific

unesco_asiapacific

bangkok@unesco.org

unescoasiapac

+66 (0)23910577

UNDRR

unisdr.org/asiapacific

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) Regional Office for Asia-Pacific

7th Floor, Block B, United Nations Building,
Rajadamnern Nok Avenue, Bangkok, 10200

UNISDR

undrr-ap@un.org

unisdr_asiapac

+66 (0)22882745

UNFPA

thailand.unfpa.org

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Thailand

4th Floor United Nations Service Building,
Rajdamnern Nok Avenue, Bangkok 10200

UnfpaThailand

people/163956826@N06

unfpa.thailand@unfpa.org

unfpa_thailand

+66 (0)26870138

+66 (0)22801971

unfpathailand

UN-Habitat

fukuoka.unhabitat.org

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) Bangkok Office

UN Building, 8F, Block B,
Rajadamnern Nok Avenue, Bangkok 10200

habitatbkk@un.org

+66 (0)22882852

UNHCR

unhcr.or.th

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Thailand

3rd Floor, United Nations Building,
Rajdamnern Nok Avenue, 10200 Bangkok

UNHCRThailand

UNHCRThailand

thaba@unhcr.org

+66 (0)22882180

UNICEF

unicef.or.th

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Thailand

19 Phra Athit Road, Pranakorn, Bangkok 10200

thailandao@unicef.org

+66 (0)23569299

unicefthailand

unicef_thailand

unicef_thailand

UNICEFThailand

UNIDO

unido.org

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Regional Office in Thailand

No57, 5th Floor, Dep. of Industrial Works Building
Prasumen, Banglamphoo, Bangkok 10200

UNIDORegionalOfficeThailand

unido_newsroom

office.thailand@unido.org

+66 (0)22808691 ext. 107 and 104

UNOPS

unops.org/thailand

United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) Thailand Operational Hub

16th Floor 208 Wireless Road Building,
Lumphini, Bangkok 10330

unops.org

unops_official

unops

company/unops

THOH.Thailand@unops.org

+66 (0)22881614

UNV

unv.org

United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme Regional Office Asia Pacific

1st Floor, United Nations Service Building,
Rajdamnern Nok Avenue, Bangkok 10200

UNVAsiaPacific

UNVAsiaPacific

manon.bernier@unv.org

+66 (0)941242927

UN Women

asiapacific.unwomen.org/en

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) Thailand Programme

5th Floor, UN Building,
Rajdamnern Nok Avenue, Bangkok 10200

unwomenasia

unwomenasiapacific

+66 (0)222881626

+66 (0)22806030

unwomenasia

UN Women

WHO

searo.who.int/thailand

World Health Organization (WHO) Country Office for Thailand

88/20 Permanent Secretary Building 3, 4th Floor Ministry of
Public Health, Tiwanon Road 11000 - Nonthaburi

WHOThailand

setharegistry@who.int

WHOThailand

+66 (0)25918199

+66 (0)25918199

The report is produced by the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator
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Back cover: Formerly stateless women from the Lisu hill tribe chat to Tuenjai Deetes,
2018 Nansen Award finalist for Asia. Photo: © UNHCR/Rachapon Riansiri



**UNITED
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ANNUAL REPORT 2018

UN COUNTRY TEAM

THAILAND

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The UN Country Team Annual Report 2018 provides an overview of the work of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Thailand in 2018. The UNCT is comprised of 18 UN agencies, each with their own programme in Thailand, and collaborates with the Royal Thai Government under the framework of the United Nations Partnership Framework 2017 – 2021 which entered its second year of implementation in 2018.

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