

Country Programme Performance Summary UNFPA Thailand

A. Country Information		
Country name: Thailand		
Category per decision 2013/31: Pink	Current programme period: 2017-2021	Cycle of assistance: 11 th

B. Country Programme Outputs Achievement			
Output 1: Strengthened national institutions, systems and enabling environment for promoting youth participation and advancing adolescent sexual and reproductive health and rights and gender equality			
Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data (2020)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommendations on Adolescent Reproductive Health and Rights, including of girls and young women, and young people from the south, raised by youth representatives and adopted by the National Committee responsible for the implementation of the Prevention and Alleviation of Adolescent Pregnancy Bill 	0 (2017)	2 (2021)	3 Recommendations were proposed by youth representatives to the national committee as 1) youth's engagement in providing youth friendly services; 2) pregnant adolescents can continue education; 3) youth participation in rights-based peer education. The recommendations are now with the National AP Act Committee for the adoption. The adoption is expected in 2022.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth representatives from National Child and Youth Council, including those from southernmost provinces participate in the Committee that develops the National Youth Development Plan and Policy 	0 (2017)	One third of total civil society organization slots in the Youth Council are representatives of marginalized groups (2021)	Not Achieved. Less than one third of youth representatives in the national Children and Youth Council (CYC) are youth representing marginalized groups.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of media and private partners engaging in advocacy to strengthen public awareness on youth development, including youth participation and their sexual and reproductive health and rights 	1 (2017) 1 private partner (Phyathai-2 Hospital)	5 (2021)	5: ThaiRath TV, TPBS, Dek-Dee, ADAY and Partnership on YSRHR for Youth with Disability (TRIP-Rachasuda-PPAT) advocate for sexuality and adolescent sexual reproductive health and rights.

Key Achievements

- Three youth recommendations including 1) youth's engagement in providing youth friendly services; 2) opportunity for pregnant adolescents to continue education; 3) youth participation on rights-based peer education were successfully submitted to the national committee and the provincial committee on Adolescent Pregnancy Act (AP Act). Although these recommendations have not yet been adopted by the national committee, mainly due to the inability of the voice of young representatives to influence policy and decision making; as a result of UNFPA support and advocacy, this initiative provided an opportunity for young people to engage and present their recommendations to the national committee of AP Act chaired by the Prime Minister. Through this initiative, stakeholders also identified skills and platforms (especially the I-D Sign model) to be strengthened in order to ensure active and effective involvement in the policy-making process.
- As a result of strong advocacy efforts and technical support provided by UNFPA in partnerships with public and private partners, needs assessment related to youth-adult partnership has been carried out regularly and provided the basis for meaningful engagement of youth in policy decision making. Various mechanisms led by youth and based on evidence were developed including I D-Sign to increase youth capacity in policy advocacy.
- UNFPA supported the Committee on AP Act and capacity development of youth leaders through the National Children and Youth Council (CYC) at central and decentralized levels, so that they can monitor the implementation of policy. Representatives of the CYC at all levels would include the quote of youth representatives from marginalized groups. However, due to the current criteria, it has been challenging to select qualified marginalized youth as part of the CYC committee. Therefore, the desired target of one third of youth representatives in the CYC committee especially representing marginalized groups was not fully met. With UNFPA continued support and advocacy, the criteria of CYC committee selection of youth representatives has been revised to allow more inclusion of more representations from vulnerable groups.
- Regarding the achievement of media and private partnerships, UNFPA has successfully identified and established strategic media and private partnerships to promote youth participation and advance Youth Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (YSRHR). UNFPA has been successful in gaining strong engagement from key public and private media (e.g. Thai PBS, ThaiRath TV, Siamrath, DekDee.com, etc) and the private sector in Thailand. Consultative meetings and high-level dialogues have been organized anchored on shared values and equal partnerships have been instrumental for the successful collaboration and is considered a good practice to foster collaboration and leverage the strength and resources of various partners. The engagement with media and private partnerships has also created an

enabling environment for young people's access to YSRHR and for them to voice their demands on rights to sexual and reproductive health.

