



Children in the conflict-affected province of Pattani, in the Deep South of Thailand, enjoy stuffed toys donated by IKEA

Thailand Strategic Plan 2014 – 2015

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Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Networks
ASRH	Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health
BEST	Basic Education Support Towards Transition
CBO	Community Based Organization
CP	Child Protection
CPI	Child Protection Initiative
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DDPM	Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECPAT	End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes
ESAO	Education Service Area Office
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GO	Governmental Organization
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technologies
INGO	International Non Governmental Organization
IYCF	Infant Young Child Feeding
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KRCEE	Karen Refugee Committee Education Entity
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning
MoE	Ministry of Education
MSM	Men who have sex with men
NFI	Non Food Item
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
OOSC	Out of School Children
PDQ	Program Development and Quality
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
PTSA	Parent Teacher Student Association
SC	Save the Children
SCI	Save the Children International
SEAMEO	Southeast Asian Minister of Education Organization
SMT	Senior Management Team
TG	Transgender
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; The UN Refugee Agency
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

Introduction

While Thailand ranks high among middle-income countries, it is also the 12th most unequal country in the world¹ - over 5 million people live below the poverty line in Thailand. In addition, more than 2.4 million migrants from Myanmar, Lao, and Cambodia reside in Thailand, over 1.4 million of whom are illegal.² Thailand is also the home of 130,000 refugees from Myanmar, as well as the seat of the most violent conflict in East Asia – since 2001, more than 5000 people have been killed in the Deep South.

For these reasons and more, Save the Children has been working in Thailand for nearly 30 years. While much of the work over the last decade focused on Save the Children's cross-border anti-trafficking program, the devastating 2011 floods in Thailand, which affected nearly 14 million people, launched the rapid expansion of Save the Children's programs and reach within the country. Save the Children now works in 11 provinces in Thailand, from the conflict-affected Deep South to the 9 refugee camps in the northwest border region.

Over the last two years, the Thailand program has undergone enormous change. In 2012, three Save the Children teams – Save the Children US, UK and Sweden – joined together, with program management led by Save the Children UK. Less than a year later, in February 2013, the Thailand Program transitioned to become part of Save the Children International.

This 2014 – 2015 Thailand Strategic Plan builds upon Save the Children's expertise and long history in the country, while also charting a new direction for our work, and establishing ambitious objectives for our key thematic areas, namely Child Protection, Education, Health & HIV, and Emergency Preparedness, Disaster Risk Reduction & Child Safety.

Save the Children's goal in the country is aligned with our global mission: *“To inspire breakthroughs in the way people in Thailand treat children, and achieve immediate and lasting change in their lives.”*

Our work in Thailand will continue to focus on the most marginalized, including the millions of migrants, thousands of refugees, youth at risk or infected with HIV, and children who are not only vulnerable to natural disasters, but also face risks in their daily lives.

Over the next two years, Save the Children in Thailand will strengthen our own and our partners' ability to design, secure, and effectively manage awards. We will also increase our thematic technical capacity by investing in a Program Development and Quality unit, and expanding our Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning system to help improve our program quality and impact. In addition, we will continue to strengthen ties and increase collaboration with Save the Children Myanmar, working together to prepare for eventual refugee return. Through this work and the achievement of our strategy, we will help 500,000 people, primarily children, realize their rights to survival, protection, development and participation by the end of 2015.

¹ Central Intelligence Agency. (2013). “The World Factbook: Distribution of Family Income – GINI Index.” Updated 2009, Retrieved Aug 15, 2013, from <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/rankorder/2172rank.html>.

² Thailand Migration Report 2011, International Organization for Migration (IOM).

1. Country Context

1.1 Child Rights Situation Analysis

Thailand is an upper middle-income country recognized by the World Bank and UNDP³ to have made substantial progress in human development within the last twenty years. The country is currently ranked 103rd out of 187 countries on the 2013 Human Development Report⁴ and has reduced the percentage of the population living below the international poverty line from 11.6 in 1990 to 0.4 in 2012.⁵ Thailand's achievements in addressing the MDGs are also commendable, especially reducing poverty, providing universal primary education, and promoting gender equality. The maternal mortality and under-five mortality rates have greatly decreased and more than 97 percent of the population, both in urban and rural areas, now have access to clean water and sanitation.⁶

Despite Thailand's successes in improving areas of human development, these benefits have not reached all children in the country, especially those who are marginalized, including children of ethnic minorities, children in the conflict-affected provinces in the Deep South,⁷ and children on the move,⁸ particularly migrants. For the fourth year in a row, Thailand continues to be on the Tier 2 Human Trafficking Watch List⁹ while reports suggest that Thailand could drop to Tier 3. The Royal Thai government has been active in creating new laws and regulations for child protection, but laws primarily apply to those who are Thai, which means that 377,000 children residing from neighboring countries are unaccounted for.¹⁰ As Thailand continues to urbanize and cities attract people from rural areas across the country, there will be a greater influx of children moving in and out of provinces, making it even more critical to establish a secure system of child protection that ensures the rights of all vulnerable children.

All children in Thailand should have a right to life and survival yet injury is the leading cause of morbidity in children aged 1-17;¹¹ 60% of children's deaths are from injury, the main causes of which are drowning and road traffic accidents. Thailand has the 2nd most dangerous roads in the world¹² and the highest number of deaths by motorcycles.¹³

³ United Nations Development Program; UNDP HDR: Between 1980 and 2012, Thailand's HDI value increased from 0.49 to 0.690, an increase of 41 percent or average annual increase of about 1.1 percent.

