

The Royal Thai Government

United Nations Development Programme

Support to Thailand International Partnership for Development (IPDP)

Brief description

This programme is to draw UNDP cooperation in supporting the Government's efforts in contributing to the global partnership for human development called for in the Goal Eight of the Millennium Development Goals: Global Partnership for Development. The programme will further develop Thailand's contribution to development of other developing countries with the strategic framework of south-south cooperation. This objective would be achieved by invoking four dimensions of cooperation engagement with partner developing countries, (i) enhancing economic linkages, (ii) providing technical cooperation, (iii) exchanging of experiences and best practices, and (iv) cooperation in addressing global challenges.

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Country: **THAILAND**

UNDAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s): (See attachment)

Expected Outcome(s)/Indicator(s): (See attachment)

Expected Output(s)/Indicator(s): (See attachment)

- Implementation Partners:
- Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation (DTEC)
 - Relevant government agencies
 - National institutions and academia
 - Private sector
 - NGOs and civil society organizations

Programme Period: 2 years and a half (2004-2006)
Programme Component: Four Components
Title: Support to Thailand International
Partnership for Development (IPDP)
Project ID: (to be inserted)
Project Duration: July 2004-December 2006
Management Arrangement: National Execution (NEX)

Budget US\$ 800,000
General Management Support Fee
Total budget:
Allocated resources: _____
• Government _____
• Regular _____
• Other:
 ○ Donor _____
 ○ Donor _____
 ○ Donor _____
• In kind contributions: US\$ 50,000

Agreed by *Pornnate Mittraetich* 13 JUL 2004
(Government): _____

Agreed by *J.K. Robert England*
(UNDP): _____ 20/7/04
J.K. Robert England
UN Resident Coordinator
UNDP Resident Representative

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Country: **THAILAND**

The IPDP will complement the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Thailand, 2002-2006, with particular relevance to the following UNDAF outcomes and indicators:

UNDAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s):

International Competitiveness Programme Framework

Goal 2: Strengthen the knowledge economy and technological base and promote skills development

2.b Upgrade research and development capacities

2.d Promote public /private partnerships related to IT development and strengthen the capacity for IT skills development

Goal 3: Foster greater sub-regional as well as regional economic integration and cooperation

3.a Support the initiatives (including ADB and ASEAN) in narrowing the development gap and closer integration among its member states in GMS and Southeast Asian regions

3.b Support regional dialogue on management of the impact of globalization on human rights labour standards and environmental protection in the context of the Global Compact including fostering greater consumer awareness and rights

Human Security Programme Framework

Goal 1: Strengthen the information base for enabling effective multi-sectoral responses and increased collaboration on human security

1.b Document and disseminate best practices, lessons learnt and alternative development studies in dealing with human security issues nationally and within the sub-region, including the links among those issues

Goal 3: Strengthen advocacy and build partnerships with civil society and the private sector to improve national policy responses to human security issues and to promote sub-regional cooperation

3.c Mobilize all forms of media, including the internet, to be an effective partner in influencing policy and societal attitudes on human security issues

3.d Mobilize the private sector as an effective partner for promoting human security through workplace activities as well as support of UN programmes

3.f Strengthen the capacity of government and non-government agencies to develop appropriate national policies and to deliver better prevention and care services, which address human security issues (including drug abuse, HIV/AIDS transmission, TB, malaria, and other communicable disease).

Under the IPDP, UNDP will contribute to support the Thai Government's efforts in international partnership for human development with the purpose to achieve the following expected outcomes and outputs:

Expected Outcome(s)/Indicator (s):

1. Comprehensive strategy of Thai international partnership for development articulated by the Government, including strategy for enhanced development cooperation with selected developing countries in the region and Africa, and partnership strategy with international development agencies.
2. Programme of Thai development cooperation formulated and implemented in selected African countries.
3. Articulation and adoption of new, innovative modalities of development cooperation in Thailand's international partnership for development.
4. Increased participation and expanded involvement of Thai public sector institutions and private sector enterprises in Thailand's development cooperation with developing countries.
5. Increase in the volume of goods and services from Thai private sector provided through the UN agencies and other international development and humanitarian agencies.

Expected output(s)/Indicator(s):

1. Enhanced programming capacity of DTEC, which includes knowledge management, information database, guidelines for administrative instruments for development cooperation, and monitoring & evaluation mechanism.
2. Strategic framework for Thailand partnership with Africa prepared, and development cooperation activities initiated between Thailand and selected African countries.
3. Expanded private sector partnership and cooperation.
4. Institutional mechanism strengthened to support development cooperation activities i.e. twinning arrangement among the national Centers of Excellence/ institutions of Thailand and of the partner countries.