Output 2: Increased 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

Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data (2020)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of national policies and strategies developed on population and development informed by evidence-based analysis that address the needs and rights of young people, women and vulnerable groups 	2 (2016)	3 (2021)	3 policies have been developed based on evidence provided by UNFPA: 1) National Strategy on the Prevention and Solution of the Adolescent Pregnancy Problem (2017-2026); 2) National Reproductive Health Policy (2017-2026); and 3) National Population Policy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of databases with population-based data accessible by users through web-based platforms that facilitate mapping of socioeconomic and demographic inequalities 	0 (2016)	1 (2021)	1 - Thailand Reproductive Health Database, a web-based platform which was available since 2018
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of initiatives for public-private cooperation established and convened by UNFPA, utilizing evidence on demographic dynamics 	0 (2016)	2 (2021)	3 Public-Private Partnership (PPP) initiatives were established: (1) Future Lab with Magnolia Quality Development Company (MQDC) and National Innovation Agency on Generation for Future, (2) Walk & Bike and Phayao Municipal on Interactive Intergeneration in Phayao Province, and (3) Reckitt Benckiser (RB) and DOH on Safe Births for All

Key Achievements

All targets were achieved well in advance of 2021.

- With technical and financial support from UNFPA to the Bureau of Reproductive Health, Department of Health, the first comprehensive web-based platform, “Thailand Reproductive Health Database”, was developed and released in 2018. The database contains a range of key indicators including for the monitoring of the 10-year National Strategy on Adolescent Pregnancy. The database has been then further strengthened to connect with other databases of line ministries. The government is able to observe adolescent pregnancy trends through the use of this database.
- Evidence from UNFPA-supported surveys, studies and unified RH database has been used in the development of the national policies and to monitor the progress of national policies and strategies related to youth and SRH including the National Strategy on the Prevention and Solution of the Adolescent Pregnancy Problem (2017-2026); the National Reproductive Health Policy (2017-2026); and the National Population Policy.
- UNFPA successfully supported seven surveys and three studies which have been used to inform policies and decision-making by the government as well as the new UNSCDF (2022-2026). These studies and surveys include the economic cost of adolescent pregnancy, the GIS mapping of adolescent pregnancy study, the Generation and Gender Survey, an assessment of the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on youth and vulnerable youth across Thailand jointly with UNICEF, an assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on gender-based violence (GBV) with the UN Sub-group on GBV, and a survey of COVID-19 and older persons.
- UNFPA has contributed to improved capacities of the Thai government to design the methodology for the next Census, to analyze data and to translate it for evidence-based policymaking.
- Investment was made to generate evidence and translate the life course approach and its principle into policy and practice.
- Partnerships with strategic institutions, CSOs, development partners, private sector and academia were successfully established to advance implementation of the ICPD agenda in Thailand and to gain support for resource mobilization.

Output 3: Increased national capacity to implement South-South Cooperation and triangular initiatives to promote the ICPD agenda.

Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data (2020)
• Numbers of countries that received Thailand-based expertise and experiences on reproductive health, and ICPD related areas under triangular initiatives	2 (2016)	4 (2020)	13
• Percentage of financial resources contributed by Thai Government under triangular initiatives on sexual and reproductive health	40% (2017)	50% (2021)	On average-accumulated from 2017-2020 >=50% **2020: 33% **

Key Achievements:

The targets were fully achieved. UNFPA supported SSTC has received strong support and ownership from the Thai government and implementing partners. For instance, half of resources were contributed by the government and the tasks were mainly undertaken by the government with support from UNFPA. The SSTC initiatives have assisted 13 countries through a series of workshops and long term technical collaboration to achieve the UNFPA transformative results, in particular a SSTC with Laos which has significantly contributed to reducing maternal mortality. Social Returns on Investment (SROI) study was jointly undertaken between UNFPA and Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA). The study provided strong evidence on policy advocacy for annual budget allocation by the government of Thailand for SSTC initiatives as well as continuation of collaboration on SSTC in the UNFPA next Country Programme. SROI is also recognised for its usefulness by TICA.

C. National Progress on Strategic Plan Outcomes ¹	Start value	Year	End value	Year	Comments
Outcome 1: Increased availability and use of integrated sexual and reproductive health services (including family planning, maternal health and HIV) that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards for quality of care and equity in access					

¹ The format is aligned to the UNFPA Strategic Plan outcomes, 2014-2017.