⁴ 2013 National Human Development Report for Thailand.

⁵ World Bank (2012a). "World Development Indicators 2012." Washington, D.C.: World Bank. <http://data.worldbank.org>. Accessed August, 2013.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ There has been a significant amount of violence and unrest in Southern Thailand due to an ethnic separatist insurgency. From 2004 – 2012, a total number of 22,000 orphans have been registered in 3 Deep South provinces. This includes more than 4,300 children who have been affected by the violent incident in the area.

⁸ Such as in-country and cross-border migrant, trafficked, refugee, asylum seeking children.

⁹ 2013 U.S. Department of State's Trafficking in Persons Report.

¹⁰ Thailand Migration Report 2011, IOM; 2011 report by International Labour Organization: The estimated total migrant children is 11 per cent of the estimated 3.4 million migrants in Thailand; however both numbers contain a considerable margin of error due to the difficulty of estimating actual numbers.

¹¹ Thai National Injury Survey, 2009.

¹² World Health Organization, 2013: Global Status Report on Road Safety.

¹³ The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 2011: 2,600 people die per year, 76,000 hospitalized.

Currently, Thailand has the lowest exclusive breastfeeding rate in Asia¹⁴ and the highest number of HIV infections in South-East Asia.¹⁵ In 2010, 16,000 children were living with HIV while 250,000 children aged 0-17 became orphans due to AIDS.¹⁶ The Thai government has had an 85% success rate in granting access to ART but this is only to Thai nationals; the percentage of migrants, particularly migrant children, receiving HIV/AIDS treatment is unknown.

All children in Thailand should have the right to development yet there is an increasing trend of unsafe sex, which has been linked to higher numbers of teenage pregnancies and lower school enrollment. In 2008, there were 118,921 pregnancies under the age of 19 including 2,715 under the age of 15.¹⁷ As abortion is only legal in cases of rape or serious risk to the mother's health, 64% of pregnant women under 25 seek illegal abortions. (It is reported that those who have money can secure a doctor's approval for a legal abortion, while the poor cannot afford such a prescription.) Extreme coping mechanisms include using a golf club for an abortion, to mothers selling their pregnant daughters into prostitution. The use of drugs has also exponentially increased as the age of first time users become younger. The number of juvenile crimes rose significantly from 12.9% in 2007 to 38.4% in 2008. In terms of education, there are large drops in school attendance within the general population after junior high. Mean scores in National Achievement Test for Grade 6 and 12 students have fallen below average in key subject areas. While there was an increase in migrant children's school attendance from 2003-2008, this only accounts for 13-28% of migrant children. In Thailand, migrant children account for the largest number of children who are not in school.

All children in Thailand should have the right to protection but more than 600,000¹⁸ children are living in Thailand without legal status so they are often not granted access to the laws that were created for child protection, especially migrant children and children who are stateless. The government has taken affirmative action by establishing the Birth Registration Act, which allows all births, Thai or non-Thai, to be registered, but the process for registration is complicated, requiring both delivery certification (generally at a medical facility) and district level certificate at a government office, so many parents fail to follow the whole process. The number of street children and cases of child abuse, exploitation, and trafficking remain high: 40% of the 600,000 street children in Thailand are from neighboring countries like Myanmar and Cambodia. Many turn to the streets because of homelessness, poverty, and domestic violence. Worryingly, an estimated 44% of migrant child workers are engaged in the worst forms of child labor;¹⁹ however, as labor inspectors cannot reach many hidden workplaces or factories, the actual proportion is likely higher. Child pornography and commercial sex exploitation are also ongoing, serious issues, with an estimated 60,000

¹⁴ UNICEF, 2011: Only 5.4 per cent – or around 43,000 of the estimated 800,000 babies born in the country each year – are exclusively breastfed for the first six months. In Bangkok, the rate is even lower – less than 2 per cent.

¹⁵ UNICEF, 2011.

¹⁶ UNAIDS, 2010; UNICEF, 2011.

¹⁷ UNICEF, 2011, Health Information Unit, Bureau of Health Policy, Strategy of the Ministry of Public Health.

¹⁸ IOM 2012, National Human Rights Committee, 2012.

¹⁹ UNICEF, 2011.

children under age 18 involved in illegal prostitution.²⁰ Finally, there are 88,000 abandoned children in Thai hospitals, government shelters and public places, while only 7% of abandoned children in shelters have found foster placement.²¹

The most prevalent theme – and most vulnerable group – reflected in all these areas of children’s rights, is children on the move, especially migrants, refugees, as well as marginalized groups, such as the poor, stateless, and ethnic minorities. However, the overall lack of policy implementation and human resources at both national and local levels present a barrier towards achieving breakthroughs and immediate and lasting change in these children’s lives. Currently, the Ministries of Health, Justice, Education, and Interior each have their own child protection systems but the development of a holistic child protection system is far behind most other systems in Thailand.

1.2 Political, Economic, Environmental, Social, Technological - analysis and trends

The political situation in Thailand remains unstable. In 2006, a military coup unseated the populist government of Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra. Since then, periodic, politically motivated public demonstrations and anti-government occupations have resulted in closed buildings and destruction, as well as a fair number of casualties, particularly from 2010 to 2011. Underlying conflicts between political parties, citizens, and government are still unresolved. The present Prime Minister, Yingluck Shinawatra (Thaksin’s sister), has concentrated her efforts on building and supporting the Thai economy by introducing consumption-boosting government policies such as a minimum wage increase, tax cuts to corporate and personal incomes, and investment in large long-term infrastructure projects. These policies have helped raise the incomes of rural populations and attracted greater interest from foreign investors.

