THAILAND

NATIONAL VOLUNTARY PRESENTATION (NVP) FOR THE ANNUAL MINISTERIAL REVIEW (AMR) OF THE ECOSOC 2014

"ADDRESSING ONGOING AND EMERGING CHALLENGES FOR MEETING THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN 2015 AND FOR SUSTAINING DEVELOPMENT GAINS IN THE FUTURE"

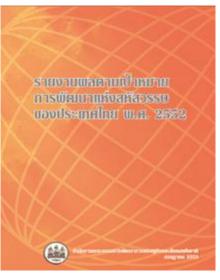
NVP Efforts on National Policy-Making and Review Processes

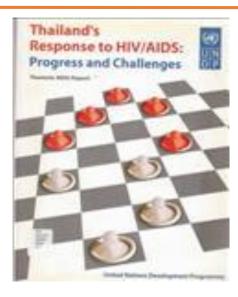
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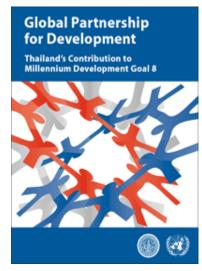
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Experiences of MDG and Related MDGs Issues Report



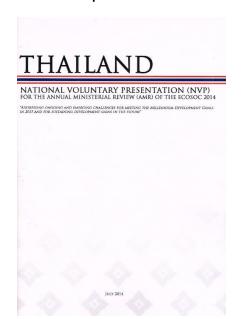








MDG Report 2004, 2009 and the final Report 2015





HIV/AIDS

Global Partnership for Development

MDGs at local level

Provincial level

- 1. Maehongson
- 2. Nakornphanom
- 3. Samutsakorn

Local Government level

- 1. Aranyaprates Municipality
- 2. Umong Municipality
- 3. Mahasawas Sub-District

Processes of the Thai's NVP

Dec 2013

MFA → NESDB

National Economic and Social Development Board

- Central Planning Agency
- Focal Point for MDGs

Would Thailand volunteer for the NVP for AMR 2014?

Jan – Mar 2014 NESDB drafted the NVP report according to the agreed guideline between MFA and NESDB.

April 2014

Stakeholders' workshop to review and recheck

May 2014

Reviewing

June 2014

Finalising and Translating

July 2014

Presenting, ECOSOC 2014

NESDB was preparing for Thailand MDGs 2015 report.

Already conducted several workshops e.g. NGO workshop to hear their opinion in MDGs achievement; municipality level to see the

local empirical data, situations, and real practices

- 1. MDG Situations Progress in achieving the MDGs
- 2. Challenges to achieving the MDGs
- 3. Keys to success
- 4. Development Gaps
- 5. Focus areas of the post 2015 development agenda

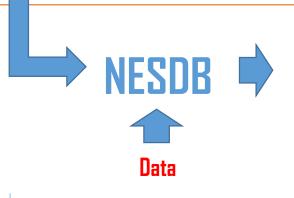
Government Agencies e.g. MFA MoE MoI MSDHS MoL MONRE NSD

The Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development, Pattaya Thailand

The Drafting Processes

Main Data (Searching for indicators or evaluation methods and availability of data)

- 1. Poverty data and Labour related data NESDB, National Statistics Office (NSO), Ministry of Labour (MoL)
- 2. Education data Ministry of Education (MoE), NSO, Ministry of Interior (MoI), Police Enforcement
- 3. Gender related data Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS), MoE, MoI, Civil Servant Commission (OCSC), Parliament, MoL
- 4. (MDG 4-6) Health data Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), NSO
- 5. Natural Resources Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment (MoNRE), NSD
- 6. International Development Cooperation Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA)



Social Policy Monitor Unit

NVP is like an exercise before the 2015 MDGs Report

Stakeholders' workshop to review and recheck

Debated, rechecked, compromised etc.



The ECOSOC NVP exercise do facilitate the exchange of lessons learned and good practices.

Status of NVP

Dec 2013

MFA → NESDB

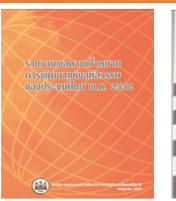
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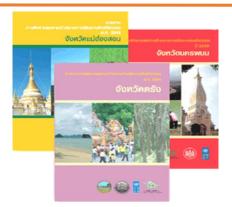




AIV/AIDS

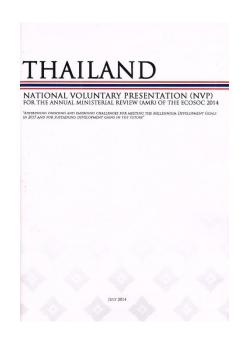


Global Partnership for Development



MDGs at local level

NESDB took opportunity in reporting NVP as a preparation process of MDGs Thailand 2015.



