



Country Programming Framework

2012-2016

for

Thailand

The Kingdom of Thailand

and

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

March 2012

FOREWORD

As the current National Medium-Term Priority Framework (2007-2011) is drawing to its conclusion, the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations have together again launched a joint effort to formulate a new country programming framework which is a basis for mutual cooperation and partnership for 2012-2016. The Country Programming Framework for Thailand has the overall objective of providing a strategic guideline for future work programmes to be implemented by Royal Thai Government and FAO in close partnership with other UN agencies and development partners. The CPF has been formulated through a number of meetings and consultations with Thai government ministries and departments, United Nations organizations, development partners, civil society organizations, non-government organizations and the private sector. The CPF is consistent with the 11th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2012-2016) and the United Nations Partnership Framework (2012-2016). It is also in line with the national Millennium Development Goals. It contains an analysis of the past and current situation on food security, agriculture and rural development which has led to the identification of priority areas, outcomes and outputs. Corresponding to these priorities, a request for programmes by Thai Ministries and concerned departments based on their own agency priorities to be implemented in the next five years, is reflected in the CPF with an estimate of resource requirements. A monitoring and evaluation mechanism is recommended along with CPF priority, results and monitoring matrices for key targets, milestones and indicators in order to ensure smooth and effective implementation. Flexibility is allowed for in the CPF, as emphasis is laid on the broad-based programming approach.

The CPF is designed to strengthen the cooperation and partnership between Royal Thai Government and, Food and Agriculture Organization towards the common goal to promote agriculture, food security and rural development in Thailand and in the region, and facilitate Thailand's role to serve as the kitchen of the world.

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Abbreviations

ACFS	National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards
AEC	ASEAN Economic Community
AFSN	ASEAN Food Safety Network
ALRO	Agricultural Land Reform Office
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BFAA	Bureau of Foreign Agricultural Affairs
CAD	Cooperative Auditing Department
CPD	Cooperative Promotion Department
CPF	Country Programming Framework
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DCD	Department of Community Development
DDC	Department of Disease Control
DDPM	Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation
DEDE	Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency
DLD	Department of Livestock Development
DNP	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation
DOA	Department of Agriculture
DOAE	Department of Agricultural Extension
DOF	Department of Fisheries
DOH	Department of Health
DOMS	Department of Medical Science
DOR	Department of Rice
DOS	Department of Sericulture
EMCO	Engineering Management and Conservation Office
EPPO	Energy Policy and Planning Office
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FSOC	Food Safety Operations Centre
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
GAP	Good Agricultural Practice
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GHP	Good Hygienic Practice
GMP	Good Manufacturing Practice
GMS	Greater Mekong Sub-region
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point
HDI	Human Development Index
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
INFOSAN	International Food Safety Authorities Network

KKU	Khon Kaen University
KU	Kasetsart University
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MFU	Mae Fah Luang University
MIC	Middle-income country
MNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MOAC	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
MOC	Ministry of Commerce
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MOEd	Ministry of Education
MOEn	Ministry of Energy
MOPH	Ministry of Public Health
MOST	Ministry of Science and Technology
MSDHS	Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
NMTPF	National Medium-Term Priority Framework
NESDB	Office of National Economic and Social Development Board
NESDP	National Economic and Social Development Plan
NFC	National FAO Committee
NFE	Non-Formal Education Office
NIC	National Programming Framework Implementation Committee
NSO	National Statistics Office
OAE	Office of Agricultural Economics
ONEP	Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning
OTOP	One <i>Tambon</i> One Product
PHC	Primary Health Care Division
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity or Public-Private Partnership
RFD	Royal Forest Department
RID	Royal Irrigation Department
RASFF	Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed
RBM	Result-based management
RTG	Royal Thai Government
SPS	Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary measures
SSC	South-South Cooperation
SUT	Suranaree University of Technology
TCDC	Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries
TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme
TCPF	Technical Cooperation Programme Facility
TICA	Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency
TF	Trust Fund
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme

UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNPAF	United Nations Partnership Framework
UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WHO	World Health Organization

1. Introduction

The first National Medium-Term Priority Framework (2007-2011) was formulated as a guideline for both FAO and the Royal Thai Government to work together with a set of common goals. It identified priority areas, and determined priority outcomes and outputs to be achieved by 2011. Since there was need to continue such planning process into the next five years, taking into account the 11th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2012-2016) as well as the work, the United Nations Partnership Framework, by the United Nations Country Team in Thailand, and national Millennium Development Goals, efforts were made to formulate a new country programming framework for the 2012-2016 period. The CPF would place greater emphasis on work programming. Priority areas, outcomes and outputs have been identified as a result of a workshop on Implementation Review of the National Medium-Term Priority Framework (2007-2011) which discussed past successes and shortcomings of the NMTPF and, based on the analysis of the current situation facing Thai agriculture, recommended future priorities for the cooperation and partnership between RTG and FAO in the next five years. The workshop was organized by the Bureau of Foreign Agricultural Affairs (BFAA), Office of the Permanent Secretary for Agriculture and Cooperatives, and FAO. The CPF was then formulated and presented to a series of brainstorming and consultative sessions with the stakeholders, including RTG, FAO, international organizations, development partners, civil society, and the private sector. The CPF was then revised and submitted to the RTG through the National FAO Committee in which the BFAA served as the secretariat. With the approval of the RTG, it will decidedly have important bearing on the Thai economy over the next five years.

2. Situation Analysis

2.1 Current situation

With the population of 65.4 million by September 2010, Thailand has managed to keep the growth rate down. From the National Statistics Office, during the 1960-1970 period, the rate was 2.7% per annum, and fell to 1.05% two decades later. The population grew at the rate of 0.77% for the 2000-2010 period. In terms of economic performance, the country has made considerable progress over time, despite political unrest and economic recession from time to time. It has graduated to a middle-income country with rich development experiences and lessons learnt.

Managing the economy through financial and economic crises After the 1997 financial crisis which affected not only Thailand, but also a number of countries, the government has adopted a number of fiscal and monetary measures to deal with the aftershock. It maintained a tight rein on the financial sector, and also underwent several institutional changes to better manage the economy. Consequently, the global economic recession of 2008 did little damage to the country as a whole. The government insisted on

financial stabilization, by curbing public debt at no more than 50% of Gross Domestic Product, and debt payment at no more than 15% of GDP. By 2009, public debt was 45.5% well within the limit. There were packages of economic stimulus to increase public spending and encourage private consumption and investment. The government embarked on credit expansion by mobilising resources from government-owned banks and offering new financial products. It liberalised private commercial banks by allowing foreign banks to take over. The interest rate was kept low until recently.

Economic growth The level of GDP in current prices went from Baht 5.13 trillion in 2001 to Baht 10.10 trillion in 2010. In real terms (at 1988 prices), it increased from Baht 4.26 trillion in 2009 to Baht 4.60 trillion a year later, making the annual growth rate of GDP at 7.8%. The value of exports more than doubled over the 2001-2010 period, reaching Baht 7.20 trillion by 2010. On the imports side, it indicates the same trend by surging from Baht 3.05 trillion in 2001 to Baht 6.45 trillion in 2010. Gross National Product per capita went up from Baht 114,803 in 2006 to Baht 143,612 in 2010 or about 25% over the five-year period.

Agricultural restructuring and growth The share of agriculture in GDP fluctuated around 10% over the past decade. In 2001, it was 9.1% and rose to 12.4% by the end of 2010. Four-fifths of the agricultural sector were contributed by crops, in which case rice had steadily declined in its importance, with other crops gaining ground. Fisheries made up one-tenth; the rest was from mainly livestock and, to a much smaller extent, forestry and agricultural services. The growth rate of agriculture was 1.3% in 2009, but registered -2.2% in the following year. The contraction stems from the fall in production of rice, cassava, oil palm and sugar cane due to unfavourable weather conditions and outbreak of plant pests. However, the fisheries sector alone grew by 1.4% in 2010, mainly from the increase in shrimp farming and fresh-water aquaculture. In the export market, rubber was the top foreign exchange earner among farm commodities. In 2010, agricultural and agro-processing exports valued at a total of Baht 1.10 trillion accounted for 17.8% of total exports, with about three-fifths accounted for by agricultural exports. The value of rubber exports was Baht 249.3 billion, while rice as the second most important farm exports brought Baht 168.2 billion in export earnings. The government set annual targets for rice exports. In 2010, it exported 8.5 million tons of milled rice, and would attempt to export 10 million tons in 2011. Other main exports were canned and processed seafood, cassava and cassava products, fresh frozen and chilled prawns, chicken meat, cane sugar, and canned and processed fruits.

The agricultural production index has increased very little during 2005-2010; at the base year 2005=100, it rose to 113.54 in 2009, before falling to 109.74 a year later. The production index for major crops grew less than the overall agricultural sector, indicating that other farm commodities were gaining in their importance. Livestock moved up to 109.57 in 2010. It had recovered from the 2004 bird flu epidemic, producing 945.86 million live chickens in 2010, up from 849.88 million live chickens in 2006. As seen earlier, fisheries made

remarkable progress, registering 140.19 in 2010. Shrimp farming produced 510,000 tons in 2010, or 26.2% of the global production and second only to China.

It should be noticed that farm prices were much higher in recent years. The agricultural price index rose to 146.93 in 2010, with 2005 as the base year. For major crops such as rice, cassava, maize and sugar cane, the price index went up to 165.58. The price of *Hom Mali* rice received by paddy farmers in 2006 was Baht 8,032 per ton; it rose to Baht 13,625 in 2010. The price of third-grade smoked rubber sheet shot up from Baht 68 per kg to Baht 100 over the same period. In contrast, while fisheries production expanded at a relatively high rate, its price actually fell in the same period. Nonetheless, it can be said that for agriculture as a whole, farmers were better off in terms of higher farm income.

Low agricultural productivities There were some shortcomings even in the successes Thailand had enjoyed. The farming sector was intended to grow by 3% a year in the past five years, but could manage, on the average, only about 1.49%. By comparison, the GDP grew by 7.8% in 2010 and was forecasted to rise by 4-5% the following year. Farm productivities were stagnating over time, but it was fortunate that farm prices as a whole were rising. In the consumption sector, food became increasingly expensive and, for some items, in short supply.

Low productivities could be contributed to several factors such as low farm investment, lack of technical knowledge, and disaster risks. Rice yield has increased very little over time. For the 2006 crop year, it was 448 kgs/rai and went up to 453 kgs/rai by the 2009 crop year before falling to 442 kgs/rai a year later, due to flood and spread of the brown plant hopper. Total production in 2010 was 32.116 million tons, with the increase primarily from the expansion of the second-season rice. While the first-season crop has seen little change in the land planted, the second-season crop has risen from 9.903 million rai in 2006 to 15.223 million rai in 2010, or an 11.3% annual growth rate in the five-year period. This by far exceeded the acreage set annually by the government, by taking into account the water level in major dams, and hence put tremendous pressure on scarce water resources. Dry-season rice of high-yielding varieties was so dependent on irrigation that the harvest would fail, if water was not available at the right time. Planting rice continuously on the same tract of land could induce plant pests like the brown plant hopper which eventually caused lower and even no yield at all.

The land harvested with cassava increased by about 3.0% on annual basis between 2006 and 2010 crop year. With the devastation caused by the spread of the pink mealybug, production dropped from 30.0 million tons in 2009 to 22.0 million tons the following year. The yield of cassava fell by 2.4% on annual basis during 2006-2010. In sugar cane and maize, the yield in 2010 was 10.9 tons per rai and 650 kgs per rai respectively, quite low when compared with that of major producing countries.

Critical state of natural resources and the environment The Thai agricultural sector has been affected by climate change, particularly global warming. Frequent floods and droughts are felt throughout the country, more so in the last decade. Despite the fact that water resources are indispensable to farming, it occurs that the water issue still largely remains critical to agriculture. Irrigated area increased by very little, due to lack of budgetary resources. As noted earlier, rice farmers expanded second-season planting far more than the availability of irrigation water. This historically took place over and over, despite the government warning that water resources would be limited, and the farmers were requested to exercise restraint. The decision to plant was based on the existence of the government farm income scheme, and the drive to utilize the land which might otherwise be left idle, thereby making extra income from it.

Though forest land has increased, partly because of reclassification in 2000, it still fell short of the 40% target. In 1999, forest land was 81.1 million rais, but expanded to 106.3 million rais a year later. It should be noted that forest land refers to land under the jurisdiction of various acts concerning forestry such as reserved forests, national parks and wildlife sanctuaries. Land under actual forest cover would undoubtedly lead to comprehensive land policy with better management of natural resources and the environment. Forest areas including wetlands are continuously, though less extensively than in the past, reduced and occupied by squatters. There were reports of illegal encroachment into forests by large farmers who converted land into rubber plantations in various regions of the country. The large presence of the hill tribes in conservation forests and their important contributions in terms of highland agriculture to the economy implies that alternative approach to manage forestry resources may be required. The problem of the squatters in forest land has not been effectively solved, despite the government efforts to introduce the concept of community forest and the land reform programme to deal with. By 2009, there were 142 community forests, covering only 104,329 rais. In addition, former forest land has mostly been distributed to the squatters through land reform, large tracts of land still remain to be tackled. With regards to the marine resources, the government was able to maintain the mangrove forest against further incursions. In fisheries, the size of the catch per unit effort has diminished over time, partly due to the decrease in marine supplies and the conflict between the small fishers and the commercial trawlers, the latter being more efficient.