People in Thailand have seen tremendous economic growth. The Thai stock market has become a prime performer in Asia, and in April 2013, the World Bank predicted that the Thai economy would grow another 5.3 percent from its 5 percent prediction last December. Hand-in-hand with the growing economy, urbanization has been rapid, as well as the escalation of internal and cross-border migration. The employment level is high but labor shortage is a threat in the near future. The millions of migrant workers residing in Thailand contribute 11 billion dollars a year (6.2% of Thailand’s GDP).

Similar to the trend in other urbanizing countries, the use of social media has become widespread, in addition to increased access to and use of mobile services. As Facebook is now the most popular news source, national news reports show the younger generation has a higher tendency to access news through online sources, while people of working age and senior citizens continue to rely on newspapers and television. Overall, public television is still the most popular source of news in Thailand.

²⁰ ECPAT International, 2011; U.S. Department of State, 2009 Country Report on Human Rights Practice, Thailand.

²¹ The Office of Welfare Promotion Protection and Empowerment of Vulnerable Groups (OPP), Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS), Retrieved August 2013.

Amidst these advances, persistent development challenges continue. Natural disasters, such as floods and forest fires, are common and often require large-scale responses. The main areas of vulnerability are the coastal areas as well as urban regions, like Bangkok. Forest fires contribute toward generating more pollution and smoke and there are reports that pollution comes from neighboring countries as well. Another rising issue is growing urbanization and movement of people. Especially after the Association of Southeast Asian Networks (ASEAN) community integration in 2015, there will be an even greater flow of people in (primarily) and out of Thailand, which may put further strain on public services and infrastructure such as water and sanitation. Climate changes may also encourage populations to migrate from rural to urban areas and cross-country, because farmers are unable to grow crops in some areas. In terms of equity, migrants and rural communities in the far north and south of Thailand are most vulnerable and attain fewer rights, services, and attention, socially, economically, and politically. Discrimination is still prominent at the local and national level, especially towards ethnic minorities, migrants and refugees. For refugees in particular, it is likely that the next few years will involve significant change, as the Thailand and Myanmar governments discuss repatriation, and UNHCR and the aid community work to prepare refugee communities for the return process, which could begin in the next 2 to 5 years.

1.3 Funding context

Since Thailand is relatively well-developed and shows promise of increasing economic growth, the government is contending to change Thailand's position from solely being an international aid recipient to becoming a net contributor and development partner with other donor-countries.²² This change raises Thailand's country profile and serves as an affirmative indication of Thailand's socio-economic advancements. However, it also shifts Thailand to a country of lower priority in regards to receiving international aid for further humanitarian and development efforts. Subsequently, there is a likelihood of decline in the number of traditional donors to Thailand and Save the Children's programs.

Looking back at the 2011-2012 period (see Annex), almost half of Save the Children's total funding in Thailand was for emergency response.²³ Especially after the 2011 floods, many institutional and private sector donors expressed strong interest in investing in programs that advocated readiness for future disasters. Child Protection was the second largest allocation for funding in 2011-2012, while in 2013, most of the funding was allotted towards the education sector for a development program (for refugee children). From observing the level of aid contribution post-2011, Save the Children can make an assumption that we will be able to secure the needed assistance during emergencies, but in terms of planning other thematic long-term programs, sources of funds are less predictable, especially with the potential drop in international aid.

Save the Children in Thailand is currently partnering with SC UK, SC Australia, SC Japan, SC US, SC Sweden, SC Spain, and SC Italy. These member countries are providing technical

²² 2008 United Nations Thailand: Thailand is part of the 73% increase of humanitarian assistance contributions from government donors outside the OECD DAC group, Source: Global Humanitarian Assistance Report 2013.

²³ Particularly addressing the floods in 2011.

support and funding for our work in child protection, education, emergency response, DRR and child safety, health, and HIV/AIDs.

1.4 Summary of key achievements of previous strategy and lessons learned

This is Save the Children in Thailand's first country strategy, thus there is no broad-scale benchmark with which to measure our past achievements. However, even with a small team, and in the midst of the SCI transition, Save the Children in Thailand has worked to demonstrate reliability and transparency in program design, management, and implementation.

Save the Children in Thailand has an active emergency team. Over the past 10 years, Save the Children has responded to numerous disasters in Thailand, including the Ban Mae Surin refugee camp fire and Mae Sot floods in 2013. Our programs have not only aimed to support children but also reach the most vulnerable families, including people with disabilities, refugees, migrants, and those living with HIV. Due to our joint, effective emergency relief assistance, the government has seen Save the Children as a trustworthy disaster response partner.

Besides maintaining a positive profile with the government, Save the Children has also built solid relationships with committees at both national and district levels; we are recognized for our expertise in child protection and trafficking prevention, even serving as a resource for lawyers in training. Save the Children is one of the four main collaborating international organizations specializing in child protection within Thailand. We have participated in discussions with the national level child protection committee on the Convention on the Rights of the Children. We aim to continue building these relationships with the government and expand to include members of the private sector as well.

Having actively worked on the cross-border program for 10 years (which primarily focused on anti-trafficking), we are now helping to lead the discussion on durable solutions for refugees in the nine camps on the Thai-Myanmar border, especially in terms of education. We are coordinating closely with Save the Children in Myanmar to prepare for eventual refugee return, and respond to disasters on the border.