Implementing partners: Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation (DTEC)

Relevant government agencies

National institutions and academia

Private sector

NGOs and civil society organizations

Section I

Part I. Situation Analysis

Thailand has made impressive strides in the past three decades in building up its national capacity for managing the development process. In particular, Thailand has demonstrated the capacity to utilise foreign aid strategically in building national institutions supportive of the country's development process. These achievements in development management have enabled Thailand to achieve economic growth and reduce poverty significantly in the past three decades. The process of national ownership in integrating foreign aid to support the country's development programmes, sustainability of development interventions, and institution building for development are achievements that Thailand can share with other developing countries. Although the country has other challenges in achieving higher levels of human development, the Government is committed to outreaching other developing countries to support their national efforts in meeting the challenges of achieving the Millennium Development Goals. In this respect, the Government is committed to developing new and expanded partnership arrangements with other developing countries as well as Thailand's international development partners in the context of the eighth Goal of the MDG: Develop a Global Partnership for Development.

As a middle-income country, with a per capita income of around US\$2,000, Thailand is neither a major recipient of development assistance nor a major donor country. Thailand is evolving itself into an international "donor" in a development partnership framework rather than operating under the traditional donor-recipient relationship. This partnership approach to both international cooperation and south-south cooperation has become the new guiding framework for development cooperation. The Government has enunciated four dimensions of its international partnership policy that underlines expansion of development cooperation activities in developing countries, namely: (a) strengthening of economic linkages encompassing trade, investment and tourism; (b) enhancement of technical cooperation making greater use of Thai expertise, knowledge and experience; (c) exchanging of experiences and best practices; and (d) cooperation in addressing global challenges (multilateral diplomacy).¹

With over three decades of experience in providing aid to other developing countries, Thailand gained extensive experience of cooperating with neighbouring countries in the framework of regional and sub-regional groups for economic cooperation. It has bilateral technical cooperation programmes with several developing countries, including more recently in post-conflict countries in Asia and the Pacific. Unfortunately, the financial and economic crisis of 1997 led to a substantial cutback in Government's technical cooperation budget, resulting in a hiatus of Government's programme in expanding aid to partner developing countries. The budget during the last two years has started to increase with the revival of the Thai economy and improvement in the government's fiscal position. However, the Government's development cooperation budget currently stands at one-fifth of the budget of some Baht 500 million reached immediately prior to the onset of the economic crisis in early 1997. The Government is committed to accelerating its

¹ Reference: "Key note Address by His Excellency Dr Surakiart Sathirathai, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand", at the opening ceremony of a seminar on The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), 27 February 2004, Bangkok.

foreign aid budget as it expects to realise an upward trend in the country's GDP currently growing at over 5.2 percent per annum. However, the economy's growth and development can be sustained at higher levels only if Thailand's neighbouring countries are also growing. Today the three neighbouring countries namely Myanmar, Cambodia and Lao PDR together have a GDP of less than 5% of Thailand's GDP.

The Government in its economic and foreign policy has, therefore, placed considerable emphasis on shared growth and development in the region. Thailand and its neighbouring countries have all embraced the concept of human development that places people at the centre of development. Efforts to eliminate poverty and achieve people's well-being will require strategies for the attainment of an integrated set of economic, social and governance objectives, which are comprehensively reflected in the MDG targets and strategies. As such, the Government is committed to entering into development cooperation with Africa, and, in this regard, initiatives have already begun to develop technical and economic cooperation programmes with selected African countries.

As Thailand begins to embark on expanding its development cooperation with countries in the region and Africa, it is concurrently facing the challenges of developing its capacity in development assistance programming and in preparing national institutions (both public/Government and private sectors) to engage in expanded development cooperation activities. These relate to, among other things, formulation of strategy / framework and comprehensive programmes of cooperation with developing countries, project/programme cycle management, monitoring and evaluation of development interventions, and integrating lessons of experience in development cooperation policy and programming. Additionally, the country must identify and develop capacities to formulate and apply new modalities of implementing development cooperation programmes and projects – beyond training of nationals of developing countries. These strategies are referred to in the Report on "Thailand International Partnership for Development – Framework and Strategy", dated 28 November 2004, which was commissioned by the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Royal Thai Government, and UNDP Thailand. Below is an outline of the strategy that underlines Thailand's development cooperation, including key implementation modalities of technical cooperation projects and programmes.²

² The strategic framework that has guided the design of this project is drawn from the report "Thailand International Partnership for Development - Framework and Strategy", prepared by Mr M Shafiqur Rahman and Professor Surachai Sirikrai, 28th November 2003, Bangkok, Thailand.

Part II. National Framework, Objective and Strategy

National Framework

The IPDP programme document has been formulated based on the national framework which includes:

- Thailand's commitment to Goal 8 of MDGs: Global Partnership for Development;
- The Thai Government's foreign policy on "Forward Engagement";
- The on-going partnership strategies and frameworks for Thailand i.e. the Asian Cooperation Dialogue (ACD), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Bagan Declaration, and Tokyo International Conference on Africa Development (TICAD);
- Thailand's on-going technical cooperation programmes and activities with developing countries within and outside the region;
- The extended development partnership between Thailand and Africa such as under the African framework on "New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD)".

