



# THAILAND'S VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW

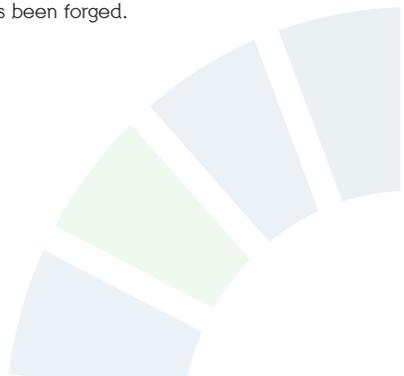
on the Implementation  
of the 2030 Agenda for  
Sustainable Development 2018





## MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

In 2017, Thailand presented its Voluntary National Review (VNR) at the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) which was held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. Thai government agencies under the National Committee for Sustainable Development (CSD) subsequently agreed that the VNR process had helped create a sense of ownership from stakeholders over the country's development efforts, kept all parties updated on the implementation status of each of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and built bridges of partnership between all sectors of society, be it government, the private sector, academia or civil society, in jointly advancing the SDGs in Thailand. Hence, the Task Force on Reporting on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda has decided to prepare this latest VNR report to continue with our own domestic follow-up and review process, as well as maintain the momentum of cooperation that has been forged.





This report focuses on progress made after last year's VNR and has been presented under two main themes — 'localizing the SDGs' and 'stakeholder engagement'. Thailand believes that sustainable development will be achieved only when the top-down policy from the national level meets with the bottom-up endeavour from the local level. Moreover, collaborative efforts toward sustainable development should be realized both vertically and horizontally to avoid silo thinking and action, since all the SDGs are interlinked and the progress made in implementing one SDG can support the successful implementation of other SDGs.

In addition to presenting our progress on the implementation of the SDGs and sharing our experiences with the international community, this report identifies Thailand's challenges on the path towards sustainable development. One such challenge is the complicated SDG language that hinders the understanding of the SDGs among the general public, thus affecting the interest and active participation of people needed to move the SDGs forward. Therefore, this report comprises infographics that show key statistics and data regarding the implementation of the SDGs in Thailand which will help readers to better understand the messages conveyed in the report. Finally, to ensure wider access, the electronic version of this report can also be found at [www.mfa.go.th/sep4sdgs](http://www.mfa.go.th/sep4sdgs).



(Don Pramudwinai)

**Minister of Foreign Affairs  
of the Kingdom of Thailand**

*In 2018, Thailand formally launched the 20-Year National Strategy Framework (2017 - 2036) as a development framework for the whole of government to realize the vision of 'Thailand as a developed country with security, prosperity and sustainability in accordance with the principle of Sufficiency Economy Philosophy'.*



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# Executive Summary

Thailand and the international community have entered the third year of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, a process to which Thailand attaches utmost importance. The country established the National Committee on Sustainable Development (CSD), chaired by the Prime Minister, as a main mechanism to oversee, coordinate and follow-up and review the sustainable development policies and its implementation. His Majesty the Late King Bhumibol Adulyadej's Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP) continues to be a core principle of Thailand's path toward sustainable development. In 2018, Thailand formally launched the 20-Year National Strategy Framework (2017 - 2036) as a development framework for the whole of government to realize the vision of 'Thailand as a developed country with security, prosperity and sustainability in accordance with the principle of Sufficiency Economy Philosophy'. The Strategy covers six areas which include security, competitiveness enhancement, human capacity development, social equality, eco-friendly growth, as well as rebalancing and improving public sector management.



# SDGs and The 20-Year National Strategy



# Process for Preparation of the Review

After Thailand presented the first Voluntary National Review (VNR) at the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in July 2017 (2017 HLPF), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as chair of the Task Force on Reporting on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda (VNR Task Force) under the CSD, has launched the Post-VNR Process to assess its outcome. These include consultations with line ministries under the VNR Task Force and other stakeholders. They all agreed that the VNR process has bridged the concerted effort of all stakeholders, be they the public sector, businesses, academia, CSOs and youth, in contributing toward the achievement of the SDGs. The follow-up and review process under the VNR also keeps relevant stakeholders up-to-date with the status of SDG implementation, as well as stimulates everyone to take action toward the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.



As a result, even though Thailand is not on the list of countries presenting the VNRs at the 2018 HLPF, the VNR Task Force has carried on with the follow-up and review process at the national level. Each line ministry conducted a self-assessment in terms of the progress made from 2017. Therefore, Thailand's VNR 2018, an updated version of VNR 2017, is a snapshot of each SDG, plus the detailed reports of SDGs 6, 7, 11, 12, 15 and 17, which are the goals reviewed in-depth during 2018 HLPF.



# Main Themes of Thailand's VNR 2018





The previous edition of Thailand's VNR depicted how Thailand nationalizes the SDGs using the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy as the core principle of the country's endeavors toward achieving the SDGs. In 2018, the VNR Task Force decided that Thailand's VNR should focus on the on-going process of localization of the SDGs in Thailand with engagement of multiple groups of stakeholders, both of which are at the core of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



# Localizing the SDGs in Thailand

At the meeting of the Committee for Sustainable Development on 7 July 2017, the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board was assigned to be the main organ to seek a method to assess SDG indicators at the provincial level so that the indicators are comprehensive and precise and the government agencies can work in the same direction. At the moment, the line ministries are localizing the SDGs in their responsibility through either existing or purposely-established mechanisms, such as local administrative organizations, Provincial and Sub-district Committees under "Thai Niyom Yangyuen" (Sustainable Thainess) Program, Provincial Coordination Committee of Skill Development and Vocational Training, Local Vocational Training Centers, Provincial Courts and Community Justice Centers.





# Stakeholder Engagement

Thailand strongly believes that development must be inclusive to ensure that no one is left behind, especially those of vulnerable groups. In this regard, the Government has implemented several projects to make development more inclusive, for example, a nation-wide registration scheme for migrant workers, the amendment of relevant tax and property laws to promote equitable distribution of income and reduce economic inequality and the support for vulnerable groups, especially women and girls. In addition, multi-stakeholder platforms have been established, such as the Multi-Stakeholder Working Group for SDG 5 established by the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security and the Open-ended Working Group for the SDGs established by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



# Thailand's Sustainable Development Mechanism

The National Committee on Sustainable Development (NCSD)

1

Sub-Committee on Implementing the SDGs

2

Sub-Committee on Promoting Understanding & Evaluating Sustainable Development in accordance with the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy

3

Sub-Committee on Developing Information System to Support Sustainable Development

4

Sub-Committee on Strategic Environmental Assessment



**TASK FORCE 1**

SDGs Integration & Prioritization



**TASK FORCE 2**

SDGs Reporting



**TASK FORCE 3**

Economic, Social & Legal Measures to Promote SDGs Implementation<sup>17</sup>



**Goal** : END POVERTY  
**01** : IN ALL ITS FORMS  
: EVERYWHERE



## The Progress

Over the past three decades, Thailand significantly reduced the number of people living in poverty, from 65.17 per cent (34.1 million persons) in 1988 to 8.60 per cent (5.8 million persons) in 2016<sup>1</sup>.

In January 2018, the Government has set up committees to push forward the "Thai Niyom Yangyuen" or the "Sustainable Thainess" program to solve country's problems at grassroots levels by promoting participation from all local administration organizations. Committees are established at each level of administration: national, provincial, district and sub-district. These committees are assigned to collaborate with the local people in tackling their problems through fully equipped knowledge and mutual understanding, focusing on 10 major issues: (1) unity and reconciliation, (2) assistance for low-income earners, (3) well-being of people in the communities, (4) sustainable lifestyle in accordance with the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy, (5) awareness of rights and duties of citizens, (6) public administration, (7) democracy and good governance, (8) technology literacy, (9) combating drug problems and (10) duty in accordance with each agency's function.

<sup>1</sup>Data from the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board

# END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE



## THAI NIYOM YANGYUEN (Sustainable Thainess Program)



### THE COMMITTEE



National level



Provincial level



District level



Sub-district level : 7,668 sub-district teams

Each team : 7-12 government officials, community members, scholars and local volunteers



### PARTICIPATION OF ALL SECTORS

- Civil Society Organizations
- Private sector
- Youth
- Media
- etc.



### THE FRAMEWORK

01. Unity and reconciliation
02. Assistance for low-income earners
03. Well-being of people in the communities
04. Sustainable lifestyle in accordance with the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy
05. Awareness of rights and duties of citizens
06. Public administration
07. Democracy and good governance
08. Technology literacy
09. Combating drugs problem
10. Duty in accordance with each agency's function

## LOCAL MECHANISM



### Pracharath Sookjai (well-being) Team

- employment
- vocational training
- access to capital
- access to basic needs

### Task Force on Reconciliation

### Net Pracharath Team

- internet service

### Sub-District committee

### Agricultural development Team

- livestock
- production
- fishery
- infrastructure
- value-added of products

### The Village Fund Committee





## Localizing the SDGs

The Government organized 7,668 Sub-District Teams to drive country's development at the local level under the "Thai Niyom Yangyuen" program. Each team comprises 7 – 12 government officials, community members and volunteers. The objective of the sub-district teams is to support the implementation of the "Thai Niyom Yangyuen" program in 82,371 communities nationwide.

