

Voluntary National Survey for Monitoring of Progress in Asia and the Pacific towards the Implementation of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

Background

This voluntary national survey will provide information on progress regarding the implementation of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development¹ and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Asia and the Pacific.² Results from the survey will be reported and discussed at the Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference, in 2023.

The ICPD Programme of Action provides an invaluable framework to guide Member States in enhancing the quality of life and well-being of every individual and promoting human development by underscoring the interrelationship between development policies and programmes, human rights, and economic and social development. At the 20-year Asia-Pacific regional review of the Programme of Action, in 2013, ESCAP member States adopted the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development. This Declaration serves as region-specific guidance on population and development in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

During the 2018 intergovernmental meeting for the Midterm Review of the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration, a monitoring framework was presented to ESCAP members and associated members to monitor progress in implementing the recommendations of both documents in the region. This framework was based on existing SDG indicators and targets to reduce the reporting burden on member States. The ESCAP Committee on Social Development, during its sixth session in 2020, endorsed the monitoring framework, noting that it would serve as an essential tool for voluntary, regular assessment and reporting of progress of implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action and the 2013 Ministerial Declaration.³

At the Committee session, several member States recognized existing data gaps and lack of capacity at the national level in collecting, generating and disseminating reliable sex- and age-disaggregated data. In preparation for the Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference, in 2023, ESCAP, with support from UNFPA, has developed a survey based on the monitoring framework to assist member States in collecting data and monitoring the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action and the 2013 Ministerial Declaration. The survey is highly qualitative in nature, aiming to understand countries' progress and achievements in all priority action areas, along with key challenges and lessons learned. Additionally, ESCAP has compiled quantitative information on the SDG indicators identified in the monitoring framework and is providing this information to member States

¹ <https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Report%20of%20APPC%202013.pdf>.

² Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

³ ESCAP/CSD/2020/3.

along with the survey. The data are sourced from the Global SDG Indicators Database maintained by the Statistics Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

Suggestions for completing the Asia-Pacific voluntary national survey

The survey should be completed by countries, through their national focal points on population and development. The survey and attached monitoring framework⁴ are structured according to the priority actions identified in the Report of the Sixth Asian and Pacific Population Conference.⁵ As the Programme of Action of ICPD is a multi-dimensional framework, it is recommended that completion of the survey involves a consultative process with ministries and departments responsible for implementing the priority action areas and reporting the associated SDG indicators, and with the involvement of non-governmental stakeholders.

ESCAP is sending the survey to member States as a Word document and as a PDF document. Member States are invited to respond to it directly in the Word document. For the check boxes, please double click on them to insert a check mark.

The survey and associated documents can be downloaded from the ESCAP website at: www.unescap.org/events/2023/seventh-asian-and-pacific-population-conference.

The survey should be completed (and submitted/returned), together with relevant attachments by **31 March 2023**, by email, to: escap-sdd@un.org Please do not hesitate to contact escap-sdd@un.org should you have any questions.

I. Contact information

Please identify the office responsible for coordinating the responses to this survey and completing it and include its contact information.

Country Thailand	
Ministry/Office/Agency Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
Name contact persons (First and Last) [REDACTED]	Title/Position [REDACTED]
Email [REDACTED]	Telephone [REDACTED]
Mailing address 443 Sri Ayudhaya Road, Bangkok 10400 Thailand	
Please indicate whether the completed survey may be posted on the ESCAP public website of the Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference.	
<div style="text-align: right;"> Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/> </div>	

⁴ See ESCAP/CSD/2020/3 (see Annex IV).

⁵ <https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Report%20of%20APPC%202013.pdf>.

II. National coordination mechanism for implementation of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development, and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

1.1	<p>Is there a national coordination mechanism to support implementation of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development, and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development?</p> <p>If “yes”, please provide information for the question below. If “no”, please skip section III below.</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Steering committee of the 13th national economic and social development plan will be utilised to move some crucial population agendas</p>	<p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
1.2	<p>Name of the coordination mechanism and website link if available: <i>Please elaborate:</i></p>		
1.3	<p>Year of establishment: <i>Please elaborate:</i></p>		
1.4	<p>What level does the coordination mechanism operate at:</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Prime minister or highest level of government</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Minister</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Director</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>Please elaborate:</i></p>	
1.5	<p>Are civil society organizations included as members of the coordination mechanism?</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
1.6	<p>Does the coordination mechanism have formalized Terms of Agreement or other formal operating agreements?</p> <p>If “yes”, please elaborate on the functions of the coordination mechanism:</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>

1.7	How often does the coordination mechanism meet?	<input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly <input type="checkbox"/> Yearly <input type="checkbox"/> Ad-hoc, as needed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The committee has not yet met	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please elaborate):
1.8	Contact information, including mailing address, telephone/fax, email and website link for members of the coordination mechanism: please elaborate: same as a coordinator		

III. Challenges and successes in achieving progress concerning priority action areas outlined in the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development

The following sections cover the 11 priority action areas outlined in the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development. Please answer the questions in regard to the specific priority area mentioned in the text. This is to help measure which priority areas are characterized by **challenges** and by **progress**, as well as identify any **achievements**, **good practices** and **lessons learned** that can be shared with other countries regarding specific areas.

A. Poverty eradication and employment

Ministry of Interior

Overall policy environment					
1.A.	Are any priority actions for poverty eradication and employment included in your National Development Strategy or other development plan? please elaborate If “yes”, please provide: (a) the strategy name/link (b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan (c) page number that references this action area (d) main elements of the action area (d) its impact	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>			
2.A.	Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “poverty eradication and employment” since 2013? Please elaborate If “yes”, please provide: (a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link (b) date of implementation and time frame (c) its main elements (d) its impact	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Achievements and good practices					
3.A.	Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of poverty eradication and employment in the country since 2013? Please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact: <i>good resources allocation, generate income in rural community, people participation in community</i>				
4.A.	Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing poverty eradication and employment programmes that other countries may find useful? Please elaborate and provide specific examples: <i>One Tambon One Product Program</i>				
Challenges					
In implementing priority actions for poverty eradication and employment, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? (1=never, 2=sometimes, 3=always)					
Challenges		1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? Please elaborate:
5.A.	Lack of human resources dedicated to poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	aging society problem in some area especially in country side.
6.A.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to poverty eradication and employment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.A.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	not enough officers in some area.
8.A.	Lack of data on poverty eradication and employment, particularly disaggregated data	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.A.	Lack of overall political support related	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

	to poverty eradication and employment				
10.A.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to poverty eradication and employment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11.A.	Lack of international support related to poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Due to COVID-19 pandemic, connecting to other countries is more difficult.
12.A.	Lack of development partner coordination related to poverty eradication and employment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13.A.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of poverty eradication and employment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14.A.	A bottom-up approach to poverty eradication and employment not followed (e.g., involvement of persons in the lowest wealth quintiles, the unemployed, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15.A.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	COVID-19 pandemic
16.A.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of poverty eradication and employment programmes? Please elaborate and provide specific example: <i>aging society and depopulation</i>				
Lessons learned					
17.A.	Are there any lessons learned in the area of poverty eradication and employment not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? Please elaborate and provide specific examples: <i>implementation Sufficiency Economy Philosophy in community development work</i>				
Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring					
18.A.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for poverty eradication and employment. Please check as many as apply	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (please elaborate):			
19.A.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for poverty eradication and employment. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation			