Objective

I. Overall Objective

The overall objective of the IPDP is to draw UNDP cooperation in supporting the Government's efforts in contributing to the global partnership for human development called for in the Goal Eighth of the Millennium Development Goals: Develop a Global Partnership for Development.

The programme will further develop Thailand's contribution to development of other developing countries within the strategic framework of south-south cooperation. The objective is in further support of the Government's foreign policy of "Forward Engagement" to reach out to other developing countries in support of human development and poverty reduction. This objective would be achieved by invoking *four dimensions* of cooperation engagements with partner developing countries, i.e. (i) enhancing economic linkages, (ii) providing technical cooperation, (iii) exchanging of experiences and best practices, and (iv) cooperation in addressing global challenges.

II. Specific Objective

In addressing the overall objective, the programme would concurrently support the Government's efforts to further build national capacity to engage in enhanced results-oriented development cooperation activities with international development partners.

Strategy

The strategy for expanding Thailand's international partnership for development cooperation will build on the country's past and current experiences in providing assistance to other developing countries. But the form, composition and modality of development cooperation will integrate Thailand's foreign policy and its dimension on

building international partnership for development, country priorities that reflect Thailand's foreign policy for promoting shared growth and development in the region, and promotion of human security and human development in selected developing countries. The Government will establish strategic cooperation with international development agencies – both bilateral and multilateral – to support Thailand's desire to play an expanded role in international development cooperation. The emphasis on Thailand cooperation with other developing countries will go beyond cooperation in the areas of investment, trade and economic cooperation. The Government will place a greater focus on supporting developing countries in their efforts to alleviate poverty; thus its priorities for development cooperation will include education, health care, HIV/AIDS prevention and care, community development and rural development, in addition to economic cooperation, trade and investment. For achieving greater effectiveness of its cooperation interventions, the Government will draw cooperation of national institutions and expertise in promoting the application of more effective and innovative modalities as noted below.

i. Use of Thai expertise and experiences and two-way approach

The Government will utilise Thai expertise and experiences in a comprehensive framework of Thailand's technical cooperation with other developing countries. The strategy and modality of utilising Thai expertise will build on the experiences Thailand has gained in recent years in implementing development cooperation programmes and projects that utilised Thailand's development experiences, expertise and institutions for supporting capacity building in other developing countries. These experiences will be captured in formulating effective implementation for the Government's future expanded programme of development cooperation with its partner developing countries.

As a two-way approach, the development cooperation activities would also offer opportunities for Thai institutions and experts to develop their own capacities and expertise, while efforts would also be made to integrate experiences from these modalities to further adapt and augment their effectiveness. Participation of Thai government departments, enterprises, institutions and individuals in programmes and projects in other developing countries by itself would offer considerable opportunity to reflect, consolidate and integrate lessons of experience at the institutional and individual levels. This pattern of exposure and experiences would have important implications for individual, institutional and societal responses to international development cooperation.

ii. Partnership with international development agencies to augment Thailand's capacity for extending development cooperation countries and for resource mobilization

Strengthen partnership with international development agencies, both bilateral and multilateral, for supporting Government's efforts to expand Thailand's development cooperation with other developing countries. This partnership mechanism will build on the on-going process and arrangements that seek cooperation of donors from the DAC countries as well as international development agencies (including the UN agencies, World Bank and ADB) to augment Thailand's cooperation activities with its partner developing countries.

In operational terms, this resource mobilisation strategy would include (a) securing complementary resources from international development agencies and donors to support Thailand's development cooperation projects for its partner developing countries;

(b) linking Thailand development cooperation activities with projects of the partner developing countries receiving funding or technical cooperation support from their international development partners; and (c) participation in programmes (such as TICAD-III, South-South cooperation programmes of UNDP and other similar south-south cooperation programmes) which are supported by bilateral and international development agencies.

iii. Country focus

Projects undertaken in the development cooperation framework will be pursued in the context of both country-level cooperation with partner countries as well as sub-regional, regional and inter-regional cooperation. The limitation of resources would require focusing on countries determined as per the suggested following criteria.