In addition, the Government has been increasing its efforts on the localization of SDG 1, such as: (1) the Ministry of Finance's "Pracharath Sook Jai"<sup>2</sup> Team to enhance the well-being of low income populations in 4 key areas including employment, vocational training and education, access to capital and access to basic needs; (2) the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives' Team to assist those working in the agricultural sector in 5 aspects including livestock, production, fishery, infrastructure development and enhancing value added to agricultural products; (3) instructors from the Ministry of Digital Economy and Society's "Net Pracharath" project and the Office of Non-formal and Informal Education to educate the general public on how to make good use of the internet service to access useful information and government services; (4) the Task Force on Reconciliation; (5) the Village Fund Committee and; (6) the Sub-District Task Force.

## Stakeholder Engagement

The "Thai Niyom Yangyuen" program is based on a people-centered approach. The program was developed from the Pracharath or Public-Private-People Partnership (PPPP) policy to strengthen and empower the communities. Under the program, community members in the sub-district committees are responsible for identifying problems to be tackled based on feedback given by their own residents. Then, the project will be deliberated by provincial committees which consist of members of the private and public sectors, as well as academia. Once the project is approved, the community panels will be responsible for proceeding with the project themselves, from procurement and disbursement of budget to implement and inspection of the finished work. Therefore, through this process, communities can become key agents in promoting the country's development by coming up with new ideas and new ways for solving problems. Moreover, this program encourages people's participation by analyzing their needs, as well as following up on the implementation of the projects in cooperation with local private sector and civil society organizations.

<sup>2</sup>"Sook Jai" means "delight"



**Goal** : END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD  
**02** : SECURITY AND IMPROVED  
: NUTRITION, AND PROMOTE  
: SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE



*The Government has continued to ensure sustainable food production chain through various projects.*

## The Progress

Thailand continues to accelerate the reduction of the undernourished population, which was at 9.5 per cent of the total population in 2013 – 2015, by improving nutrition knowledge and practice to the people at all levels of society, especially to children, women and the elderly. As a result, in 2017, the prevalence of low birth weight (babies who are born weighing less than 2,500 grams) has reduced to 11.1 per cent and the number of children aged 0 – 5 years with healthy body proportion has increased to 50.8 per cent. Furthermore, the Government has continued to ensure the sustainable food production chain through various projects including increasing efficiency in production, establishing agricultural commodity and food standardization, promoting machine automation, improving water resource management, implementing the large agricultural land plot program, improving agriculture land management through the Agri-map Online application, agricultural commodity banks and markets, as well as smart farming, increasing opportunities for people to access capital resources, strengthening grassroots economy and giving priority to sustainably preserving genetic diversity of crop and livestock.

## Localizing the SDGs

Thailand attaches importance to eliminating hunger and strengthening food security at the local level by taking into account the readiness and potential of each province, groups of neighboring provinces and region. The Government has various mechanisms to implementation policies and projects through different agencies or task

**GOAL 2**  
ZERO HUNGER

**END HUNGER ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION, AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE**



**CONTINUOUS ACTION**



**PRESERVING GENETIC DIVERSITY**

- Genetic Banks for plants, land and aquatic animals and microorganism
- Animal genetic resources conservation
- List keeping for animals of native species

**LOCALIZING SDGs**

**COOPERATION MECHANISM**



**Stakeholder engagement**

- Cooperation of all stakeholders such as government sector, private sector, academia and civil society organizations
- Ensuring food security and sustainability and concrete cooperation among all stakeholders

- forces in each province, district and sub-district, such as the Provincial and District Health Offices. Furthermore, the Provincial Sub-committee on Agriculture Cooperatives Development, which is the primary body that focuses on the implementation of agriculture cooperative development at the provincial level, has integrated its work with all stakeholders at both the local and provincial level. This is to ensure that all farmers and local communities benefit the most while also achieving food security, increasing agricultural productivity and income of small-scale food producers, as well as promoting sustainable agriculture and food production systems.

## Stakeholder Engagement

Ensuring a sustainable food production system requires cooperation from all stakeholders. Therefore, Thailand advocates Public-Private-People Partnership (PPPP) or "San Palang Pracharat", which calls on the private sector, civil society and agricultural partners as drivers and supporters of research and development to provide technological and academic knowledge and information on investment in agricultural product supply chains and marketing. The Government has strengthened PPPP by facilitating and supporting the sufficient production of safe and nutritious food through various initiatives. These initiatives include promoting nutritious food for children, youth and women, building leadership for health in order to induce healthy behavior change in local communities, implementing the Large Agricultural Land Plot Program through PPPP, strengthening agricultural cooperative development by cultivating partnerships between the public and private sectors and using information and communications technology to develop agricultural applications.





**Goal** : ENSURE HEALTHY  
**03** : LIVES AND PROMOTE  
: WELL-BEING  
: FOR ALL AT ALL AGES  
:

## The Progress

Thailand has continued to implement the 20-Year National Strategy Framework on Healthcare and the 12<sup>th</sup> National Health Development Plan (2017 – 2021), which comprises 4 strategies: (1) carrying out a proactive campaign to promote health among the Thai people, (2) ensuring fairness and reducing disparities in the country's health system, (3) developing a mechanism to enhance the efficiency of health personnel management and (4) strengthening good governance in public health.

### Localizing the SDGs

The Ministry of Public Health engages local communities in public health reform through the establishment of the District Health Board (DHB) based on a people-centered approach. The DHB aims to provide better quality of life for all Thai people in all aspects including health, social, environmental, security and economic status. With the concept that people from the same community will always look after each other, the DHB has integrated partnership within districts and sub-districts down to villages and families. In the initial stage, it focuses on 5 main areas: (1) enhancing disease surveillance and database, (2) enhancing capacity building for public health service providers, (3) managing and mobilizing resources, (4) integrating all sectors that affect people's health and (5) pushing forward relevant laws and regulations.

### Stakeholder Engagement

The Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Public Health, the National Health Security Office and the Thai Health Promotion Foundation have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to promote the implementation of relevant policies and participation of all stakeholders in enhancing Thai people's health and well-being, as well as establish the DHB. In 2017, the MOU was implemented in 73 locations and has now expanded to 200 locations. In 2019, it is envisaged that the MOU will be implemented in all 878 locations across the country.

**GOAL 3**  
GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

# ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

## IMPLEMENTING THE 4E NATIONAL HEALTH DEVELOPMENT PLAN



Proactive campaign to promote health (Prevention and Promotion Excellence)



Ensuring fairness and reducing disparities in health system (Service Excellence)



Efficiency of health personnel management (People Excellence)



Strengthening good governance in public health (Governance Excellence)

## ACHIEVEMENTS

Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births

2015	24.60
2016	23.75

Traffic-related death rate per 100,000 population

2015	22.3
2016	23.8

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) mortality rates per 100,000 population

	Diabetes	Cancer
2015	19.4	112.8
2016	22.3	117.7

Suicide rate per 100,000 population

2015	6.47
2016	6.35

Number of Tuberculosis patients

2015	16,885
2016	19,678
2017	19,810

## LOCALIZING THE SDGs

### quality of life improvement at a district level

#### GOALS

To improve quality of life and reduce inequality with the participation of all stakeholders  
“Helping - Sharing - Caring - Leaving no one behind”

Public-Private-People  
Partnership



District-based



People-centered  
approach

Start		
2016	➡➡	73 Districts
2017	➡➡	200 Districts
2018	➡➡	878 Districts

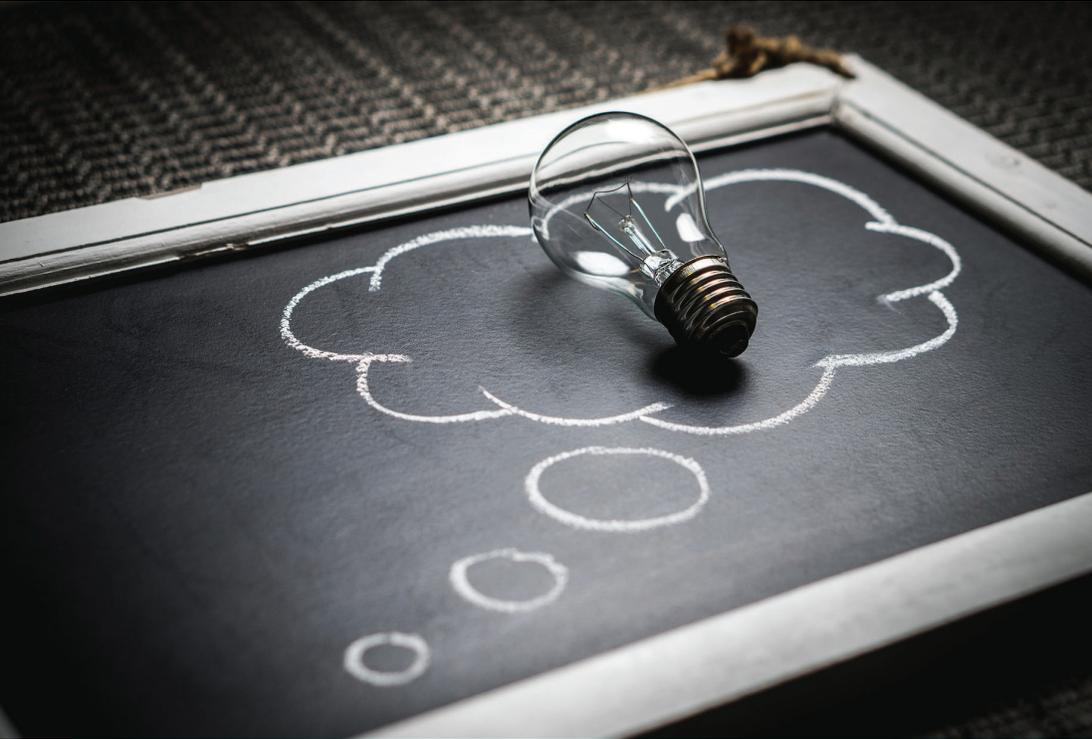
#### MAIN AGENDA

- The elderly/ people with disabilities/ low-income people
- Children
- Non-communicable diseases and Diabetes
- Hypertension
- Traffic-related death rate reduction
- Environment
- Food Safety
- etc.