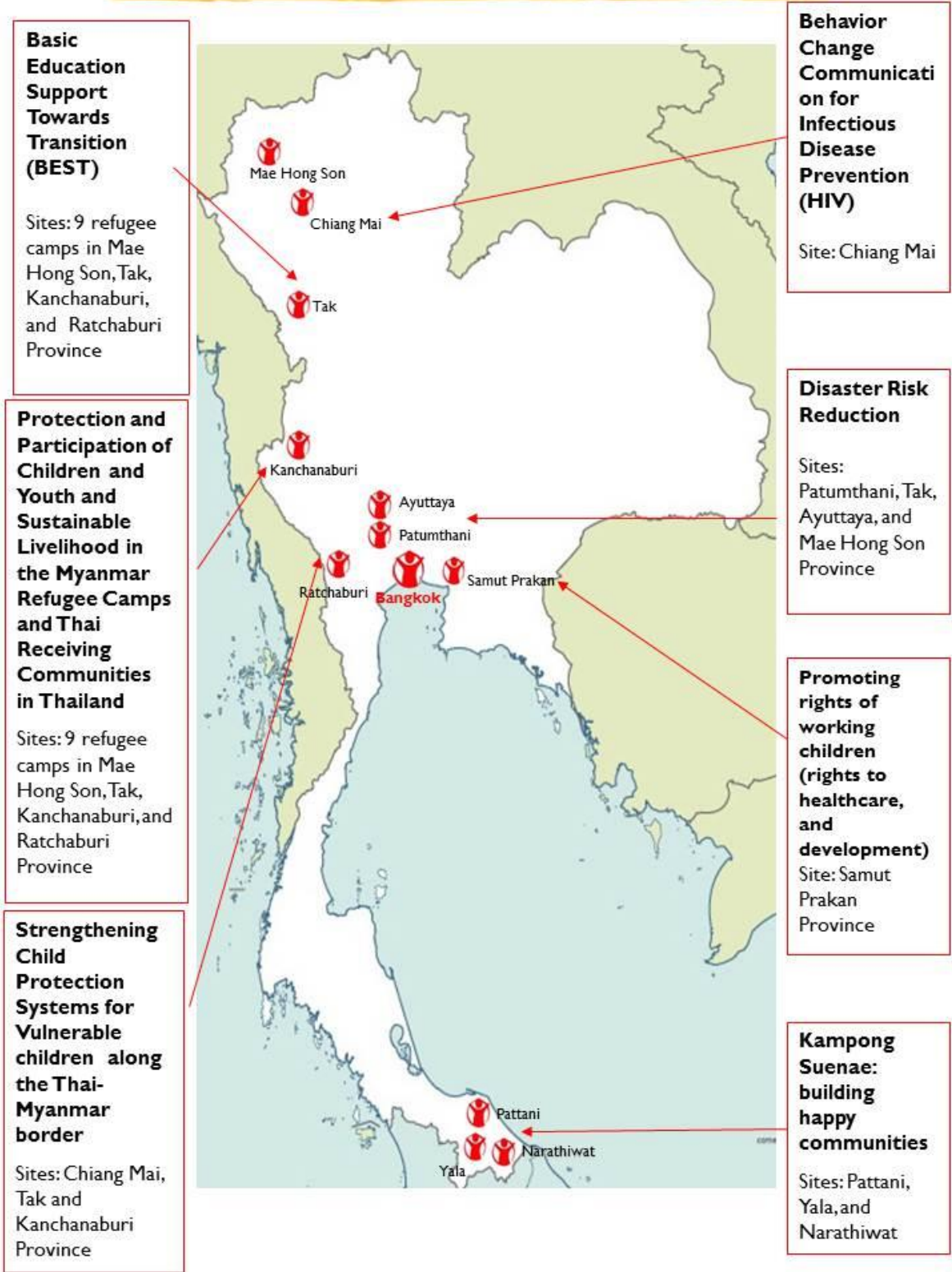
In terms of lessons learned, Save the Children in Thailand would like to increase technical expertise in areas such as education, adolescent health, and HIV, while also strengthening program and award management capacity. Planning for sufficient support (cross and non-thematic) cost recovery was also a past issue, which contributed to an unstable financial situation in 2013; this is now being addressed via proper budgeting in new proposals.

Geographic Priorities

As we aim to strengthen our presence and programming where we are already working – particularly in the northwest, the Mae Sot border region, the Deep South, and urban areas in and around Bangkok – we will also explore options for new programming in the northeast, particularly in the education sector. According to the Thailand Human Development Report, 2009, the northeastern region of Thailand shows some of the lowest levels of income and education attainment.

The map on the following page illustrates Save the Children's 2013 programs in Thailand.

Thailand Program Overview



Basic Education Support Towards Transition (BEST)

Sites: 9 refugee camps in Mae Hong Son, Tak, Kanchanaburi, and Ratchaburi Province

Behavior Change Communication for Infectious Disease Prevention (HIV)

Site: Chiang Mai

Protection and Participation of Children and Youth and Sustainable Livelihood in the Myanmar Refugee Camps and Thai Receiving Communities in Thailand

Sites: 9 refugee camps in Mae Hong Son, Tak, Kanchanaburi, and Ratchaburi Province

Disaster Risk Reduction

Sites: Patumthani, Tak, Ayuttaya, and Mae Hong Son Province

Strengthening Child Protection Systems for Vulnerable children along the Thai-Myanmar border

Sites: Chiang Mai, Tak and Kanchanaburi Province

Promoting rights of working children (rights to healthcare, and development)

Site: Samut Prakan Province

Kampong Suenae: building happy communities

Sites: Pattani, Yala, and Narathiwat

2. Theory of Change (How):

In line with Save the Children's global mission, Save the Children in Thailand aims to inspire breakthroughs in the way the world treats children, and achieve immediate and lasting change in their lives. We will incorporate the Theory of Change in our work by researching and applying innovative methods, challenging ourselves to achieve bigger results at scale, actively encouraging and promoting the voice of vulnerable children, and building honest, lasting partnerships with stakeholders including children, local communities, governments, corporations, and other NGOs. *Please see each thematic sector's section (below) for details on how we aim to apply the Theory of Change in Thailand.*

3. Thematic Strategic Objectives

3.1 Education

Overall strategic objective

By 2015, children in Thailand will realize their right to quality education within a safe and positive learning environment.