Agricultural labour shortage and continued urban shift With 14.55 millions employed in agriculture or 37.6% of national labour force in 2010, and only a tenth of GDP contributed by farming, the farmers received much less proportionately than their counterpart in the non-agricultural sector. This was responsible for the continued drift by the young to seek jobs in urban areas, thereby reinforcing the so-called 'urban bias'. In rural areas, it was increasingly common to find that farm households comprised mostly children and the old. Labour was in shortage in the planting and harvesting season, and had to be made by farm mechanization and migrant labourers from neighbouring countries.

Low farm income and incidence of poverty Though increasing over time, farm income was relatively low, as compared with other sectors. To be sure, rural poverty still persists. From the 2009 household socio-economic survey conducted by the National Statistics Office and compiled by the Office of National Economic and Social Development Board, the level of the poverty line as measured by the level of consumption expenditures was set at Baht 1,586 per person per month. The decline in absolute poverty was rapid at first, but tends to level off somewhat in the past few years. The percentage of the absolute poor was 8.48% of the total population in 2007 and 8.12% two years later. The number of the poor was estimated to be 5.3 million persons in 2009. Out of these, 614.9 thousands were food-insecure (as measured by those who spent less than minimum consumption expenditures on food). About 40.0% of the poor were farmers; 6.4% farm labourers and another 6.6% were engaged in fisheries, forestry and agricultural services. The Gini coefficient, about 0.439 for the rural sector in the year 1988, has not fallen appreciably ever since, indicating the apparent incidence of poverty and income inequalities, particularly in rural areas.

Social and economic disparities With the fast pace of economic development in the past 50 years or so, Thailand is being faced with a series of imbalances. Income and wealth distribution is quite uneven. The evidence from the NESDB showed that in the 2009 household socio-economic survey conducted by the NSO, the top 20% of income earners received about 11.3 times more than the bottom 20%. This is higher than the planned target of 10 times in the Tenth NESDP. Social imbalances can be found, inter alia, in the lack of access to social services among the low-income bracket. The government adopted the policy of free schooling up to 15 years, which offered a guarantee of access to the poor. Nonetheless there were doubts about the quality of education. In particular, the results of the examination conducted by the National Testing Office revealed that high school students fared rather badly in key subjects such as mathematics, science and English.

The continued increase in the number and the proportion of the aged (regarded as those being 60 years of age or older) implies that Thailand is reaching an ageing society. In 2010, the percentage of the aged was 11.9% and will rise to 14.7% at the end of the 11th NESDP. At the present rate, Thailand will become completely an ageing society by 2025, a situation where a fifth of the population is 60 years of age and over. An important implication of this is that the ratio of dependency between the economically active population and the aged will rapidly fall to 3:1.

Despite efforts by the government to assist the southernmost provinces through a number of social and economic programmes, the threats of political instability were still real and almost routinely resulted in the killings of innocent people. This called for strong determination on the part of the government and search for alternative solutions to the problem.

Undernourishment Thailand is a food surplus country. It is a major food exporter contributing world food security. However, there are number of undernourished people, most of them are poor rural and urban households. For the period of 2005-2007, the number of the undernourished (as measured by the caloric intake below minimum dietary energy requirement) was 10.8 million or 16% of the total population. During the same period, the proportion of the population for the Asia and the Pacific region regarded as undernourished was 16%. Thus, the undernourishment rate of Thailand is on the average level in the region. Government agencies with the help of FAO have combined their efforts to re-assess the current status of undernourishment.

Food security and bio-energy development Thailand's policy framework for bio-energy is underpinned by the Alternative Energy Development Plan (AEDP), which covers 15 year period from 2008 until 2022. The plan is broken into three phases (short-term 2008-2011, medium-term 2012-2016 and long-term 2017-2022) and aims to increase the share of Thailand's energy supply delivered from alternative energy sources to 20.4 percent by the final year of implementation.

The national bio-fuel development policy had led to consumer demand for bio-diesel and bio-ethanol, with the view of lessening dependence of oil import, and creating additional demand for bio-energy crops such as oil palm, sugar cane and cassava. This pitted food against fuel, and left the supply of food at risk. Associated with the expansion of bio-energy crops and the increase in their prices, there is a general trend that farms would become larger, more commercial and with greater mechanization. In some areas, farmland was purchased and consolidated into larger holdings. Subsistence and small farmers were often pushed toward the marginal line. In order to harmonise food security and bio-energy development, the government formulated a crop zoning strategy under the Agricultural Economy Act. However, it still remains as a strategy and requires further adjustment for actual implementation.

High food prices In recent years, the country has faced with relatively high food price inflation, in the light that the market interest rate was low, and farm prices had traditionally been low. In 2010, the core inflation rate (excluding food and fuel) was 1.62% against the target of 3%. However, the headline inflation rate (inclusive of food and fuel) reached 3.14% in the same year. In particular, fresh food itself registered 10.3%. The effect was felt across the country, and more so, in the low-income bracket. Thus this placed food security at risk.

Rising food price inflation is increasingly becoming a phenomenon in a major exporting country like Thailand. In the 1970s and 1980s, there were shortages in rice and cane sugar. Again four years ago, refined cane sugar vanished from the market, and reappeared when the government allowed a 30% price increase in retail stores. There are signs that rationing may be haunting the economy again. Cooking palm oil is another example. It was the cheapest cooking oil on sale. Three years ago the store shelves were

empty, until its price was allowed to rise to Baht 38 per litre. In December, 2010, it began to disappear, and the stores had to restrict the sale to one bottle per customer. This did not ease the pressure on supplies of cooking oils of any types, be it soybean, sunflower, rice bran and olive. Even when the price of palm oil increased to Baht 47 per litre, the supplies on the retail market were very limited. The response from the government to import 30,000 tons of crude palm oil failed to make psychological impact on the consumers, as rationing was imposed in stores. The market has returned to normal, when the oil palm plantations begin to harvest from March, 2011 onward. In relation to the shortage in cooking palm oil, the price of diesel which had 2% content of palm oil has heavily been subsidized so that the retail level at petrol stations would be no more than Baht 30 per litre. In the petroleum industry, the price of palm oil was not controlled, and the crude oil processing plants reportedly received much more than what they would get from selling as cooking oil. The unfortunate situation is that Thailand is a net exporter of palm cooking oil, but is faced with frequent shortages.

Human development and multi-dimensional poverty index Thailand is poised to achieve all of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, some of which have already been achieved. However, when the country adopted the national MDGs and set the target of reducing the poverty rate down to 4% by the year 2009, the statistical evidence from NESDB shows that this has not been achieved. From all indications, it is unlikely that this will be realised by 2015. In another report, 'Human Development 2010' produced by the UNDP, the country has performed quite well during 1980-2010. The level of human development is measured by an index which is a composite of life expectancy at birth, mean years of schooling, expected years of schooling and Gross National Income per capita in US\$ purchasing power parity. The global rank of Thailand in 2010 was 92. However, the index has fallen, when adjusted for inequality. The multi-dimensional poverty index which accounted for income, health and education, and the gender-inequality index have also deteriorated in 2010.

Regional integration and international trade As for the international and regional arena, ASEAN will become a regional integration entity by 2015. Thailand has been preparing to be an effective member in many fields, such as food industry, automobile industry and telecommunications. Furthermore, it has entered into free-trade agreements with a number of countries including China, Australia and New Zealand. The net effect seems to be positive, but some sectors may need to readjust or even restructure, given that the zero-tariff deadline for individual farm commodities varies. Though food safety issues have been tackled for over a decade, there were at times concerns in importing countries about food from Thailand, regarding contaminants, chemical residues and use of unauthorised food additives and flavourings. This could have negative impact on future Thai food exports.

2.2 Review of the Tenth National Economic and Social Development Plan (2007-2011) and major government development programmes

The first three years of the 10th NESDP With the review of the implementation of the Tenth National Economic and Social Development Plan (2007-2011), it appears that Thailand has maintained the same set of policies and priorities. The change lies in the degree of emphasis, not in substance. In terms of mid-term achievements, there were solid indications that the country has established a number of institutional measures in response to fiscal and monetary policy so that it is resilient to external forces. The global economic crisis of 2009 has done little damage to the economy. On the other hand, other sectors have not fared well. Natural resources were deteriorating and there was no visible sign of recovery. The happiness index, based on a number of parameters such as health, family, community and good governance, did not improve. It was basically the same during 2006-2009. The poor were still in the limelight, as the government in the past attempted to pull them out of poverty. They were trained to get other better jobs. Knowledge diffusion and knowledge transfer were conducted by responsible ministries and government departments. *Sufficiency economy* was taught and practised among the farm households, although the proportion of them adhering to the principles was still low. As part of the poverty alleviation programme, the community learning centres were operating like 'business as usual'.

Major government development programmes Until July 2011, the Royal Thai Government led by Abhisit Vejjajiva has adopted a number of programmes, following national policy speech delivered to the Parliament in 2008. The *Strengthening Thailand* programme was directed towards building and improving road network around the country since 2009. Free education for primary schoolchildren was instituted. The school milk programme remained intact. The Baht 30 health programme was replaced by the Gold Card scheme which covered almost all populations. The village fund programme expanded in terms of greater access to funding, by mobilising financial and human resources from government-owned banks. For example, the Government Savings Bank provided additional loan to village funds which were first initiated by the RTG with Baht 1,000,000 per village, and in 2010 was able to upgrade 2,580 village funds into community-level financial institutions. It planned to achieve the target of 30,000 by 2012. The RTG started to pay monthly allowances to the aged (those 60 years of age and over) and the physically handicapped two years ago. Low-income earners received free monthly electricity and water supplies up to a certain amount. Trains and Bangkok Metropolitan buses were provided free of charge. Paid transportation was available. Of course, it was more comfortable and frequent. The consumers were given choices in this respect.

The poor also had better access to credit, when the government reined in the government-owned banks such as the Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives, the Government Savings Bank, and Krung Thai Bank to increase lending operations to small-scale customers. The purpose was to replace informal money lenders with institutional ones. Later,

the government expanded the credit programmes to assist the taxis and motor cycle taxis to buy the vehicles they were using.

This is part of the government's *Prachawiwat* programme. It was proposed by the ministry of Finance and, subsequently, approved by the cabinet late last year. The programme aimed to extend social security and institutional credit to the informal sector, including street vendors. It also maintained free electricity to small users (up to 90 units) and low diesel price in order to fight inflation

The farm income guarantee scheme aimed to ensure that the farmers would obtain a reasonable level of farm income for their produce. If the price fell below a certain threshold determined by the average cost of production *plus* normal rate of return to farm investment, direct payment could then be made to the growers. The scheme covered only paddy, cassava and maize. For the past two years, it did not place much fiscal burden on the government, since farm prices were high. However, the past few months had seen falling paddy prices and rising inflation, and this caused dissatisfaction among the paddy farmers in the central part of the country, resulting in pockets of road protests along the highway.

Social and political conflict has led the country to a bipolar state. National Commission on Reforming Thailand, headed by former Prime Minister Anunt Punyarachun has produced a document proposing basic elements of reforming Thailand. They consist of, *inter alia*, land tenurial reform in which case the maximum land ownership is 50 *rai* per person, judicial reform to assist the rural poor, land ownership reform, creation of a farmland policy agency and a land bank to purchase and distribute land for marginal and landless farmers. Fiscal measures in the form of progressive land taxation were recommended. Among other things, evicted poor farmers in land disputes could serve their jail term by guarding natural resources in the localities. Land use plan and zoning for agricultural purposes should be re-drawn with participation of the communities. Land would be classified into farmland, urban land, industrial land, conservation area and common public land. Zoning could be designated by the communities, and gradually built up to the provincial level and the national level. It should be enforced by legislation. Farmland should be protected through legal enactment to prevent land speculation and non-farm uses. A national policy-making body on farmland should be established to oversee effective implementation of these measures. Apart from the land issues, the National Commission also proposed to build 50,000 rural farm homes for the poor and the disadvantaged, to set up *Tambon* judicial centres to deal with complaints and assist villagers in legal matters, and to expand child development centres to cover all *Tambon* by 2012. The cabinet has approved these proposals in January 2011.

With respect to the agricultural sector alone, the government has established 2,300 *sufficiency economy* community learning centres around the country, turning out half a million farmers so far. The National Council of Farmers Act was passed on November 20, 2010 and representatives at the village level had already been elected. The next step was the election of *Tambon* representatives before moving up to the provincial and national level.

Plan was made to draft a law to set up a fund to support welfare of rice farmers. The government increased the compensation payment to rice farmers as disaster relief from Baht 600 to Baht 2,000, accounting for about 55% of the costs of production. The proposal on the rice crop insurance scheme at the national level was submitted to the cabinet, after a successful pilot project spearheaded by the BAAC and the MOAC. Development strategies for 26 individual commodities had been formulated, and the government continued to produce commodity and system standards such as Good Agricultural Practice, Good Manufacturing Practice and organic agriculture. The government insisted that rice should be planted no more than twice a year, and land be left fallow or planted with other crops like legumes and bean. Small-scale farm ponds had been constructed under the Strengthening Thailand programme.

In August 2011, Ms Yingluck Shinawatra became the new Prime Minister and began to implement new policies. The minimum daily wage was to start from Baht 300, and those employees with baccalaureate degrees were to receive a minimum monthly income of Baht 15,000. The agricultural commodity pledging scheme was to replace the minimum farm income programme. Under such scheme, paddy price (unhusked white rice) was set at Baht 15,000 per ton, and for *Hom Mali* rice at Baht 20,000 per ton. Paddy farmers would receive credit cards which could be used in purchasing farm inputs, to be repaid after the crop harvest. The full effects of the new farm policy would likely unfold in the near future.