#### RESULTS

Better quality of life, good health,  
pleasant environment, prosperous and generous society





# Goal 04

: ENSURE INCLUSIVE  
: AND EQUITABLE QUALITY  
: EDUCATION AND PROMOTE  
: LIFELONG LEARNING  
: OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL



## The Progress

Thailand has continued to implement the National Education Plan 2017 - 2036 which is in line with SDG 4. Key achievements include establishing national education standards, introducing the Early Childhood Education Program in 2017 and promoting early childhood development and learning prior to entering pre-primary school. This has contributed significantly to the increase in gross enrollment rate of pre-primary education from 74.47 per cent in 2016 to 82.30 per cent in 2017. Moreover, Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) education has been integrated into basic education, Vocational Boot Camp for E to E (Education to Employment) has been organized, skill development programs through a Social Lab has been set up for students at risk of dropping out and students not pursuing higher education and the Equitable Education Fund has been founded to provide financial aid to underprivileged children and youth and to reduce educational inequality.

Nonetheless, educational inequality remains one of the main challenges for Thailand, as reflected in the location and wealth parity indices of primary and lower secondary education of 1.00 and 0.99, respectively, which showed high inequality in access to education. Therefore, the Government has placed particular focus on this issue.

In addition, the Cabinet recently approved the establishment of the Southeast Asian Minister of Education Organization Regional Centre for Sufficiency Economy Philosophy for Sustainability (SEAMEO SEPS) and the Southeast Asian Minister of Education Organization Regional Centre for STEM Education (SEAMEO STEM-ED). A study was conducted to assess the readiness of establishing the two regional centers to be submitted to the SEAMEO Regional Centre Directors Meeting in July 2018.

## GOAL 4

QUALITY EDUCATION

# TOWARD THAILAND'S INCLUSIVE AND QUALITY EDUCATION FOR ALL

### THE 20-YEAR NATIONAL EDUCATION PLAN (2017 - 2036)

- ✓ New Primary Education Curricula in 2017
- ✓ New national education standards
- ✓ Science Technology Engineering and Math (STEM) Integration in Basic Education
- ✓ Launching of Education to Employment : Vocational Bootcamp (E to E)
- ✓ Promotion of the Social Lab to develop vocational skills among students not pursuing higher education
- ✓ Establishment of the Equitable Education Fund
- ✓ Establishment of The Southeast Asian Minister of Education Organization Regional Centre for Sufficiency Economy Philosophy for Sustainability (SEAMEO SEPS) in Thailand



### STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

- The Pracharath Schools ("Good School Near Home") to provide equality education for students in remote areas and to reduce educational inequality
- The Partnership School Project to improve educational management and administration in local schools
- The Partnership School Project with **40** pilot schools launched in the first quarter of the 2018 academic year
- Promotion of skills and learning activities through various initiatives including the SEP schools and learning centers, Moral School Centers and Environmental Youth Camps



### LOCALIZING THE SDGs

- Promotion of vocational education and skill development for all Thai citizens through Skill Development Centers and Community Vocational Training Centers
- Promotion of digital literacy and E-Commerce through the Community Digital Center Network and Village E-Commerce at the sub-district level



\*Basic education is 15-year education from kindergarten (1-3), elementary school, secondary school and high school, including vocational college.

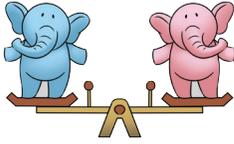


## Localizing the SDGs

The Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Labor and relevant government agencies have placed emphasis on promoting vocational education and skill development for all Thai people, especially those in the labor force. Skilled Labor Development Centers and Community Vocational Training Centers have been established to provide vocational education and skill development at the provincial, district and sub-district levels. In addition, the Ministry of Digital Economy and Society and the Ministry of Education have continued to promote digital literacy and e-commerce via the Community Digital Center Network and Village e-commerce Center at the sub-district level. This is also in line with SDG Target 4.4 in increasing the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.

## Stakeholder Engagement

The Ministry of Education continues to promote education through Public-Private-People Partnership (PPPP) or the Pracharath Policy. Key initiatives include the Pracharath Schools ("Good School Near Home") to provide quality education for students in remote areas and to reduce educational inequality and the Partnership School Projects to provide educational management and administration. The central government monitors the education standard and provides financial support to the Partnership School Projects, while multi-stakeholders at the local level, including the private sector, community leaders, community members, parents and universities manage the Projects themselves. The 50 pilot Partnership Schools will be launched in the first quarter of the 2018 academic year. Furthermore, the Government, in cooperation with civil society organizations, continues to promote skill development and learning activities through various initiatives including the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy schools and learning centers, Moral School Centers and Conservation Youth Camps.



**Goal** : **ACHIEVE GENDER  
EQUALITY AND EMPOWER  
ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS**

**05**



## The Progress

Thailand continues to attach importance to promoting women's economic participation and empowerment, especially female entrepreneurship. The Government has integrated SDG 5 into the Strategy for Women's Development Plan (2017 – 2021), which acts as the main mechanism in promoting women's development. In addition, the Government has launched an action plan on the implementation of the said strategy.

The Government has established various mechanisms to raise awareness for ending the violence against women and children, as well as strengthened protection and prevention measures. Among many mechanisms include the Hotline 1300 service or the Social Assistance Center (SAC) which provides social assistance to those in need. In addition, gender discrimination complaints can be filed either directly to the Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development or to the 8 Women and Family Development Learning Centers, by mail or online. The submitted complaints will then be considered by the Committee on Consideration of Gender Discrimination to ensure that the victims of gender discrimination receive legal remedies and compensation.

For the next step of our efforts to achieve SDG 5, in 2019 the Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development under the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security and the National Statistical Office, in cooperation with UN Women, will launch a nationwide survey on all dimensions of violence against women and children. This survey would further improve Thailand's database on violence to serve as a basis for policymakers to make informed decisions in combating the problem.



*The Government has established various mechanisms to raise awareness for ending the violence against women and children, as well as strengthened protection and prevention measures.*

**GOAL 5**  
GENDER EQUALITY

**ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY  
AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS**

**Thailand Situation**

Education

**“WOMEN”** have equal access to basic education.



**LAW enforcement mechanism**

- Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, B.E. 2560 Section 27 , Paragraph 1
- Domestic Violence Victim Protection Act, B.E. 2550
- Female Title Act, B.E. 2551
- Gender Equality Act, B.E. 2558
- The Prevention and Solution of the Adolescent Pregnancy Problem Act, B.E. 2559
- The Strategy for Women's Empowerment (2017 - 2021)

**CHALLENGES**  
of violence against women

**95%**

of violence victims are women.



**NEXT STEPS**

- Draft Action Plan for Women's Development (2017 - 2021)
- The development of the database on violence against children and women
- Women's skill enhancement through the Packaging Marketing and Branding Program
- Women Entrepreneurs Forum 2019 (AWEF 2019)

**Employment Equality  
and Economic Participation**

- 44.29% of workers are women.
- 31% of senior positions are women.
- 42% of women contribute to national economy.



**SERVICE CHANNELS**

- One Stop Crisis Center (OSCC)  
in public hospitals all over the country
- Social Development and Human Security Offices nationwide
- The 1300 Social Assistance Centers (SAC)
- National center for the prevention of domestic violence
- The Committee on Consideration  
of Gender Discrimination





## Localizing the SDGs

The Strategy for Women's Development (2017 – 2021) with the vision to "create a social equality without discrimination, for women to have good quality of life, be safe and secure" has been focused on the implementation at the local level. The strategy has been developed to empower, increase participation and improve livelihoods of all Thai women, particularly vulnerable groups. Its action plan focuses on community development. One example is the Vocational Training Program for Women and Families, which provides training for the unemployed, educationally disadvantaged and people at risk of sexual exploitation and human trafficking. The Program selects women who have completed the "Giving New Life to Women and Families" training program from the 8 Women and Family Development Learning Centers. By providing vocational training and skill development, women in local communities are equipped with skills and knowledge that allow them to earn more employment opportunities and in turn improve their livelihoods and increase their economic and social potential.

