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UNFPA – Country programmes and related matters

United Nations Population Fund

Country programme document for Thailand

Proposed indicative UNFPA assistance:	\$6 million: \$3.2 million from regular resources and \$2.8 million through co-financing modalities or other resources
Programme period:	Five years (2027-2031)
Cycle of assistance:	Thirteenth
Category:	Tier III
Alignment with the UNSDCF Cycle	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2027-2031

I. Programme rationale

1. Thailand, an upper-middle-income country with a population of 70.3 million in 2025 (comprising 34.8 million Thai females, 32.3 million Thai males, and 3.3 million non-Thais), aspires, amid a critical demographic transition, to become a high-income economy by 2037. The country's population is declining – with a negative annual growth rate of -0.15 per cent and deaths exceeding births (reflected in a crude birth rate of 6.7 per 1,000 population and a crude death rate of 9.1 per 1,000 population). With an “ultra-low” total fertility rate of 1.0, the population is projected to decline to 65.9 million by 2040. This makes Thailand one of the fastest aging nations in the Asia Pacific region. Having entered “aged” nation status, where in 2025 over 21.6 per cent of the population is aged 60 years and above, Thailand is rapidly moving toward “super-aged” status by 2033. At that point, 28.5 per cent of the population will be 60 years and older. This shift puts pressure on the labour market, economic productivity, pension systems, healthcare services and government budgets.

2. In 2023, life expectancy has increased to 76 years (81 years for women and 72 years for men). Gender gaps in healthy life expectancy, however, highlight the feminization of ageing, with emerging sexual and reproductive health needs in mid-life and older life, including those related to menopause, reproductive tract cancers and long-term care, requiring greater attention. As noted in the United Nations Common Country Analysis, women face greater social protection gaps, as they represent a significant majority of older persons and persons with disabilities, and often have lower lifetime earnings due to their informal labour, including unpaid caregiving responsibilities. The feminization of ageing highlights the necessity for gender-sensitive policy interventions that address the specific needs of women in Thailand's ageing society.

3. Thailand acknowledges that its aged population structure and its dependency ratio at 56.2 dependants per 100 working-age persons (2024) are reshaping its development trajectory and labour markets, including a reduced future workforce, lower income tax contributions, increased demand for elderly care services, increased public spending for older persons, and higher social and welfare costs. The Government, through the National Economic and Social Development Plan, 2027-2031, aims for inclusive and sustainable economic growth as the country pursues high-income status. It intends to achieve this by increasing productivity, building competitive capacities, elevating human capital, addressing inequalities and responding to the impacts of population change, including a slowing population, rapid population ageing and ultra-low fertility. Thailand places a high priority on adopting rights-based, inclusive policies and legal frameworks, sustainable financing mechanisms and demographic resilience-based programmes, which will be critical to elevating economic growth, human capital development, gender equality, social cohesion and intergenerational solidarity.

4. Despite achieving significant development progress with a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.798 (ranked 76th out of 193 countries in 2025), Thailand continues to face persistent structural multi-dimensional inequalities that compromise the rights, agency and well-being of segments of the population. These disparities are felt most acutely by those furthest left behind, especially single older women, people with disabilities or in poor health, low-income households, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex and queer (LGBTQ +) individuals, those retired from the informal sector, and migrants. Addressing inequalities will be critical to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action.

5. The renowned Thailand universal health coverage scheme, the nationwide availability of sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and gender-based violence (GBV) services and the celebrated national family planning programme have driven strong progress across the three transformative results of UNFPA. The maternal mortality ratio is 23 per 100,000 live births, with 99.4 per cent of births attended by skilled professionals. The modern contraceptive prevalence rate is 70.8 per cent, with 87 per cent of contraceptive demand satisfied, and 8.9 per cent unmet need for family planning (11.6 per cent among young people). Adolescent pregnancy has been reduced, in part due to the implementation of the Prevention and Management of Adolescent Pregnancy Act, yet concerns remain with unplanned pregnancies among very young adolescents aged 10-14 years. The progress of Thailand in response to GBV is supported by the availability of nationwide comprehensive One-Stop Crisis Centres in all public hospitals across all 77 provinces and ongoing legal reforms, including revisions to the Gender Equality Act to address online harassment and technology-facilitated GBV. Despite these achievements, disparities persist, and there is a need to ensure sustained access to high-quality sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights (SRHRR) and GBV information and services, particularly among segments of the vulnerable populations.