2.3 National priorities under the 11th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2012-2016)

Elements of the 11th NESDP During the formulation of the new Eleventh National Economic and Social Development Plan for 2012-2016, it is evident that the country was bracing for changes, from both internal and external forces. These changes have been analysed and consequently, led to a number of government priorities. In so doing, the National Economic and Social Development Board has cited the risks confronting Thailand which may be summarised as follows:

- a. Ineffective public administration;
- b. Vulnerable economic structure;
- c. Changing demographic structure;
- d. Deteriorating social values and intellectual tradition;
- e. Natural resources and environmental deterioration; and
- f. Critical national security.

These constitute emerging issues on which Thailand will need to tackle in the next five years. Based on these risks, six dimensions of resilience have been identified:

- 1) The constitutional monarchy,
- 2) Development based on knowledge and advanced technology,

- 3) Society with good values and culture,
- 4) Agriculture as main source of income and food security, and
- 5) Local communities as effective key mechanism in development.

The country is set to become **“A happy society with equity, fairness and resilience”**. The mission of the 11th Plan is as follows:

1) To promote a fair and quality society for all people in order to receive social protection and security, to provide equitable access to resources and judicial treatment, and to participate in development process under good governance;

2) To improve quality of all people in terms of integrity, life-long learning and skills, and living standard, and to strengthen social institutions and local communities in meeting changes;

3) To enhance efficiency in production and services through knowledge, creativity and local wisdom by upgrading food and energy security, restructuring production and consumption to be environmental friendly, and strengthening external relations with countries in the region for mutual economic and social benefits; and

4) To build a secure natural resource and environment base by supporting community participation and improving resilience to cushion impacts of climate change and natural disasters.

The main objectives are, firstly, to promote a fair and peaceful society; secondly, to increase development potentials of all Thais through holistic approach via social institutions; thirdly, to gear the economy towards greater stability, efficiency and sustainability by upgrading production of goods and services based on knowledge and innovation, improving food and energy security, and upgrading eco-friendly production and consumption; and fourthly, to preserve natural resources and the environment as secure foundation of national development. With these objectives, the 11th Plan sets the following key targets:

- 1) The society is more peaceful and happier with lower inequalities, reduced poverty and increased corruption perception;
- 2) All citizens adopt life-long learning attitude and enjoy better healthcare, with stronger social institutions;
- 3) Total factor productivity increases by at least 3% per year, resulting in improvement in competitiveness ranking and at least 40% contribution of GDP by SMEs; and
- 4) Environmental quality attains the level of international standard, with greater efficiency in the reduction of greenhouse gas emission and balanced ecological system through reforestation and afforestation.

With these targets, the following strategies have been designed and formulated:

- a) Promoting a just society;
- b) Promoting a life-long learning society;
- c) Strengthening the agricultural sector, food and energy security;
- d) Restructuring the economy towards quality growth and sustainability;
- e) Creating regional connectivity for social and economic stability; and
- f) Managing natural resources and the environment towards sustainability.

These indicate new government priorities, which in turn pave the way to excellent opportunities for FAO to provide technical assistance to, and to nurture valuable partnership, with Thailand.

Agricultural Development Plan (2012-2016) Consistent with the 11th NESDP, the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives has drafted a five-year Agricultural Development Plan which aims at, among other things, 3.0% rate of growth per annum in the agricultural sector and a rise in the farmers' happiness index to 80% by 2016. There are four priority areas: improvement in livelihood among farmers, increase in agricultural productivity and balancing between food and bio-fuel, sustainable and efficient use of agricultural resources and infrastructure, and greater efficiency in MOAC administration. The draft ADP is broad and covers wide-ranging issues concerning the farming community.

3. FAO's Comparative Advantages and Priority Areas

3.1 Review of UNPAF and national MDGs

UNPAF (2007-2011) In recent years the country has reached a status of a middle-income country. This has two implications; firstly, it became a development partner to other developing countries, and secondly, technical assistance from international Organizations, development partners and civil society Organizations is very selective and diminishing. It was also specifically targeted in terms of beneficiaries and output. Faced with this development, FAO and other UN organizations have found it best to pool budgetary and skilled human resources to assist Thailand in filling the gaps and in undertaking activities which would benefit Thailand in the pursuit of national policies and priorities including the promotion of South-South cooperation. The United Nations Country Team in Thailand had formulated a United Nations Partnership Framework for Thailand (2007-2011) which provide a basis for the UN regional offices and country offices to work together with the RTG on priority issues.

The UNPAF (2007-2011) provided a guideline for strategic and focused UN interventions in Thailand and defined five areas of cooperation for concerted efforts by UN agencies:

- a. Access to quality services and protection,
- b. Decentralisation and provincial/local governance,
- c. Access to comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment, care and support,
- d. Environment and natural resources management, and
- e. Global partnership for development – Thailand’s contribution.

UNPAF (2012-2016) During the first UNPAF, an evaluative study was commissioned to assess the Implementation of the UNPAF (2007-2011). It was found that, while the resources of the UN system were shrinking, the capacities of Thailand in development fields had increased, both at the national and international levels. Thus, new UNPAF (2012-2016) is designed for the UN to move upstream to focus on policy advice and knowledge sharing in collaborating with Thailand. It also encourages to utilize the UN family working together, where there is a clearly value addition. This included joint partnerships such as the integrated highland livelihood development in Mae Hong Son, where eight UN agencies participated under FAO’s coordinating role. It is closely aligned with the 11th NESDP, and adopts a more programmatic, policy-based and knowledge-focused approach for UN joint activities. At the same time, UNPAF respects strengths and mandate of individual UN agency including FAO to fulfill its specific tasks. The UNPAF (2012-2016) is emphasised to focus UN joint efforts under the following six focused areas: a) Social protection, b) Human rights and access to justice, c) Strategic information, d) Creative economy, e) International cooperation, and f) Climate change

National MDGs Thailand has achieved most of the Millennium Development Goals laid down by the UN. The rest is likely to be achieved by 2015, with the exception of having halted, by 2015, and begun to reverse the incidence of the coronary artery disease. Furthermore, in line with the MDGs, Thailand has set her own targets, known as national MDGs, and even more ambitious targets as MDGs plus. The 2009 assessment indicated that, for those relevant to the normative functions of FAO, namely, MDG 1: Reduce poverty and hunger, MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability, and MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development. Most MDGs and MDGs plus had been achieved, or potentially achieved including environmental sustainability, and others were on course. The only but most crucial target not achieved was the reduction of the level of poverty to less than 4% by 2009. Such target would likely remain as one of the priority areas in the CPF for 2012-2016.

3.2 Review of the National Medium-Term Priority Framework (2007-2011)

The National Medium-Term Priority Framework (2007-2011) covers five priority areas, consistent with Government priorities, the United Nations Partnership Framework (2007-2011) and the UN Millennium Development Goals:

- 1) Poverty alleviation in rural areas,
- 2) Sustainable management of natural resources and the environment,
- 3) Farm sector readjustments and restructuring,
- 4) Food safety and quality improvement, and
- 5) Investment in agricultural research and development

There have been a number of projects and programmes undertaken over the NMTPF period, in response to these priority areas. During 2007-2011, 36 projects with a total budget of US\$3.87 million, consisting of 7 TCP projects, 18 TCPF projects, 2 Trust Fund projects and 9 Telefood projects have been approved. Of the total budget, TCP/TCPF and Trust Fund occupy about 98%. The total delivery of these projects for 2007-2010 was US\$1.66 million, 76% of which is drawn from TCP and TCPF. The delivery by Trust Fund was 21%. Poverty alleviation in rural areas has received strong emphasis. Under this priority area, there were programme interventions, notably, the pilot project on poverty alleviation and the promotion of food security in the Northeast, which, after the successful completion, had led to the formulation of a national strategy on the poverty alleviation and the promotion of food security in Northeast, and the UN joint programme on integrated highland livelihood development in Mae Hong Son. Assistance by FAO in response to emergencies such as flood relief and, control and prevention of avian influenza, was provided to the RTG and other affected countries in the Region. The FAO's Telefood programme had become a regular feature in the activities of the RTG, which were carried out through on-going projects. In addition, the RTG annually provided financial resources to organize the national event to commemorate the World Food Day together with FAO in different provinces around the country. Policy studies were also undertaken under the poverty alleviation priority area. As for other priority areas, a wide range of focused activities was undertaken. The nature of support by FAO was mainly technical advice and capacity building. In some cases, farm production inputs and equipment were also provided. It should be noted that apart from the bilateral collaboration between FAO and Thailand, global and regional projects and programmes were also implemented during the NMTPF period. The total delivery of these projects and programmes for 2007-2011 was US\$5.89 million, in which Trust Fund projects covered 93% and TCP projects 7%. An example of a regional project is the two-year project on capacity building for the spread prevention and management of the cassava pink mealybug involving six countries of the Greater Mekong Sub-Region where Thailand would play the role of a key development partner. It started early 2011.

Nonetheless there were some obstacles in the implementation of the NMTPF. While a number of projects and programmes were implemented, some others were still in the pipeline or pending. There were many project ideas or proposals on hand. In fact, 63 were submitted to the National FAO Committee for consideration, out of which 36 projects were approved and implemented in the past 5 years during the NMTPF period. This was mainly due to lack of sufficient financial resources. There was time delay also in the NMTPF

implementation schedule in some instances. The NMTPF was approved timely by RTG in January 2008, and the NMTPF Implementation Committee was formed in March 2008.

3.3 Gaps and emerging needs to achieve the 11th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2012-2016)

Promoting a just society Though the RTG has in the past allocated substantial budgetary resources to alleviate poverty, the most recent indicator shows that poverty is stubborn and cannot be easily brought down further. The number of the poor is still more than 5 million. The root causes of poverty have been tackled, but much is still the threat to poverty alleviation. There is then a need for new alternative and even innovative approaches to the issue.

Social and economic inequalities, a symptom of past development efforts, can be found in various sectors of the economy. They are rampant and spread across the country's spectrum. Favoritism and preferential treatment are normal to the society where hierarchy and personal wealth draw respect from its members. The concept of good governance has to be constantly upheld. Social and economic inequalities also exist between rural and urban areas. Despite the efforts by the RTG and development partners, the so-called 'urban bias' is real.

Managing natural resources and the environment towards sustainability Depletion of natural resources and deterioration of the environment continue to damage the economy, and hasten the process of global warming. This issue persists over many decades, since the era of the commercialization of Thai agriculture. It is the gap in which international development cooperation efforts including technical assistance can be of great value, particularly in the Clean Development Mechanism.

Creating regional connectivity for social and economic stability Facilitation of, and structural adjustments to, ASEAN integration by 2015 are needed for the farmers to be prepared for freer flow of goods and services. They may be faced with lower prices of commodities, some of which they actually produce. Measures consistent with the WTO rules and regulations need be designed to create an immune system for the farmers. As a middle-income country, Thailand has positioned to become a development partner in the international community. However, the delivery of goods and services, as well as technical expertise, is still less than expectation. In this respect, the gap can be filled in with the participation of international organizations like FAO.

Strengthening the agricultural sector, food and energy security Food security and access by final consumers to safe and sufficient food warrant needs close attention. Food shortages are exemplified by rice, cane sugar and, of late, palm cooking oil. They affect Thailand's standing as a "kitchen of the world". They threaten food security among farmers who are at the same time consumers as well. The question of access is directed not only to

final consumers in general, but also to farmers in particular. The conflict between food and fuel is an area of concern, both in the present 10th and the next 11th Plan. It is evident that the urban population is suffering from high, rising food prices, but the farmers themselves should not be neglected. Despite the application and reiteration of *sufficiency economy*, most of the farmers find it necessary to buy some food, thereby suffering like their urban counterpart.

Promoting a life-long learning society The 11th Plan emphasises the trend of declining social values and structural change in population toward the aged. Social organizations in the rural sector which were strong and closely knitted in the past are becoming loosened and disintegrated. The family farm is the key to rural and agricultural development, but is tilted to crumble, as the economically active continuously seek and persistently retain their jobs in the cities. This will have tremendous impact on the rural economy in terms of labor shortages, skills and its productivity over time. The 2.5 million foreign migrants help relieve part of the pressure, but international migration has brought with it a series of long-term problems to the economy. This point is reflected quite well in the part on thematic collaborations of the new UNPAF (2012-2016).

Restructuring the economy towards quality growth and stability Traditional and local knowledge is recognized as extremely valuable in contributing to economic development and growth. Examples can be found in herbal medicine and OTOP products around the country. Its utilization is, however, challenging and sometimes requires innovative approaches. Knowledge transfer and sharing of experiences among beneficiaries can be facilitated by extra inputs in the various forms of mass media. Besides, social networking can help the learning process more sustainable in the long run.

3.4 Opportunities for future interventions in the agriculture, food security and rural development sectors

The NMTPF (2007-2011), aligned with the 10th NESDP, the UNPAF (2007-2011) and the MDGs, provides a realistic framework in which FAO and Thailand agree to work together. Its success has led the formulation of a second NMTPF, renamed as the Country Programming Framework (2012-2016) which is similar to the first one, but with greater flexibility. The CPF (2012-2016) is consistent with the 11th NESDP, the UNPAF (2012-2016) and the MDGs. The CPF has also incorporated FAO's global strategic objectives and the regional priority framework.