## Stakeholder Engagement

To support stakeholder engagement in its implementation of SDG 5, a Working Group for the Implementation of SDG 5 was established. It consists of representatives from relevant government agencies and civil society including the Thailand Sustainable Development Foundation, the Association to Empower the Potential of Women with Disabilities (AEPWWDs), the Foundation for Women, Homenet Thailand Foundation for Labor and Employment Promotion and WeMove. The Working Group allows government agencies and civil society to exchange information, as well as discuss future direction in the implementation of SDG 5. As a result, Government agencies have further incorporated recommendations from civil society into the guidelines on the implementation of SDG 5.





**Goal** : ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND  
**06** : SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT  
: OF WATER AND SANITATION  
: FOR ALL

## The Progress

Realizing the importance of water resources management, the Government launched the Water Resources Management Strategy 2015 - 2026 to manage water resources at all levels in a holistic and integrated manner. The National Environmental Health Strategic Plan 2017 - 2021 and the Master Plan on Sewage and Wastewater Management 2017 - 2026 were also developed in line with SDG 6.

Key achievements in 2017 include: (1) adequate and equitable access to quality clean water throughout the country including in urban and rural areas, as well as in special economic zones (SEZ) and tourist attractions; (2) access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and the elimination of open defecation, which is being implemented by the waste management enhancement program to reduce water pollution and health hazards and the local administration organizations program to promote environmental health accreditation; (3) sustainable and sufficient water demand management in agriculture, consumption, production, the tourism industry and ecosystem conservation in line with the water budget of approximately 140,000 million cubic meters per year. This is currently being implemented by the water resource conservation, management and development program; (4) protecting water-related ecosystem including mountains, forests and wetlands, which is being implemented by Thailand's wetland management program; and (5) expanding international cooperation and promoting capacity building in developing countries. One key example is the provision of technical assistance on water pump stations of commercial farming areas in Bhutan.



## Localizing the SDGs

At the local level, the Department of Health, in cooperation with the Department of Local Administration, established a program to promote environmental health accreditation of the local administration organizations with particular focus on quality water management. The program aims to create awareness and understanding for local administration officers on household sanitation. In addition, meetings were held on waste management in line with the Ministerial Regulation on the Preventing and Control of *Opisthorchis Viverrini* and Cholangiocarcinom.

## Stakeholder Engagement

The Department of Water Resources together with representatives at the local, basin and national levels formulated the Integrated Water Resources Management Plan for 25 basins. In addition, to commemorate "World Water Day", activities are carried out every 22 March to advocate for the sustainable management of freshwater resources. On 17 November 2017, to commemorate "World Toilet Day", the Ministry of Public Health also organized activities to raise awareness on sanitation.



**GOAL 6**  
CLEAN WATER  
AND SANITATION

# WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT STRATEGY IN THAILAND

The Government launched the Water Resources Management Strategy 2015 - 2026 to manage resources

**at all levels in a holistic and integrated manner**

A National Environmental Health Strategic Plan 2017 - 2021 and the Master Plan on Sewage and Wastewater Management 2017 - 2026 were also developed in line with SDG 6.

## SDG 6 KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2017



Adequate and equitable access to clean water throughout the country



Access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and elimination of open defecation



Sustainable and sufficient water demand management in agriculture, consumption, production, tourism industry and ecosystem conservation in line with the water budget of approximately 140,000 million cubic meters per year



Protection of water-related ecosystem including mountains, forests and wetlands



Expansion of international cooperation and promotion of capacity building in developing countries



## LOCALIZING THE SDGs



Establishment of a program to promote environmental health accreditation of the local administration organizations with particular focus on quality water management



Waste Management meetings in line with the Health Ministerial Regulation on the Prevention and Control of Opisthorchis Viverrini and Cholangiocarcinom

## STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Integrated Water Resources Management Plan for 25 Water Basins 

World Water Day activities to advocate for sustainable management of freshwater resources

World Toilet Day activities to raise awareness on sanitation



**Goal** : ENSURE ACCESS TO  
**07** : AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE,  
: SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN  
: ENERGY FOR ALL

## The Progress

In 2017, Thailand's key achievements focused on three main areas as follows:

**Access to energy** - to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. By 2030, the Government aims to ensure that 99.99 per cent of the population will have access to electricity. In 2017, the progress shows that 99.77 per cent of the population has access to electricity.

**Increase the share of renewable energy** - to increase the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix. By 2030, the Government aims to increase the share of renewable energy in gross final consumption to 24.08 per cent. In December 2017, the share of renewable energy in gross final consumption was at 14.49 per cent.

**Improve energy efficiency** - to double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030. The Government aims to reduce 30 per cent of Energy Intensity (EI) by 2036 compared to 2010 as the base year. In 2017, the use of EI was at 7.77 ktoe<sup>3</sup> per billion THB.

## Localizing the SDGs

In order to ensure success in achieving SDG 7, Thailand believes that particular focus must be placed on the local level. While noting that the proportion of energy consumption is relatively low at the local level, local communities play a crucial role in promoting access to inclusive modern energy. Therefore, in 2007, the Ministry of Energy launched the Local Energy Planning (LEP) program, which comprised 1,425 local administrative organizations. The objective of the LEP program is to establish a mechanism that promotes local participation in management planning and decision-making of energy production that fits the needs of local communities. In 2015, the LEP program was able to assist model household to save 2.9 million THB on energy expenses and assist small and micro community enterprises (SMCe) to reduce energy consumption by 20 - 60 per cent or equivalent to 4.5 million THB per year.

<sup>3</sup> Kilotonne of oil equivalent

Moreover, the LEP program plays an important role in promoting access to energy in remote areas. This includes enhancing capacity of households in energy management and efficient use of renewable energy, such as solar home systems, solar roofs and energy-efficient cooking appliances. These initiatives have reduced the Government's capital expenditure and accelerated the implementation in achieving SDG 7.

## Stakeholder Engagement

The LEP program has demonstrated that stakeholder engagement and local participation is essential in ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. Apart from the 1,425 local administrative organizations, the LEP program also comprised of community working groups and organizations, model households, local experts on energy in learning centers and civil society organizations. Some key examples include: (1) allowing local communities to collect their own data on energy consumption based on households in order to use the information in formulating local energy planning; (2) encouraging and connecting communities with one another to study local energy planning models, as well as promoting the study of alternative energy technologies; and (3) allowing community leaders to turn policies and plans into action by designating local communities to conduct their own energy management, such as financial budget, assigning team leader, monitoring and following up.



*Stakeholder engagement and local participation are essential in ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.*

**GOAL 7**  
AFFORDABLE  
AND CLEAN ENERGY

**LOCAL ENERGY PLANNING (LEP) PROGRAM**



**THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY**

- Provide budget
- Push forward the program

**PROVINCIAL ENERGY OFFICE**

- Conduct the program
- Further apply the program to other projects
- Encourage the community

**ENERGY NETWORK**

- Mentor and train
- Give advice & guidance
- Share knowledge

**RESULTS OF LOCAL ENERGY PLANNING PROGRAM**

**TECHNOLOGY**

- ⚡ **210** Energy learning centers
- ⚡ **56** Energy technology innovations
- ⚡ **172** Technology selling/producing centers

**MANAGEMENT**

- Energy saving
- Personal capacity building
- Alternative energy
- Integration to other dimensions
- Environment rehabilitation

**STAKEHOLDERS**

- Spiritual leaders
- Provincial officers
- Community scholars
- Local government officers
- Local government organizations
- Private sector
- Youth
- Community leaders
- Local people

**RESOURCES**



- ⚡ **188** local products to save energy 150 thousand USD per year
- ⚡ Reducing energy usage 855 thousand USD per year
- ⚡ Increase the use of alternative energy source 2.4 thousand USD per year

**HUMAN RESOURCES**

- 6,042 energy volunteers
- 380 energy researchers
- 172 energy technicians
- 2,879 communicators
- 514 resource persons





# Goal 08

: PROMOTE SUSTAINED,  
: INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE  
: ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND  
: PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT  
: AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL



## The Progress

By 2036, Thailand aims to upgrade from a middle-income country to a high-income country with a GDP per capita of approximately 13,000 USD. Thus, at the final stage of the 12<sup>th</sup> National Economic and Social Development Plan in 2021, Thailand aims to increase the GDP per capita to approximately 8,200 USD. In 2017, the annual income per capita was 228,412 THB or approximately 6,730.2 USD. The Thai economy has also expanded at an average rate of 3.9 per cent, an increase from 3.3 per cent in 2016. In the tourism sector, there was a total of 35,381,210 international tourist arrivals or an 8.77 per cent growth from 2016. This has significantly benefited the country in terms of increased revenue and distribution of wealth in all regions, with a total of 2.754 billion THB (approximately 85.8 million USD) or a 9.47 per cent growth from 2016. The increase in revenue comprises revenue from international tourism of 1.824 billion THB (approximately 56.8 million USD) and domestic tourism of 0.93 billion THB (approximately 28.9 million USD). In the labor sector, there was a total of 37.19 labor migrants which are 12.26 million people in the agriculture sector and 24.93 million people in other sectors (as of December 2017). The unemployment rate was one per cent or a total number of 364,000 people.