		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please elaborate):
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I Urbanization and internal migration

IV. Summary questions

B. Health

Overall policy environment		
1.B.	<p>Are any priority actions for health included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link: Twenty-Year National Strategic Plan for Public Health (2nd revision) B.E. 2561 (2017), which can be accessed via this link https://drive.google.com/file/d/1_bpQTKUJfJ7UjbPHeuL7IveNXjQFdTvF/view</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan: 2017-2036</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area: page no. 37-90</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area: The Twenty-Year National Strategic Plan for Public Health contains 4 strategic excellences namely Promotion, Prevention & Protection Excellence (PP&P Excellence), Service Excellence, People Excellence, and Government Excellence.</p> <p>(d) its impact The Twenty-Year National Strategic Plan for Public Health has been used as a framework to formulate policies and action plans to drive the health system for the people. It has also set indicators, monitoring, control, and evaluation systems in order to put the policies into practice effectively.</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

2.B.	<p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link Action Plan for the Ministry of Public Health, Fiscal Year 2023, which can be accessed via this link https://spd.moph.go.th/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/edit.MOPH_plan-66-for-web.pdf</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame: 1 October 2022 – 31 September 2023</p> <p>(c) its main elements The Action Plan contains 7 main parts namely vision, mission, objectives, development guidelines, goals, indicators, and budget estimation to drive operations of the Ministry of Public Health to achieve the goals with efficiency and effectiveness. There are sub-plans in 4 strategic areas which are Promotion, Prevention & Protection Excellence (PP&P Excellence), Service Excellence, People Excellence, and Government Excellence.</p> <p>(d) its impact The Action Plan set a comprehensive and harmonized annual framework for the operations of health system in Thailand, with effective monitoring, control, and evaluation systems.</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>		
Achievements and good practices				
3.B.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of health in the country since 2013? <i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p> <p>1) The Ministry of Public Health, Thailand, is the principal health organization of the country with roles and authorities to ensure good health for people of all age groups.</p> <p>2) Thailand has been successful in controlling the epidemic of Covid-19, with the cooperation of all sectors, including public sector, private sector, and civil society.</p>			
4.B.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing health programmes that other countries may find useful? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <p>Due to the effective control of the Covid-19 epidemic in Thailand, the World Health Organization (WHO) complimented Thailand as one of the top three countries with the best Covid-19 response model. In 2022, Thailand was trusted to be the secretariat of the ASEAN Centre for Public Health Emergencies and Emerging Diseases (ACPHEED).</p>			
Challenges				
<p>In implementing priority actions for health, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? [1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]</p>				
Challenges	1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:

5.B.	Lack of human resources dedicated to health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Enhancing morale for health-related personnel by providing job security, benefits, and capacity building such as recruiting personnel who had been working in response to Covid-19 as civil servants, increasing compensation, and enhancing knowledge for village health volunteers (VHVs).
6.B.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.B.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.B.	Lack of data on health, particularly disaggregated data	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.B.	Lack of overall political support related to health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.B.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11.B.	Lack of international support related to health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12.B.	Lack of development partner coordination related to health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13.B.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1) Creating a communication network among the public sector, private sector, citizens, civil society, and celebrities/influencers. 2) Managing the communication/distribution of news and information through online channels to the public 3) Setting up a system to promote Health Literacy 4) Increasing the capacity of organizations in the health system and developing a system to respond to fake news promptly.
14.B.	A bottom-up approach to health not followed (e.g., involvement of persons with lowest access to health care, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15.B.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Thailand extended project duration and adjusted operational plan according to the current context.

16.B.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of health programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>	
<i>Lessons learned</i>		
17.B.	Are there any lessons learned in the area of health not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>	
<i>Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring</i>		
18.B.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for health. Please check as many as apply.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):
19.B.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for health. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):

C. Sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights

Overall policy environment		
1.C.	<p>Are any priority actions for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link: Thailand does not directly include reproductive health in the National Economic and Social Development Plan. However, we have a separate plan for sexual and reproductive health, which is The 2nd National Reproductive Health Development Policy and Strategy (2017-2026), which can be accessed via this link https://moph.cc/m9xiE7jak</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan: 2017 - 2026</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area: page no. 11-23</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area: The 2nd National Reproductive Health Development Policy and Strategy (2017-2026) aims to maintain the total fertility rate (TFR) at a level of not lower than 1.6, ensure that every pregnancy is planned and provide fertility assistance to couples wanting to have a child, and promote safe motherhood, postpartum care, and childrearing in an environment conducive for healthy growth and appropriate development. The national plan and strategy include 4 sub-strategies, which are (1) Improving the relevant legislation, policies, and strategies; (2) Improving the health service system and establishing equal access to services; (3) Improving the social welfare system; and (4) Improving the information system and public communication.</p> <p>(d) its impact: Following one of the sub-strategies under the 2nd National Reproductive Health Development Policy and Strategy (2017-2026), which is to improve the relevant legislation, policies, and strategies, Thailand has advocated the implementation of the Prevention and Solution of the Adolescent Pregnancy Problem Act, B.E. 2559 (2016). The adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women aged 15–19 years) in Thailand has decreased from 42.5 in 2016 to 24.4 in 2021.</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

2.C.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link: (1) Prevention and Solution of the Adolescent Pregnancy Problem Act, B.E. 2559 (2016), which can be accessed via this link https://moph.cc/jSYpXtGB5, and (2) Act Amending the Criminal Code (No. 28), B.E. 2564 (2021), which can be accessed via this link https://moph.cc/Ay2By7acM</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame: The Prevention and Solution of the Adolescent Pregnancy Problem Act, B.E. 2559 (2016) has been enforced since 29 July 2016. The Act Amending the Criminal Code (No. 28), B.E. 2564 (2021) has been enforced since 7 February 2021.</p> <p>(c) its main elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Prevention and Solution of the Adolescent Pregnancy Problem Act, B.E. 2559 (2016) aims to protect adolescents’ reproductive rights in 5 aspects, namely; the right to make decisions by themselves; the right to access information and knowledge; the right to receive reproductive health services and related social welfare; the right to confidentiality and privacy; and the right to equality and discrimination. The Act assigns roles and responsibilities for the related organizations to take action in preventing and solving the problem of adolescent pregnancy, and protecting the adolescents’ right to reproductive health. - The Act Amending the Criminal Code (No. 28), B.E. 2564 (2021) aims to protect the right of fetus and pregnant women, in consideration of the current context. The Act amended the Criminal Code Section 301 and allowed women to terminate pregnancy in cases where the gestational age is no longer than 12 weeks without being charged with a criminal offence. The Act also amended the Criminal Code Section 305 which exempts the offence of termination of pregnancy due to medical reasons and for medical doctors who perform it. The amended code makes Thailand one of the most progressive countries in terms of law, and eliminates legal barriers to safe termination of pregnancy services. <p>(d) its impact: The adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women aged 15–19 years) in Thailand has decreased from 42.5 in 2016 to 24.4 in 2021. The number of accesses to safe termination of pregnancy services increased from 3,657 persons in 2016 to 20,500 persons in 2022. (<i>National Health Security Office, 2022</i>)</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<i>Achievements and good practices</i>		