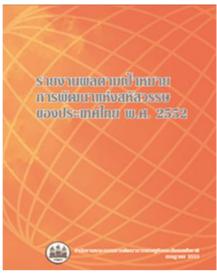
- An outline for MDGs
 Thailand 2015
- Deeper Analysis
- More clearer explanation or clarification

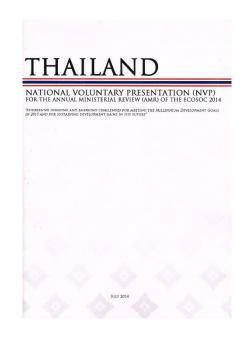




NVP as an Outline







Situations or data report



More analysis

- Policy Advocacy
- Policy Formulation
- Policy M & E



- 1. MDG Situations Progress in achieving the MDGs
- 2. Challenges to achieving the MDGs
- 3. Keys to success
- 4. Development Gaps
- 5. Focus areas of the post 2015 development agenda





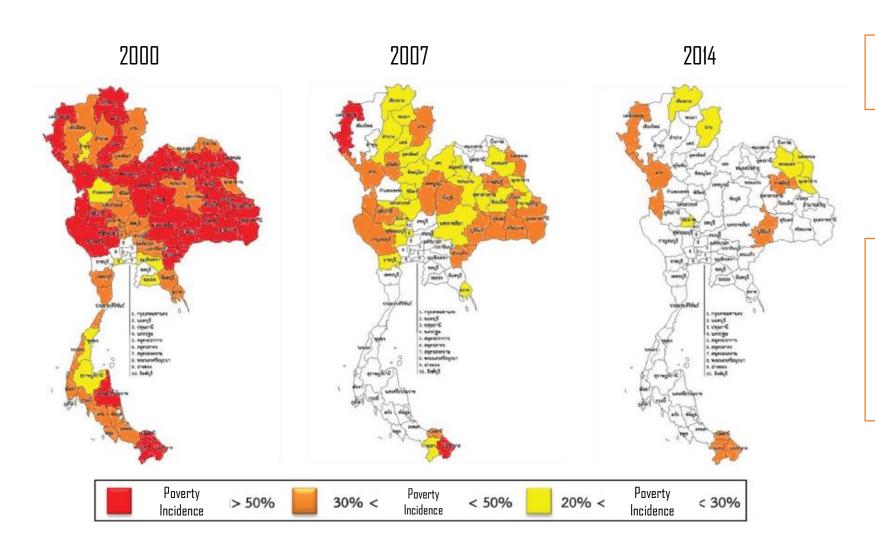
Each MDG

- 1. MDG Situations
- 2. Means, projects to achieve MDG
- 3. Development Gaps/Critical issues
- 4. Focus areas to achieve MDG

Overall Conclusions

- . MDG critical issues
- 2. Focus areas of the post 2015 development agenda

From NVP to MDGs: More In-Depth and Clearer Analysis and Report

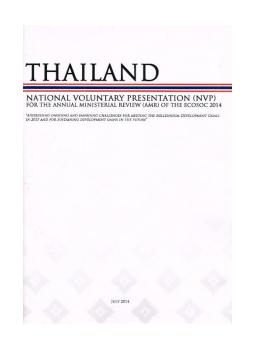


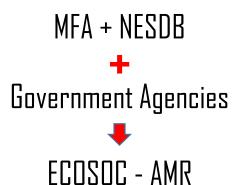
NVP reported poverty incidence using national poverty line



MDG reported poverty incidence using national poverty line and MPI (Multi Poverty Index) in national level and provincial level to analyse area-based poverty issue

NVP Roles in MDGs Reporting and Policy/Programmes







NESDB

Government Agencies
Stakeholders











PM statement at UNGA

(September 2015)





Thailand's Post 2015
Development Agenda
perspective/opinion
for
SDGs Adoption



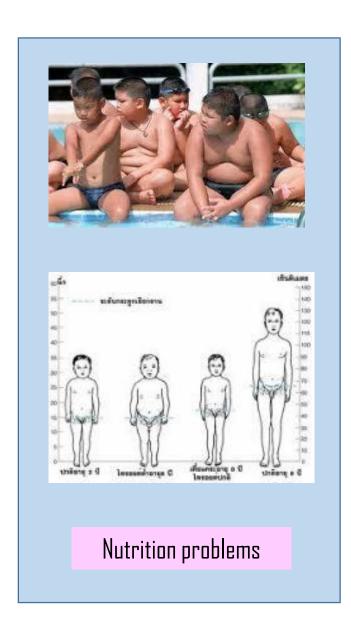




- Policy Advocacy
- Policy Formulation
- Policy M & E

(Budget preparation 2016-2017)

Revamp MDG based Policies and Programmes – Policy Advocacy



Not 100% Adjusted Net Enrollment

Why?