- Promoting development of Thailand's immediate neighbours and regional/sub-regional groups.
- Supporting countries in their recovery efforts in post-conflict situation such as Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, and Timor-Leste.
- In its commitment to enhance south-south cooperation and to contribute to the MDGs, the Government has emphasised building of stronger relationship and promoting development cooperation with African countries. The Government has already undertaken initiatives to promote greater understanding and cooperation with a number of African countries.³ This programme will however limit support to the Thai Government in promoting its cooperation activities in selected African countries, principally the least-developed sub-Saharan African countries which are making serious efforts in alleviating poverty.

iv. Support to sub-regional and regional groupings

The Government's role and support to the various sub-regional and regional groupings, including regional and sub-regional cooperation mechanisms, are established within the rules and principles of cooperation among the member countries of these regional groupings. The UNDP resources and knowledge network, through the IPDP, will be used to complement the Thai government's efforts to articulate and develop programme strategies in support of these regional and sub-regional initiatives. Such support may include preparation of policy and strategy papers, identifying issues and priorities for programme development, joint evaluation, setting up of mechanisms and development of related instruments that can support results-based monitoring and evaluation. Where possible, UNDP Thailand would be encouraged to coordinate with the UNDP Country Offices in member countries in the regional groupings to provide complementary resources and knowledge network for the above activities.

v. Sectoral and thematic areas of cooperation

In responding to technical assistance requests of partner developing countries, the Thai Government would in the next two and a half years (2004-2006) attempt to stay focused on sectoral and thematic areas in which Thailand has expertise. These include:

³ See the Keynote Address of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated 27 February 2004, (ref: footnote 1)

- Prevention and care of HIV/AIDS, including community response
- Agriculture and rural development, including community development
- Thailand's experience in investment and trade promotion
- SME development
- Thailand's experience in capacity building and institution development.

In designing support programmes in the above areas, the Government would keep in perspective Thailand's commitment to realisation of the MDGs with a focus on poverty alleviation in developing countries. Additionally, the support programmes would build on successful ongoing programmes (e.g. international education, training in a number of areas including HIV/AIDS), and the Government's ongoing efforts to address cross-border issues and security.

vi. Use of UNDP as global development network

The UNDP cooperation under this programme will be strategically utilised by the Government to have access to the UNDP's network of Country Offices that would provide Thailand with the information it needs to formulate its cooperation activities and support programmes for partner developing countries. Similarly, UNDP cooperation would enable the Government and national institutions to access resources available from UNDP's knowledge networks, development programming methodologies and tools, experts, experiences and expertise, access to partner institutions in developing countries where Thailand would intend to establish cooperation programmes, and access to the various forms of donor coordination mechanisms in the developing countries.

The programme will also use, wherever possible, the knowledge network and knowledge resources of the UNDP/Bangkok Sub-regional Resource Facility (SURF), which shall be transformed into a Bangkok Regional Center in the near future, the UNDP/South-South Cooperation Unit, and the Regional Center in Africa. These networks could provide valuable inputs to the IPDP programme activities, especially with respect to international experts/consultants, research institutes and training, as well as database on best practices and lessons learned which are available in different development areas,

vii. New and innovative modalities for technical cooperation activities

The following modalities will be pursued in designing implementation strategies of the programme.

- *Advisory and expert services*

Experts from the public sector, private sector, NGOs and civil society organisations will be mobilised to support implementation of development cooperation projects. The experts will be used for two distinct functions: one involving advisory support; and the other entailing downstream project activities including training, system development and contribution to other aspects of capacity building of the partner institutions. DTEC, in cooperation with relevant national institutions, will coordinate and manage the process of identifying, mobilising and organising the recruitment of the right experts for the right assignments.

- *'Friends from Thailand' - Thai international volunteers*

The national volunteer's programme of "Friends From Thailand" will be a strategic source of Thai professionals/experts for the provision of technical assistance to partner developing countries.

Placement of these volunteers will be accomplished by way of: (a) identifying opportunities within the framework of Thai development cooperation projects with its partner developing countries; and (b) building strategic alliance with UNDP and other UN agencies for both recruitment and placement of Thai volunteers.

- *Institutional twinning and partnership building*

Thai technical cooperation strategy will emphasise institutional twinning and partnership building between Thai institutions and partner country institutions. Partnership between Thai institutions and their counterpart institutions in developing countries would provide for a sustainable capacity-building intervention that should benefit institutions from both countries. The institutional twinning/partnership modality is also cost-effective since it may not involve full-time in-country presence of experts in the recipient institution for over a long period. The electronic communications platform would be used to further facilitate learning and technical assistance which may be provided on a coaching method basis with short-term missions to the partner institutions. This approach will also eliminate the risk of partner institutions becoming dependent mainly on external experts.

Institutional twinning will also support the Government's on-going programme of providing opportunity to developing country nationals to obtain specialised training and university level education in academic and training institutions in Thailand. The IPDP in particular would assist Thai institutions in developing cooperation arrangements with their partner institutions in other developed and developing countries

- *Middle to high level exchange visits*

Middle and high-level exchange visits to Thailand of policy-makers from partner developing countries should be effective in making upstream effect on policy level thinking amongst policy makers or senior leaders in government, civil society organisations and private sector. Such visits would be highly effective if they are organised with strategic considerations and development agenda, such as initiating partnership with African countries that will require participation of high level policy makers from the government, business and civil society to engage in dialogue and consultations with leaders and policy makers in Thailand. These exchange of visits are likely to result in developing strategies for development cooperation between Thailand and its partner developing countries.