3.C.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights in the country since 2013? please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact: Thailand has a key achievement in advocating Youth Friendly Health Service (YFHS). The percentage of hospitals under the Office of the Permanent Secretary for Public Health that meets the YFHS standard increased from 24.5% in 2013 to 91.2% in 2019. Another achievement is the prevention of repeated adolescent pregnancy by using long-acting reversible contraceptives (LARCs). The repeated adolescent pregnancy rate (among women under 20 years) decreased from 17.87% in 2016 to 14.29% in 2022. An achievement in advocacy of safe medical termination of pregnancy. Currently, there are 165 service units registered to receive safe termination of pregnancy medicines with the Department of Health covering 56 provinces in Thailand.</p>				
4.C.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights programmes that other countries may find useful? please elaborate and provide specific examples: Thailand has developed a referral system for safe termination of pregnancy by creating a network of volunteer doctors. Currently, there are 184 doctors in this network. Thailand has also developed Teen Club platform as a channel for adolescents to access knowledge on prevention and solution of the adolescent pregnancy problem.</p>				
Challenges					
<p>In implementing priority actions for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? [1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]</p>					
Challenges		1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:
5.C.	Lack of human resources dedicated to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6.C.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Thailand, by the Department of Health, Ministry of Public Health, has partnered with external organizations, including UN agencies, to address the challenge of funding sexual and reproductive health programs. This collaboration helps share costs and secure budgets for the implementation of programs that promote sexual and reproductive health and rights.
7.C.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

8.C.	Lack of data on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There is a lack of data on illegal abortion. Thailand is working on identifying a solution to collect data in this aspect.
9.C.	Lack of overall political support related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.C.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11.C.	Lack of international support related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12.C.	Lack of development partner coordination related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13.C.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Thailand increases public relations to raise awareness through various channels such as Teen Club platform, television, radio, newspapers, and other online media.
14.C.	A bottom-up approach to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights not followed (e.g., involvement of persons with lowest access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Thailand, by the Department of Health, collaborates with UNFPA to develop a service model that is inclusive and meets people's needs on SRHR.
15.C.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	COVID-19 restricted transportation across provinces, which made it difficult to get safe termination of pregnancy services.
16.C.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i> There are doctors who have negative perceptions of safe termination of pregnancy services. This limit the number of doctors who are willing to provide safe termination of pregnancy services and sometimes can cause difficulty in referring patients.				
Lessons learned					
17.C.	Are there any lessons learned in the area of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i> -				
Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring					

18.C.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. Please check as many as apply.	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):
19.C.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):

D. Education

Overall policy environment

1.D.	<p>Are any priority actions for education included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i> If “yes”, please provide: a) the strategy name/link The Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation Policy and Strategy (2020-2027)</p> <p>https://www.mhesi.go.th/index.php/en/aboutus/stg-policy/930-2563-2570.html</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan 2020-2027</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area 11-53</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area</p> <p>There are 4 platforms in the 2020–2027 Policy and Strategy. Each one includes programs to further the implementation process which are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manpower and knowledge development 2. Research, development and innovation for grand challenges 3. Research, development and innovation for competitiveness 4. Research and development for area-based development and inclusiveness. <p>(d) its impact</p> <p>The development of Education, Science, Research, and Innovation will play a crucial role in supporting the achievement of the country's important challenges as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Developing people - emphasis on developing quality personnel who can learn on their own throughout their lives and possess necessary skills for the country's economic and social development. 2. Creating knowledge - focus on research to accumulate knowledge as a foundation for future development and to enhance the country's abilities and strengths in various areas. 3. Innovating - fostering and developing the ability of entrepreneurs and innovators, developing innovative environmental systems in various areas to support the creation and transformation of innovations into economic and social values. <p>Adapting the role of universities - promoting universities as significant pillars for developing people, creating knowledge, and innovating to meet the country's challenges through changing the roles, missions, curricula, learning processes, and management systems of universities.</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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2.D.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “education” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame</p> <p>(c) its main elements</p> <p>(d) its impact</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<i>Achievements and good practices</i>		
3.D.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of education in the country since 2013?</p> <p><i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p> <p>The Reform of Education, Science, Research, and Innovation</p> <p>The Reform of Education, Science, Research, and Innovation is a significant structural reform for Thailand, with the aim of responding to the country's development by focusing on preparing Thais for the 21st century and using knowledge and innovation to drive Thailand towards full and sustainable development like developed countries. These 3 reforms are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Administrative reform aims to create organizations that are suitable for driving Education Science Research and innovation-related work by implementing agile management practices that can adapt to changes, as well as integrating research efforts to maximize efficiency. The key aspects of administrative reform include restructuring research and innovation agencies, developing systems for tracking and evaluating results, and creating data linkage systems for Education Science Research and innovation-related activities 2. Budgeting Reform aims to allocate budgets in accordance with the policies, strategies, and plans of science, technology, research, and innovation (STI) in the country, in order to promote more efficient and effective research and innovation through the allocation of funds in the form of block grants and multi-year grants. The key aspects of this reform include the design of budget allocation and management systems, the management of funds for STI, and the establishment of a research and innovation management office. 3. Regulatory Reform is a reform aimed at facilitating convenience, reducing problems and obstacles, and driving research towards benefiting the economy, society, and communities. This reform will have an impact on the overall development of the country. The main objectives of this reform are to expedite the promotion of laws to enhance the benefits of research and innovation, promote laws related to innovation in education and production, establish a high-level human resource sandbox, and provide state budget support for the transfer of technology in large investment projects and public-private partnerships. 	

4.D.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing education programmes that other countries may find useful? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <p>Reinventing Universities & Research Institutes.</p> <p>To foster national development aligned with the country's policy vision of transitioning from a traditional economy to an innovation-driven one, thereby facilitating its transformation into a high-income nation, a synergistic strategy is proposed. This strategy entails concerted efforts by the government, public and private educational institutions, and research institutes to drive development in a collaborative direction.</p> <p>Higher education holds a significant position in the enhancement of human capacity, encompassing a range of competencies in academic and professional domains. This is crucial to generate qualified individuals with high levels of brainpower and manpower, capable of meeting the current demand for skilled senior personnel in various sectors. However, the existing number of skilled personnel, equipped with the necessary knowledge and skills to cater to the country's needs, remains insufficient to support the future growth of industries. Moreover, research outcomes are critical to advancing production processes and fostering the creation of numerous innovative products and services.</p> <p>To enable each higher education institution to utilize its abilities and potential effectively, the higher education system reform will implement a categorization strategy, grouping the institutions into four distinct clusters.</p> <p>The strategic grouping of higher education institutions is a systematic tool employed by the state to strengthen the country's competitive edge by harnessing the knowledge, abilities, and necessary skills of human resources that align with the national strategy and long-term development plan for higher education. This is achieved by supporting the resources of higher education institutions in accordance with their strengths and potentials, thereby driving a systemic movement towards the desired direction for institutional reform.</p> <p>Higher education institutions must reform their management system to be efficient and have clear goals, based on principles of good governance, with quality assurance systems in place. This includes active participation from personnel and collaborative efforts with other educational agencies. The University Re-positioning is an operational approach for grouping higher education institutions strategically.</p>				
Challenges					
<p>In implementing priority actions for education, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges?</p> <p><i>[1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]</i></p>					
Challenges		1	2	3	<p><i>If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:</i></p>
5.D.	Lack of human resources dedicated to education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6.D.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