Specific objectives:

1. By 2015, Save the Children Thailand will improve overall quality and relevance of education by raising the level of education to national standards.
 - a. 75% of refugee students in the target group areas will have attained increased educational achievement and will be better prepared for return.
 - b. 75% of migrant children in the target group areas will have received quality mother tongue and Thai language education materials and instruction to be able to smoothly enter secondary levels of education.
 - c. All teachers in target group areas will have received at least 3 coaching sessions per term.
 - d. Refugee student validation of learning and teacher certification will have been approved and accredited.

2. By 2015, Save the Children Thailand will provide support for children in the Deep South to have access to a safe and positive learning environment.
 - a. A "safe zone" criterion, an environment free of violence, intimidation, bullying, and harsh punishment, will be developed and recognized at the national policy level by 2015.
 - b. At least 21 "safe zone schools" will be established in the Deep South provinces.
 - c. Child protection and DRR will have been integrated into pre-service teacher training.
 - d. Each school will have counseling available for emotional and behavioral development.
 - e. 40% of Parent Teacher Association (PTA) members will have increased volunteer participation in educational programs in schools.

3. By 2015, Save the Children Thailand will support provision of alternative programs for out-of-school children to develop educational or livelihood, life, and leadership skills.
 - a. 20% of out-of-school²⁴ children (OOSC) will have increased their literacy level
 - b. 20% of OOSC will have participated in livelihood, life skill, and leadership programs
 - c. 50,000 OOSC enroll in migrant learning centers or primary schools and re-start their education.

Scale

By 2015, the specific objectives of the education program will be implemented in the nine refugee camps and in the seven provinces²⁵ with migration learning centers. Save the Children will strongly advocate the establishment of at least 21 safe-school zones in the Deep South provinces and continue to promote the importance of quality learning environments at the community level in all our education project regions. We will also conduct research on how to improve instruction quality and training in order to create sustainable learning solutions and better teaching techniques for the vulnerable student groups in Thailand. Overall, by 2015, we will have reached at least **150,000 people, including 120,000 children**, through our education programming.

Voice

Save the Children will continue to campaign for the importance of youth participation and the basic right for all children to have access to quality education through public campaigns and school informational visits. We will encourage students to be more active on a public platform and help create open spaces for them to feel safe and welcome to freely express themselves. At the local level, this could look like a student council, where students can share their thoughts amongst other students, and then to teachers and school administration; or at the regional level, students can represent their own voices by personally appearing at a formal ASEAN or SEAMEO²⁶ discussion regarding education in Southeast Asia. Save the Children will continue to advocate the rights for all children to have access to quality education by pushing the MoE agenda to prioritize accreditation and curriculum revision, particularly for migrants and refugees. Integration within the community will also be crucial in expanding the voices of children. Parent Teacher Student Associations will be formed to actively involve parents, children, and local communities in the planning and decision-making process to ultimately improve the quality of education and the educational environment.

Innovation

In addressing the need for quality teachers in refugee and migrant schools, Save the Children will explore potential bonuses or incentives to award teachers for staying longer. We will also look into how in-service teacher training programs can be conducted in an active learning approach rather than a passive learning approach to better equip teachers with interactive teaching techniques. By requiring a certain number of training hours, we

²⁴ From UNCIEF research, there are at least 600,000 out of school children in Thailand. Since this number is only an approximation, further research will be done to know the accurate count.

²⁵ Tak, Mae Hong Son, Kanchanaburi, Ratchaburi, Yala, Pattani, and Narathiwat.

²⁶ Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization.

will establish a staff of quality long-term teachers, who will then be prepared to train others in the future. To combat risky behavior, like drug abuse and dropping out of school, we will address these issues outside regular education through informal drug awareness campaigns to encourage students in finding other recreational habits rather than doing drugs, such as sports or other leadership promoting activities. Establishing an informal setting for the campaign will provide for a natural, grassroots approach in advocating awareness from friend-to-friend. We will also build new relationships with the Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Labor to increase the buy-in for improving standards of education amongst other branches of national government.

Partnerships

In the long-run effort towards improving the quality of education for refugees and migrants, Save the Children will continue working with the Ministry of Education of Thailand as well as establish a relationship with the Ministry of Education of Myanmar, to initiate a bilateral country discussion on how to arrange a student and teacher accreditation system that would be valid in both countries. Meanwhile, we will partner with teachers in the refugee camps and the Karen Refugee Committee Education Entity (KRCEE) to see how staff capacity could be improved to maintain the quality and number of teachers in the refugee camps and migration learning centers. In addition, we will strengthen our relationships and collaboration with Save the Children Myanmar, particularly their education team. We will also reach out to private sector donors who sell education-related products – for example, we may approach Scholastic, Inc. for assistance in supplying materials for life skills and livelihoods classes and educational materials for schools. In the Deep South, we may explore partnerships with the Muslim Association to promote a compromise between Muslim and Thai instruction with the government.