The Government continues to place importance on stimulating economic growth and employment. The two key policies include: (1) promoting productivity, decent work opportunities, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation and growth of SMEs in the tourism sector; and (2) supporting farmers and low-income households and strengthening SMEs and grassroots economies. The Government has assisted and supported farmers and low-income households by implementing measures to increase their access to capital, such as the Credit Support for Large Agricultural Land Plot Program and the Annual Rice Insurance Program. In addition, assistance has also been expanded to farmers, in particular to products, such as rice, tapioca, maize, rubber, fruits, garlic and prawn.

## GOAL 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

 **PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND  
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND  
PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL**

### TARGETS

GDP per capita of  
approximately

▶▶ **8,200 USD**

(during the 12<sup>th</sup> National Economic  
and Social Development Plan)

▶▶ **13,000 USD**

(In 2036)



### CURRENT SITUATION



GDP per capita : 6,730 USD



Economic growth rate : 3.9 %



National Income from tourism  
sector is approximately  
2.754 billion Thai Baht  
(9.7% growth) , which leads  
to the distribution of wealth.



The labor force is 37.19  
million people, while the  
unemployment rate is 1%  
at the same period.

### POLICIES



Measures to support farmers  
and low-income households  
and to strengthen SMEs  
and grassroot economies



Promoting productivity,  
decent work opportunities,  
creativity and innovation  
and the growth of SMEs



## Localizing the SDGs

1. The Provincial Coordination Committee on Vocational Training and Skill Development is an inter-agency cooperation mechanism established to build up the capacity of the labor force at the local level. With an inclusive partnership between the public and private sectors, including the Provincial Chambers of Commerce, Sub-District and Provincial Administrative Organizations, as well as local schools and businesses, the local labor demands have been identified and the skill training has been carried out to meet such demand. As a result, the local labor capacity and efficiency have been improved.

2. To create safe, clean and healthy work environments, the Provincial Occupational Safety, Sanitation and Work Environment Sub-Committee was established with the Governor as chair of the Sub-Committee and representatives from local government agencies, local employers and employees as members. In addition, the Safety Thailand Task Force was set up in each province for relevant local government agencies, communities and businesses to work together in setting strategies to minimize hazards in workplaces and promote culture of prevention against occupational accidents.

## Stakeholder Engagement

The Government provides protection to all migrant workers, including undocumented migrant workers. On 26 April 2016, the Cabinet approved three draft laws, including: (1) The draft Royal Ordinance Concerning the Qualifications for Social Security Applicants B.E. .... ; (2) The draft Royal Ordinance Concerning the Rules and Pay Rate for Government Benefits and the Rules and Conditions for the Rights to Government Benefits B.E. .... ; and (3) The draft Ministerial Regulation for the Specification of the Government Contribution Rate to Social Security for Social Security Applicants B.E. .... These laws will increase social security benefits, as well as increase payment channels, making it easier for entrepreneurs to access social security funds. Moreover, in 2017, the Government re-introduced a nationwide registration scheme for migrants and their dependents from Myanmar, Laos and Cambodia to ensure that they are protected under the law and can access social service.



# Goal 09

: BUILD RESILIENT  
: INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE  
: INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE  
: INDUSTRIALIZATION AND  
: FOSTER INNOVATION



*Key initiatives include accelerating plans to curb environmental pollution such as the project to procure NGV-fueled public buses.*

## • The Progress

• In 2017, Thailand's key achievements regarding transport system development are  
• as follows : **Efficient intra-city, inter-city and cross-border transport connectivity :**  
• Key achievements include an acceleration of the construction of the Jira-Khon Kaen  
• double-track railway route and the project planning for the high-speed railway  
• connecting all three international airports, namely Suvarnabhumi, Don Mueang and  
• U-Tapao Airports. **Green and safe transport :** Key initiatives include accelerating  
• plans to curb environmental pollution, such as the project to procure NGV-fueled  
• public buses and build 10 public rail transport lines in Bangkok Metropolitan Region.  
• **Inclusive Transport :** The Ministry of Transport conducted a survey to evaluate and  
• provide recommendations to relevant government agencies on how to improve  
• and develop public transport systems and infrastructure that are accessible for the  
• disabled, senior citizens and children.

• Thailand attaches importance to developing inclusive and sustainable industry  
• by promoting the use of technology and innovation that fosters value-added  
• manufacturing while also taking into account the environmental impacts. Key  
• initiatives include: (1) promoting 10 target industries to become the "New Engine of  
• Growth" to drive the Thai economy. These are next-generation automotive, smart  
• electronics, medical and wellness tourism, agriculture and biotechnology, food for  
• the future, robotics, aviation, biofuels and biochemicals, digital and medical hub; (2)  
• enhancing capacity of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and innovation-  
• driven enterprises, such as Start-ups; (3) promoting the Eastern Economic Corridor  
• (EEC) Project and; (4) ensuring sustainable environments and development with  
• regard to area-based development.

## Localizing the SDGs

To increase the economic welfare of local communities, Thailand has improved and strengthened the transport infrastructure connecting to tourist attractions and agricultural areas by developing and expanding both new and existing routes. In the next phase, the Ministry of Transport plans to implement projects and activities through the Pracharath or Public-Private-People Partnership (PPPP) mechanism at the sub-district and community levels in order to strengthen local infrastructure. This is in line with and Provincial Strategies and the "Thai Niyom Yangyuen" Program. Thailand also places importance on enhancing the capacity of SMEs and start-ups in an inclusive manner by establishing the Industry Transformation Center (ITC) and the Creative Industry Village (CIV).

## Stakeholder Engagement

Thailand believes that views and opinions of all stakeholders, including both the public and private sectors at the national, regional and local levels are crucial in developing transport infrastructure that benefits all people. The Government has therefore incorporated views and opinions of all stakeholders at all stages of development, such as planning and assessing the environmental impact. In addition, the Private Investment in State Undertaking Act B.E. 2556 (2013) allows private investment in transport infrastructure construction projects. This Act was introduced as one of the Government's initiative to increase the private sector's involvement, as well as to reduce the fiscal burden for the Government and manage risks assessment of the project. Key examples include the Metropolitan Rapid Transit (MRTA) Pink, Yellow and Blue lines and the inter-city highway development plan for Bang Pa-in - Nakhon Ratchasima route and Bang Yai - Kanchanaburi routes. For the inter-city highway development plan, the Government is currently in the process of recruiting private investors, which is expected to be finalized by the end of 2018.

## GOAL 9

INDUSTRY, INNOVATION  
AND INFRASTRUCTURE

**BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE,  
PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND  
SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION  
AND FOSTER INNOVATION**



### INFRASTRUCTURE



**49%**

of Land transportation



**2%**

of Water transportation



**17%**

of Air transportation



**31%**

of Railway transportation

The budget for investment in infrastructure accounts to 2/3 of the investment budget in 2018.



### INDUSTRY

Proportion of added-value in the industry sector to GDP: 27%

8.1 out of 37.19 million people in the work force are production labor.

Industrial carbon dioxide emission rate: 27%

SMEs contribution to GDP: 18.1%

### DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE



Development of quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient digital infrastructure nationwide.



Creation of an equal, accessible society through digital technology



Households with access to the internet

**60%**  
2018

**52%**  
2017



### INNOVATION



R&D investment to GDP proportion

2017  
**0.78%**  
of GDP

2021  
**1.5%**  
of GDP

2036  
**2.0%**  
of GDP



The number of research and development personnel per 10,000 people

2017  
**17**

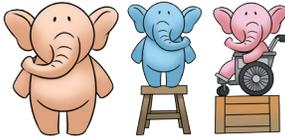


2021  
**25**



2036  
**60**





Goal

10

: REDUCE INEQUALITY  
: WITHIN AND  
: AMONG COUNTRIES



## The Progress

Thailand is determined to address the problem of income inequalities among different socio-economic groups, as well as address the problem of poverty. It is envisaged that by the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> National Economic and Social Development Plan, the income of the bottom 40 will increase by 15 per cent annually and the proportion of those living below the poverty line will reduce to 6.5 per cent. It is also envisaged that opportunities to access social welfare and social services will be expanded. In 2015, the income growth rate of the bottom 40 increased by 6.04 per cent, while the proportion of those living below the poverty line was lower than 50 per cent. This is disaggregated by age groups including 8.55 per cent labor force (4.04 per cent male and 4.50 per cent female), 3.25 per cent older workers and 4.48 per cent youth.

To reduce inequality, the Government places emphasis on helping low-income populations by promoting employment. Support is catered to different groups to meet their needs with the main policies as follows:

**(1) Public-Private-People Partnership (PPPP) in line with the Pracharath Policy in promoting community capacity building.** This includes providing credit lines and business loans, debt reduction programs in partnership with Government Savings Banks which allows those in debt to extend time for repayment and providing workshops to improve vocational skills and financial literacy for small community business owners.

**(2) Introducing the Registration for State Social Welfare Scheme to support the poor.** Registration was first opened on 15 July – 15 August 2016 and for a second time on 3 April – 15 May 2017. A total of 8.32 million people and 11.4 million people registered respectively. The Government has also implemented measures to enhance the well-being and quality of life of state social welfare cards holders.

**(3) Solving informal debt problems in an integrated and sustainable manner** by creating more opportunities for informal lenders to register their lending business as Nano finance and Pico finance services, enforcing the Prohibition of Excessive Interest Rates Act B.E. 2560 (2017), which became effective on 16 January 2017,

**GOAL 10**  
REDUCED  
INEQUALITIES

# REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

## TARGETS

To increase the income of the bottom 40 by 15% annually.