7.D.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.D.	Lack of data on education, particularly disaggregated data	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.D.	Lack of overall political support related to education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.D.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11.D.	Lack of international support related to education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12.D.	Lack of development partner coordination related to education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13.D.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14.D.	A bottom-up approach to education not followed (e.g., involvement of persons with lowest access to education, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15.D.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If "2" or "3", please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc. COVID-19
16.D.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of education programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				
<i>Lessons learned</i>					
17.D.	Are there any lessons learned in the area of education not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? please elaborate and provide specific examples:				
<i>Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring</i>					
18.D.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for education. Please check as many as apply.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):			

19.D.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for education. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):
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E. Gender equality and women's empowerment

Ministry of Social Development and Human Security of Thailand

Overall policy environment		
1. E.	<p>Are any priority actions for gender equality and women's empowerment include in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>Please elaborate</i></p> <p>If "yes", please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link : Women's Development Action Plan</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan: 5 years (2023 - 2027)</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area:</p> <p>(d) main elements of action area: The Women's Development Action Plan's objectives are to advance women in all areas as follows;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Development of women's human capital 2) Elimination of Violence against Women 3) Promoting women's participation in decision-making 4) Public communication to change societal attitudes, values, and belief systems in order to achieve gender equality 5) Developing management tools to empower women and support gender equality 6) Development of core competencies of the national women's development mechanism <p>(e) its impact This action plan emphasizes changing societal attitudes and belief systems in order to improve the status of women and gender equality, in which women and girls are treated equally, are able to live without fear of all forms of violence, and are equally represented in positions of leadership in society as well. Moreover, this action plan will be a roadmap for encouraging collaboration between many sectors, including the public, private, civil society, and academic sectors, in order to advance women's rights, develop potential, and advance gender equality</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
2. E.	Have there been any amendment or improvement to legislation, or new policies or action plan relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	<p>Declaration Population and Development priority area “Gender equality and women’s empowerment” since 2013? <i>Please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link Gender Equality Act, B.E. 2558 (2015)</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame It was published in the Royal Government Gazette on the 13th March 2015 and came into effect on the 9th September 2015.</p> <p>(c) its main elements The Gender Equality Act is composed of 6 chapters and 36 sections including: Chapter 1: The National Committee on Gender Equality Promotion (GEP Committee) Chapter 2: The Committee on Unfair Gender Discrimination Complaints Chapter 3: Examination of discrimination based on sex and gender Chapter 4: Compensation and Remedy Chapter 5: The Gender Equality Promotion Fund Chapter 6: Penalty</p> <p>(d) its impact The Gender Equality Act is an alternative legislation to protect the rights of persons who have been discriminated based on sex or gender. It aims to prevent or inhibit any actions or ignorance of any actions causing discrimination directly or indirectly. This Act is a legal measure towards equality and equity for everyone regardless of their sex and gender.</p>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Achievements and good practice</i>		
3. E.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of gender equality and women’s empowerment in the country in 2013? <i>Please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creating an Action Plan on Prevention and Resolution of Violence Against Children, Women, and Family Members for the years 2023 to 2027, with 27 agencies that have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on the Prevention and Resolution of Violence Against Children, Women, and Family Members, in which the action plan has set 5 strategic issues, including (1) Policy: developing and formulating policy, (2) Prevention: developing of protective measures, (3) Protection, (4) Prosecution: establishing guidelines for prosecution, and (5) Partnership: establishing a partnership 2. On December 20, 2022, the cabinet approved a six-year Action Plan for the Prevention and Solution of the Rape and Sexual Harassment Problem (2022 - 2027). The implementation of the action plan consists of 3 strategies: (1) improve the knowledge and attitudes of society, (2) improve the work system to create fairness, and (3) adjust disciplinary procedures and legal procedures. 3. Implementing a safe place project for women to reduce insecurity and violence against women in the community, as well as increase awareness of and understanding of violence against women and families. It was conducted in 10 pilot communities. 4. Policies for Empowering Women to be Vital Economic Drive which was approved by the cabinet on January 11, 2022. The policies consist of <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Extension of maternity leave for female civil servants from 90 days to 98 days with paid and can extend their leave by another 90 days at half the salary. In all, women can take up to 188 days or about 6 months off as maternity leave. (2) Promotion of husband's leave or parental leave for male civil servants to assist 	

	<p>their wives in caring for the newborn child by allowing male civil servants to take leave for 15 working days, periodically, not consecutively until the end of the leave.</p> <p>(3) Extension of opening – closing hours of the Child Development Center under 3 years old and nurseries in accordance with the way of working life to protect, support and facilitate women's economic roles. Additionally, men should be encouraged to participate in childrearing as well.</p>								
4. E.	<p>Are they any good practice the country has developed in operationalizing gender equality and women's empowerments that other country may find useful?</p> <p><i>Please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <p>Welfare Initiatives for single moms is a project improving the welfare of single moms and families in Thailand.</p> <p>In 2021, the Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development (DWF), whose mission is to empower women and improve the quality of life for women and families dealing with social challenges, started a project to improve the welfare of single mothers and families. (alternatively known as Single Mother and Family Support Center) with the objective of</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Developing an all-inclusive set of guidelines for the welfare of single moms and their families. 2) Improving service access for single mothers and their families. 3) Creating a local model for single mother and family welfare through integrated collaboration with relevant agencies, including those within the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS), government agencies like the Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labor, and network partners from NGOs, foundations, civil society groups, etc. Nowadays, DWF had launched the 'Single Mother and Family Support Center' in 12 locations around the nation These centers seek to maximize the potential of single mothers under the motto of 'The 4 Smarts of Strong Mom' as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Smart Mind: Encourage an attitude of optimism and mental readiness to handle diverse life challenges in order to become a strong single mom 2) Smart Knowledge: Encourage sufficient literacy, enhancing the knowledge and skills required to take care of oneself and one's family 3) Smart Job: Encourage independent, thorough career growth that will result in a career with a steady income, and 4) Smart Community: Fostering a network of 'Friends-Helping-Friends,' as well as encouraging collaboration across all fields to support single-parent families 								
Challenges									
<p>In implementing priority actions foe gender equality and women's empowerments, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges?</p> <p>[1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]</p>									
Challenges	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th><th>If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenges? Please elaborate:</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Due to a lack of understanding of gender equality, personnel are unable to perform their jobs to the best of their</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenges? Please elaborate:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Due to a lack of understanding of gender equality, personnel are unable to perform their jobs to the best of their
1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenges? Please elaborate:						
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Due to a lack of understanding of gender equality, personnel are unable to perform their jobs to the best of their						
5. E.	<p>Lack of human resources dedicated to gender equality and women's empowerment</p>								