The relationships among the main strategies of the 11th NESDP and the joint partnerships under the UNPAF are shown in the diagram below. These and, the gaps and emerging needs to achieve the goals of the 11th NESDP lead to the identification and the selection of six priority areas for the CPF (2012-2016) as follows:

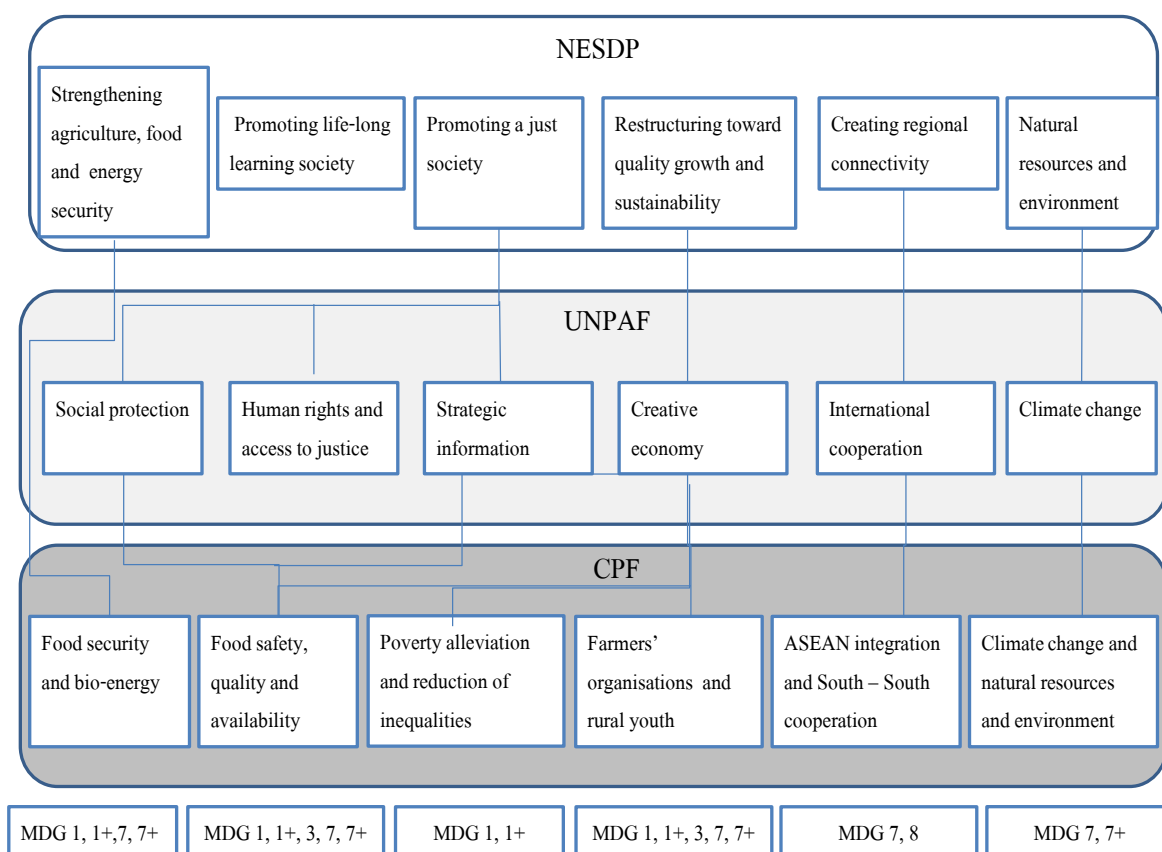


Diagram showing relationships among the 11th NESDP, UNPAF (2012-2016) and CPF, with MDGS and MDGs+

- 1. Poverty alleviation and reduction of social and economic inequalities through sustainable agricultural development;**
- 2. Adaptation and mitigation of negative impacts of climate change and natural disasters, and promotion of sustainable natural resources management;**
- 3. Facilitating ASEAN integration, South-South cooperation and other regional cooperation in the agriculture sector;**
- 4. Ensuring food safety and quality, and promoting trade and food availability to consumers;**
- 5. Empowering farmers' Organizations, and promoting private-sector involvement and rural youth; and**
- 6. Harmonisation of food security and bio-energy policy development.**

One of the strategies under the 11th NESDP is the strengthening of the agricultural sector, food and energy security which was not clearly reflected in UNPAF priorities. However, it was fully integrated in the CPF under the priority area to promote the harmonisation of food security and bio-energy policy development. Similar linkages can be explained for other priority areas. The national MDGs have been identified and indicated directly below individual CPF's priority areas in the Diagram. The detail of the relevance of the CPF priority areas to the 11th NESDP, UNPAF (2012-2016) and national MDGs is shown in tabular form as priority matrix in Annex 1A. Furthermore, the CPF priority areas are in line with the FAO Regional Priority Framework for Asia and the Pacific 2010-2019 and FAO's corporate Strategic Objectives, as shown in Annex 1B.

These priority areas are designed to meet the challenges in the next five years. They deal with cross-cutting issues confronting disadvantaged and marginalised groups, and minorities and hill tribes who are target beneficiaries in the programming framework. Furthermore, the issue of gender and gender equality is critical and warrants special attention. It is noted that in the course of implementation of the CPF, the gender issue will receive full recognition. In addition, from past experiences, bottom-up planning and people's participation through multi-disciplinary approach as well as a strong government ownership will be a key element in successful programme implementation.

3.5 Functions and comparative advantages of FAO in assisting Thailand

The vision of FAO is a world free of hunger and malnutrition where food and agriculture contribute to improving the living standards of all, especially the poorest, in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner. The mission of FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific is to help member countries halve the number of the undernourished by 2015 by raising agricultural productivity and alleviating poverty, while protecting the natural resources base. The core functions that are relevant to Thailand are:

- a) Monitoring and assessment of long-term and medium-term trends and perspectives,
- b) Assembly and provision of information, knowledge and statistics,
- c) Development of international instruments, norm and standards,
- d) Policy and strategy options, and advice,
- e) Technical support to promote technology transfer and build capacity,
- f) Advocacy and communication,
- g) Inter-disciplinarity and innovation, and
- h) Partnerships and alliance.

These are clearly reflected in the identification and formulation of programmes and focused activities for 2012-2016. Priority areas on poverty alleviation, climate change and natural disasters, food safety and quality, and farmers' organizations heavily draw assistance from

FAO in capacity building and technical support. The priority area on international development cooperation requires building partnerships and alliances with other countries, with FAO acting as a facilitating and coordinating agency and promoting Thailand as a centre of excellence as an emerging donor and development partner through South-South cooperation and other programmes. Policy assistance and advice by FAO will lend support to ensure food security and develop energy security in the GMS. FAO's comparative advantages lie in tackling critical issues on rural poverty, sustainable management of natural resources, land degradation, land and water use planning, food security, food safety, malnutrition, and agriculture and its resilience to climate change through its regional and country offices in Bangkok and at the headquarters. It provides additional knowledge and skills to Thailand with dedicated experts, mobilizing resources from the Natural Resources and the Environment Group, Agriculture and Food Systems Group, and Economic, Social and Policy Assistance Group. FAO is also a GEF agency to implement GEF-financed projects.

4. The Country Programming Framework (2012-2016)

4.1 Priority outcomes and outputs

Corresponding to the six priority areas identified above section 3.4, the following are priority outcomes and outputs:

4.1.1 Priority outcome 1: Poverty and, social and economic inequalities

are reduced through sustainable agricultural development

Rural poverty still persists, and as indicated by the Human Development Report 2009, the target of the MDG plus which is to reduce the poverty level to 4% of the total population will unlikely be met in the near future. Social and economic inequalities have been recognized as one of the most pressing issues by government planners. There are pockets of people, especially the poor, in rural areas suffering from hunger, and malnutrition has yet to be overcome. The landless are still without land and earn much of their living by offering farm labor. Many of the landed are tenants and do not enjoy the security of land tenure. Access to social services such health and schooling is lacking in the rural areas, even though the government provides free healthcare to gold cardholders and free education to all. The farmers do not have the immune system against risks in agriculture, including price fluctuations for their produce. Sustainable development through *sufficiency economy* can lessen the impact and result in better livelihood among them. Knowledge sharing and exchange can uplift the disadvantaged and the poor over time.

Priority outputs:

1) Agricultural productivities are enhanced, and production increased sustainably through the promotion of

- a) small-scale water reservoirs and ponds, and irrigation system at community and farm levels,
 - b) new, improved plant varieties, and animal breeds,
 - c) security of land tenure, and land distribution to the landless and marginal farmers, and
 - d) pro-poor agriculture policy, agricultural extension, farmer training and farm management under gender-sensitive approach;
- 2) Farming communities are strengthened, and their livelihoods improved through better access to quality social services and social welfare system; and
- 3) Rural employment and farmers' income are enhanced sustainably through the promotion of
- a) *Sufficiency Economy* and the *New Theory* principles,
 - b) improved post-harvest systems in traditional supply chains and food commodity value chain development,
 - c) rural credit and community revolving funds,
 - d) agro-processing and rural enterprise development,
 - e) market information, and
 - f) greater knowledge-sharing and learning network, including community learning centres.

4.1.2 Priority outcome 2: Adaptation and mitigation of negative impact of climate change and natural disasters, and sustainable natural resources management are promoted.

Natural resources are declining and the pace has, to some extent, been hastened by climate change, particularly global warming. Floods and droughts are more frequent and more common, affecting agricultural production in crops, fisheries, livestock and forestry. While reforestation and afforestation are needed to improve the natural environmental conditions, the inter-dependence between forest dwellers and forests through sustainable forest resources management should not be undermined. The threat from trans-boundary diseases and pests pose danger to the farm sector and can potentially affect food safety among consumers. Resilience to natural disasters is needed in order to lessen their impact to farming.

Priority outputs:

- 1) Livelihood development is enhanced through sustainable forest resources management which includes inter alia, promotion of non-timber forest resources, agro-forestry, watershed management, conservation and use of plant genetic resources, with full recognition of traditional and customary use of biological resources,

- 2) Agricultural development and environment security are enhanced in harmony through integrated approach to sustainable use and management of land and water resources,
- 3) Responsible use and management of aquaculture and fisheries resources, including the establishment of village fishing zone, and the introduction of modern, high-yielding technology in small-scale fish farming, to promote sustainable fisheries development and to lessen the impact of climate change and natural disasters including diseases are promoted,
- 4) For the purpose of sustainable intensification of crop production, conservation and responsible use of vital natural ecosystem services are provided by natural biological control, soil building and nutrient recycling processes and pollination,
- 5) Resilience to the negative impact of climate change including trans-boundary and emerging plant and animal pests and diseases in the agriculture and livestock sectors is improved,
- 6) Participatory coastal natural resources management is promoted, and resilience to climate change and natural disasters is enhanced through integrated approach with warning system in place,
- 7) Capacity building of human resources in green technology, CDM, data base on carbon and water footprints in crops and livestock, the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing etc. is promoted, and research in the adaptation and mitigation of climate change is undertaken, and
- 8) Measures such as tax exemption and non- or low-interest loan are introduced to promote proper land use and land use right, and soil improvement programmes in degraded areas.

4.1.3 Priority outcome 3: ASEAN integration, South-South cooperation and other regional cooperation in the agricultural sector are promoted.

ASEAN Economic Community will operate in full scale by 2015, and member countries are preparing to make necessary adjustments to facilitate flow of goods and services through trade and investment within it, and between itself and the rest of the world. In so doing, food and agricultural commodities will follow the same standards and, in many cases, will be traded under mutual recognition agreements. Capacity building and training are needed in some member countries. Being a leading food exporter, Thailand can offer such assistance to them. Besides, Thailand can intensify her efforts beyond ASEAN to other developing countries in the form of South-South cooperation.

Priority outputs:

- 1) Capacity building of Thai agencies as centre of excellence in meeting international standards and regulatory frameworks in food, agriculture, fisheries and forestry including food service, and their contributions to support South-South cooperation are strengthened,

- 2) Harmonisation of food and agricultural standards, regulatory frameworks, equivalence and mutual recognition agreements resulting in cross-border trade expansion is further promoted within ASEAN and other arrangements,
- 3) ASEAN countries benefit from technical assistance including training programmes in Thailand by Thai experts in the agriculture sector,
- 4) Sharing of experiences and best practices between Thailand and other developing countries is promoted through the FAO programmes and projects, as well as other partnership mechanisms, and
- 5) Emerging regional issues e.g. bio-security are addressed and effectively tackled through joint efforts of FAO, Thailand and other countries in Asia.

4.1.4 Priority outcome 4: Food safety and quality are enhanced, and trade and food availability to consumers in international and domestic markets at affordable and stabilised prices are promoted.

At the times of high, rising food prices, food security can be threatened. Malnutrition among the poor can worsen as well. While food safety is the norm in international trade, food imports from Thailand have occasionally been found contaminated with chemical residues and unwanted pests. At the domestic level, consumers should be assured of safe, quality and nutritious food. Traceability should be extended to minimise contamination risks in the food chain. Furthermore, food should be made available and accessible to all. There is need for an accurate and updated information system on food supplies and stocks so as to ensure food availability and accessibility to all consumers, especially at times of emergencies.

Priority outputs:

- 1) Safe, quality and nutritious food is made available and accessible to consumers all-year round at affordable and stabilised prices,
- 2) SPS measures and food safety standards are established, updated and adopted at all levels along the food chain,
- 3) Food control, testing, inspection, traceability and certification systems are harmonised and strengthened,
- 4) The level of public awareness and advocacy on food issues such as food security, food safety, food education and food defense is increased,
- 5) Institutional strengthening to effectively implement the equivalency in, and harmonisation of, food safety standards and the regulatory frameworks is undertaken,

- 6) Agro-ecological knowledge and pest management skills of smallholder farmers are improved so that they can sustainably intensify food production with minimal use of agro-chemical inputs;
- 7) The linkage between the farmers and the market is strengthened through effective organized marketing, skill training and knowledge transfer,
- 8) Institutional strengthening to upgrade technical capability including laboratories among stakeholders, and to coordinate harmonized approach in the improvement of food safety, food quality and nutrition is achieved,
- 9) System for emergency and emergency response plan, and implementation strategy including early warning system are established for food supply, food safety, food security, food defence, food-borne diseases, plant and animal pests and diseases, epidemics, and food shortage due to high, rising prices. Capacity of relevant agencies to respond to food emergency is strengthened. This would also include linking with INFOSAN and providing timely and accurate food and market information to the public, and
- 10) Safety and quality of water with focus on the entire food chain are improved and strengthened as a priority programme.