Key milestones to reach education strategic objectives	2013	2014				2015			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Programme Design									
Programme Review									
Student and teacher accreditation									
Quality teachers trained in refugee camps and migrant learning centres									
Mother-tongue learning material distributed									
“Safe zone” criteria agreed upon and enforced									

Relevance to global indicators

The objectives of the education program include SC global indicators under the Education Global Initiative:

- 1) *Quality learning environment*: % of Save the Children Basic Education/Early Childhood Care and Development schools/learning sites supported by SC that achieve 4 guiding principles to quality learning. These guiding principles state that SC supported learning environments: meet emotional and psychological needs of

learners; are protective of children's physical wellbeing; encourage and support active engagement for learners, child-centered teaching and improved learning outcomes of all learners; and actively involve parents and local communities in planning decision-making and action to improve education.

- 2) *Learning Outcomes*: % of Basic Education students in a representative sample schools/sites supported by SC that achieve mastery of literacy in the language of instruction.

3.2 Child Protection

Overall strategic objective

By 2015, all children will thrive within a safe family environment.

Specific objectives:

1. By 2015, the National Child Protection Committee (NCPC) of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security starts the reform of the Child Protection Act (CPA) as part of the national plan to strengthen the child protection system.
 - a. The NCPC calls for stakeholder involvement in the review of the CPA.
 - b. The review of the CPA considers physical and humiliating punishment as part of its deliberations.
 - c. Participants in the review of the CPA make a commitment to community and family based care provision.
2. By 2015, there is a community level mechanism in one province that models a case management system in dealing with child abuse, neglect, and exploitation.
 - a. # of CPCs at community level that meet regularly to discuss specific cases involving protection concerns.
 - b. # of community social workers paying regular visits to vulnerable families.
 - c. # of children reporting a reduction in maltreatment.
3. By 2015, migrant children in centers in Mae Sot and Kanchanaburi provinces have access to quality care that complies with the International Guidelines on Alternative Care.
 - a. # of centers that comply with the International Guidelines on Alternative Care.
 - b. # of centers with a child safeguarding policy in place.
 - c. % of children who know how to report violation of the safe-guarding policy.
 - d. % of children assessed for family and community based care options
 - e. # of children with access to alternative family based care
4. By 2015, the Office of Welfare, Promotion, Protection and Empowerment of the Vulnerable Groups establishes measures that prevent sexual abuse and family separation for migrant and undocumented children in emergency preparedness and response plans (EPP).
 - a. The Thai Government's EPP contains particular references to the prevention of child sexual abuse and family separation in emergencies
 - b. Procedures are in place that aim to prevent sexual abuse and family separation in an emergency

5. By 2015, youth in SC target areas involved in risky transactional activities are able to claim their protection rights.
 - a. % of children and youth who seek out protection services are able to access protection services (psychosocial, case management, legal support including compensation and return and reintegration.)
 - b. Children in target sites are able to represent their own interests, address their own problems or concerns on abuse, exploitation, and other forms of violence and share with peers

6. The 2015 CRC accountability process includes the views of children.
 - a. Consultation meetings held with migrant, undocumented and other marginalized children regarding the submission to the CRC report.
 - b. The Shadow report of the CRC in Thailand reflects the concerns of migrant and undocumented minors.

Scale

Save the Children aims to create momentum in establishing an effective community level mechanism that supports case management on child abuse. While initiating this mechanism in one province, we anticipate the potential for replication throughout the rest of the country. We will promote and enforce national standards of care to ensure that migrant children in Mae Sot and Kanchanaburi provinces have access to quality care that meets international standards. Pertaining to the prevention of sexual abuse and family separation, especially in emergencies, we will ensure that national minimum standards and approaches, including training materials, are applied for the most vulnerable groups. Overall, by 2015, we will have reached **at least 100,000 people, including 80,000 children**, through our child protection programming.

Voice

In making children's voices heard, it is important to empower young people in raising issues that represent their interests in order to address their own problems or concerns on abuse, exploitation, and other forms of violence. We will continue advocating at both national and local levels for children's voices to be heard at all decision-making levels. Members of Save the Children Thailand staff currently sit on several committees dedicated towards promoting and improving the child rights situation such as: the National Sub-committee on Combatting and Suppression of Trafficking, the National Sub-committee on Protection and Prevention of Violence Against Children, and the National Task-group for Developing the Training Manual on Children's Rights and Duties of Children. To represent the full interests of children, advocacy will also include consultations with children and with young people on law reform, as well as baseline research, monitoring, and evaluation, together contributing towards the creation of a community level mechanism to support case-management and the establishment of child user-friendly services. To ensure that the CRC accountability process includes the voices of children, a Thailand national report that reflects views of all marginalised and vulnerable groups will be produced.

Innovation

We will introduce changes and innovative approaches that include replicable lessons learned from other countries, to ensure that the Child Protection Act is reviewed and fully implemented to strengthen the child protection system by 2015. New models for alternative care, especially for migrant children, will also be introduced. Furthermore, to encourage and enable children to claim their protection rights, we will utilize social media and other creative forms of communication so that young advocates can represent and share relevant issues of concern with their peers.

Partnerships

Save the Children will engage with the government at the provincial, district, and national levels. We will also engage with local and international NGOs, civil societies and various children's groups. We will work with the Department of Social Development and Welfare, National Adoption Centre, National Children and Youth Council, including labour unions, employee associations, the tourism authority, and others to ensure that children in our target areas have access to resources and are able to claim their protection rights.