To reduce the proportion of population living below the poverty line to 6.5% at the end of 12<sup>th</sup> National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017 - 2022).



To increase opportunities to access social welfare and services



## POLICIES



The Public-Private-People Policy to provide assistance and support in urban areas



The Grassroot Financing System Development Plan (2017 - 2021)



The Registration of the low-income population to the welfare scheme



Integrated and sustainable measures to solve the problems of informal debts





and prohibits lenders from charging excessive interest rates and increasing the penalty for offenses, creating new methods and channels that enhance access to credit, facilitating debt negotiations, reviving jobs for people in debt and promoting local communities' financial mechanisms.

**(4) Introducing the People-based Financial System Development Plan 2017 – 2021** which was approved by the Cabinet on 15 November 2016.

## Localizing the SDGs

On 1 January 2018, the Government increased the minimum wage from 300 THB (8.85 USD) per day to 305 – 310 THB (9 USD) per day in 69 provinces. Furthermore, to promote employment for the persons with disabilities and the elderly and inclusive employment opportunities, the Government established recruitment centers for the elderly. Thailand also places emphasis on protecting labor rights. The Ministry of Labor regularly conducts onsite inspections to ensure that all establishments comply with labor protection laws and safeguard labor rights. In addition, the Government is determined to address the problem of inequalities and increase social protection by ensuring appropriate welfare and services for all groups of people. Furthermore, to prepare for the aging society, the Government has been rigorously promoted saving for retirement.

## Stakeholder Engagement

The Government has continued to enhance its effort in assisting low-income population through various means, including by providing equal access to justice, legal assistance, inclusive health services and equitable quality education. In 2018, the Cabinet approved the Equitable Education Fund Act, which aims to create educational opportunities for all. Relevant tax and property laws have also been amended to promote equitable distribution of income and reduce economic inequality among different groups of people. Moreover, to ensure stability and security at the grassroots level, the Government amended several laws regarding communal forest, communal bank, community enterprise and community welfare to benefit the poor.



**Goal** : MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN  
**11** : SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE,  
: SAFE, RESILIENT AND  
: SUSTAINABLE  
:  
:



## The Progress

Thailand has accelerated its effort in the implementation of the 20-Year National Strategy Framework (2017 - 2036), in particular, enhancing urban development for the well-being of all Thai people. The Government has continued to adhere urban development plans, especially on housing, disaster risk management, transportation systems and environmentally friendly infrastructure, to international standards, such as the 2030 Agenda, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015 - 2030) and the New Urban Agenda.

In 2017, Thailand's key achievements in the implementation of SDG 11 are as follows:

- (1) Disaster Risk Management** - Thailand was able to reduce the number of disaster-affected people through the Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) training courses.
- (2) Adequate Housing and Land Tenure** - The Government extended the 10-Year Strategic Plan for Housing Development (2016 - 2026) to the 20-Year Strategic Plan for Housing Development (2017 - 2037) to correspond with the 20-Year National Strategy Framework (2017 - 2036).
- (3) Inclusive Transport by integrating the Universal Design Concept** - The Ministry of Transport and the local administrative organizations conducted a nationwide study on transport infrastructure to improve transportation system in a holistic and integrated manner.
- (4) Urban and Community Environmental Management** - Thailand continues to attach importance on sustainable and environmentally friendly urban planning development by implementing the 20-Year Strategic Plan for the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (2017 - 2036), the ASEAN Strategic Plan on Environment 2017 - 2025 (ASPEN) and the 2030 Agenda to ensure environmentally sustainable urban planning.

## Localizing the SDGs

Thailand has been increasing its efforts on the localization of SDG 11 in various aspects, such as disaster risk management by organizing training programs for civil society organizations living in at-risk communities and urban environmental planning and management for sustainable development by developing a database to link information at all levels, namely at the local, national and international levels. Key partners in localizing the implementation of SDG 11 include local administrative organizations, Provincial Offices of Natural Resources and Environment, Regional Environmental Offices, the private sector and the local communities.

## Stakeholder Engagement

Thailand has placed great emphasis on involving all stakeholders in the implementation of SDG 11. One example is the Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) program designed to create warning and evacuation systems for communities to be self-reliant. The program was initiated by the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation and the Community Development Department under the Ministry of Interior, the Thai Red Cross Society, the Ministry of Public Health, charities, foundations, the private sector, civil society organizations and volunteers. Another example is outreach programs to encourage public opinion on government programs and planning aimed to increase access to transport system for all people. In addition, the Government also promotes participation at all levels, such as local administrative organizations, the private sector and local communities.

  
*The Community Based Disaster Risk  
Management (CBDRM) Program  
is designed to create warning  
and evacuation system  
for communities to be self-reliant.*

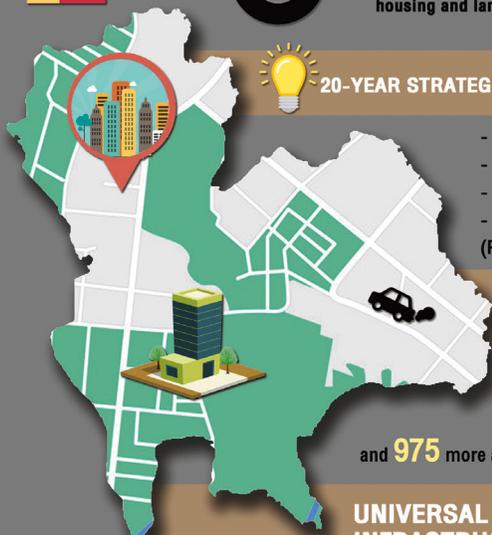


GOAL 11  
SUSTAINABLE CITIES  
AND COMMUNITIES

## MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE



**5.87** million households out of  
**21.32** million households do not have  
housing and land tenure.



### 20-YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN FOR HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

- Solving slums with “Bann Mankong”
- Dindaeng Urban Restoration Project
- Habitat restoration project
- Baan Pracharath  
(Public-Private-People Housing)

### COMMUNITY-BASED DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT (CBDRM) PROGRAM

**1,200** communities have actively  
taken measures for disaster  
risk management,  
and **975** more are to join in 2018.



### UNIVERSAL PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE MEASURES

from 2015 to 2018 to reduce inequality and increase access to public services

### URBAN AND COMMUNITY PLANNING PROJECT UNDER THE ASEAN WORKING GROUP ON ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE CITIES



LOCALIZING  
THE SDGs &  
STAKEHOLDER  
ENGAGEMENT

- Training programs for target groups in at-risk communities
- Urban environmental planning and management for sustainable development by building a database to link information at all levels, namely at the local, national and international levels.
- Raising awareness of all stakeholders on the programs' implementation
- Networking and stakeholder participation



Goal

12

: ENSURE SUSTAINABLE  
: CONSUMPTION AND  
: PRODUCTION PATTERNS  
:

## The Progress

Thailand attaches great importance to sustainable consumption and production. Therefore, the Government launched the 5-Year Sustainable Consumption and Production Action Plan in line with the 10-Year Framework of Program on Sustainable Consumption and Production (YFP on SCP) and the Sustainable Consumption and Production Roadmap 2017 - 2036 (SCP Roadmap). The aim of the 5-Year Sustainable Consumption and Production Action Plan is to strengthen measures for implementation and partnerships with all stakeholders regarding sustainable production and consumption.

Moreover, Thailand has displayed our commitments internationally by having ratified all four international conventions on chemicals and wastes, namely the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention, the Stockholm Convention and recently on 22 June 2017, Thailand deposited its instrument of ratification to the Minamata Convention on Mercury, which became effective on 20 September 2017. The Government has put serious efforts in implementing obligations under the Conventions by issuing relevant laws.

In addition, relevant government agencies have continued to raise awareness on the SDGs and the means of implementation among all stakeholders. Key examples include the cooperation between the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and the Ministry of Science and Technology in developing the Material Footprint (MF) and the Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) indicators, which were used in the reporting of target 12.2 and the formulation of the Corporate Governance Code for newly listed companies by the Securities and Exchange Commission as a guideline to integrate the concept of sustainability into the business sector.

## Localizing the SDGs

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, the Ministry of Interior and the Office of the Prime Minister have continued to implement the National Master Plan on Waste Management 2016 – 2021. The Master Plan aims to support local administrative organizations in their effort to centralize waste disposal system and manage waste from their source to their final disposal. Among other things, the Master Plan also includes measures to collect, transport, treat and dispose of waste together with monitoring and regulation. The Master Plan also aims to enhance the transfer of knowledge of local administration organizations to the local communities on reducing waste, as well as on creating behavioral change in waste sorting. Recently, the draft Act on the Management of the Waste of Electrical and Electronic Equipment B.E. .... was approved by the Cabinet and is now being submitted to the National Legislative Assembly.