Percentage in which at least 95% of service delivery points in the country have seven life-saving maternal/reproductive health medicines from the WHO priority list	95.8%	2016	99.2%	2019	<i>At the hospitals</i>
Contraceptive prevalence rate (total)	78.4%	2015	73%	2019	Start: 2015 MICS (p.94) End: 2019 MICS (p.61)
Proportion of demand for contraception satisfied (total)	92.7%	2015	90.1%	2019	Start: 2015 MICS (p.100) End: 2019 MICS (p.65)
Percentage in which at least 80% of live births in the country are attended by skilled health personnel	95.8%	2016	99.2%	2019	At hospitals by skilled birth attendants
Number of adapted and implemented protocols for family planning services in the country that meet human rights standards including freedom from discrimination, coercion and violence	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	There is FP Protocol applied by all health centers and hospitals
Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months who reported use of a condom during their last intercourse (female/male)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	No data available
Has the country increased the national budget for sexual and reproductive health by at least 5 per cent?	n/a		n/a		No data available

Summary of National Progress:

Thailand has been making good progress on most of its health SDG targets with widespread universal healthcare, financial protection, reproductive health and vaccination coverage being achieved alongside reductions in maternal, infant and under-5 mortality rates. The maternal mortality rate is well below the global targets, with MMR 31 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. This is due largely to 99.6 per cent of births being attended by skilled health personnel and around 98 per cent of pregnant women have prenatal care for at least one visit, while 71.3 per cent receive prenatal care in the first 12 weeks of pregnancy. The extent of universal health coverage and financial protection has increased from 59 per cent of the population in 2010 to 85 per cent in 2019. However, there are still challenges in relation to unwanted pregnancies, abortion and sexually transmitted infections (STIs), the last of which is rising among young adults. The Department of Health (DOH) initiated the official online platform to provide SRHR information to young people. The government also continues to ensure the universal coverage of maternal health among the vulnerable women including those along the borders, ethnic minorities, and those with disability. The modern contraceptive method is promoted among married women, especially teen mothers. The number of accessibility to contraception is high but still the accessibility to long acting contraception is still low.

UNFPA's Contributions:

The 11th Country Programme of UNFPA was not designed to contribute to this outcome. However, through its interventions and efforts, UNFPA under the co-financing with the private sector (Rekit) contributed to support the government on improving quality maternal health services for vulnerable women including upskilling of health workers, health personnel and traditional birth attendants for safe birth. Maternal Health surveillance reporting and referral systems have been strengthened in order to track records and data of newborn deaths, maternal deaths and adolescent births. During COVID-19, UNFPA led the UN Sub-group on GBV and Youth to conduct an assessment on the impact of COVID-19 on services for young people and GBV service gap analysis. These analyses and their policy recommendations were presented to the government and UNCT.

Outcome 2: Increased priority on adolescents, especially on very young adolescent girls, in national development policies and programmes, particularly increased availability of comprehensive sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health

Percentage of young women and men aged 15-24 who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission (female/male)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	No data available
Does the country have laws and policies that allow adolescents (regardless of marital status) access to sexual and reproductive health services?	Yes Adolescent Pregnancy Act 2016	2016	Yes Second National RH Plan, MoPH	2021	

Summary of National Progress

Several measures have been undertaken by the Thai government to address the unmet needs for contraception for young people. These include, for example, the continuous effort to develop a comprehensive sex education curriculum and teaching methods for adolescents. Noteworthy in particular is the considerable effort made to provide rights-based and youth-friendly services. The government has offered free long-acting contraceptive methods – that is, implants and IUDs – to prevent subsequent pregnancies among teen mothers since 2014. In 2018, these services were expanded in an attempt to cover all adolescent girls below age 20 as a result of the enactment of the 2016 Act for Prevention and Solution of the Adolescent Pregnancy Problem. This Act marked a strong commitment by the Thai government to support the rights of all adolescents under the age of 20 in making their own decisions and in receiving information and sexual and reproductive health services with confidentiality, privacy and without discrimination. The Act had also led to another significant development in social support services in which adolescent mothers are permitted to stay in school.

UNFPA's Contributions:

UNFPA is one of the members of the National AP Act Committee. It has provided support and advocated for engagement and participation of young people to monitor the implementation of the AP Act at sub-national levels. Youth representatives from the National Youth Council are now included in the national AP committee. In collaboration with media partners, UNFPA supported surveys to collect voices of ethnic young people and young people with disability on accessibility challenges faced by them and their recommendations to improve the AP Act policy implementation. Recommendations on return to education of teen mothers and right-based youth friendly services were endorsed by the National AP Act Committee. UNFPA also provided technical support to the government to establish a human rights-based and youth friendly online platform for young people.