4.1.5 Priority outcome 5: Farmers' organizations are empowered, and private-sector involvement and rural youth programmes are promoted.

Rural organizations need to be strengthened in order to maintain the inter-dependencies among farm households, so common in the past economic organizations in the form of multi-purpose cooperatives and community enterprises can lend support to this. The role of people's organizations can facilitate in putting policy into practice. The situation has become more complexed, when the government paved the way to decentralise and delegate powers and authorities to locally elected bodies such as the *Tambon* Administrative Organization. Even though a large number of *Tambon* have produced community development plans, implementation is lagging. Public-private participation can increase the availability of farm inputs and marketing options to farmers. Technological transfer can take place readily. Since young people continuously leave the farm sector for employment opportunities in the cities, incentives should be provided to attract them to stay on farm. Measures should be designed for young farmers to produce a level of income comparable to that of the manufacturing or services sector.

Priority outputs:

- 1) Farmers' organizations are strengthened through institutional building and greater access to skill training, productive inputs, markets and relevant services,
- 2) Agriculture-related risks faced by small farmers are minimised,

3) Agriculture is promoted as an attractive occupation and an employment option for rural youth through the promotion of skill training, entrepreneurship building and other programmes, and

4) Public-private partnership programmes such as contract farming with farmers' organizations, and more government support are promoted.

4.1.6 Priority outcome 6: Harmonisation of food security and bio-energy policy development is promoted.

The conflict in terms of resource allocation and use between food and fuel in agriculture has culminated into limelight, where cooking palm oil was in short supplies at the time when the government heavily subsidised diesel which contained 2% biodiesel. The original energy plan was to increase the level of bio-diesel to 3% or more, with the target of 5% in 2011. This had to be postponed, so as to reduce bio-diesel supplies. Consequently, the price of cooking palm oil was allowed to increase to ensure availability. This had an unintended effect of raising the price of other cooking oils across the board. Policy needs to be revisited, when land suitable for oil palm is limited and in direct competition with para rubber. Alternative energy sources to produce bio-gas and electricity at the community or farm level should be explored and, wherever feasible, utilised. Intra-regional development on bio-energy crops will undoubtedly benefit all participating countries. The inter-dependency must be built on complete trust and strong determination by governments concerned.

Priority outputs:

1) Appropriate land use and agro-ecological zoning policy is formulated, adopted and implemented with measures to ensure food security as the top priority,

2) Productivity enhancement, cost reduction, quality improvement and value creation for three main bio-fuel crops: sugarcane, cassava and oil palm, coupled with capacity building for officials and farmers, and research and development in related fields are carried out,

3) Alternative renewable energy sources including 2nd and 3rd generation bio-fuels are promoted through research, technology transfer, and capacity building at the national and community levels,

4) National bio-energy policy and strategy, and bio-fuel production policy are fully integrated, and operational, with monitoring and evaluation mechanism in place, taking into consideration the comparative advantages of the countries in the region, and

5) Research and development efforts are made to produce alternative sources of cooking oil from locally available raw materials at cost comparable with palm oil, while ensuring that cooking oil is sufficiently available for human consumption at all times and affordable to all consumers.

4.2 CPF and resource requirements

Programmes and focused activities for the implementation of the CPF are identified, based on mutual consultation among RTG, FAO and development partners with estimated financial resources, as indicated in Annex 2. Needless to say, flexibility should be allowed for additions or changing priorities, as there are unforeseen circumstances during the implementation stage. The budget draws from three sources: FAO, RTG and other donors. FAO's own resources are from Technical Cooperation Programme(TCP), and Technical Cooperation Programme Facility(TCPF). TCP can finance up to US\$500,000 per project, and TCPF has a total of US\$200,000 per biennium to support small projects for the formulation of project proposals, carry out assessments, studies, and other priority interventions. Contribution by RTG will lead to higher outputs and expanded outcomes for CPF. Priority areas of CPF are expected to be incorporated in the RTG work plan for implementation under cooperation of and in partnership with FAO. Other sources include Trust Funds from external donors, IFIs and Global Environmental Facility. In all, for the six priority areas, there are 13 programmes and 88 initial focused activities.

The Government of Thailand and FAO will jointly carry out resource mobilisation efforts including donor briefing.

5. Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

5.1 Implementation mechanism

The CPF is co-owned by the Government of Thailand and FAO and the coordination and implementation mechanism is established based on this basic principle. The CPF will be implemented through result based management (RBM)

The CPF priority outcomes and outputs, the respective indicators, baseline and targets are identified. Means of verification, risks and assumptions, and role of partners are then explained. The results matrix is given in Annex 3. Indicative resource requirements are also provided for each priority area.

The National FAO Committee, chaired by the Permanent Secretary of MOAC and consisting of representatives from over 20 ministries/departments and NGOs, will be the coordinating body to act as the national CPF steering committee and to oversee effective implementation of the CPF and take policy decisions (since FAO is not an official member of the National FAO Committee, FAO will be invited to the committee meetings when it discusses subjects associated with the CPF).

At the working level, the CPF Implementation Committee chaired by the Secretary-General of the National FAO Committee (Deputy Permanent Secretary of MOAC) will be established with an aim to implement the CPF and monitor its progress, consisting of representatives from FAO, various departments in MOAC, representatives of line ministries

such as the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (Royal Forestry Department, Marine and Coastal Resources Department, etc.), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (TICA), the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, the Ministry of Interior (Department of Local Government), the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Education , and other concerned institutions.

The CPF Implementation Committee will report to the National FAO Committee and will take decisions on the implementation of the CPF within the approved framework and work plan, while matters requiring policy decisions will be referred to and decided by the National FAO Committee. A periodic meeting of the CPF Implementation Committee will be organized once every six months, while an *ad hoc* meeting can take place at the request of the Chairperson.

5.2 Monitoring and evaluation

The CPF Implementation Committee will review interim half-yearly progress reports and, with cooperation of FAO and MOAC, FAO will prepare an annual progress report of the implementation of the CPF at the end of each year. The annual report will be discussed at the annual CPF Implementation Review Workshop, prior to its finalisation and submission to the National FAO Committee.

The CPF Implementation Review Workshop will be organized once every year to review and evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation and make necessary adjustments to the CPF, if needed, with the participation of the members of the CPF Implementation Committee and the representatives of other concerned ministries and departments.

5.3 Short-term implementation plan

Upon endorsement and approval by FAO, the national FAO Committee and the Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives on behalf of the Government of Thailand, the CPF becomes operational. Individual RTG departments and agencies will subsequently provide detail of the proposed focused activities for possible implementation during fiscal year 2012 and, to a greater extent, fiscal year 2013.

In April 2012, the CIC will convene to prioritise programmes and focused activities, the result of which will be proposed to the National FAO Committee. After clearance by the National FAO Committee, the selected priority programmes and proposals for focused activities will be fully formulated for funding.

By May 2012, FAO will consider funding those classified as top priority, and government agencies will launch RTG budget request for counterpart fund for fiscal year 2013. In addition, FAO and RTG together approach donors and funding sources to finance priority programmes and focused activities. Adjustments may need to be made, since budget

allocation by RTG through the Budget Bureau is likely to be smaller than requested. The detailed short-term implementation plan for the initial 15 months is attached as Annex 5. For the first part of 2012, certain programmes and focused activities will likely be undertaken, due to preparatory works done during the NMTPF period. At the start of the fiscal year 2013, from October 1, 2013 onwards, with joint collaborative efforts between FAO and RTG, a number of priority programmes and focused activities can be launched for implementation. Planning for the fiscal year 2014 can commence in November 2013.

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Annex 1A: CPF Priority Matrix and Its Relevance to the 11th NESDP, UNPAF and National MDGs

Priority Areas of CPF (2012-2016)	Relevance to the 11th NESDP (2012-2016)	Relevance to UNPAF (2012-2016)	Relevance to National MDGs
<p>1. Poverty alleviation and reduction of social and economic inequalities through sustainable agricultural development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting a just society • Promoting a life-long learning society • Strengthening agricultural sector, food and energy security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social protection <p>Outcome: RTG provides adequate universal basic social protection to maintain people above poverty line</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic information <p>Outcome: Line ministries are able to analyse data for evidence-based policy focused on reducing inequality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change <p>Outcome: Climate change adaptation mainstreamed into sectoral and provincial plans and policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Education 	<p>MDG 1 and MDG 1+</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eradicate poverty and hunger • Halve, between 1990-2015, the proportion of population living in poverty • Halve, between 1990-2015, the proportion of population who suffer from hunger • Reduce poverty to less than 4%
<p>2. Adaptation and mitigation of negative impact of climate change and natural disasters, and promotion of sustainable natural resources management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing natural resources and the environment towards sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change <p>Outcome: Climate change adaptation mainstreamed into sectoral and provincial plans and policies</p>	<p>MDG 7 and MDG 7+</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure environmental sustainability • Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources • Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving a significant reduction in the rate of loss • Increase the share of renewable energy to 8% of the commercial final energy consumption

Priority Areas of CPF (2012-2016)	Relevance to the 11th NESDP (2012-2016)	Relevance to UNPAF (2012-2016)	Relevance to National MDGs
3. Facilitating ASEAN integration, South-South cooperation and other regional cooperation in the agricultural sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating regional connectivity for social and economic stability • Restructuring the economy towards quality growth and sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International cooperation <p>Outcome: Thailand's development experience is effectively shared with other countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration 	<p>MDG 7</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure environment sustainability <p>MDG 8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a Global partnership for development
4. Ensuring food safety and quality, and promoting trade and food availability to consumers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting a just society • Strengthening agricultural sector, food and energy security • Managing natural resources and the environment towards sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic information <p>Outcome: Line ministries are able to analyse data for evidence-based policy focused on reducing inequality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social protection <p>Outcome: RTG provides adequate universal basic social protection to maintain people above poverty line</p>	<p>MDG 1 and MDG 1+</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eradicate poverty and hunger • Reduce poverty to less than 4% <p>MDG 7 and MDG 7+</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure environmental sustainability • Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources
5. Empowering farmers' organizations, and promoting private-sector involvement and rural youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restructuring the economy towards quality growth and sustainability • Promoting a just society • Promoting a life-long learning society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creative economy • Social protection <p>Outcome: RTG provides adequate universal basic social protection to maintain people above poverty line</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Education 	<p>MDG 1 and MDG 1+</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eradicate poverty and hunger • Reduce poverty to less than 4% <p>MDG 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote gender equality and empower women <p>MDG 7 and MDG 7+</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure environmental sustainability • Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Priority Areas of CPF (2012-2016)	Relevance to the 11th NESDP (2012-2016)	Relevance to UNPAF (2012-2016)	Relevance to National MDGs
6. Harmonisation of food security and bio-energy policy development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening agricultural sector, food and energy security • Managing natural resources and the environment towards sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social protection <p>Outcome: RTG provides adequate universal basic social protection to maintain people above poverty line</p>	<p>MDG 1 and MDG 1 +</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eradicate poverty and hunger <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halve, between 1990-2015, the proportion of population living in poverty • Halve, between 1990-2015, the proportion of population who suffer from hunger • Reduce poverty to less than 4% <p>MDG 7 and MDG 7+</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure environmental sustainability • Increase the share of renewable energy to 8% of the commercial final energy consumption

Annex 1B: CPF and Its Consistency with FAO Regional Priorities and Strategic Objectives

Priority Areas of CPF (2012-2016)	FAO Regional Priority Framework for Asia and Pacific (2010-2019)	FAO Global Strategic Objectives
1. Poverty alleviation and reduction of social and economic inequalities through sustainable agricultural development	Strengthening food and nutritional security (A)	Sustainable intensification of crop production (A)
	Fostering agricultural production and rural development (B)	<p>Increased sustainable livestock production (B)</p> <p>Sustainable management and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources (C)</p> <p>Enabling environment for markets to improve livelihoods and rural development (G)</p> <p>Improved food security and better nutrition (H)</p> <p>Gender equity in access to resources, goods, services and decision-making in the rural areas (K)</p> <p>Increased and more effective public and private investments in agriculture and rural development (L)</p>
2. Adaptation and mitigation of negative impact of climate change and natural disasters, and promotion of sustainable natural resources management	Enhancing equitable, productive and sustainable natural resources management and utilization (C)	Sustainable intensification of crop production (A)
	Improved capacity to respond to threats and disasters (D)	Increased sustainable livestock production (B)
	Climate change, its impact on agriculture and food security and nutrition (E)	<p>Sustainable management and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources (C)</p> <p>Sustainable management of forests and trees (E)</p> <p>Sustainable management of land, water and genetic resources and improved responses to global environmental challenges affecting food and agriculture (F)</p>