6. While the early success of the Thailand family planning programme has been recognized as a critical driver of Thailand's first demographic dividend that powered Thailand's economic rise and women's socio-economic

advancement, the dramatic reduction in total fertility rate to below replacement levels presents a demographic complexity for Thailand. The current low fertility reflects a shift where young Thais increasingly prioritize financial stability and careers over achieving their fertility aspirations and traditional family structures.

7. To respond to the complexities of low fertility, Thailand has developed and implemented a range of rights-based policies, including the National Reproductive Health Strategy (2017-2026) and a life-course policy framework designed to create an enabling environment for family formation amid demographic transition. The national commitments to Family Planning 2030, alongside pledges made at ICPD25 and ICPD30, reaffirm Thailand's determination to promote the sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights and informed choices of all, without exclusion or discrimination. Understanding how these commitments translate into impactful programmes that build demographic resilience and guarantee reproductive autonomy and fertility choices remains a gap to be filled. Such analytic work will enhance coordinated, cross-ministerial, public-private, and whole-of-society actions ranging from the prevention and management of unintended pregnancy, the role of assisted reproductive technology for infertility, to broader socio-economic supports like affordable housing for young couples, strengthening parenting support and childcare services, developing a robust silver economy and expanding family-friendly workplace interventions.

8. Thailand has made noteworthy progress in advancing gender equality, yet deeply rooted negative social norms and gender stereotypes continue to drive gender inequality and GBV. These norms impose an unequal burden of unpaid care, including elderly care. This continues to hold back the advancement of Thai women, including as relates to their reproductive autonomy and fertility aspirations. Even with higher secondary school enrolment rates among girls (94.1 per cent versus 91 per cent for boys), female labour force participation rates remain unequal and low (59.8 per cent, compared to 76.5 per cent for men). Gender data, especially as it relates to GBV, is fragmented and inconsistent, leading to substantial gaps between actual incidents and official statistics and an overall underreporting, including as it relates to violence among older women. These gaps underscore the imperative to advocate for stronger gender disaggregated data and analysis that allow for evidence-informed gender transformative approaches along the life course.

9. Thailand possesses strong statistical capacity, with its National Statistical Office and the National Economic and Social Development Council maintaining robust frameworks for macroeconomic and demographic intelligence. UNFPA is seen as a strategic technical partner, particularly with recent support to modernizing the 2025 Population and Housing Census. However, the transition to a register-based census is stalled and the revision of the National Statistical Law to empower the National Statistical Office to harmonize administrative data from line ministries into coherent official statistics remains an urgent gap. Furthermore, Thailand still needs to fully leverage its data and foresight analysis capacities and address the high degree of data silos and fragmentation between ministries and sectors to be more effective in policy and programme implementation amidst its rapid demographic transition. Critical gaps exist in the production and use of key population products like population situation and foresight analyses and National Transfer Accounts. The lack of harmonization in data collection on gender and older persons across different ministries also prevents comprehensive vulnerability mapping of their specific vulnerability factors, including to climate risks.⁹

10. The INFORM Risk Index 2025 places Thailand in a 'medium' risk class, with an overall risk score of 4.3 (out of 10) for humanitarian crises and disasters. With more recent intensified weather conditions, particularly extreme floods, severe droughts and rising sea levels, Thailand has risen to 17th place in the 2026 Climate Risk Index from 72nd place in 2022. The country also faces environmental-related risks (air pollution) and transboundary conflicts that disproportionately impact women, girls, older persons, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable populations, who face increased displacement and heightened barriers to accessing essential health, protection and social services. Thailand, through the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation of the Ministry of Interior, with a comprehensive multi-year disaster risk reduction plan and a relatively well-coordinated humanitarian response ecosystem, is able to manage and respond to humanitarian and disaster emergencies.