- Poor
- Bad Behaviors
- Remote areas
- Adolescent Pregnancy



	Maternal Care					
	0 time	1	2	3	> 4	total
Q1 poorest Q2 Q3 Q4 Q5 richest totel	2.6	1.4	1.2	2.2	85.9	100
	2.3	0	0.2	1.9	93.8	100
	1.4	0.1	0.3	2.2	95.7	100
	1.5	0.3	0	2.1	93.4	100
	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	96	100
	1.5	0.3	0.3	1.8	93.4	100

Why?

✓ Poor

⋈ Bad Behaviors

☑ Remote areas

☑ Adolescent Pregnancy

☑ Belief or traditional way

Target in 2015 – 2016: hill tribe women in mountainous areas in the northern part and some villages in southern part of Thailand

Revamp MDG based Policies and Programmes – Policy Formulation

MDG Education

2014 NVP and 2015 MDG stated clearly a critical issue of education quality in Thailand especially in the student performance in Thai speaking reading and writing

PM has assigned M.Education to set up new projects so that there will be no primary school student without ability to speak, read, and write – 2015 – 2016 National Agenda

2014 NVP and 2015 MDG used adjusted net enrollment instead of gross enrollment (100:87.9)

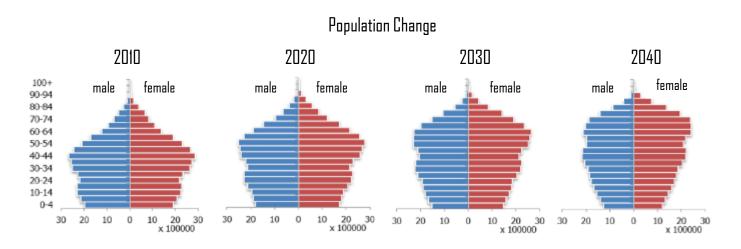
Indicated that there are around 20 percentage of school age children not in school – M.Education has adopted new policies to reduce the drop-out ratio e.g. preventing students from risked factors such as adolescent pregnancy, risk behaviors, video games

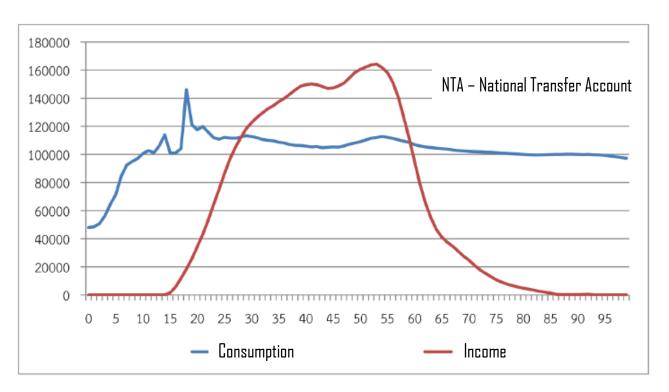


NVP - MDGs: Evidence-based policy monitor and evaluation

 Different aspects of data or different dataset show different situation e.g. gross enrollment and adjusted net enrollment

Revamp MDG based Policies and Programmes - Policy M & E





MDGS related critical issues Population change and Consumption: Income Pattern

- Existing policies might not be able to cope with the change
- Adopt a new set of policies based on policy gaps e.g.
 life-cycle development strategy i.e. five stages from
 newborn to elderly quality newborn and early
 childhood, nutrition and quality education,
 professional skill development, skill enhancement,
 and values and dignity

Disparities

- Income disparities: 34.9 times between decile 1 and decile 10
- Opportunities such as higher education: 19.1 times between D1 and D1D

Quality Services

- Education low among ASEAN countries
- Health care different among areas
- Labor productivity

Lessons Learned

- The ECOSOC NVP exercise do facilitate the exchange of lessons learned and good practices.
- The role of stakeholders (MDGs related agencies) is very crucial for drafting the report (both NVP and MDGs).
- Reviewers are also essential in the international level to clarify, to add more aspects, etc.
- for ASEAN countries, UNDP had a consultation to publish an ASEAN's MDGs report ..
 However, during the first stage, MFA and NESDB looked through many of other countries NVP in order to develop the Thai NVP guideline.
- NVP as the first stage of 2015 MDGs Report, Prime Minister of Thailand has ordered all public sectors to finish the unfinished jobs reported in the 2015 MDGs report.

What do we expect from international organisations?

- A new set of indicators that can clearly, positively, and truly reflect the real situations e.g. new measurement for poverty such as low income line etc. (including data requirement) or new MPI.
- Concrete social development index .. GDP (economics)
- A comprehensive knowledge management/sharing or a forum to share lessons learned or good practices in achieving, measuring, or addressing MDGs.