The exchange visits shall also include community-based organizations between Thailand and other partner developing countries such as in the area of community-based response on HIV/AIDS prevention and care. Networks among the civil society organizations, i.e. GIPA, shall also be used to support the implementation of the IPDP activities.

- *Training and study visits of individuals from other developing countries*

This modality will comprise training of individuals from other developing countries in Thai institutions. It will also include study visits to successful programmes implemented in Thailand, including field visits.

Such training would be most effectively undertaken in the context of sub-regional project. For sub-regional projects, the participating partner countries would be encouraged to make choice of the training in Thailand – covering both programme areas and institutions.

Cooperation of the country offices of international development partners in the other developing countries would be sought to identify candidates, ensuring that they possess the relevant background and proficiency in the English language.

Training and study visits would take place in areas where Thailand has been most successful. The study visits would include field visits especially for programmes like community-based response on HIV/AIDS and counselling of people living with HIV/AIDS.

Host institutions (in Thailand) would be encouraged to organise their readiness to assume management, coordination and logistics responsibility.

Inter- sectoral study visits would require coordination among several institutions. In this regard, a lead/focal institution would be identified to assume the overall coordination and management responsibility. The Government and host institutions would be expected to arrange for the necessary administrative and related costs.

Training programmes, training materials, instructor payment, and similar requirements for an organised training plan and programme would be properly developed; the materials would be translated into English and other appropriate languages especially for the neighbouring countries. The Government may provide financial assistance to the host institutions with complementary funding from its international development partners in the context of their country programmes.

Emphasis will be given to follow-up of the training and the application of the knowledge acquired by participants upon their return to their home country. While the responsibility for such outcome rests with the countries of the participants, Thai institutions involved in imparting training of nationals from other developing countries must reflect these issues in the context of making the country's development cooperation effective. In this respect, partner institutions will be encouraged to send participants of around 4 to 5 from one institution. Such group participation would ensure team-based learning experience with considerably higher knowledge acquisition capacity and greater possibility of integrating the new experience and knowledge acquired into their respective organisation's knowledge base and capacity development.

- *Private sector participation*

The private sector will be an important partner in the Government's response to technical cooperation needs of the partner developing countries. The Thai private sector will be encouraged to support implementation of the Government administered-investment and technical cooperation activities, and to undertake investment participation in the developing countries. The Government will encourage the private sector to provide technology transfer, capital investment, entrepreneurship and management system development, market development and other similar support to private sector enterprises in the partner developing countries. In this regard, the Government in its policy has included a variety of incentives and financing facilities to induce and encourage Thai private sector to seek partnership with their counterparts in other developing countries.

Part III. Management Arrangements

The programme will be **nationally executed (NEX)** as per policies and procedures for national execution applicable to the UNDP-funded programmes and projects.

The **Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation (DTEC)** of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will assume execution responsibility. As an executing agency, DTEC will be responsible for the overall management of programme and will account to UNDP for the effective programming and implementation of the UNDP cooperation and support to the programme.

The programme will be under the overall policy guidance of a "**Programme Steering Committee (PSC)**." The PSC membership will be broad-based to assert the participation of a cross-section of national interest and institutions. The PSC members will include representatives from DTEC, UNDP and other key development partners such as government agencies, the private sector and some UN agencies. The overall role and responsibilities of the PSC are to decide on policy and direction related to the programme activities, including overseeing the progress, work plan, budget, implementation, and management in line with the objectives and the expected outputs of the programme.

A number of national institutions – both within the Government and private sector – will be expected to cooperate with DTEC as **implementing partners**. These implementing agencies will be primarily responsible for carrying out activities as identified in each output of the programme. The implementing agencies will provide their services in partnership agreement with DTEC and UNDP. While DTEC will provide oversight and exercise the overall management process that would involve the precise identification and participation of implementing partners or agencies, UNDP would disburse the UNDP-administered resources directly to the implementing agencies in order to facilitate the implementation and delivery of the expected outputs. This will allow the executing agency to focus on the substantive aspects of the project. However, where UNDP would disburse funds directly to the implementing partners, DTEC would be fully informed on the fund administration (viz. disbursement and expenses). This will enable DTEC to prepare the "quarterly disbursement" request and financial monitoring and reporting. In this regard, UNDP will provide DTEC the required financial disbursement and management information.

A "**partnership agreement**" instrument for engaging implementing agencies will be prepared jointly by UNDP and DTEC to ensure that all aspects of implementation support, responsibility of the implementing agency, DTEC and UNDP, as well as accountability of the implementing agency to DTEC are fully covered in legal, management and substantive terms.

The programme document spells out activities in substantive terms for the production of each output. Further elaboration of activities, including details of terms of reference of experts/consultants to be recruited, scope of training, and procurement of goods/equipment, will be done as part of the annual work planning process.