11. The 2025 country programme evaluation highlights the strong technical and policy support of UNFPA to the Government on population and development, including National Transfer Accounts, the population and housing census, efforts to reduce unintended adolescent pregnancy, and the success in co-developing the subnational standard operating procedures for GBV prevention and response, which required complex, multi-ministerial coordination. The flagship innovative digital platform (SoSafe) enhanced access to SRH and GBV services, alongside strategic communications, partnership development and the promotion of South-South and triangular Cooperation (SSTC). However, challenges persist in ensuring equitable access for vulnerable groups, including young people, women in remote areas, persons with disabilities, older persons, LGBTQ+ individuals and non-Thai populations. Opportunities

exist to continue to consolidate data-informed advocacy around normative issues and evidence-based ICPD policy engagement and to position Thailand as a provider of knowledge, best practices and technical cooperation through SSTC, while exploring a new area of work on promoting sustainable financing models for the ICPD agenda.

12. UNFPA Thailand continues to be a key contributor to the United Nations country team (UNCT). As the UNCT's technical lead on population dynamics, UNFPA has been instrumental in shaping the United Nations joint offer on Aged Society for Thailand and ensuring the integration of demographic change and population ageing into the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), 2027-2031. As co-chair of the Gender Theme Group, together with UN-Women, UNFPA will provide strategic policy and technical leadership to strengthen United Nations coherence and visibility on gender equality and GBV. Additionally, by co-chairing the United Nations Data Group, UNFPA will advance a One United Nations approach on the dissemination and use of the 2025 Population and Housing Census results and strengthen data quality and analytical capacity.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

13. The new Thailand country programme for 2027-2031 strategically aligns with national development priorities, the UNSDCF 2027-2031 and UNFPA Strategic Plan, 2026-2029. The programme focuses on the UNFPA Strategic Plan Outcome 4, recognizing the Government priority to adapt to its demographic change by building societal resilience for current and future generations, while upholding individual rights and choices. The programme also contributes to UNFPA Strategic Plan intermediate outcome 3 on the potential of demographic changes and other megatrends. At the output level, it contributes to UNFPA Strategic Plan output 1 on data, analysis and foresight and output 2 on policy, advocacy and accountability.

14. The programme aligns closely with national development priorities aimed at upgrading human capital and building resilient societies for economic growth, as highlighted in the National Economic and Social Development Plan (2027-2031), the National Population Development Plan for National Long-Term Development (2022-2037), and the third National Plan on Older Persons (2023-2037). It will support the Government in advancing the achievement of the ICPD Programme of Action and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The programme contributes to two of the three UNSDCF outcomes: (a) people and prosperity, which specifically highlights an aged society with specific output on strengthening policies and systems around the care economy, and active ageing towards demographic resilience; and (b) peace and prosperity, including governance, data, human rights, gender equality and ending violence.

15. The programme has been developed with the key principles of human rights, gender equality, 'leaving no one behind', and an evidence-based, inclusive participatory approach. It incorporates recommendations from the Common Country Assessment, the country programme evaluation and key commissioned technical analyses, including a technical report on Thailand's population situation analysis and life-cycle healthy ageing analysis. In designing the new country programme, a series of bilateral and multi-stakeholder consultations were conducted with key government ministries, civil society organizations (CSOs), duty bearers and right holders at the national and subnational levels, including women and youth groups, ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities, persons impacted by climate change and older persons. The programme will contribute to the implementation of international human rights commitments and recommendations, including the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Older Persons, the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Universal Periodic Reviews and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Aging.

16. The country programme aims to provide upstream, rights-based technical and policy support to further advance implementation of the ICPD agenda and demographic resilience in Thailand. It will prioritize policy and programmatic advice and technical support on population ageing and low fertility, supported by population-related data analysis and demographic intelligence and underpinned by a life-course, gender-transformative and intergenerational approach. UNFPA will explore strategic policy entry points by proactively identifying and leveraging specific legislation within universal health coverage and social protection frameworks that can be optimized to address Thailand's rapid population aging while promoting actionable population intelligence to shift the focus from basic data disaggregation to actively supporting subnational authorities in operationalizing population intelligence. It will continue its high-level advocacy for the three transformative results, including advocating for sustainable financing models for population ageing and equitable access to SRH and GBV services, especially for populations furthest left behind. The programme will generate evidence, data and analysis to support the Government's expansion and full-scale implementation of inclusive, resilience-based programme models at national and select subnational levels. Promoting multisectoral actions by advocating and supporting coordination mechanisms will ensure the integration of

demographic variables and population dynamics, as well as rights-based, equitable access to high-quality, comprehensive SRH and GBV (including technology-facilitated GBV) response and information services. UNFPA will provide technical advice to ensure the effective monitoring of the Act for Prevention and Solution of the Adolescent Pregnancy Problem (2016), the Older Persons Act (2003) and the National Plan on Older Persons (2023-2037), which incorporates an inclusive life-course approach towards healthy lifestyles, including active, productive and healthy ageing.