## Stakeholder Engagement

Thailand believes that strong cooperation from all stakeholders is crucial to create a social shift towards SCP and therefore to achieve SDG 12. Thus, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment has continuously promoted the shift of production, services and consumption patterns that are environmentally friendly to various stakeholders, such as enterprises, hotels, offices and national parks. This is aimed to bring about a change in the mindset and behavior of government agencies, local administrative organizations, educational institutions and the private sector, which will contribute to fostering green growth and sustainable development. Furthermore, the Government has rigorously promoted awareness raising campaigns and encouraged activities which foster knowledge sharing and transfer and change in mindset and behavior towards environmentally friendly production, services and consumption patterns.

**GOAL 12**  
RESPONSIBLE  
CONSUMPTION  
AND PRODUCTION

**ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION  
AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS**

**Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**

Domestic Material Consumption (2015)  
: **540 billions tons per year**  
or approximately 8 tons per person per year

Consumption rate of raw agricultural material (39%)

- Non-Metal (38%)
- Fossil Fuel (22%)
- Metal (1%)

**32,272** are currently green industries, and 35,000 enterprises are projected to become green industries by the end of 2019.

- Green Commitment 19,408 enterprises
- Green Activities 6,875 enterprises
- Green System 5,668 enterprises
- Green Culture 285 enterprises
- Green Networks 36 enterprises

**639** companies (98%) have registered their sustainability data through annual reports

**1,099 organizations,**  
**530 billion baht and 53,000 tons**

Reduced amount of carbon dioxide through green procurement process

**93.04%**  
of cost-effective energy





Goal

13

: TAKE URGENT ACTION TO  
: COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE  
: AND ITS IMPACTS  
:  
:



## The Progress

Thailand attaches great importance to addressing climate change and has been taking action to prevent and mitigate its adverse impacts. Combating climate change has been incorporated as one of the strategies under the 20-Year National Strategy Framework (2017 – 2036), with an emphasis, inter alia, on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, transitioning to a low-carbon and climate resilient society, enhancing disaster management systems, building and strengthening people's capacities to deal with and adapt to the impacts of climate change, including loss and damages arising from natural disasters, encouraging investments in climate-friendly infrastructures and developing systems to effectively manage diseases emerging and re-emerging as a result of climate change. Additionally, addressing climate change has been identified as a "green growth and sustainable development" strategy under the 12<sup>th</sup> National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017 – 2021). In its efforts to combat climate change, Thailand has also been applying the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy, initiated by His Majesty the Late King Bhumibol Adulyadej, and has remained attentive to the social and economic impacts of the measures that have been and are to be undertaken. Moreover, the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Roadmap on Mitigation 2021 – 2030 has been approved by the Cabinet to steer the country towards achieving its NDC mitigation target. All relevant authorities have been directed to formulate facilitative and sector-specific plans of action to support its implementation.

## Localizing the SDGs

Thailand has been increasing its efforts on the localization of SDG 13 and has succeeded in enabling various communities to translate the National Climate Change Master Plan (2015 – 2050) into area-specific local work plans; this has been accomplished in 32 pilot districts in 17 provinces and by 2021, it is expected that this will also be the case for other areas in the rest of the country. There have also been successes in the integration of adaptation issues into the local development plans of four pilot regions: Chiang Rai and Udon Thani provinces, provinces in the Chao Phraya river basin and coastal provinces bordering the Andaman Sea. Further adaptation issues have been incorporated into policies, plans and strategies in 3 pilot sectors: public health, human settlement and security and tourism. With mobilization by the relevant agencies, efforts on localization are under way for each sector. In terms of Thailand's work on the prevention and mitigation of adverse effects arising out of climate-related disasters, various capacity building programs have been conducted for personnel of district centers for disaster prevention and mitigation, provincial offices for disaster prevention and mitigation and other local agencies, to enhance their knowledge and capacities in relation to the formulation of local disaster prevention and mitigation plans and the alignment of such plans with the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan 2015. These projects have been expanded in the 2018 fiscal budget year to cover larger geographical areas and now place increased focus on issues, such as disaster risk management and enhancing local participation.

## Stakeholder Engagement

Thailand's work on capacity building and knowledge development in relation to climate change issues also includes the formulation of the draft National Strategy on Action for Climate Empowerment in order to mobilize "Action for Climate Empowerment" activities – to more effectively educate, train and raise people's awareness, as well as to enhance the level of engagement by the public and relevant organizations and networks. Additionally, there have been ongoing discussions among relevant agencies on the formulation of a longer-term work plan to more effectively incorporate climate change issues into the Thai education system.

**GOAL 13**  
CLIMATE  
ACTION

National Reform Agenda

20-Years National Strategy

12<sup>th</sup> National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017 - 2021)

Environmental Quality Management Plan (2017 - 2021)

# THAILAND

## (DRAFT) NATION ADAPTATION PLAN

### 4 PILOT AREAS



### 3 PILOT SECTORS



## CLIMATE CHANGE MASTER PLAN 2015 - 2050

Capacity Building / Enabling Environment

Climate Change  
Adaptation

Green House Gas (GHGs)  
Mitigation and Low carbon  
Development

### Integration into Education sector

Climate Change Policy  
Mitigation  
Awareness



- Knowledge
- Losses and Damage
- Early warning
- Adaptation

## THAILAND'S NATIONAL DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION PLAN 2015



Provincial Disaster Plans



Local Disaster Plans

### Capacity Building



Learning Center



Strategy Plan

## Thailand's NAMA

Reduce GHGs Emission 7 - 20% from BAU by 2020

2015 Achieved

11% GHGs Reduction

## Thailand's NDC

Reduce GHGs Emission 20 - 25% from BAU by 2030

### NDC Roadmap on Mitigation 2021 - 2030

Reduce GHGs emissions 20.8%

Energy & Transport



20.4%

IPPU



0.3%

Waste



0.1%

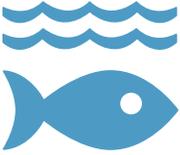
### Mainstreaming into Provincial / Local Development Plans

2015 - 2017

17 Provinces  
32 Municipalities

60 Provinces

2018 - 2021



**Goal** : CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY  
**14** : USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND  
: MARINE RESOURCES FOR  
: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT  
:  
:



## The Progress

In 2017, key agencies including the Pollution Control Department, the Department of Fisheries, the Marine Department, the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Command Center for Combating Illegal Fishing (CCCIF), the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board and the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources have developed new techniques on monitoring ocean acidification especially in the Gulf of Thailand and the Andaman sea, as well as its impact on the marine ecosystem. An annual survey to assess and evaluate the quality of coral reefs was also conducted to update the national marine and coastal resources database. In regards to coral reefs management, the Government introduced a national guideline on evaluating and monitoring coral reef conditions. In addition, Thailand also announced 4 marine and coastal protected areas, namely Koh Kra Islands in Nakhon Si Thammarat province, Koh Khai Islands in Phang Nga province, Koh Mun Islands in Rayong province and coastal districts in Trang province, including Palian District, Hat Samran District, Yan Ta Khao District and Sikao District



*The Government introduced a national guideline on evaluating and monitoring coral reef conditions.*

**GOAL 14**  
LIFE BELOW WATER

**CONSERVING THAI  
MARINE RESOURCES**



**For the sustainable use of the oceans, seas,  
and marine resources for sustainable development**

Monitor ocean acidification especially  
in the Gulf of Thailand and the Andaman sea

Assess and evaluate the quality  
of coral reefs annually

**Announced four marine  
and coastal protected areas**

- Koh Kra Islands in Nakhon Si Thammarat province
- Koh Khai Islands in Phang Nga province
- Koh Mun Islands in Rayong province
- Coastal districts in Trang province, including Palian District, Hat Samran District, Yan Ta Khao District, and Sikao District

**LOCALIZING THE SDGs**

**Issued two new marine and coastal resource regulations**

- Enhancing partnership and participation of coastal communities and local administration organizations in marine and coastal resources management
- Registering coastal communities in 24 coastal provinces

**STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT**

- Encourage participation from all sectors in coastal preservation and restoration
- Restore endangered coral reefs in Mai Ton Island, Racha Yai Island, and Patong Bay in Phuket province and Koh Khai Nai Island in Phang Nga province
- Launch the "No Smoking Beach" program to prohibit smoking in 24 beaches



## Localizing the SDGs

The Department of Marine and Coastal Resources issued two new regulations to enhance partnership and participation of coastal communities and Local Administrative Organizations in marine and coastal resources management. Provincial Committees on Marine and Coastal Resources Management were established as a multi-stakeholder platform to propose management plans for local marine and coastal resources. This platform has encouraged participation by all stakeholders, as well as provided local solutions to local challenges. Currently, Thailand is considering registering coastal communities in 24 coastal provinces.

## Stakeholder Engagement

Thailand attaches importance to multi-stakeholder partnership in sustainable coastal and marine conservation. In 2018, the local administrative organizations, volunteer scuba divers, scuba diving companies and local fishermen successfully restored once barren coral reefs in Mai Ton Island, Racha Yai Island and Patong Bay in Phuket province and Koh Khai Nai Island in Phang Nga province. Moreover, the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, together with local authorities, local communities and the private sector launched the "No Smoking Beach" program to prohibit smoking in all beaches, as well as conducting beach cleanups. This program has been launched in 24 pilot beaches and has received positive cooperation from both tourists and local communities.