Priority Areas of CPF (2012-2016)	FAO Regional Priority Framework for Asia and Pacific (2010-2019)	FAO Global Strategic Objectives
3. Facilitating ASEAN integration, South- South cooperation and other regional cooperation in the agricultural sector	Functional objectives	Effective collaboration with member states and stakeholders (X) Technical Cooperation Programme (T)
4. Ensuring food safety and quality, and promoting trade and food availability to consumers	Fostering agricultural production and rural development (B)	Improved quality and safety of food at all stages of the food chain (D)
	Improved capacity to respond to threats and disasters (D)	Enabling environment for markets to improve livelihoods and rural development (G)
		Improved food security and better nutrition (H)
		Improved preparedness for, and effective response to, food and agricultural threats and emergencies (I)
		Increased and more effective public and private investments in agriculture and rural development (L)
5. Empowering farmers' Organizations, and promoting private-sector involvement and rural youth	Strengthening food and nutritional security (A)	Enabling environment for markets to improve livelihoods and rural development (G)
	Fostering agricultural production and rural development (B)	Increased and more effective public and private investments in agriculture and rural development (L)
		Gender equity in access to resources, goods, services and decision-making in the rural areas (K)
6. Harmonisation of food security and bio-energy policy development	Strengthening food and nutritional security (A)	Enabling environment for markets to improve livelihoods and rural development (G)
	Fostering agricultural production and rural development (B)	Improved food security and better nutrition (H)

Priority Areas of CPF (2012-2016)	FAO Regional Priority Framework for Asia and Pacific (2010-2019)	FAO Global Strategic Objectives
		<p>Increased and more effective public and private investments in agriculture and rural development (L)</p> <p>Effective collaboration with member states and stakeholders (X)</p>

Annex 2: Programmes, Focused Activities and Resources under CPF

(Resources in US\$ 1,000)

Priority Outputs	Programmes/Focused Activities	Thai Partners	Total Resources Required	Resources Committed	Additional Resources	
					FAO & Others	RTG
1. Poverty and, social and economic inequalities are reduced through sustainable agricultural development.						
1.1 Agricultural productivities are enhanced, and production increased sustainably.	Programme: Poverty alleviation 1) Year-round vegetable production at homestead premises through expansion of irrigation (TeleFood)		\$ 10	FAO\$10		
	2) BoLA-DRB3 genotype variation associated with tick-born disease and mastitis resistance in Thai-Friesian cattle	DLD	\$50	-	\$50	-
	3) Molecular improvement of livestock breeding and discovery of genetic diversity	DLD	\$400	-	\$400	
1.2 Farming communities are strengthened, and their livelihoods improved through better access to quality social services and social welfare system.	Programme: Poverty alleviation 1) UN Joint Programme on Integrated Highland Livelihood Development in Mae Hong Son (on-going, UNJP/THA/033/UNO)	Mae Hong Son Provincial Govt	\$4,507	FAO\$1,379 Others \$3,128	-	-
	2) Improving nutrition through school gardening (TeleFood)		\$10	FAO\$10	-	
	3) Improving vegetable production for the undernourished (TeleFood)		\$10	FAO\$10	-	
	4) Enhancement of <i>Sufficiency Economy</i> settlement in Land Reform Areas	<u>ALRO</u>	\$700	-	FAO/TCP \$200	\$500
	5) Enhancing community fishing ground by artificial reef	<u>DOF</u>	\$2,850	-	FAO/TCP \$250	\$2,600
	Programme: Reduction of Social and Economic Inequalities 1) Analysis and utilisation of data for evidence-based policy-making with particular focus on reducing inequalities <u>FAO UNFPA UNICEF UNIDO UNDP UNESCO UNWOMEN IOM ITU</u>	MOAC NESDB NSO Thai Health Promotion Foundation CSOs, NGOs	\$1,375	-	\$1,375	-

		DOF	\$870	-	FAO/TF \$670	\$200
1.3 Rural employment and farmers' income are enhanced sustainably.	2) Enhancing access to equitable reward system through the creation of security arrangements for the utilization of land and water resources					
	Programme: Poverty alleviation	MOEd	\$10	FAO\$10	-	-
	1) Support to food processing (TeleFood)	MOEd	\$34	-	FAO/TCP \$27	\$7
	2) Promotion of nature farming under <i>Sufficiency Economy</i>	DOA	\$68	-	FAO/TCP \$35	\$33
	3) Nature farming extension	DOA	\$66	-	FAO/TCP \$66	-
4) Sustainable agricultural development through <i>Sufficiency Economy</i>		\$300	-	FAO/TCP \$200 IFAD \$100	-	
5) Impact assessment on poverty alleviation through <i>Sufficiency Economy and New Theory of Agriculture</i>						
2. Adaptation and mitigation of negative impact of climate change and natural disasters, and sustainable natural resources management are promoted.						
2.1 Livelihood development is enhanced through sustainable forest resources management.	Programme: Resilience to climate change and natural disasters	RFD	n.a.	n.a	n.a.	n.a.
	Enhancement of reduction in emission from deforestation and forest degradation to adaptation and mitigation of climate change					
	Programme: Natural resources management	KU, Mahidol U and DNP	\$250	-	FAO/TCP \$167	\$83
	1) Vulnerability of tropical rainforest birds to future climate change	RFD	\$600	-	FAO/TCP \$500	\$100
2) Promotion of sustainable forest management at Nam Mong sub-watershed area						
3) Forest cover and carbon mapping in Chantaburi province, East Thailand	RFD	\$100	-	FAO/TCP \$100	-	

<p>2.2 Agricultural development and environment security are enhanced in harmony through integrated approach to sustainable use and management of land and water resources.</p>	<p>Programme: Resilience to climate change and natural disasters</p> <p>1) Improvement of mung bean varieties for drought tolerance</p>	SUT	\$60	-	FAO/TCPF \$50	\$10	
	<p>2) Bio-charcoal as carbon sequestration in Thai paddy rice</p>	LDD	\$4,433	-	FAO/TCP \$100 GEF \$2,108	\$2,225	
	<p>3) Decreasing cultivation area with burning of agricultural waste in sloping area of Nan province</p>	HRDI	\$1,000	-	FAO \$900	HRDI \$100	
	<p>4) Reducing methane (CH4) emission from highland rice fields in North Thailand by aerobic rice practices</p>	HRDI	\$650	-	FAO/TF \$600	HRDI \$50	
	<p>Programme: Natural resources management</p> <p>1) Productivity improvements in soil and water conservation areas</p>	LDD	\$500	-	FAO/TF \$500	-	
	<p>2) Networking of rural Thai and Myanmar communities in the prevention of waste</p>	RID	\$21	-	FAO/TCPF \$21	-	
	<p>3) Irrigation performance assessment</p>	RID	\$499	\$200	FAO/ Others \$299	-	
	<p>2.3 Responsible use and management of aquaculture and fisheries resources are promoted.</p>	<p>Programme: Natural resources management</p> <p>Effects of climate change on marine fisheries and its mitigation</p>	DOF	\$1,000	-	FAO/TCP \$333	\$667
		<p>Programme: Resilience to climate change and natural disasters</p> <p>Available technologies on farm management for increasing resilience to climate change</p>	DOA	\$300	-	FAO \$200 IFAD \$100	
	<p>2.4 For purpose of sustainable intensification of crop production, conservation and responsible use of vital natural ecosystem services are provided by biological control, soil building and nutrient recycling processes and pollination.</p>						

<p>2.5 Resilience to negative impact of climate change including trans-boundary and emerging plant and animal diseases in agricultural and livestock sectors is improved.</p>	<p>Programme: Natural resources management Restructuring of Livestock Farm System for Climate Change (in pipeline)</p>	DLD	n.a.	FAO	n.a.	n.a.
<p>2.6 Participatory coastal natural resources management is promoted, and resilience to climate change and natural disasters is enhanced through integrated approach with warning system in place.</p>	<p>Programme: Resilience to climate change and natural disasters Policy Support to Climate Change Adaptation in the Agricultural Sector in Thailand (on-going, TCP/THA/3303)</p>	OAE	FAO\$171	FAO\$171	-	-
<p>2.7 Capacity building of human resources in green technology, data base on carbon and water footprints etc. is undertaken.</p>	<p>Programme: Resilience to climate change and natural disasters Climate Change Adaption Mainstreamed by Key Ministries into their Sectoral and Provincial Plans, Policies and Budgets <u>FAO UNISDR UNDP UNEP UNFPA UNESCO UNHABITAT WHO</u></p>	NESDB MOAC MNRE ONEP MOI/DDPM MOEd CSOs	\$14,883	-	\$14,883	-
<p>2.8 Measures such as tax exemption and non- or low-interest loan are introduced to promote proper land use and land use right, and soil improvement programmes in degraded areas.</p>	<p>Programme: Natural resources management 1) Livelihood development of small long-rotation tree growers for sustainable forest management 2) Assessment of crop residue removal for energy and its impact on sustainable soil management 3) Payment for eco-system services as an incentive for the conservation of upland forest areas</p>	RFD	\$2,638	-	FAO/TF \$1,805	\$833
		MNRE MOAC	\$4,000	-	GEF \$4,000	-
		MNRE TGO	\$3,200	-	GEF \$3,200	-

3. ASEAN integration, South-South cooperation, and other regional cooperation in the agricultural sector are promoted.						
3.1 Capacity building of Thai agencies as centre of excellence in meeting international standards and regulatory frameworks in food, agriculture, fisheries and forestry, and their contributions to support South-South cooperation are strengthened.	Programme : Capacity Building in the Delivery of Services to Recipient Countries					
	1) Training of trainers for management of international development cooperation programme	TICA	\$66	-	FAO/TCP \$33	\$33
	2) Strengthening/upgrading competency of key agencies to reach international standards in food, agriculture, fisheries and forestry	TICA	\$66	-	FAO/TCP \$33	\$33
	3) Increased and Effective Cooperation Based on Harmonised National Development Cooperation Policy (JP) <u>FAO UNDP UNFPA WHO UNHABITAT</u>		\$900	-	\$900	-
3.2 Harmonisation of food and agricultural standards, regulatory frameworks, equivalence and MRAs resulting in cross-border trade expansion is further promoted.	Programme : Capacity Building in the Delivery of Services to Recipient Countries					
	1) Workshop for balancing the implementation of MRA of related countries	TICA	\$66	-	FAO/TCP \$33	\$33
	2) Training on specific issues to solve the bottlenecks of MRA	TICA	\$66	-	FAO/TCP \$33	\$33
	3) Improving supply chain of fruits and vegetables in ASEAN countries	DOA	\$500	-	FAO/TF \$500	-
	4) Environmentally-friendly fruit and vegetable production and processing	DOAE	\$260	-	FAO/TCP \$ 260	-
	5) Enhancing Agricultural Competitiveness of Rural Households in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region	OAE	FAO \$100 Others \$1,700	FAO \$100 Others \$1,700	-	-
	6) Strengthening quality control system in Myanmar, Laos and Cambodia	DOA	\$250	-	FAO/TCP \$250	
3.3 ASEAN countries benefit from technical assistance including training programmes in Thailand by Thai experts in agricultural sector.	Programme: Technical Cooperation					
	Sharing of Development Experience with Other Countries <u>FAO UNDP UNFPA WHO UNHABITAT</u>	TICA Academic institutions CSOs Private sector	\$3,300	-	\$3,300	-

3.4 Sharing of experiences and best practices between Thailand and other developing countries are promoted through FAO programmes and projects, as well as other partnership mechanisms.	Programme: Technical Cooperation Study of Best Practices of Thailand's Agriculture and Rural Development 1) Sustainable community-based development 2) Local product (OTOP) development 3) Small-scale irrigation and on-farm water management 4) Fresh-water aquaculture 5) Fruits and agro-processing	TICA (1- 5)	\$264	-	FAO/TCP \$132	\$132
	6) Grassroots economic development with focus on OTOP in ASEAN member countries	CDD	\$52	-	FAO/TCPF \$52	-
	7) International training course on sustainable agriculture through royal initiatives	DOA	\$300	-	FAO/TCP \$200 Other \$100	-
	8) Training on animal health, food safety and livestock production	DLD	\$250	-	\$230	\$20
3.5 Emerging regional issues are addressed and effectively tackled through joint efforts of FAO, Thailand and other countries of Asia.	Programme: Emerging Regional Issues 1) Workshop on emerging regional issues (e.g. climate change, disaster prevention and bio-security) 2) Strengthening/establishing regional network for critical issues	TICA (1-2)	\$198	-	FAO/TCPF \$99	\$99
	3) International conference on ecological security of the GMS	MFU	\$12	-	FAO/TCPF \$10	\$2
	4) Preparedness for highly pathogenic emerging zoonotic diseases in ASEAN countries	DLD	\$79.9		\$73	\$6.9
4. Food safety and quality are enhanced and, trade and food availability to consumers at affordable and stabilised prices are promoted.						
4.1 Safe, quality and nutritious food is made available and accessible to consumers all-year round at affordable and stabilised prices.	Programme: Food Quality Improvements along Supply Chain 1) Integrated approach to food-borne anti-microbial resistance	DLD	\$400	-	\$400	-
	2) Poultry farm bio-security	DLD	\$17	-	\$15	\$2
4.2 SPS measures and food safety standards are established, updated and adopted at all levels along food chain.	Programme: Food Quality Improvements along Supply Chain Appropriate post-harvest technology for small-scale fishery processing	DOF	\$170	-	FAO/TCP \$170	-