In operationalizing the project management system, provisions are made in the project budget for DTEC to be able to outsource expert services (national and international consultants) for undertaking a number of activities as required and/or necessary. All such identified contractual services will be undertaken in cooperation with UNDP support, and UNDP will use its administrative instruments to engage these contractual services in the same way that UNDP will procure goods/equipment under the programme. These arrangements will be administered as per provision of "direct country support" by UNDP, in response to request of DTEC.

Part IV. Monitoring and Evaluation

The programme will be monitored and evaluated using the results-based management approach, while learning will form an integral part of the M&E process. The programme provides for the strengthening of M&E in DTEC; in this regard, an M&E with learning output and related activities have been identified (see Section II – Results and Resources Framework).

In addition, the management of the programme will institute the following monitoring, evaluation and reporting arrangements:

- (a) The quarterly disbursement mechanism under the NEX will itself generate report on quarterly progress of project activities that will provide for tracking progress in achievement of project outputs.
- (b) The six-monthly meeting of the PSC will also provide for progress reporting.
- (c) Monthly review of progress of programme activities will be prepared by DTEC.
- (d) Annual Progress Report will be prepared by DTEC and this report will be used for the Annual Review Meeting of the project.
- (e) The project may be subject to a mid-term evaluation following completion of 18 months of implementation.
- (f) An end-of-project evaluation will be conducted immediately prior to the planned completion date of the project. This programme evaluation will take account of the substantive M&E outputs of the programme and other review and management related progress reports (as noted above). The end-of-project evaluation will take a forward-looking perspective of Thailand's experience in strengthening its national capacity for development cooperation. As such, this evaluation will articulate future strategy and further capacity development programme interventions. These interventions may or may not require further support of the UNDP or the country's other international development partners.

Part V. Legal Context

The programme document shall be the instrument envisaged in the Standard Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document.

The following types of revision may be made to this programme with the signature of the UNDP Resident Representative only, provided s/he is assured that the other signatories of the programme document have no objections to the proposed changes:

- Revision in, or addition of, any of the annexes of the project document and the agreement, which is a precondition for UNDP assistance;
- Revision, which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs and activities of the project, but are caused by the rearrangement of inputs already agreed to or by cost increase due to inflation.
- Mandatory revisions, which re-phase the delivery of agreed project inputs or increased expense of other costs or which take into account agency expenditure flexibility.

Section II

Results and Resources Framework

The results and resource framework provides for the enumeration of outputs and activities in relation to the outcomes specified in the Country Programme Outline for Thailand (2004-2006) approved by the Executive Board of UNDP and UNFPA in its Annual session (June 2003) in New York. The activities are to be supported by resources outlined in Section III: Total Work Plan and Budget.

OUTCOMES

1. Increased economic and political cooperation between Thailand and countries in the region and selected Africa countries in the context of south-south cooperation.
2. New partnership for human development initiated and established with countries in the region and selected African countries in the context of south-south cooperation and in making contribution to Goal Eight of the Millennium Development Goals.
3. Thai development experience, expertise and knowledge integrated in its development cooperation activities and effectively shared and disseminated to partner developing countries (the target countries in the region and selected African countries).
4. Enhanced capacity of national institutions in the Government/public sector and private sector to engage in transfer of knowledge, know-how and technologies to partner (target) developing countries (in the region and selected African countries).

Indicators of outcomes

1. Comprehensive strategy of Thai international partnership for development articulated by the Government, including strategy for enhanced development cooperation with selected developing countries in the region and Africa, and partnership strategy with international development agencies.
2. Programme of Thai development cooperation formulated and implemented in developing countries within the region and in selected African countries.
3. Articulation and adoption of new, innovative modalities of development cooperation in Thailand's international partnership for development to effectively share Thai development experience, expertise and knowledge.
4. Increased participation and expanded involvement of Thai public sector institutions and private sector enterprises in Thailand's development cooperation with developing countries.
5. Increase in the volume of goods and services provided through the UN agencies and other international development and humanitarian agencies from Thai private sector.
6. Capacity of the coordinating agency (DTEC) and national institutions strengthened to engage in the expanded results-oriented development cooperation activities.

STRATEGIC AREAS OF SUPPORT

The strategic areas of support are those specified in the UNDP-Thailand Country Programme Outline, namely, for the IPDP: "regional and sub-regional cooperation, including economic and technical cooperation for development cooperation."

OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES

See attached Matrix presented in Attachment 1.