17. UNFPA will deliver the country programme with the Government and strategic partners, including CSOs, academia and think tanks, the private sector, international financial institutions, United Nations agencies, the media and social influencers. Building on previous achievements, the country programme will expand its SSTC support between Thailand and its peers, leveraging the country's upcoming ASEAN chairmanship in 2028, and the presence of the ASEAN Centre for Active Ageing and Innovation in Thailand. UNFPA will explore joint programmes with other United Nations agencies, especially on demographic resilience and population ageing. It will continue its commitment to co-chairing the Gender Theme Group with UN-Women and the United Nations Data Group with UNICEF and to advancing the United Nations Joint Offer on the Aged Society in Thailand through joint programmes.

18. While focusing on upstream policy and technical support, UNFPA will continue its broader advocacy efforts to ensure policies inclusively and equitably benefit all populations, leaving no one behind. The programme's beneficiaries are those at risk of being furthest left behind, including young people and older persons, women and girls in poor, remote areas in the provinces and in humanitarian settings, persons with disabilities, displaced persons, LGBTQ+ individuals and other vulnerable populations.

19. UNFPA will provide policy and technical support to national institutions to strengthen the country's disaster and climate resilience by ensuring the availability of disaggregated data and the integration of SRHRR and GBV into national disaster risk reduction and climate preparedness, adaptation, mitigation and resilience efforts.

20. To deliver the country programme outcome, UNFPA will focus on four catalytic functions that will reinforce its position as a trusted, high-value technical partner. First, it will uphold its normative mandate to advance gender equality and gender-transformative approaches, human rights, including sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, and the principle of 'leaving no one behind'. Second, it will leverage data capacities and foresight analysis across UNFPA for evidence-based policies and impact-based programmes. Third, it will strengthen its convening role to align policies, planning, programme implementation and financing, enhancing coherence, accountability and results. Finally, UNFPA will strengthen its brokering role to expand SSTC to position Thailand as a regional learning and innovation hub, including on adaptation to demographic change, and within the context of UN80.

A. Output 1. Evidence-based policy, programme and financing responses are aligned with Thailand's demographic change, particularly to ageing and low fertility, while upholding individual rights, choices and well-being for the most vulnerable groups

21. This comprehensive and inclusive output will deliver high-level technical and policy advice to Thailand, ensuring that socio-economic development policies and programmes integrate population variables and adopt a life-course, rights-based, evidence-informed, gender-transformative and inclusive outlook. It connects deliverables from two sub-outputs on population-related policies and on demographic intelligence support, including data, research and analyses.

22. The sub-output on support to inclusive rights-based policies and programmes that address demographic shifts, particularly ageing and low fertility, with diversified sustainable financing models will provide: (a) policy advice to the Government on population ageing, population decline, low fertility and integration of SRHRR and GBV into socio-economic development plans and strategies, including national climate adaptation and disaster preparedness and response plans; (b) upstream technical support to government and non-government stakeholders to strengthen programme implementation and financing for demographic resilience, population ageing and reproductive autonomy, including by designing scalable models on social protection, aged care and family-friendly approaches in support of reproductive autonomy and fertility choices; (d) technical support for the development, assessment and adoption of sustainable and innovative financing models and mechanisms for population ageing, intergenerational solidarity, linked with SRHRR and gender equality; (e) technical assistance in strengthening or establishing functional government-led multisectoral and multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms at the national and select provincial levels, which monitor and guide the implementation of ageing policies, plans, programmes and legislation; (f)

engagement with civil society organizations in policymaking, implementation and monitoring commitments, while enhancing their access to public financing for community-based social protection interventions and care services for older persons; (g) brokering of strategic partnerships through SSTC to share Thailand's good practices and exchange knowledge on population dynamics and demographic resilience; (i) monitoring support of the Act for Prevention and Solution of the Adolescent Pregnancy Problem (2016), the Older Persons Act and the National Plan on Older Persons; and (j) partnership with the private sector on age-friendly and family-friendly workplace initiatives.