<p>4.3 Food control, testing, inspection, traceability and certification systems are harmonised and strengthened.</p>	<p>Programme: Food Quality Improvements along Supply Chain</p> <p>1) Enhancement of Beef Productivity through Animal Identification and Traceability (in pipeline)</p> <p>2) Aquaculture Information Management System and Traceability System in Thailand (on-going, TCP/THA/3304)</p>	<p>DLD</p> <p>DOF</p>	<p>FAO\$390</p> <p>FAO\$212</p>	<p>-</p> <p>FAO\$212</p>	<p>FAO/TCP \$390</p> <p>-</p>	<p>-</p> <p>-</p>
<p>4.4 Level of public awareness and advocacy on food issues is increased.</p>	<p>Programme: Food Quality Improvements along Supply Chain</p> <p>Promotion of community leadership in food safety management</p> <p>Programme: Food Emergency and Food Emergency Response</p> <p>Strengthening of food emergency response systems linking with INFOSAN</p>	<p>FSOC MOPH DOAE</p> <p>FSOC MOPH</p>	<p>\$160</p> <p>\$75</p>	<p>-</p> <p>-</p>	<p>FAO/TCP \$150</p> <p>FAO/TCPF \$75</p>	<p>\$10</p> <p>-</p>
<p>4.5 Institutional strengthening to effectively implement equivalency in, and harmonisation of, food standards and regulatory frameworks is undertaken.</p>	<p>Programme: Food Quality Improvements along Supply Chain</p> <p>1) Institutional strengthening on food safety and quality in supply chain management of livestock products</p> <p>2) Strengthening of DOA capacity to implement quality control system</p>	<p>FDA DMS DDC DLD Provincial and local authorities</p> <p>DOA</p>	<p>\$200</p> <p>\$300</p>	<p>-</p> <p>-</p>	<p>FAO/TCP \$200</p> <p>FAO/TCP \$300</p>	<p>-</p> <p>-</p>
<p>4.6 Agro-ecological knowledge and pest management skills of small farmers are improved so that they can sustainably intensify food production with minimal use of agro-chemical inputs.</p>						

<p>4.7 Linkage between farmers and the market is strengthened through effective organized marketing, skill training and knowledge transfer.</p>	<p>Programme: Food Quality Improvements along Supply Chain</p> <p>Strengthening trade competitiveness through food safety and quality improvement</p>	DOA	\$200	-	FAO/TCP \$200	-
<p>4.8 Institutional strengthening to upgrade technical capability and to coordinate harmonized approach in improvement of food safety, food quality and nutrition is achieved.</p>	<p>Programme: Food Quality Improvements along Supply Chain</p> <p>1) Capacity building in laboratory testing in livestock production</p> <p>2)Upgrading of technical capacity of laboratory service</p> <p>3)Enhancement of Laboratory Capacity on Food Safety in Primary Production (on-going, TCP/THA/3305)</p> <p>4) Human resources development of food inspectors in the formulation of effective monitoring and surveillance plan on food safety</p>	DLD	\$120	-	\$120	-
		DLD	\$66.7	-	\$50	\$16.7
			FAO\$250	FAO \$250	-	-
		FDA DMS Provincial and municipal authorities	\$310	-	FAO/TCP \$300	\$10
<p>4.9 System for emergency and emergency response plan, and implementation strategy including early warning system for food are established. Capacity of relevant agencies to food emergency response is strengthened.</p> <p>4.10 Safety and quality of water with focus on entire food chain are improved and strengthened as priority programme.</p>	<p>Programme: Food Emergency and Food Emergency Response</p> <p>1) Food safety incident management and food recall system</p> <p>2)Livestock production for food security at village level</p>	MOPH DMS DDC FDA DOH PHC Provincial authorities	\$200	-	FAO/TCP \$200	-
DLD	\$250	-	\$230	\$20		

5. Farmers' organizations are empowered, and private-sector involvement and rural youth programmes are promoted.						
5.1 Farmers' organizations are strengthened through institutional building and greater access to skill training, productive inputs, markets, markets and relevant services.	Programme: Upgrading and Empowering Farmers' Organizations 1) Development of supply chain management model for agricultural cooperatives and community enterprises 2) Capacity building for enterprise development	CPD	\$4,200	-	FAO/TF \$4,200	-
		DOAE	\$400	-	FAO/TCPF \$400	-
5.2 Agriculture-related risks faced by small farmers are minimised.	Programme: Upgrading and Empowering Farmers' Organizations 1) Improvement in efficiency of providing credit services to small and medium agricultural cooperatives/farmers groups 2) Capacity development of women and rural youth in farming and business decision-making	CPD	\$1,000	-	FAO/TF \$1,000	-
		CPD	\$5,250	-	FAO/TF \$5,000	\$250
5.3 Agriculture is promoted as attractive occupation and employment option for rural youth through promotion of skill training, entrepreneurship building and other programmes.	Programme: Public-Private Partnership and Rural Youth Development 1) Building up agri-business in young farmers organizations 2) Happy – green young farmers development in Land Reform Areas 3) Rural youth training on organic farming	DOAE	\$380	-	FAO/TCPF \$280	\$100
		ALRO	\$750	-	FAO/TF \$150	\$600
		RID	\$29	-	\$29	-
5.4 Public-private partnership programmes are promoted.	Programme: Public-Private Partnership and Rural Youth Development 1) Study on participatory action research on cluster effectiveness in agriculture 2) Pilot farming model for new wave farmers	DOAE	\$30	-	FAO/TCPF \$30	-
		CPD	\$1,000	-	FAO/TF \$1,000	-
6. Harmonisation of food security and bio-energy policy development is promoted.						
6.1 Appropriate land use and agro-ecological zoning policy is formulated, adopted and implemented with measures to ensure food security as top priority.	Programme: Productivity Enhancement Zoning for Food and Non-Food Agricultural Production (on-going, TCP/THA/3301, TCPF) Programme: Bio-Energy and Food Security Analysis of Food Security Statistics in Thailand (on-going, TCP/THA/3301, TCPF)	OAE	\$1,060	FAO \$60	FAO/TCPF \$1,000	-
		OAE	FAO \$80	FAO \$80	-	-

<p>6.2 Productivity enhancement, cost reduction, quality improvement and value creation for bio-fuel crops are carried out.</p> <p>6.3 Alternative renewable energy sources including 2nd and 3rd generation bio-fuels are promoted through research, technology transfer, and capacity building.</p> <p>6.4 National bio-energy policy and strategy, and bio-fuel production policy are fully integrated and operational.</p>	<p>Programme: Bio-Energy and Food Security Reducing land degradation and greenhouse gas emissions in the Thai cassava sector</p>	DOA MOAC MNRE MOEn	\$3,500	-	GEF \$3,500	-
	<p>Programme: Productivity Enhancement 1) Value creation of mannan wastes from palm oil cake using enzyme technology</p>	SUT	\$66	-	FAO/TCPF \$33	\$10 Other \$23
	<p>2) Training and technological transfer of bio-diesel from used cooking palm oil in farm communities</p>	DOA	\$116	-	FAO/TCPF \$58	\$58
	<p>Programme: Productivity Enhancement Bio-fuel feedstock management</p>	KKU DEDE MOAC	\$180	-	FAO/TCPF \$80	\$80 EMCO \$20
<p>6.5 Research and development efforts are made to produce alternative sources of cooking oil from locally available raw materials at cost comparable with palm oil, while ensuring that cooking oil is sufficiently available for human consumption at all times and affordable to all consumers.</p>	<p>Programme: Bio-Energy and Food Security Impact assessment of bio-energy policy on farm household food security</p>	DOA	FAO \$300	-	FAO \$200 Others \$100	-
	TOTAL		\$ 75,657	\$ 7,320	\$59,337	\$9,000

Note: The sums may not add up, due to rounding errors.

The budget committed in the case of on-going projects is for 2012 onward.

n.a. = not available

Annex 3: CPF Results Matrix

Outcomes	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$ '000)
<p>1) Poverty and social and economic inequalities are reduced through sustainable agricultural development.</p>	<p>Indicator: Yield of major farm commodities (rice, rubber, cassava and sugarcane) <u>Baseline:</u> 2010 agricultural statistics <u>Target:</u> 3% per annum</p> <p>Indicator: Income distribution (Top 20% vs Bottom 20%) <u>Baseline:</u> Top 20% was 11.3 times bottom 20% in 2009 Household Socio-Economic Survey by NSO <u>Target:</u> Reduction to 10 times</p> <p>Indicator: No. of rural poor <u>Baseline:</u> 8.12% of population being poor in 2009 Household Socio-Economic Survey by NSO <u>Target:</u> 4% of population being poor</p> <p>Indicator: Income per person per year <u>Baseline:</u> Baht 23,000 per person per year for 2011 <u>Target:</u> 70% of all households receive Baht 30,000 per person per year in 2012</p>	<p>OAE, DOAE and DOR annual reports</p> <p>NSO and NESDB reports</p> <p>NSO and NESDB reports</p> <p>DCD annual report. Annual Basic Needs report</p>	<p><u>Risks:</u> Increase in input prices. Spread of plant pests and diseases. Natural disasters e.g. flood, drought and landslide</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> High food prices affect the poor most.</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> The poor are not identified. High food prices affect the poor most. <u>Assumptions:</u> Poverty targeting is adopted as RTG's policy.</p> <p><u>Risk:</u> Survey by <i>Tambon</i> may not reflect individual standing</p>	<p>DOAE, DOA, DOF, and DLD provide data on yields.</p> <p>NESDB and NSO</p> <p>OPS/MOAC, OAE, NESDB and NSO.</p> <p>All local governments provide annual detailed data, which are then compiled by DCD.</p>	<p>\$11,261</p>

Outcomes	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$ '000)
	<p>Indicator: % of farmers practicing <i>Sufficiency Economy</i> or <i>New Theory</i></p> <p>Baseline: 7.75% of all farm households in 2009 by NESDB mid-term evaluation report on 10th NESDP</p> <p>Target: 20% of all farm households</p>	NESDB document , MOAC report	<p>Risks: Marketable surplus too small. Market facilities lacking. Insufficient on-farm water resources.</p>	NESDB provides statistical evidence. OPS/MOAC trains farmers through learning centres.	
2) Adaptation and mitigation of negative impact of climate change and natural disasters, and sustainable natural resources management are promoted.	<p>Indicator: Statement of national, provincial and sectoral policies that integrate adaptation and disaster risk reduction issues</p> <p>Baseline: Existing National Climate Change Strategy and National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan</p> <p>Target: National master plan adopted and implemented; Climate Change adaptation and DRR issues integrated in 3 provincial and 5 sectoral plans.</p> <p>Indicator: No. of sub-national adaptation and DRR action plans developed and implemented by local governments and communities</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 13</p> <p>Indicator: Soil erosion and soil loss</p> <p>Baseline: Data from LDD</p> <p>Target: Reduction of soil erosion and soil loss</p>	<p>National Climate Change Master Plan (2011-2019). National reports to International Conventions.</p> <p>Action plans</p> <p>Annual reports of ministries and technical departments</p> <p>LDD annual report</p>	<p>Assumption: Commitments at all levels</p>	<p>NESDB, ONEP, Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, MNRE, Department of Disaster Prevention and Management, Ministry of Interior, MOAC, MOPH, MOEn, local partners</p> <p>LDD continues conservation work.</p>	\$34,304

Outcomes	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$ '000)
	<p>Indicator: Land reafforested as tree plantation <u>Baseline:</u> 33% under forest laws <u>Target:</u> Additional 7% Of total land to be covered by tree plantation</p> <p>Indicator: Salinity-tolerant, drought- and flood-resistant varieties/breeds of crops and animals <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u> 20% increase in number of varieties/breeds</p> <p>Indicator: No. of occurrences of TBD <u>Baseline:</u> DLD report <u>Target:</u> 50% reduction of occurrences</p> <p>Indicator: No. of trained personnel in green technology, CDM etc <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u> 50% increase</p>	<p>RFD annual report</p> <p>DOA DOR DLD DOF annual reports</p> <p>DLD annual report</p> <p>MOST, MOAC MNRE and MOEn annual reports</p>	<p><u>Risk:</u> Difficulty to verify. <u>Assumption:</u> Trees are of in situ species</p> <p><u>Risk:</u> Budget may not be sufficient. Recommended varieties take time.</p>	<p>MOST, MOAC,ONEP (MNRE) and EPPO (MOEn)</p>	
<p>3) ASEAN integration, South-South cooperation, and other regional cooperation in the agricultural sector are promoted.</p>	<p>Indicator: No. of development cooperation programmes provided <u>Baseline:</u> TICA 2010 report <u>Target:</u> 20% increase</p>	<p>TICA, BFAA/MOAC reports</p>	<p><u>Risks:</u> Political instability and unrest may slow the progress and discontinue policy framework development. <u>Assumptions:</u> RTG commitment to promote South-South cooperation</p>	<p>TICA coordinates Official Development Assistance. BFAA/MOAC coordinates implementation within MOAC. Departments in MOAC provide technical experts and advisory service. FAO and bilateral/ multilateral donors provide technical and advisory support.</p>	<p>\$8,431</p>

Outcomes	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$ '000)
	<p>Indicator: Value of cross-border trade <u>Baseline:</u> 2010 trade figures with neighbouring countries <u>Target:</u> 50% increase</p> <p>Indicator: No. of countries engaging Thailand as international development partner <u>Baseline:</u> No. of countries programmatically engaged with Thailand as international development partner under South-South cooperation <u>Target:</u> 50% increase in number of countries engaged with Thailand as international development partner</p>	<p>DOC and MOC reports</p> <p>TICA, NEDA and Ministry of Foreign Affairs annual reports. UNPAF Review.</p>	<p><u>Risks:</u> Political instability could affect trade. <u>Assumptions:</u> AEC in place by 2015.</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> Political climate could compromise Thailand's image as international development partner. <u>Assumptions:</u> Strategic foreign policy remains in place and promoted</p>	<p>MOAC, MOF and MOC facilitate trade with ASEAN member countries. ACFS sets commodity standard and equivalency.</p> <p>Government agencies, national academic Institutions CSO and private sector provide technical experts. TICA coordinates Official Development Assistance FAO and bilateral/ multilateral donors provide technical and advisory support.</p>	
<p>4) Food safety and quality are enhanced, and trade and food availability to consumers in international and domestic markets at affordable and stabilised prices are promoted.</p>	<p>Indicator: No. of GAP(or equivalent) farms No. of GMP and HACCP food- processing plants No. of (crop, livestock and fisheries) traceability systems in place No. of organic farms</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 2010 figures 309,971 GAP farms in 2009</p> <p><u>Target:</u> As set in Agricultural Development Plan (2012-2016) and MOPH's Plan</p>	<p>MOAC, ACFS, DOAE, DOA, DOF and DLD annual reports. OAE evaluation report. FDA, MOPH annual reports</p>	<p><u>Risks:</u> Certification is lengthy, and costly. No price difference between certified and uncertified products. Investment in instituting certification facilities is expensive. Financial resources may not be forthcoming.</p>	<p>DOA, DOF, DLD and FDA act as certifying bodies, and maintain surveillance in food supply chain. DOAE is the advisory body in certification process. OPS/MOPH, DOH and FDA are involved in food standard certification.</p>	<p>\$3,321</p>