					abilities. However, the DWF has organized training for personnel in order to boost productivity.
6. E.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to gender equality and women's empowerment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7. E.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on gender equality and women's empowerment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8. E.	Lack of data on gender equality and women's empowerment, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Some organizations do not collect gender-disaggregated data, but they do collect statistical data to provide an overview of the problem.
9. E.	Lack of overall political support related to gender equality and women's empowerment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10. E.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to gender equality and women's empowerment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11. E.	Lack of international support related to gender equality and women's empowerment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12. E.	Lack of development partner coordination related to gender equality and women's empowerment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13.E.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of gender equality and women's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Social norms and attitudes are difficult to change. Patriarchy still prevails in society. However, the DWF has been driving a variety of initiatives through online social media, projects, and campaigns to advance understanding of gender equality and women's empowerment.
14.E.	A bottom-up approach to gender equality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

	and women's empowerment not followed (e.g., involvement of women, particularly those most marginalized, etc.)				
15.E.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on gender equality and women's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The spread of COVID-19 has a significant impact on the implementation of many projects, so the DWF has modified its operations through online channels.
16.E.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of gender equality and women's empowerment programmes? <i>Please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				
Lessons learned					
17.E.	Are there any lessons learned in the area of gender equality and women's empowerment not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>Please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				
Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring					
18.E.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for gender equality and women's empowerment. Please check as many as apply.	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-government stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>): The department has been working on the aforementioned needs and will continue to do so in order to promote gender equality in society.			
19.E.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for gender equality and women's empowerment. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-government stakeholder, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):			

F. Adolescents and young people

Ministry of Social Development and Human Security of Thailand

Overall policy environment		
1.F.	<p>Are any priority actions for adolescents and young people included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>Please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link</p> <p>1. The 2nd National Child and Youth Development Plan, Act B.E. 2060 – 2564 ,</p> <p>2. the 3rd National Child and Youth Development Action Plan, Act B.E. 2566 – 2570</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan</p> <p>2017 - 2021 for the 2nd National Child and Youth Development Plan and 2023 - 2027 for the 3rd National Child and Youth Development Action Plan (currently the 3rd plan is in the process of considered by the Office of the National Economics and Social Development Council before presenting to the Cabinet)</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area</p> <p>The entire plan</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area</p> <p>The Plan is a guideline for government agencies, the private sector and civil society to lead the practice to promote the protection and development of children and youth with efficiency and effectiveness, as well as being a guideline for monitoring, evaluating the performance to achieve the predetermined vision.</p> <p>(e) its impact</p> <p>Today's situation with children and youth is changing rapidly requiring us to forecast trends in child and youth problems and development as well as to process challenging issues on a continuous and rapid basis. Having the National Child and Youth Development Plan is therefore an important mechanism that drives the work on children and youth in line with changes in social contexts, resulting in comprehensive and smooth implementation.</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
2.F.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on the Population and Development priority area “Adolescents and young people” since 2013? <i>Please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame</p> <p>(c) its main elements</p> <p>(d) its impact</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>But the agency regularly improves and develops plans for children and youth.</p>

<i>Achievements and good practices</i>	
3.F.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of adolescents and young people in the country since 2013? <i>Please elaborate on achievements, by provide specific examples and their impact:</i></p> <p>The Council of Children and Youth was established on April 13, 2008 according to the National Child and Youth Development Promotion Act B.E. 2550 to be an important mechanism for development, solving problems, and coordinating policies on children and youth. Including the promotion and support of public participation in the promotion and development of children and youth. Including the promotion and support of public participation in the promotion and development of children and youth. Initially, Thailand's Child and Youth Council was established at the provincial and district levels. Later, according to the National Child and Youth Development Promotion Act B.E. 2550 and its amendment (No. 2) B.E. 2560, Section 36 stipulates that Department of Children and Youth Affairs Promoting and supporting the establishment of a council of children and youth at all levels, consisting of the councils of children and youth in sub-districts/municipalities, districts/districts, provinces, Bangkok and the Children and Youth Council of Thailand Currently, there are 8,778 establishments in the country, resulting in a comprehensive operation on children and youth in the country.</p> <p>Today, the Children and Youth Council has become a center of learning. Disseminate academic knowledge, education, health, sports, occupations and local cultures of children and youth, exchange experiences in various fields related to children and youth and make recommendations on child and youth development which allows children and youth to strengthen and develop their potential to have immunity have appropriate values for living in a safe society and environment, have good health, warm family and receive lifelong education as well as participating in social and political activities creatively and management of the Council of Children and Youth to meet standards as a mechanism in the area for child and youth development, community development, local society and ready to leader the change in the 21st century</p>
4.F.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing adolescent and young people programmes that other countries may find useful? <i>Please elaborate and provide specific example:</i></p> <p>The project to promote and develop life skills and Thai youth in the 21st century has the following objectives:</p> <p>(1) To promote and support children and youth to develop their own potential and critical thinking skills, initiate creativity, open forum to exchange learn and prepare, fostering skills for leadership and enhancing understanding of coexistence in a multicultural society as well as accepting the diversity of society Proud of being Thai and peaceful coexistence.</p> <p>(2) To promote the establishment of juvenile councils at all levels and to promote the roles of juvenile groups, non-governmental organizations and communities working on children and youth. By supporting children and youth, the Council of Children and Youth, youth leaders and children and youth networks to open spaces to exchange, learn, prepare to be leaders. Participate in creative activities to develop one's own potential and jointly prevent and solve problems of children, youth, communities and society.</p>

	<p>(3) To encourage children, youth, youth leaders, child and youth practitioners, executives, government agencies and the private sector to participate in child and youth development. To connect and create networks both domestically and internationally and drive operations and promote cooperation with relevant networks according to the obligations international achieve the goal of promoting good relations and understanding between countries. Examples of activities are activities to promote and develop life skills of leaders of the Council of Children and Youth in the 21st Century, activities to promote and develop language and arts skills, Activities to support the project to promote and develop life skills for Thai children and youth in the 21st Century, etc.</p> <p>- Campaign and prevention of drug problems (TO BE NUMBER ONE) with the following objectives:</p> <p>(1) To create a flow “Being one without dependence on drugs” among adolescents and young people continues.</p> <p>(2) To develop a network of public and private agencies/organizations and the network of TO BE NUMBER ONE members across the country in effective, continuous and sustainable prevention of drug problems among youth and adolescents. An example of an activity is an activity to promote and support the implementation of the “TO BE NUMBER ONE” activity by the Princess Ubolratana Rajkanya Siriwattana Phannawadee transferred to the Department of Mental Health, Ministry of Public Health</p> <p>- Project to develop the system and drive mechanisms for protection and protection of children and youth with the following objectives:</p> <p>(1) Develop policies and strategies for the protection of children and youth in accordance with relevant international legal obligations. in accordance with the context and situation</p> <p>(2) Develop systems, forms, guidelines, measures and mechanisms for child and youth protection that are appropriate and cover all target groups.</p> <p>(3) Promoting policies and strategies for the protection of children and youth into concrete implementation and covering all areas under an effective system, model, approach, measure and mechanism.</p> <p>(4) Develop the capacity of child protection personnel to be able to perform their duties according to the standards and strengthen the network of child protection operations.</p> <p>(5) Develop the potential of the target group of children and youth to have knowledge and understanding of their rights and have the ability to protect themselves Examples of activities are the drive for work according to the Child Protection Act B.E. 2546, the drive to promote and protect children and youth in using online media and the drive work according to the Dormitory Act B.E. 2558</p>				
Challenges					
In implementing priority actions for adolescents and young people, has the Government encountered any of the following challenged?					
[1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]					
Challenges	1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenges? Please elaborate:	
5.F.	Lack of human resources dedicated to	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Some of projects /