23. The sub-output on strengthening government capacity to generate and use high-quality demographic intelligence data, foresight and vulnerability analyses to inform decision-making on and policy responses to ageing and low fertility will include the following interventions: (a) technical advice in the production, update and application of key demographic intelligence products, including population foresight analyses, population projections, gender-transformative data sets, monographs from the 2025 population census and National Transfer Accounts for policymaking; (b) support efforts to revise the National Statistical law and around registry-based census and administrative data strengthening including civil registration and vital statistic systems; (c) technical support to relevant stakeholders in vulnerability assessments, including climate risks, to enhance resource targeting and inclusive strategies for population ageing, SRH and GBV; (d) technical support to identify opportunities and facilitate harmonization of data collection and analyses on older persons across different ministries, departments and the National Statistics Office to inform socio-economic development policies and programmes that are responsive through the life-course; and (e) support evidence based reviews of national programmes, legislation and policies, such as the universal health coverage review, ensuring they take into account SRHRR, gender equality, social protection needs (including those of older persons, persons with disabilities and those furthest left behind) and demographic resilience.

III. Programme and risk management

24. The country programme will be implemented in coordination with the National Economic and Social Development Council and International Organization Department under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as the government coordination authorities, and in partnership with sectoral line ministries, CSOs, academia and implementing partners, selected based on their strategic position and ability to deliver high-quality results, following appropriate risk and capacity analysis. Programme planning, monitoring, reporting and quality assurance will adhere to UNFPA policies and procedures, including social and environmental standards and protection from sexual abuse and sexual harassment. UNFPA will also actively contribute to the functioning of the UNCT mechanisms to ensure maximum synergies.

25. The programme will leverage and expand past diverse partnerships and networks, including through Thailand's International Cooperation Agency's SSTC and engagement with ASEAN, international financial institutions, academia, the private sector, media partners and other United Nations organizations. UNFPA will work with selected strategic partners, including rights holders, especially women and girls, young people and older persons, and persons with disabilities, to contribute to the achievement of the country programme results.

26. Through the implementation of the integrated partnership and resource mobilization strategy, UNFPA will continue to strengthen its resource mobilization, including through joint programme initiatives with other United Nations organizations and innovative financing mechanisms. The country office will also sustain efforts to increase allocation of domestic resources and leverage them for the programme and strengthen communication for policy advocacy and transformative change. The efforts will be supported by a communications and advocacy strategy that highlights the role of UNFPA in Thailand's policy landscape while mobilizing the financial support to achieve the ICPD and national SDG objectives.

27. As Thailand has high-calibre expertise and requires UNFPA technical advice and intellectual leadership, especially in population and development, UNFPA will prioritize aligning its staffing to deliver the new country programme, complemented by leveraging relevant technical support from the UNFPA Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific and UNFPA headquarters, as well as multidisciplinary expertise across United Nations entities, think tanks and other development and humanitarian experts. Other sources of experts, including within the context of the UN80, will be leveraged, as appropriate.

28. Programme delivery may be affected by several risks, including (a) shifting geopolitical dynamics, which could reprioritize national security over public health and human rights; (b) health system disruptions linked to decentralization and the transfer of local hospitals; (c) weak intersectoral coordination; (d) a shrinking civic space; and (e) climate-induced disasters. To mitigate these risks, UNFPA will conduct regular operational, programmatic, and social and environmental risk assessments with stakeholders. It will strengthen strategic partnerships and pursue

diversified resource mobilization, including engagement with traditional donors, the private sector, domestic and international funds, foundations, innovative financing and SSTC, while enhancing evidence-based policy dialogue and socio-political analysis. The harmonized approach to cash transfers will be applied to manage financial and operational risks, in coordination with other United Nations entities.

29. This country programme document outlines UNFPA contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the UNFPA programme and operations policies and procedures, and the internal control framework.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

30. UNFPA will collaborate with the UNCT and national institutions to establish an UNSDCF monitoring and evaluation framework aligned with global, national SDG indicators and the National Economic and Social Development Plan framework. The country office will actively contribute to UN Info, joint monitoring and evaluation, and joint workplans to strengthen coordinated planning, monitoring and reporting of results. The participation of youth, women and older persons in the monitoring and evaluation process will also be ensured.