Outcome 3: Advanced gender equality, women's and girls' empowerment, and reproductive rights, including for the most vulnerable and marginalized women, adolescents and youth

Does the country have gender equality national action plans that integrate reproductive rights with specific targets and national public budget allocations?	-	-	-	-	No data available
Proportion of taken actions by the country on all of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) accepted recommendations on reproductive rights from the previous reporting cycle	100%	2016	n/a	2021	The third UPR is scheduled in October 2021.
Percentage of women aged 15–49 who think that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner under certain circumstances	8.6%	2015-2016	7.2%	2019	MICS

Summary of National Progress:

The government of Thailand has been investing in addressing gender inequality. The importance of gender equality was addressed explicitly in the 11th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2012–16), emphasizing the building of a gender-equal society where everyone is aware of women’s rights and has a positive attitude toward women’s roles in different contexts, including economic, social, and political arenas. In 2015, the Office of Women’s Affairs and Family Development (under the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security) was upgraded to a departmental status as the Department of Women and Family Development. This gave it a higher authority to implement programs to support women’s quality of life and to combat human trafficking of women. In addition to laws and legislation, the Thai government shows its strong commitment to improve gender equality as evident by gender-responsive budgets allocated to various government departments in recent years and endeavors to develop a gender-disaggregated database in the national statistical system. To address GBV, the Women’s Development Strategy 2017-2021 was developed and includes protective and corrective measures; and a National Plan and Memorandum of Understanding to address gender-based violence is underway.

UNFPA’s Contributions

The 11th Country Programme was not designed to contribute to this outcome. However, UNFPA has made a contribution through generation of evidence to informed decision-making and for policy advocacy. As a lead of the UN Sub-group on GBV, UNFPA together with UNWOMEN provided support in conducting an assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on GBV which has been presented to the government for further action.

Outcome 4: Strengthened national policies and international development agendas through integration of evidence-based analysis on population dynamics and their links to sustainable development, sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, HIV and gender equality

Has the country had at least one census of good quality that was processed, analyzed and disseminated following internationally agreed recommendations (during the last 10 years)?	yes	2011	yes	2023	Census postponed due to COVID-19 pandemic
Has the country collected, analyzed and disseminated a national household survey that allows for the estimation of key population and reproductive health indicators (in the last 5 years)?	yes	2016	yes	2021	On an annual basis
Has the country completed evaluations on strategic interventions around sexual and reproductive health and adolescent and youth?	yes	2020	yes	2021	Report against the National Health Plan and KPI on an annual basis.
Proportion of new national development plans that address population dynamics by accounting for population trends and projections in setting development targets	70%	2017	80%	2021	NESDP

Summary of National Progress:

To strengthen the SDG monitoring system, a number of national agencies have collaborated to develop an online integrated monitoring system (eMENSCR) which aims to provide accurate, up to date information on national progress. However, data gaps exist for about 50 per cent of SDG indicators. The Thailand National Statistical Office (NSO) is leading the work to ensure coordinated, robust and reliable SDG monitoring. Statistics capacity, and data availability and quality continue to be improved and modernized. The new Census which was initially planned for 2021 has been postponed due to the COVI-19 pandemic and will be conducted in 2023. Household surveys are conducted annually including a combined economic and social survey including health related indicators. The thirteenth National Economic and Social Plan (NESDP), 2022-2026 has been finalised focusing on human development, resilience and sustainable growth.

UNFPA’s Contributions:

UNFPA provided support to the National Statistical Office (NSO) to prepare for the new census including the introduction of a hybrid census method. It also provided technical support to NESDC to ensure the new tools and approaches for assessment and analysis of population change including life course approach is well adopted for policy investment on Human Capital Development and Inclusive High Opportunity Society to ensure no one is left behind.

D. Country Programme Resources						
SP Outcome Choose only those relevant to your CP	Regular Resource (Planned and Final Expenditure)		Others (Planned and Final Expenditure)		Total (Planned and Final Expenditure)	
Adolescents and Youth	2,500,000	1,268,841	1,000,000	336,805	3,500,000	1,635,645
Population Dynamics	2,000,000	2,041,856	1,500,000	67,100	3,500,000	2,108,956
Programme coordination and assistance	500,000	307,767	500,000	0	1,000,000	307,767
Total	5,000,000	3,618,464	3,000,000	433,905	8,000,000	4,052,369

The amount under column final expenditure represents a combination of actual expenditures up to 31st Dec 2020 and estimated expenditure until the end of December 2021.