	adolescents and young people				activities
6.F.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Some of projects / activities
7.F.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Some of projects / activities
8.F.	Lack of data on adolescents and young people, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Some of projects / activities
9.F.	Lack of overall political support related to dedicated to adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Some of projects / activities
10.F.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Some of projects / activities
11.F.	Lack of international support related to adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Some of projects / activities
12.F.	Lack of development partner coordination related to adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Some of projects / activities
13.F.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Some of projects / activities
14.F.	A bottom-up approach to adolescents and young people not followed (e.g., involvement of adolescents and young people, particularly those most marginalized, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Some of projects / activities
15.F.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc. - COVID-19
16.F.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of adolescents and young people programmes? <i>Please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				
Lesson Learned					
17.F.	Are there any lessons learned in the area of adolescents and young people not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>Please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				
Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring					
18.F.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for adolescents and young people. Please check as many as apply. <div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="flex: 1;"></div> <div style="flex: 1;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-government stakeholder, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning </div> </div>				

		<input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):
19.F.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for adolescents and young people. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-government stakeholder, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):

G. Ageing

N/A

<i>Overall policy environment</i>		
1.G.	<p>Are any priority actions for ageing included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? please elaborate</p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link The 20-year National strategy, besides we have the 20 year national population plan which bring crucial elements of population development holistically to set certain focus. And for old age, we have the national elderly development plan.</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan the 20 year is up until 2037 and in between, like the elderly plan, we have 5 year and the long term one (til 2037).</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area dealing with issues for old age e.g. employment, palliative care. Moreove, when addressing aging society, most of the plans touch upon other groups of polulation since the childhood with the belief that the strong foundation is needed to thrive super aged society.</p> <p>(d) its impact not have a clear evaluation yet</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
2.G.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “Ageing” since 2013? please elaborate</p> <p>If “yes”, please provide: it’s on going but not yet finished, e.g. the act on national pension (Ministry of Finance)</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame</p> <p>(c) its main elements</p> <p>(d) its impact</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<i>Achievements and good practices</i>		
3.G.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of ageing in the country since 2013?</p> <p><i>please elaborate on achievements</i>, by providing specific examples and their impact: I think our achievement is on provision especially universal old age allowance, universal healthcare as well as the targeting welfare card for the poor. These alleviate a lot of burden for people and certain vulnerable groups.</p>	
4.G.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing programmes on ageing that other countries may find useful?</p> <p><i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p>	
<i>Challenges</i>		
<p>In implementing priority actions for ageing, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges?</p> <p>[1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]</p>		

Challenges		1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:
5.G.	Lack of human resources dedicated to ageing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The issue of ageing is raised up with supporting plans. However, implementation may not complete and the coverage is not widespread nationally (except the universal schemes mentioned before). We have bit of these and that and start to do the jobs
6.G.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to ageing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.G.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on ageing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.G.	Lack of data on ageing, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.G.	Lack of overall political support related to ageing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.G.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to ageing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11.G.	Lack of international support related to ageing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12.G.	Lack of development partner coordination related to ageing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13.G.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of ageing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14.G.	A bottom-up approach to ageing not followed (e.g., involvement of older persons, particularly those most marginalized, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15.G.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on ageing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc. What I know is that during covid, some regular budgets were cut around 10% . Besides, some help for the old aged in a condensed area was not well reached out.
16.G.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of programmes on ageing? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i> The challenge is that how to allocate budget in the context of Thailand that ages so fast with a large number of elderly whom are not rich yet (has to depend on the state a lot). So the state assistances will have many dimensions to tackle.				
Lessons learned					
17.G.	Are there any lessons learned in the area of ageing not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				

<i>Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring</i>		
18.G.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for ageing. Please check as many as apply.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):
19.G.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for ageing. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):

H. International migration

<i>Overall policy environment</i>		
1.H.	Are any priority actions for international migration included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i> If “yes”, please provide: (a) the strategy name/link: (b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan (c) page number that references this action area: in the area of strategy 3 which indicates about attracting foreign talent and experts (d) main elements of the action area (d) its impact	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

2.H.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “International migration” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>1.</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link: Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on labour cooperation with neighbouring countries</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame: 2003 - present</p> <p>(c) its main elements: These MOUs are examples of regular migration pathways created through bilateral relations between Thailand and Laos, Myanmar, and Cambodia. Migrant workers under these MoUs will undergo medical check-up and receive an orientation on their rights and duties, introduction to Thai culture and etiquette, and channels to seek assistance should they need, in their native languages at the Centers for Initiation and Termination of Employment in the three border provinces. Upon completion of this process, they will receive non-Thai ID cards, which will facilitate transactions, such as opening of a bank account, and their movement anywhere in Thailand.</p> <p>(d) its impact These MoUs guarantee fair and transparent recruitment and freedom of movement, as well as enable enrollment in the Social Security Scheme, which provide benefits and compensations in cases of accident, health and sickness, disability, death, birth and welfare of descendant, retirement, and job loss similar to those accorded to Thai employees.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link: Access to education for all policy, including migrant children</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame: 2005 - present</p> <p>(c) Its main elements: 1. With the “Education for All” policy, the Ministry of Education has been committed to providing 12-year basic education (from pre-school to grade 9) to all children, regardless of their nationalities or immigration status. 2. Both documented and undocumented migrant children can enroll in Thai public schools. 3. Undocumented migrant children will be assigned “G code” by schools.</p> <p>(d) Its impact This policy opens doors for education opportunities, as it allows children to study in schools and be provided with subsidized school lunches in the same manner as Thai students.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link: Action plan on Preventing and Resolving Trafficking in Persons to support the National Security Strategies</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame: 2018 - 2037</p> <p>(c) Its main elements:</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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Achievements and lessons learned				
3.H.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of international migration in the country since 2013? <i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There have been an improvement of policies and regulations for the management of migrant workers in the country which permitted migrant workers to be regularized and temporarily remained in the country legally, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic. - Thailand has endeavoured to ensure access to health services for all migrants in line with our commitment to promote Universal Health Coverage for all. The Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) has worked proactively to ensure inclusiveness of health services, including through the introduction of Health Insurance Scheme for documented migrants in informal sectors, the deployment of Migrant Health Volunteers and translators in areas with concentration of migrant workers, and the provision of basic vaccines for documented migrant children. Disease prevention and care for migrants has also become an integral part of our public health strategies during the COVID-19 pandemic. - The National Screening Mechanism (NSM) was initiated to distinguish people who need international protection from economic migrants. This will allow Thailand to offer temporary sanctuary to the latter group while the group waits for resettlement opportunities. The NSM demonstrates Thailand's continued commitment to enhancing the protection for internationally displaced people in the country by safeguarding their rights and enable their access to public services, including education and healthcare. This mechanism is scheduled to begin its operations in September 2023. 			
4.H.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing international migration programmes that other countries may find useful? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One of the good practices that has been implemented in Thailand is the Alternative to Detention (ATD) practices. This approach was reflected in the MOU on the Determination of Measures and Approaches Alternative to Detention of Children in Immigration Detention Centres, which was signed by 7 relevant agencies in 2019 and has been used as a standard for all relevant organizations dealing with juvenile detention. Based on this MOU, a child's best interest should be given a priority and any form of detention, if necessary, should be as short as possible. Additionally, Thailand has been implementing other good practices, including case management and community-based care. In order to present a resolution for some unique cases, Thailand developed a case management system and chose case managers to provide services, such as community-based alternatives that will allow children to live in Thai communities, learn about the culture, and acquire life skills without being compromised by their lack of freedom of movement. 			
Challenges				
<p>In implementing priority actions for international migration, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? <i>[1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]</i></p>				
Challenges	1	2	3	<p><i>If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:</i></p>