31. UNFPA will establish a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework for the country programme. In coordination with National Economic and Social Development Council and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UNFPA will apply adaptive results-based management and accountability mechanisms, in line with UNFPA policies and procedures. Annual and midterm reviews will be conducted with active stakeholder participation, complemented by joint field visits and remote monitoring, to track progress and recommendations for policy development and programme adjustment for system-level interventions on young people, women, older persons and other vulnerable groups. The country office will align the country programme planning, monitoring and evaluation with the UNSDCF framework, with output indicators reviewed annually to track contributions to higher-level outcomes.

32. A costed evaluation plan will be implemented and reviewed periodically. This will ensure adequate resource allocation for monitoring and evaluation of the programme and the effective use of evidence from evaluation and monitoring in programming. A country programme evaluation will be conducted in the penultimate year of the country programme, to allow identification of lessons learned and priorities for the following cooperation cycle.

33. UNFPA, as a co-chair of the UNCT Gender Theme Group and the Data Group, will support the overall United Nations contribution to the Government, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in monitoring and reporting of the SDG Voluntary National Reports, Universal Periodic Reviews and other international conventions.

RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK FOR THAILAND (2027-2031)

NATIONAL PRIORITY: By 2031, Thailand will have inclusive and sustainable economic growth through increased productivity, competitive capacities, and upgraded human capital.				
UNSDCF OUTCOME: 1. All people in Thailand enjoy equal access to social and economic opportunities, advancing human capabilities and capital, to contribute to enhanced prosperity, innovation-driven competitiveness, a digital transformation and resilience in an aged society. 3. All people in Thailand can participate in and benefit from effective governance that leaves no one behind, promoting gender equality, human rights and social cohesion, towards SDG acceleration.				
RELATED UNFPA STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOMES: 4. By 2029, adaptation to demographic change has strengthened the resilience of societies for current and future generations, while upholding individual rights and choices.				
UNSDCF outcome indicators, baselines, targets	Country programme outputs	Output indicators, baselines, and targets	Partner contributions	Indicative resources
<u>UNSDCF Outcome indicators:</u> - Labour Productivity Index, disaggregated by sector: (a) agriculture, and (b) non-agriculture) <i>Baselines: (a) 136; (b) 43 (2024); Target: 150 (2031)</i> - Healthy life expectancy at birth <i>Baseline: 68.7 years (66.2 years (male); 70 years (female)) (2024) Target: 72 years (2031)</i> <u>Related UNFPA Strategic Plan Outcome indicator(s):</u> - Thailand has a dedicated section on demographic change and its implications in national and/or sectoral development strategies <i>Baseline: No (2025); Target: Yes (2031)</i> - Thailand's national budget allocations (including for health, social protection and infrastructure) are informed by population projections <i>Baseline: No (2025); Target: Yes (2031)</i>	<u>Output 1.</u> Evidence-based policy, programme and financing responses are aligned with Thailand's demographic change, particularly to ageing and low fertility, while upholding individual rights, choices and well-being for the most vulnerable groups.	- Number of inclusive policies on ageing, care economy, and intergenerational solidarity developed with the engagement of young people and older persons <i>Baseline: 0 (2025); Target: 4 (2031)</i> - Number of sustainable and innovative financing models/mechanisms developed, piloted, assessed and adapted by the Government, the private sector, CSOs or other stakeholders to respond to demographic shifts <i>Baseline: 0 (2025); Target: 3 (2031)</i> - Number of population, foresight and financial analyses with rights-based recommendations produced and used by the Government to strengthen development and implementation of policies and programmes on ageing and low fertility <i>Baseline: 0 (2025); Target: 6 (2031)</i> - Number of functional national and subnational multisectoral coordination mechanisms supported by UNFPA that actively monitor and guide implementation of development policies and programmes, particularly those responding to demographic shifts <i>Baseline: 0 (2025); Target: 4 (2031)</i> - Number of diverse partnerships, including South-South and triangular cooperation, established and maintained to address demographic shifts, particularly ageing <i>Baseline: 2 (2025); Target: 5 (2031)</i>	National Economic and Social Development Council, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Ministry of Interior, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Finance, selected subnational authorities, CSOs, United Nations organizations, international financial institutions, academia, the private sector, and the media	\$6 million (\$3.2 million from regular resources and \$2.8 million from other resources)