As a potential fundraising event to attract donors and raise visibility of Save the Children's work on child protection, we will consider hosting events, such as panel discussions on a particular thematic area of interest, a pressing issue in the media or other topics of interest to donors. This event will require a comprehensive communication package including video clips showcasing project successes, printed materials, and photographs.

Key milestones to reach child protection strategic objectives	2013	2014				2015			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Program Design									
Programme Review									
Orientation of Duty Bearers									
Training of Young Advocates									
Supporting Child/Youth Led Initiatives									
Policy Reform and Implementation									
Community-based child protection mechanism developed to support case management									

Relevance to global indicators

The objectives of the child protection program include SC global outcome indicators –

Under the Child Protection Initiative:

- 1) *Utilization of child protection services*: % of children and caregivers in a 12-month period who have used prevention or response interventions delivered or supported by Save the Children.
- 2) *Quality of services*: % of prevention and response interventions supported by Save the Children which reach quality standards.

- 3) *Child Protection Legislation and Policy Change*: # of countries where 1 or more policy or legislative changes to improve children's protection rights in line with the CPI priority areas has taken place in the last 12 months with the support of Save the Children.

Under the Child Rights Governance Global Initiative:

- 4) *Child rights policy change*: # of countries where 1 or more policy or legislative changes for children's rights has taken place with the support of Save the Children.

3.3 Health

Overall strategic objective

By 2015, vulnerable migrant children, their families and the local host communities will have increased utilization of quality healthcare services and adoption of practices that promote their physical, mental, and social well-being.

Specific objectives:

1. By 2015, migrant children and their families in the three target provinces will gain increased access to health and nutrition services.
2. By 2015, Save the Children in Thailand will ensure that Maternal and Child Health (MCH), Infant Young Child Feeding (IYCF), Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health (ASRH), and HIV interventions are mainstreamed in all our programs and integrated into new project proposals, including humanitarian responses.
3. By 2015, the policy of the government of Thailand will include migrants in the national health care scheme and policy makers will recognize the migrant voice.

Scale

By 2014, the health program will identify new geographical areas through mapping and needs assessments, in order to scale up in three provinces (Chiang Mai, Tak, and Samutprakarn provinces) and identify where the most vulnerable children lack access to health services in these provinces. We will strive to ensure adequate resources for this health and HIV programming with the ambition to reach all the vulnerable migrant children in these three provinces in Thailand. We will develop a health referral mechanism at the community level for migrants to access the available public health systems and HIV services. In addition, Save the Children will continue to strive for all children born in Thailand to be legally registered. Overall, by 2015, we will have reached **at least 50,000 people, including 40,000 children**, through our health and HIV program.

Voice

Save the Children will work with local representatives and migrants to encourage their active participation in providing input towards shaping mechanisms for health support by mobilizing community health committees, setting up migrant health volunteer support groups, and supporting child and youth led projects on healthcare. We will participate in the Migrant Working Group as well, to strongly promote health policy reform and improved access and services for migrant children to audiences including local, national, and

international stakeholders. We will raise the visibility of the voices of migrant and vulnerable groups through Information Communication Technologies and media channels.

Innovation

Save the Children will combine traditional outreach methods with ICT to reach the hard to reach population by utilizing various ICT platforms such as the web, virtual LGBT-related communities, and mobile applications that have opened opportunities for online social interaction to reach out to online hidden, hard to reach populations, such as MSM and TG communities. We will encourage migrants to advocate for their own agenda by initiating a consultation meeting with other NGOs within the Migrant Working Group network for the representation of migrants. We will additionally use ICT to ensure that marginalized groups have access to health information.

Partnerships

Save the Children will build strong relationships and strengthen coordination with the Ministry of Public Health, Department of Health and local public health officials. We will continue building partnership networks with actors like CBOs, local NGOs and GO, INGOs, WHO, IOM and UN agencies. We will strengthen the existing partnership with the Migrant Working Groups. We hope to receive technical and potentially financial support from corporate partners such as GSK and Reckitt Benckiser.

Key milestones to reach health strategic objectives	2013	2014				2015			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Program design									
Baseline study of the new project sites									
Secure funding and TAs									
Program review/consolidation of pilot projects									
National Consultation Meeting with stakeholders, partners (advocacy)									
Proposal Development/Continuous planning and monitoring meeting									
Mainstreaming of health into other thematic programs									

Relevance to global indicators:

The objectives of the health program include the following SC global outcome indicators:

- 1) *Health workers*: # of health care workers who complete pre-service or in-service training in defined list of priority child health and nutrition topics using standardized curricula.
- 2) *Use of Save the Children supported high impact 'life saving' interventions (preventive)*: # of children under 5 years accessing a high-impact preventive intervention through Save the Children supported activities or facilities (either skilled-birth attendance and/or DPT3/Penta-3 immunization).

3.4 Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Emergency Preparedness, Child Safety, and Humanitarian Action

Overall objective

By 2015, children become resilient and protect themselves in their daily lives, while all those affected by disasters receive sufficient, timely support.