5.H.	Lack of human resources dedicated to international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
6.H.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.H.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.H.	Lack of data on international migration, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
9.H.	Lack of overall political support related to international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.H.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11.H.	Lack of international support related to international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12.H.	Lack of development partner coordination related to international migration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13.H.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14.H.	A bottom-up approach to international migration not followed (e.g., involvement of international migrants, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
15.H.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If "2" or "3", please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc.
16.H.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of international migration programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				
17.H.	Are there any lessons learned in the area of international migration not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				
<i>Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring</i>					
18.H.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for international migration. Please check as many as apply.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):			

19.H.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for international migration. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):
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I. Urbanization and internal migration

Overall policy environment				
1.I.	Are any priority actions for urbanization and internal migration included in your National Development Strategy or other development plan? please elaborate If “yes”, please provide: (a) the strategy name/link (b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan (c) page number that references this action area (d) main elements of the action area (e) its impact	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
2.I.	Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “Urbanization and internal migration” since 2013? Please elaborate If “yes”, please provide: (a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link (b) date of implementation and time frame (c) its main elements (d) its impact	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Achievements and good practices				
3.I.	Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of urbanization and internal migration in the country since 2013? Please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact: -			
4.I.	Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing urbanization and internal migration programmes that other countries may find useful? Please elaborate and provide specific examples: The development of the Thai ID application to address the issue of undocumented population aims to provide convenience in online household registration, thereby elevating the quality of public services related to registration in Thailand. This application will help to streamline the process of changing addresses and provide a more efficient and secure way of managing citizen data.			
Challenges				
In implementing priority actions for urbanization and internal migration, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? (1=never, 2=sometimes, 3=always)				
Challenges	1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the

					<i>challenge? Please elaborate:</i>
5.I.	Lack of human resources dedicated to urbanization and internal migration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6.I.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	As the Ministry of Interior is not the only department directly responsible for addressing this issue, budget allocation distributed to various departments sometimes results in insufficient funding.
7.I.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on urbanization and internal migration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.I.	Lack of data on urbanization and internal migration, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of data integration and coordination among different agencies.
9.I.	Lack of overall political support related to urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The political sector may not prioritize the issue sufficiently, and there may be a lack of continuity in policy implementation regarding the matter.
10.I.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of data integration and coordination among different agencies.
11.I.	Lack of international support related to urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Due to language barriers, miscommunication can occur at times, leading to errors in communication.
12.I.	Lack of development partner coordination related to urbanization and internal migration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13.I.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There is still a lack of public awareness and education on the matter.
14.I.	A bottom-up approach to urbanization and internal migration not followed (e.g., involvement of urban migrants, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15.I.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The development has been temporarily halted due to the impact of COVID-19.
16.I.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of urbanization and internal migration programmes? Please elaborate and provide specific example: -				
Lessons learned					
17.I.	Are there any lessons learned in the area of urbanization and internal migration not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? Please elaborate and provide specific examples: -				

Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring		
18.I.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for urbanization and internal migration. Please check as many as apply	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please elaborate):
19.I.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for urbanization and internal migration. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please elaborate):

J. Population and sustainable development

Overall policy environment		
1.J.	Are any priority actions for population and sustainable development included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i> same as 1.G. If “yes”, please provide: (a) the strategy name/link (b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan (c) page number that references this action area (d) main elements of the action area (e) its impact	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
2.J.	Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “Population and sustainable development” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i> If “yes”, please provide: (a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link (b) date of implementation and time frame (c) its main elements (d) its impact	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Achievements and good practices		

3.J.	Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of population and sustainable development in the country since 2013? please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:				
4.J.	Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing population and sustainable development programmes that other countries may find useful? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				
Challenges					
In implementing priority actions for population and sustainable development, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? [1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]					
Challenges		1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:
5.J.	Lack of human resources dedicated to population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6.J.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.J.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.J.	Lack of data on population and sustainable development, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.J.	Lack of overall political support related to population and sustainable development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.J.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11.J.	Lack of international support related to population and sustainable development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12.J.	Lack of development partner coordination related to population and sustainable development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13.J.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of population and sustainable development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14.J.	A bottom-up approach to population and sustainable development not followed (e.g., involvement of those most affected, or most marginalized populations, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

15.J.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc.
16.J.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of population and sustainable development programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples: similar to part G.</i>				
<i>Lessons learned</i>					
17.J.	Are there any lessons learned in the area of population and sustainable development not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				
<i>Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring</i>					
18.J.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for population and sustainable development. Please check as many as apply.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):			
19.J.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for population and sustainable development. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):			

K. Data and statistics

Overall policy environment		
1.K.	<p>Are any priority actions for data and statistics included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If "yes", please provide:</p> <p>Are any priority actions for data and statistics included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? please elaborate</p> <p>If "yes", please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link</p> <p>- Thailand Statistical Master Plan 2016-2022 (ver. TH)</p> <p>Link:</p> <p>https://catalogapi.nso.go.th/api/doc/departement/D09/SD09_02/SD09_02_32_3.pdf</p> <p>- Draft Thailand Statistical Master Plan 2023-2027</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan</p> <p>- Thailand Statistical Master Plan 2016-2022</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area</p> <p>- Page 18-44</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area</p> <p>- National level</p> <p>- It is a framework for the joint operation of central, regional and local government agencies to conduct statistical activities such as production, analysis, presentation and dissemination including personnel development and cooperation with international organizations.</p> <p>(e) its impact</p> <p>-The 2nd edition of the Thailand Statistical System Master Plan (2016-2022) is a Revised Edition, consistent with the 20-year national strategy, aimed to prompt the country to have sufficient statistics on the economy, society, natural resources and environment to support strategic decisions of both government and agency executives to formulate policies, plan and evaluate development at all levels.</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

