

Summary Results Matrix: Government of Thailand-UNICEF Country Programme 2012-2016			
Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s): All especially Millennium Development Goal 2 (Achieve universal primary education), Goal 3 (Promote gender equality and empower women), Goal 4 (Reduce child mortality), Goal 5 (Improve maternal health), Goal 6 (Combating HIV/AIDS) and Goal 7 (Ensure environmental sustainability). Millennium Declaration Section VI Protecting the Vulnerable. CRC Articles 2, 7, 12, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 43 and 45.			
National Development Priorities: 11th National Economic and Social Development Plan (“Promoting the Just Society”, “Building Human Resources to Promote a Life-Long Learning Society” and “Climate Change”)			
UNDAF Outcome: “Strategic Information”, “Social Protection”, “Human Rights and Access to Justice ”,“Global Partnership” and “Climate Change”			
Programme Component (and related Focus Area of the MTSP)	Programme Component Result(s)	Key Progress Indicators, Baselines and Targets (for each PCR)	Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programmes
Social policy analysis, budget, evidence and monitoring (FA 5)	Strengthened national systems for social policy and economic analysis, generating evidence and monitoring the situation of the most vulnerable children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major social and economic policies and their impact on children analysed and used for informed decision-making by policy makers and the public as measured by; during 2012-2016 at least two major policies subject to analysis from child perspective each year. Situation of children and women, especially those children with multiple risks and multiple deprivations systematically monitored and reported as measured by; during 2012-2016 at least two significant new analyses of situation of children and women carried out each year. Strengthened capacities of the critical institutions for evaluation related to children and women as measured by; during 2012-16 at least one major evaluation of the impact, effectiveness and cost efficiency of interventions for children carried out each year. 	Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, National Economic and Social Development Board, National Statistics Office and other selected line ministries, academic institutions and civil society organizations. UNFPA and ILO through joint partnerships and team approach in “Strategic Information” and “Social Protection” outcomes of the UNDAF.
Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s): Millennium Development Goal 2 (Achieve universal primary education), Goal 4 (Reduce child mortality), Goal 5 (Improve maternal health) and Goal 6 (Combating HIV/AIDS). Millennium Declaration Section VI Protecting the Vulnerable. CRC Articles 2, 7, 12, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 43 and 45.			
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Programme Component (and related Focus Area of the MTSP)	Programme Component Result(s)	Key Progress Indicators, Baselines and Targets (for each PCR)	Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programmes
Promoting equity, social inclusion and protection (FA5)	Strengthened national systems for reducing disparities and social exclusion and increasing protection of children from violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National universal birth registration system in place and functioning as measured by; new births registered within 15 days after delivery increased from 93 per cent in 2010 to 97 percent by end 2013. • Utilisation of public early childhood development services by the poorest (lowest two income quintiles) increased from 40 per cent in 2010 to 80 per cent by end 2016. • Virtually universal primary education as measured by increase in primary net enrolment (age group 6 to 11 years) from 85 per cent in 2008 (600,000 children not in primary school) to 99 per cent by end 2015. • Holistic national child protection system to prevent and address cases of exploitation, violence, neglect and abuse is designed and its progressive implementation started as measured by; children covered by a holistic child protection system (three essential components in catchment area) increased from 11 per cent in 2010 to 32 per cent by end 2016. • Access to HIV, health, psychosocial, and/or socio-economic support services for marginalized and vulnerable children including children affected by HIV/AIDS increased from less than 21 percent* to 50 percent in 29 of 76 provinces with highest HIV burden. (* 21 percent national coverage with no breakdown available) 	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Justice. UNESCO (education), UNHCR and IOM (protection of refugee, displaced and migrant children), members of the UN HIV/AIDS Theme Group and organizations involved in the implementation of the Global Fund Round 10 proposal for children affected by AIDS (HIV/AIDS), and academic institutions and NGOs (related researches and piloting).
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Advocacy, social action and resource mobilization (FA5)	Heightened importance of children in national awareness and on the policy agenda and mobilization of national resources for children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased awareness of the public and decision-makers on children's rights, inequities and agendas for action as measured by; increase in score on a Thailand-specific index (to be developed) by 100 per cent between 2011 and 2016 for both the public and decision-makers. • Stronger enabling environments for children as measured by; at least two major policies or legislation with major implications for the rights of the poorest children enacted and/or adopted per year. • Corporate sector making a greater contribution to the unmet rights of children through their CSR programmes as measured by; adoption of child-friendly business practices (standard package) by at least 20 major corporate sector networks and associations from the Stock Exchange of Thailand top 100 companies and individual international and Thai non-listed companies by end 2016. 	Government, media, private sector entities, civil society organizations, and individuals through their financial contributions to programmes for children.