Specific objectives:

1. By 2015, the number of children killed or injured in road traffic accidents is reduced by 20%.
 - a. 50% of children in Thailand are wearing helmets.
 - b. Children's survival on the road is prioritized by families, communities, law enforcement and first responders in 80% of Save the Children's target areas.
 - c. Network of agencies working on children's road safety is strengthened and expanded.
 - d. By end of 2015, research conducted, coalition built, and political champions identified to advocate for limiting children riding on motorcycles.
2. By end of 2015, Thailand endorses a national DRR and child safety curriculum, with support from Save the Children and other stakeholders.
 - a. National DRR and child safety curriculum completed with engagement from Save the Children and other stakeholders by mid-2015.
 - b. Save the Children school-based DRR program helps children in 200 schools become more resilient and provides evidence for national curriculum on DRR and child safety.
 - c. Build capacity of Education Service Area Office (ESAO) and schoolteachers in at least 200 schools to conduct drills in schools at least twice a year.
3. By 2014, Save the Children is reaching 20% of disaster-affected population and 25% of children in categorized emergencies.
 - a. A comprehensive Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) is shared by all existing program sectors (Child Protection, Education, Health and HIV) with a focus on reaching the most vulnerable groups, including children, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and the migrant population.
 - b. Save the Children develops and trains domestic volunteer roster via our private sector and NGO partners.
 - c. Save the Children maintains minimum stock of 5,000 NFI kits by the end of 2014.
 - d. By 2014, Save the Children has at least 5 trained and ready local humanitarian partners to respond to disasters.
4. By 2015, Thailand program will have a proven model for emergency preparedness and response in urban areas that can be replicated around the world.
 - a. Cash transfer program for migrants based on modern technologies researched, designed and tested.
 - b. Telecommunication emergency preparedness and response system developed and executed with partnering IT corporate(s).

- c. Child-centered urban disaster response and DRR programs implemented and lessons learned documented in at least 5 provinces.
- d. By 2015, Save the Children urban DRR innovations are replicated and promoted by corporate donors.

Scale

By 2015, Save the Children will build the DRR capacity of Education Service Area Offices to serve a greater range of beneficiaries. We will replicate urban DRR projects throughout the country after the success of our first project site. We will form strategic partnerships at the policy level including with the Ministry of Education to ensure that the national curriculum on DRR and child safety is enforced, and with the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM) to ensure target schools are carrying out regular drills. We will help make helmets for children more accessible. Overall, by 2015, we will have reached **at least 200,000 people, including 160,000 children**, through our DRR, Emergency Response, and Child Safety programming.

Voice

Save the Children will advocate and campaign for better child protection practices by encouraging direct input from children and teachers into the development and implementation of the national curriculum on DRR and child safety. Through social media, mass media, and joint collaboration with celebrities, we will pass on '*safety and preparedness*' messages that will help create resilient communities. We will also promote and create opportunities for children to produce their own media in advocating disaster risk reduction and safety during their daily lives.

Innovation

We will incorporate child safety into the DRR curriculum, actively promote urban DRR, and pilot cash programs for migrants in urban disaster response programs. We will explore social enterprise projects for emergency preparedness by encouraging youth entrepreneurship and small start-ups to be the innovators of risk mitigating items. We will work with corporate partners and academic institutions in researching and investing in urban DRR products, for example, electric alert toys or life vests for children, as well as innovative learning materials on DRR, which can be sold and/or made available in shops across the country, even during emergencies. We will also build partnerships with corporate and/or IT stakeholders to configure early warning systems for urban disasters to reach children, young people, and migrant populations.

Partnerships

We will reach out to new partners, especially corporate donors, academic institutions and the traffic police. We will create a domestic volunteer roster for humanitarian response and establish partnerships with local humanitarian partners. We will increase the network of agencies that work on child safety (e.g. UNICEF, Plan, World Vision, Right to Play) and strengthen the current partnership with the DDPM. We will also strategically invite corporate donors to work on specific campaigns, e.g. Honda for the helmet campaign, Toyota foundation or Bridgestone for road safety program. Finally, we will continue to build our relationship with Save the Children Myanmar to prepare for the refugee return process, which could begin in 2 – 5 year, and will likely have humanitarian implications.

Key milestones to reach DRR & emergency strategic objectives	2013	2014				2015			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Funding secured for all objectives									
National consultation with MoE and NGOs; development of national curriculum									
Programme design									
Trained local humanitarian partners/roster									
Mass media campaign launched on children's helmet wearing									
Police enforcement increase									
Successful urban response model completion and promotion									

Relevance to global indicators

The objectives of the DRR, Emergency Response, and Child Safety program are mainly geared towards mitigation activities and aim to increase the number of children benefiting from activities that mitigate risks. These objectives include the SC global outcome indicator under the Humanitarian Initiative:

- *Access to Non Food Items (NFIs) and shelter*: % of households (with children) with access to NFIs and shelter that assists in meeting basic Sphere standards needs, as well as SC's commitment to reducing children's vulnerability to human crises.

4. Funds Required

Sources of funds and proposed approach for securing them

For the 2014-2015 periods, we will aim to secure a minimum of US\$12 million in order to achieve Thailand's strategic objectives. The totals of funds secured, likely to be secured, and gaps for the period are as follows²⁷:

Sector	2014 (USD)		
	Target	Secured/likely secured	Gaps
Education	3,500,000	2,534,844	965,156
Child Protection	500,000	165,049	334,951
Health & HIV	600,000	-	600,000
Emergency response	130,000	-	130,000
DRR & Child Safety	500,000	40,178	459,822
Total	\$5,230,000	\$2,740,071	\$2,489,929

²⁷ As of September 2013.

Sector	2015 (USD)		
	Target	Secured/likely secured	Gaps
Education	4,500,000	223,000	4,277,000
Child Protection	600,000	531,000	69,000
Health & HIV	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Emergency response	150,000	-	150,000
DRR & Child Safety	600,000	-	600,000
Total	6,850,000	\$ 754,000	\$6,096,000