Section III

Work Plan and Budget

See Attachment 2 for Annual Input-Output Budget

PROJECT RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK*

Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Results Framework:

1. G1: Governance

SubGoal: G1-SGN1 Dialogue that widen development choices

SAS: G1-SGN1-SASN4 Regional and sub-regional cooperation

SubGoal: G1-SGN4 An efficient and accountable public sector

SAS: G1-SGN4-SASN3 Aid Coordination and management

2. G5: Reduce incidence of and sustainable recovery and transition from complex emergencies and national disaster

Subgoal: G5-SGN2 Conflict prevention, peace-building and sustainable recovery and transition in countries emerging

from crisis

SAS: G5-SGN2-SASN1 Advocacy and assistance for national and international policy frameworks that link relief to development

3. G6: A coherent and effective UN System

Subgoal: G6-SGN2 Increasingly collaboration, efficient and effective cooperation activities for development

SAS: G6-SGN2-SASN1 Harmonisation and simplification programming and administrative policies within the UNDG

Outcome indicators:

1. Comprehensive strategy of Thai international partnership for development articulated by the Government
2. Programme of Thai development cooperation formulated and implemented in selected African countries
3. Articulation and adoption of new, innovative modalities of development cooperation in Thailand's international partnership for development
4. Increased participation and expanded involvement of Thai public sector institutions and private sector enterprises in Thailand's development cooperation with developing countries
5. Increase in the volume of goods and services provided through the UN agencies and other international development and humanitarian agencies from Thai private sector

Applicable MYFF Service Line:

SAS 1.1.4: Regional and sub-regional cooperation, including ECDC/TCDC

SAS 6.1.2: Strategic leadership of the Resident Coordinator System (RCS) on the follow-up to the Millennium Declaration

SAS 1.1.2: Public awareness and policy dialogue on sustainable human development

SAS 6.2.2: Coordination and collaboration on programming and administration through the Resident Coordinator System

PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK – ANNUAL INPUT-OUTPUT BUDGET

Output **: Project inception workshop

WORK PLAN FOR 2004-2006

Thailand International Partnership for Development

Intended Outputs	Output Targets (for years)	Indicative Activities	Inputs
<p>1. Enhanced programming capacity of DTEC to engage in the expanded results-oriented development cooperation activities</p>	<p>2004, 2005, 2006</p>	<p>1.1 Strengthen information database at DTEC,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a). Set up systematic information database to support planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of technical cooperation activities. b). Organize training for DTEC on the use of information database. c). Prepare computerized roster and web-base of CVs of national experts/consultants/volunteers (i.e. FFT), and national institutions, which can be updated regularly. d). Develop web-linkages between DTEC database and other networks such as TCDC WIDE system (UNDP). e). Provide knowledge network linkages of UNDP Country Offices and the Bangkok SURF to DTEC. 	<p>1.1 International & national consultants, contractual services, mission costs, equipment for database <u>(US\$ 100,000)</u></p>

	2004 - 2005	<p>1.2 Strengthen monitoring and evaluation (M & E) capacity in DTEC to conduct continuous assessment and evaluation of progress and impact of Thailand's international partnership programmes.</p> <p>a). Set up systematic and results-based monitoring & evaluation system at DTEC, which shall include guidelines on results-based monitoring and evaluation, methodologies and tools i.e. Key Performance Indicators (KPI).</p> <p>b). Develop software on the operational knowledge management system to explicate lessons and best practices of Thailand.</p> <p>c). Organize training / orientation for DTEC to learn more on different methodologies and tools for M & E at bilateral (i.e. GTZ) and multilateral (i.e. UNDP) levels.</p>	<p>1.2 International & national consultants, contractual services, mission costs <u>(US\$ 50,000)</u></p>
2004, 2005, 2006	<p>1.3 Develop guidelines for administrative instruments for implementing cooperation projects in partner developing countries.</p> <p>a). Prepare comparative studies on development cooperation programming and practices of selected international development agencies (both bilateral and multilateral agencies). The studies shall include country strategy formulation, identification and formulation of projects including needs assessments mechanism,</p>	<p>1.3 International & national consultants, contractual services, workshops <u>(US\$ 20,000)</u></p>	