2.K.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “Data and statistics” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If "yes", please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link - 21 Sectoral Statistics Development Plan (2012-2015) Link: http://osthailand.nic.go.t/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&.id=32&Itemid=238 &lang=th - Draft of the Assignment Plan (Social, Economic, and Natural Resources and Environment)</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame - 21 Sectoral Statistics Development Plan (2012-2015) - Draft of the Assignment Plan (Social, Economic, and Natural Resources and Environment) started in 2022</p> <p>(c) its main elements - The plan is to delegate responsibility for the production and dissemination of official statistics to relevant government agencies, including name, agency, data availability status, disaggregation, and geographical coverage. Another main component is to promote the development and improvement of official statistics quality to meet international standards enabling convenient use with ease.</p> <p>(d) its impact - Essential statistical data for making policy decisions would be available to the nation. The country's development issues are to identify and evaluated using the development plan as a guide. It helped eliminate the duplication in data production and streamlined statistical resources.</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<i>Achievements and good practices</i>		
3.K.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of data and statistics in the country since 2013? <i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation mechanisms in the form of committees have been established both nationally and locally with elements from all sectors to formulate policies, supervise, monitor and evaluate on core operations as well as giving advice on academic statistics • Developing official statistics to support solving critical issues (Pain Point) and acting in response to development strategies at the area/province level • Promoting the Open Data policy by encouraging agencies responsible for official statistics production to register and disseminate statistical data through the Government Data Catalog system so that the public at large can access, and utilise it with ease and convenience. • Statistical products are translated and published in a variety of formats such as Infographic via Mobile Application, and other NSO social platforms to comply with the recent needs of users in digital era. Promoting on such platforms is to ensure an increase in accessibility to crucial statistical data of the country. • Developing official statistics on the issues of the elderly, labor and education to support policy formulation and country development (in 2022) • Continuous development of statistical and digital knowledge for government personnel. 	

4.K.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing data and statistics programmes that other countries may find useful? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Rotation Sampling sampling methodology and the use of technology for data collection knowledge have been exchanged and shared with neighboring nations during the preparation of the labor force survey. It is conducted through a communication process with information processing activities or a knowledge transfer process. The success is built on the coordination of the International Labor Organization (ILO). • Application of GSBPM in the production of social statistics of NSO. Encourage agencies responsible for official statistics to use the SDMX standard to exchange statistical data with international agencies and organizations (e.g. UNSD). Statistical standards are prepared in accordance with international standards to be proposed to the Cabinet for promulgation as a central statistical standard for agencies to use in the production of quality official statistics, for example <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Basic principles of official statistics (2) Guidelines for the implementation of basic principles of official statistics (3) Code of Practice for Quality Management of Official Statistics in Thailand (4) Policies on statistical standards in official statistics production (5) Central Thailand Product Classification Year 2020 (6) standard production statistics of key variables: gender, age, country, working status, industry and currency. 												
Challenges													
<p>In implementing priority actions for data and statistics, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? <i>[1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]</i></p>													
Challenges	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="898 1227 983 1379">1</th> <th data-bbox="983 1227 1062 1379">2</th> <th data-bbox="1062 1227 1142 1379">3</th> <th data-bbox="1142 1227 1468 1379"><i>If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="898 1379 983 1720"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td data-bbox="983 1379 1062 1720"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td data-bbox="1062 1379 1142 1720"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td data-bbox="1142 1379 1468 1720">Utilize personnel in other positions to perform statistical work in the department such as the Plan and Policy Analyst and the Computer Technical Officer</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="898 1720 983 2020"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td data-bbox="983 1720 1062 2020"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td data-bbox="1062 1720 1142 2020"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td data-bbox="1142 1720 1468 2020"> - Organize action plans and assignment plans to prioritize project plans. - Coordinate with agencies or international organizations </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	1	2	3	<i>If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Utilize personnel in other positions to perform statistical work in the department such as the Plan and Policy Analyst and the Computer Technical Officer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Organize action plans and assignment plans to prioritize project plans. - Coordinate with agencies or international organizations
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5.K.	Lack of human resources dedicated to data and statistics												
6.K.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to data and statistics												

7.K.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on data and statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>-Develop personnel with knowledge and expertise in statistics and digital both at the functional and area-based level.</p> <p>- Prepare a project to establish a framework for the national statistical personnel competency and development curriculum that is aligned with the current situation.</p> <p>)Conducted under the 3rd edition of the Thailand Statistical System Master Plan)</p>
8.K.	Lack of information for tracking of progress on data and statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>- Develop a system to support the management of the statistical system and the assessment of the quality of official statistics. (Conducted under the 3rd edition of the Thailand Statistical System Master Plan)</p> <p>- There is a plan to assess the quality of official statistics through the Government Data Catalog system. (Conducted under the 3rd edition of the Thailand Statistical System Master Plan)</p>
9.K.	Lack of overall political support related to data and statistics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Mechanism of the Thailand Statistical Committee that sets policies and approves crucial statistical plans and activities of the country which is a link between the work from the policy level to the implementation at the agency level.</p>

10.K.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to data and statistics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	To define issues for the development of official statistics and developing through the mechanism of statistical sub-committees comprising representatives from line ministries.
11.K.	Lack of international support related to data and statistics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12.K.	Lack of development partner coordination related to data and statistics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There are projects to promote the utilization of statistics and information.
13.K.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of data and statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	To develop statistical quality at the area-based level through the cooperation mechanism of the provincial statistical committee.
14.K.	A bottom-up approach to data and statistics not followed (e.g., involvement of those collecting, disseminating and analysing data and statistics.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Covid-19 and flooding
15.K.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on data and statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency etc.
16.K.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of data and statistics programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				
<i>Lessons learned</i>					
17.K.	Are there any lessons learned in the area of data and statistics not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				
<i>Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring</i>					
18.K.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for data and statistics. Please check as many as apply.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):			

19.K.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for data and statistics. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc.<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities<input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships<input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):
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IV. Summary questions

Extraneous influences			
2.1	Building in more resilience when developing population programmes?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	If “yes” or “somewhat”, please elaborate:
2.2	Increased prioritization (or mainstreaming) of population issues in policymaking?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	If “yes” or “somewhat”, please elaborate:
2.3	Diversion of funds or resources from population programmes to support other programmes?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	If “yes” or “somewhat”, please elaborate:

V. Overall achievements/challenges in population and development

The Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference will be held from 16 to 18 November 2023. The intergovernmental meeting will coincide with the 60-year commemoration of the first Asian Population Conference, which was held from 10 to 20 December 1963 in New Delhi, India, the 30-year regional review of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development in Asia and the Pacific, and the 10-year anniversary of the adoption of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development. It will also mark the half-way point in achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific.

<i>With the above in mind, please share the country's biggest achievement and challenge in the area of population and development:</i>	
3.1	Over the last 60 years (since the first Population Conference) a. Achievement <i>please elaborate</i> : b. Challenge <i>please elaborate</i> :
3.2	Over the last 30 years (since the adoption of the ICPD Programme of Action) a. Achievement <i>please elaborate</i> : The developments fulfil basic goals e.g. literacy rate, education enrollment rate, hygiene, low mortality, longer lives, more incomes b. Challenge <i>please elaborate</i> :
3.3	Over the last 7 years since adopting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development a. Achievement please elaborate: SDG gauges the national agencies with the same goals related to population b. Challenge please elaborate: covid-19 causes a delay as well as some other aftershocks (e.g. economic downturn). Other challenge is a fast aging speed of the country. Moreover, problems are more complex from newer contexts (e.g. technology) with some unsolved ones. It requires much higher government capability to manage policies.

THANK YOU!