Outcomes	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$ '000)
	<p>Indicator: No. of GHP (Clean Food, Good Taste) food establishments No. of markets certified as 'Healthy' <u>Baseline:</u> Reports by MOPH <u>Target:</u> 80% of food establishments attain GHP standards. All markets inspected pass 'Healthy market' standards.</p> <p>Indicator: No. of food samples tested for contaminants, chemical residues and SPS requirements <u>Baseline:</u> Annual reports of MOPH and MOAC <u>Target:</u> All food samples pass tests.</p>	<p>DOA, DOF, DLD, FDA and Central Laboratory Thailand annual reports. Reports by quarantine authorities or equivalent of importing countries, such as European Union's Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed. Also from INFOSAN.</p>	<p><u>Assumptions:</u> AEC on the schedule to be operational by 2015. Trade expansion will be two-way. Concerted efforts among stakeholders to ensure food safety and quality along food chain including importation of foodstuff into Thailand.</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> shortage of trained personnel. <u>Assumption:</u> Street vendors are not included.</p>	<p>DMS, FDA, DOA, DOF and DLD monitor food safety.</p>	

Outcomes	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$ '000)
	<p>Indicator: No. of food-borne diseases and food poisonings <u>Baseline:</u> Provincial reports, OPS/MOPH. <u>Target:</u> As set by MOPH and provincial governments</p> <p>Indicator: No. of food emergency plans in place <u>Baseline:-</u> <u>Target:</u> As set by MOPH and provincial governments</p>	AFSN and INFOSAN networks	Risks: Lack of updated information for effective and timely policy-making. Public disclosure may not reflect actual status.	OAE and DLD monitor food availability and food prices. MOC controls price of commodities in sensitive list, and implements Blue-Flag campaign, if needed. Also data provided by ACFS, OPS/MOPH, FDA and DOH.	
5) Farmers' Organizations are empowered, and private-sector involvement and rural youth are promoted.	<p>Indicator: No. of insured rice and shrimp farms No. of insured trawlers <u>Baseline:</u> Pilot project conducted by BAAC <u>Target:</u> As set by respective authorities</p> <p>Indicator: No. of cooperative societies , community enterprises and other groupings with strong performance record <u>Baseline:</u> Past performance of cooperatives assessed by CPD, community enterprises by DOAE and groupings by DCD. <u>Target:</u> 20% increase in five years</p>	<p>DOAE, DOR, DOF and BAAC annual reports on rice farm insurance. MOF reports</p> <p>CPD and CAD annual reports on cooperatives and cooperative auditing. DOAE annual reports on community enterprises. DCD on other groupings such as women's.</p>	<p><u>Risks:</u> Insurance premium is additional cost to rice and other farmers.</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> Improvements of cooperatives and community enterprises can be slow in producing results.</p>	BAAC sells insurance policies to rice farmers, with cooperation of DOAE and DOR. Likewise for fishing boats.	\$13,039

Outcomes	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$ '000)
	<p>Indicator: No. of young farmers entering the farming industry Baseline: Reports by ALRO,DOAE, DOR, CPD and OPS/MOAC Target: As set by MOAC Agricultural Development Plan (2012-2016)</p> <p>Indicator: Public-Private Partnership <u>Baseline:</u> DOAE, DOF, DLD and CPD reports. Private sector including Thai Chamber of Commerce and Federation of Thai Industries has demonstrated the food supply chain between farmers and modern trade. MOPH reports (linking farm producers and hospitals) <u>Target:</u> Increase in PPP programmes</p>	<p>ALRO, DOAE , DOR, CPD and OPS/MOAC annual reports</p> <p>DOAE, DOF, DLD and CPD annual reports</p>	<p><u>Risks:</u> Investment by new entrants to farming especially, youth is huge, particularly when advanced technology is employed. Marketing channels for rural youth may be limited.</p> <p><u>Assumptions:</u> Niche market for organic products is sizeable to accommodate young farmers</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> Conditions on PPP may not be conducive to farmers</p> <p><u>Assumptions:</u> PPP may take different forms apart from contract farming</p>	<p>ALRO trains and allocates land to potential young farmers. OPS/MOAC Is engaged in knowledge transfer to the youth and the landless via community learning centres, but does not provide land. DOAE, DOR and CPD train young farmers. DOAE supports farmers' field schools.</p> <p>DOAE, DOF, DLD and CPD act as coordinator of PPP, and very often organize farmers to deal with private companies. Private sector, particularly large companies play significant role. Through MOAC, MOPH encourages farmers to supply safe food to hospitals. Civil society organizations such as Food Security and Food Safety Council are also active.</p>	

Outcomes	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$ '000)
<p>6)Harmonisation of food security and bio-energy policy and development is promoted.</p>	<p>Indicator: Production of bio-energy crops <u>Baseline:</u> Past data by OAE <u>Target:</u> Minimum requirement for human consumption attained and sufficient surplus to implement energy plan</p> <p>Indicator: Consumption by industry (transport and manufacturing) and by final consumers including feed producers <u>Baseline:</u> Past data by OAE and Ministry of Energy; Petroleum and gasohol prices; Price of ethanol and B100 <u>Target:</u> Price of bio-energy crops and their products including stocks under close monitoring and/or control. No shortage in cooking oil, sugar and animal feed.</p>	<p>OAE annual report</p> <p>OAE annual report. ONEP, MOE report Production , stock and sale by major oil companies</p>	<p><u>Risks:</u> Price of B100 remains uncontrolled. Thus bio-energy crops may be directed to satisfy the transport industry, not the home consumption. Verification of stock can be challenging. There is need for incentive to make accurate reporting. <u>Assumptions:</u> Enforcement measures instituted. Enabling policy adhered to by all parties. Line ministries work in concerted efforts, with matching fund available.</p>	<p>OAE can provide estimate of human need for cooking oil and food ingredient from bio-energy crops. DEDE and ONEP collect daily consumption of oils from major oil companies.</p> <p>OAE gives estimate of human consumption, consumption as animal feed, and by industry. MOEn (OEPP) provides information on oil stock and consumption by transport industry.</p>	<p>\$5,304</p>

Outcomes	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$ '000)
	<p>Indicator: Bio-energy policy adhered to by all parties.</p> <p>Baseline : Existing energy plan</p> <p>Target: Identification of suitable land use with zoning for bio-energy crops to meet demand for food, feed and fuel.</p>	<p>Policy adopted by cabinet, with supporting measures for effective implementation</p>	<p>Risks: Budget allocation insufficient. Production prospect may suffer from natural disasters and, plant pests and diseases.</p> <p>Assumptions: Information sharing among stakeholders is crucial. Data accuracy along supply chains with proper management can lead to balance between food security and bio-energy.</p>	<p>MOAC and Ministry of Industry can supervise production of oil palm, cassava and sugar cane. MOEn monitors the stock and consumption of bio-diesel and gasohol.</p>	

Annex 4: CPF Monitoring Matrix

CPF Priority Outcomes	CPF Targets	UNPAF Targets
<p>1. Poverty and, social and economic inequalities are reduced through sustainable agricultural development.</p>	<p>1. Rate of growth in yield of major farm commodities is 3% a year.</p> <p>2. Top 20% of income earners is 10 times bottom 20%</p> <p>3. The proportion of the poor is 4 %</p> <p>4. 70% of all households earn Baht 30,000 per person per year in 2012.</p> <p>5. 20% of all farm households practise <i>Sufficiency Economy</i> and <i>New Theory</i> by 2016.</p>	<p>1. Top 10 % of income earners is no more than 30 times bottom 10%</p> <p>2. Reduction of all vulnerable groups.</p> <p>3. Reduction in the Gini coefficient.</p> <p>4. 50% of the informal sector join the pension scheme.</p> <p>5. 40% of the insured are under Article 40.</p> <p>6. Realistic increases in levels of public support and understanding toward social welfare system.</p> <p>7. Age-specific and gender-sensitive, unified and harmonised statistics are being used for evidence-based policy planning and monitoring to promote social equity and advancement of women and people in different age groups, especially children, adolescents, working age adults and older persons.</p> <p>8. Unified and harmonised, socio-economic and health data available to track social equities, especially among most vulnerable groups with socio-economic and ethnic disadvantages, including migrant and stateless people.</p> <p>9. Evidence-driven policy development in place at all levels.</p> <p>10. Regular consultations and key decisions mode with consensus among data producers and data users accountable for advancement of NESDP to promote a fairer society.</p>

<p>2. Adaptation and mitigation of negative impacts of climate change and natural disasters, and sustainable natural resources management are promoted.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction issues integrated in 3 provincial and 5 sectoral plans. 2. 13 sub-national adaptation and disaster risk reduction plans are developed and implemented by local governments and communities. 3. Soil erosion and soil loss reduced. 4. Tree plantation increased by 7% of total land area. 5. Salinity-resistant, drought-resistant and flood-resistant crop varieties/animal breeds increased by 20%. 6. No. of incidences of trans-boundary animal diseases falls by half. 7. No. of trained personnel in green technology, CDM, carbon footprint etc. increases by 50%. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction issues integrated in 3 provincial and 5 sectoral plans. 2. 13 sub-national adaptation and disaster risk reduction plans are developed and implemented by local governments and communities. 3. 10 meetings with participation of at least 70% of members from line ministries, departments, and other stakeholders on harmonised information and knowledge system built and partnerships established for informed decision-making. 4. Two joint activities undertaken by ministries, departments and local governments. 5. Two regional platforms/forums hosted to share lessons with neighbouring countries.
<p>3. ASEAN integration, South-South cooperation and other regional cooperation in the agricultural sector are promoted.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No. of development cooperation programmes increases by 20% by 2016. 2. Value of cross-border trade increases by 50% within 2016. 3. 50% increases in the number of countries engaging Thailand as international development partner. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 50% increases in the number of countries engaging Thailand as international development partner. 2. At least 10 line ministries participated actively to develop harmonised national development cooperation policy.
<p>4. Food safety and quality are enhanced, and trade and food availability to consumers in international and domestic markets are promoted.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No. of GAP (or equivalent) farms, no. of GMP and HACCP food-processing plants, no. of traceability systems, no. of organic farms, as set by MOAC's Agricultural Development Plan and by MOPH. 2. 80% of food establishments receive "Clean Food, Good Taste" and all markets inspected receive "Healthy" certificates. 3. All samples pass the test for food contamination, chemical residues and SPS measures. 	

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. No. of food-borne diseases and mass food poisonings fails in line with targets set by provincial authorities and MOPH. 5. No. of food emergency response plans is in line with targets set by provincial authorities and MOPH. 	
<p>5. Farmers' organizations are empowered, and private-sector involvement and rural youth programmes are promoted.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No. of insured rice farms , insured shrimp farms and fishing vessels in line with targets set by respective authorities. 2. No. of cooperative societies, community enterprises, and other groupings with strong performance record in line with targets set by CPD, DOAE and DCD. 3. No. of young farmers entering farming industry in line with MOAC's Agricultural Development Plan (2012 – 2016) 4. Public-private partnership programmes increased. 	<p>Gender-related targets as specified in NESDP.</p>
<p>6. Harmonisation of food security and bio-energy policy development is promoted.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minimum requirement for human consumption attained and sufficient surplus to implement energy plan all year-round during 2012 – 2016. 2. Price of bio-energy crops and their products including stock under close supervision and/or control. No shortage in cooking oil, sugar and animal feed. 3. Identification of suitable land use with zoning for bio-energy crops to meet demand for food, feed and fuel. 	

Annex 5: CPF Short-Term Implementation Plan

Activities	2012												2013			Responsible Agencies
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	
1. Prioritisation of FY2013 programmes and focused activities by 1st CIC meeting for submission to NFC				X												BFAA and govt agencies concerned
2. Clearance by NFC				X												BFAA
3. Submission to FAO, RTG, UN agencies and development partners for funding				X	X	X										BFAA and govt agencies concerned
4. Request for Thai annual budget of FY2013				X	X	X										Govt agencies concerned
5. 2nd CIC meeting reviews half-year CPF progress report and assesses FY2013 budget allocation							X									BFAA
6. Revisions of FY2013 programmes and detailed work plan								X	X							FAO and govt agencies concerned
7. Start of FY2013 programme implementation										X						Govt agencies concerned
8. Formulation of detailed programmes and focused activities for FY2014											X	X				Govt agencies concerned
9. CIC prepares annual CPF progress report and FY2014 priority programmes and focused activities for submission to NFC													X			BFAA and govt agencies concerned
10. CPF implementation review workshop organized. Clearance by NFC on annual CPF report and FY 2014 priority programmes and focused activities														X		BFAA
11. Submission to FAO, RTG, UN agencies and development partners for funding														X	X	BFAA and govt agencies concerned