	<p>2005, 2006</p>	<p>results-based monitoring and evaluation and reporting system.</p> <p>b). Based on the studies, prepare models for consultancy contracts for individuals and firms, fellowships, study tours, and training to be organized by DTEC and Thai institutions, including reporting system.</p> <p>c). Organize orientation/ workshops for DTEC and national institutions on the use of these models.</p> <p>1.4 Design and develop a system of documenting and sharing of lessons learned and best practices of selected development achievements by Thailand,</p> <p>a). Prepare papers on Thailand's experiences in institution building and aid management, Thai success stories and case studies of capacity development and institution building.</p> <p>b) Share the above information and knowledge with developing countries through websites and seminars/workshops.</p> <p>1.5 Set up management system for "Friends From Thailand"</p> <p>a). Prepare guidelines and criteria for selection and placement of candidates based on different models and practices used by bilateral and/or multilateral volunteers agencies such as UNV.</p>	<p>1.4 National consultants, contractual services, workshops <u>(US\$ 30,000)</u></p> <p>1.5 International & national consultants, contractual services, workshops, mission costs. <u>(US\$ 20,000)</u></p>
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<p>2. Strategic papers / frameworks for Thailand development partnership with Africa</p>	<p>2004, 2005, 2006</p>	<p>b). Organize marketing workshops for targeted countries on the availability of the Thai volunteers.</p>	
<p>2.1 Prepare strategic papers / frameworks for Thailand partnership with selected African countries.</p> <p>a). Conduct needs assessments in selected African countries, based on Thailand's foreign policy and the recommendations from the Consultation on Africa-Thailand Partnership for Development (May 2004, Bangkok).</p> <p>b). Prepare draft strategic papers / frameworks for Thailand's cooperation with the targeted African countries in selected development areas.</p> <p>c). Prepare information materials for Thai institutions on opportunities for development in Africa.</p> <p>2.2 Organise a series of policy dialogues with African countries on sectoral/thematic Areas.</p> <p>a). Identify sectoral/thematic areas for policy dialogues.</p> <p>b). Organize policy dialogues in Thailand and/or in African countries.</p>			<p>2.1 International and national consultants, contractual services mission costs, study visits, workshops. (US\$ 80,000)</p> <p>2.2 International & national consultants, mission costs, workshops (US\$ 100,000)</p>

	2004 , 2005, 2006	<p>2.3 Initiate cooperation activities with Africa in partnership with other development partners i.e. JICA</p> <p>a). Conduct joint workshop between DTEC, UNDP and JICA on potential areas of cooperation in Africa.</p> <p>b). Initiate joint missions with JICA to selected African countries on needs assessments and joint projects.</p>	2.3 National consultants, workshops, mission costs <u>(US\$ 100,000)</u>
3. Increased private sector cooperation in Thailand's development partnership with other countries	2004, 2005, 2006	<p>3.1 Increase trade opportunities between Thai private sector and the UN system through activity on "Doing Business with the UN"</p> <p>a). Strengthen information database and website on procurement opportunities within the UN system at business focal points i.e. Board of Trade of Thailand and the Federation of Thai Industries.</p> <p>b). Conduct intensive training for focal points on the UN procurement procedures and practices i.e. at IAPSO (Copenhagen) and WHO (Geneva).</p> <p>c). Prepare printing materials, brochures and update lists of sectors for trade opportunities with the UN.</p> <p>d). Organize business seminars for Thai private companies on trade opportunities with the UN.</p>	3.1 International and national consultants, mission costs, contractual services, reportings workshops <u>US\$ 200,000)</u>

	2004, 2005, 2006	<p>3.2 Mobilise Thai private sector participation in the development cooperation activities under IPDP</p> <p>a). Conduct workshops for Thai business partners on potential development activities with other developing countries (i.e. post-conflict countries and Africa)</p> <p>b). Invite Thai private sector to participate in joint missions and/or business forum meetings under TICAD and UNDP-organized meetings.</p>	3.2 Mission costs, workshops (US\$ 50,000)
4. Strengthening institutional mechanism for development cooperation	Late 2005 - 2006	<p>4.1 Facilitate on-going efforts of Thailand in twinning arrangements among national Centers of Excellence of Thailand and other partner countries</p> <p>a) Carry out a study of Thai institutions which have established twinning arrangements with their partner institutions in other developing countries on lessons learned, best practices of variants of twinning arrangements being pursued, constraints and opportunities for twinning arrangements.</p> <p>b). Prepare guidelines on the establishment of institutional twinning arrangements based on the above survey and study.</p>	4.1 National consultants, contractual services, workshops (US\$ 50,000)

PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK – ANNUAL INPUT-OUTPUT BUDGET

WORK PLAN for 2004-2006

Attachment 2

THA/.../....: Support to Thailand International Partnership for Development

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	INPUTS DESCRIPTION	ACCOUNT Code	BUDGET US\$ (Indicative)
1.1 Strengthen information database at DTEC	1.1 International & national consultants, contractual services, mission costs, equipment for database		100,000
1.2 Strengthen monitoring and evaluation (M & E) capacity in DTEC	1.2 International & national consultants, contractual services, mission costs		50,000
1.3 Develop guidelines for administrative instruments for implementing cooperation projects in partner developing countries	1.3 International & national consultants, contractual services, workshops		20,000

WORK PLAN for 2004-2006

THA/.../.....: Support to Thailand International Partnership for Development

Attachment 2

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	INPUTS DESCRIPTION	ACCOUNT Code	BUDGET US\$ (Indicative)
1.4 Design and develop a system of documenting and sharing of lessons learned and best practices of selected development achievements by Thailand	1.4 National consultants, contractual services, workshops		30,000
1.5 Set up management system for "Friends From Thailand"	1.5 International & national consultants, contractual services, workshops, mission costs.		20,000
Total for Output 1.			220,000