# Goal 15

- PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE
- SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL
- ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE
- FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND
- HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION
- AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS
-



## The Progress

Under the 12<sup>th</sup> National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017 – 2021), Thailand aims to increase forest to cover 40 per cent of the total land area (25 per cent national reserve forest areas and 15 per cent forest conservation areas). In 2017, the Government announced 2 new national parks, 1 wildlife sanctuary and 11 non-hunting areas. Therefore, Thailand now has a total of 270 conservation areas, covering approximately 67.9 million square kilometers. Furthermore, Thailand has continued to encourage reforestation in conservation forest and national reserve forests to replace degraded forest land and accelerate the recovery of forest structure. The Government has also promoted the establishment of community forests, which are managed in a participatory manner by local communities. On 22 May 2018, the Cabinet approved the draft Community Forest Act B.E...., which will become an important measure to increase community forest conservation, as well as promote local community participation in community forest management. At present, Thailand has established over 10,000 community forests, covering over 1,600 square kilometers.

Thailand has played a leading role in ASEAN in regards to protecting endangered species of wild fauna and flora, in particular, combating and eradicating illegal African elephant ivory trade. The Government has added African elephants as protected species under Thai law and has permanently closed down African elephant ivory markets. This is to ensure stricter regulations on controlling and preventing smuggling of imports and exports of African elephant ivory. Furthermore, Thailand has also been actively putting in place various measures to ensure effective control of domestic trade and possession of ivory. Government agencies, together with Thailand's Wildlife Conservation Network under the Wild Watch TH Campaign, have been strictly monitoring the country's ivory trade and possession. A hotline and website were also established to receive reports of illegal ivory trade and possession. A Special Operation Task Force was also formed to investigate on these reports. These measures have contributed significantly to the decline of domestic trade and possession of ivory in Thailand. It is envisaged that the domestic trade and possession of ivory in Thailand will continue to decline.

## Localizing the SDGs

**1. Increasing forest covered areas by reforestation** in conservation area and national reserved forests to replace degraded forest land and accelerate recovery of forest structure, encouraging local participation in the management of community forests, espousing the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy as guidance to improve the quality of life,

**2. Promoting biodiversity in conservation areas, especially national reserve forests, wildlife sanctuary and non-hunting area.** A local advisory committee will be established, comprising of representatives from relevant government agencies and local communities to monitor, evaluate and plan each conservation area.

## Stakeholder Engagement

1. Combating trafficking of wildlife, flora and fauna by establishing networks to publicly monitor illegal trade, raising awareness among Thai people and tourists in airports, tourist attractions and border areas and establishing networks with the private sector both domestically and internationally to monitor and combat illegal trade,

2. Reforestation of degraded forests with third-party organizations, the private sector and volunteers,

3. Establishing community networks and supporting existing networks for forest conservation, such as the Network for Haze and Forest Fire Control, the Local People Network for Forest Protection, the Community Network for Environmental Safeguard, the Sufficiency Economy Community Network, the Network for Promotion of People Participation in Protected Areas (PPP), the Youth Network for Forest and Wildlife Conservation and National Park Safeguard Volunteers.



*The Government has added African elephants as protected species under Thai law and has permanently closed down African elephant ivory markets.*

## GOAL 15 LIFE ON LAND

# SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

The 12<sup>th</sup> National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017 - 2021) aims to increase forest cover to 40% of total land area

### Goal to increase forest area to 40% of total land area

Announced 2 new national parks, 1 wildlife sanctuary, and 11 non-hunting areas

Thailand now has 270 conservation areas, approximately 108,640 square kilometers.

Encourage the establishment of community forests to be a mechanism to increase forest areas

Over 10,000 community forests have been established, covering over 1,600 square kilometers

### Preventing poaching of endangered species of wild fauna and flora

Permanently close down African elephant ivory markets

Enforce stricter regulations on controlling and preventing smuggling of imports and exports of African elephant ivory

Form a Special Operation Task Force to investigate the reports of illegal ivory trade and possession

### LOCALIZING THE SDGs

Increase forest area by reforestation in conservation area and national reserved forests to replace degraded forest land

Promote biodiversity in conservation area, especially national reserved forest, wildlife sanctuary, and non-hunting areas

## STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Combat trafficking of wild life flora and fauna by establishing networks to monitor illegal trade



Reforest degraded forests with non-governmental organizations, private sectors, and volunteers



Establish community networks and support existing networks for forest conservation such as

- The network for Haze and Forest Fire Control
- Local People Network for Forest Protection
- Community Network for Environmental Safeguard
- Sufficiency Economy Community Network
- Network for Promotion People Participation in Protected Areas
- Red Plus Community Network
- Youth Network for Forest and Wildlife conservation
- National Park Safeguard





# Goal 16

- PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE
- SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE
- DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO
- JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE,
- ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE
- INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS



## The Progress

Thailand's key achievements in 2017 in regards to its implementation of SDG 16 are as follows :

### **Implementation of the UN Guiding Principle on Business and Human Rights (UNGP) :**

Thailand is committed to the implementation of the UNGP. Relevant government agencies, state enterprises, the private sector and civil society have continued to raise awareness on business and human rights. On 31 May 2017, relevant government agencies, the Federation of Thai Industries, the Thai Bankers Association, the Thai Chamber of Commerce and the Global Compact Network Thailand signed a Declaration of Cooperation to Drive Forward the UNGP in Thailand to illustrate Thailand's commitment to efficiently and effectively implementing the UNGP. Currently, Thailand is drafting a National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (NAP), in line with the UNGP, to guide relevant agencies on driving forward the implementation of the UNGP.

**Combating Corruption :** In 2017, public awareness on combating corruption, including from the private sector, the press and the general public, increased significantly. This contributed greatly to the increase of effective informants. One example is when a university student trainee exposed a fraud at one of the Protection Center for the Destitute. This led to an investigation from both the National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC) and the Office of the Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission (PACC). The success of the case exemplifies Thailand's "Zero Tolerance" for corruption. In 2017, Thailand's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) score increased from 35 to 37, moving up Thailand's rank to 96 among 180 countries.

**Providing access to legal identity and documentation :** While Thailand has been successful in providing birth registration, the Government believes that providing access to legal identity and documentation is equally important. This is because legal identity and documentation serves as basic assurance of rights and access to public services as stipulated by the law. Therefore, the Government has made significant efforts in this regard by facilitating an efficient and effective national verification process. This was apparent in Ranong Province where the Government was able to provide legal identity and documentation for 52 Thai displaced persons and the Moken. The Moken is one of the vulnerable groups in Thailand residing in the Andaman Sea region who have waited for over 21 years to acquire Thai citizenship.



Corruption Perceptions Index

**37** in 2017

(2017, increasing from 2016)

Ranks **96<sup>th</sup>** out of 180 countries



Birth Registration

**UNICEF**



November 2017

**100%**

**GOAL16**  
PEACE JUSTICE  
AND STRONG  
INSTITUTIONS

Number of reports  
and captures of drug cases  
in 2017

Reports: 278,807  
Captures: 286,693

Government Efficiency

**IMD 2017**

**20<sup>th</sup>**

People's  
satisfaction to  
the Licensing  
Facilitation  
Act, B.E. 2558  
(2015)

**THAILAND**  
(data collected in 2015)



**In 2017**

Human trafficking

**732 cases**

can be closed

**536 cases**



Cases closed  
within a year

The proportion of prisoners  
awaiting trial to all prisoners

**0.1**



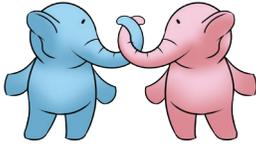


## Localizing the SDGs

The judiciary system at the provincial level is comprised of the Provincial Court and the Community Justice Center. The Provincial Courts and the Community Justice Centers coordinate with relevant government agencies to implement government policies at the provincial level. Moreover, the role of the Provincial Courts and the Community Justice Centers are to prevent crimes in communities, receive complaints and information, provide remedy and compensation, as well as empower victims, manage conflicts, provide alternative dispute resolutions and prevent excessive caseloads and prison overcrowding, as well as provide opportunities for social reintegration of those released from prisons.

## Stakeholder Engagement

Violence against women, children and family members is a grave violation of human rights and is one of the greatest threats to a peaceful society. Under the auspices of Her Royal Highness Princess Bajrakitiyabha, Thailand has continued to advocate for the Updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. In Thailand, the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) established a coordinated multidisciplinary working system in 9 provinces between government agencies and community members to prevent and address violence against women, children and family members. The coordinated multidisciplinary working system is a network comprising of public prosecutors, judicial personnel, community leaders and other relevant organizations involved in the protection of women and children against violence. This system has assisted and protected over 90 individuals, resolved 11 dispute cases concerning domestic violence and assisted 31 people from legal abuse. In 2018, the OAG will expand the system to 18 provinces and plans to implement the system in every province in the future.



# Goal 17

: STRENGTHEN THE MEANS  
: OF IMPLEMENTATION AND  
: REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL  
: PARTNERSHIP FOR  
: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



## The Progress

Thailand has been continuously strengthening its means for implementation for the SDGs. In terms of financing for development, in fiscal year 2017, the ratio of tax revenue to government budget was 88.99 per cent, surging from 75.6 per cent in fiscal year 2016. In terms of internet access, when the data from 2016 and 2017 are compared, the number of internet users increased from 43.87 million to 45.19 million, the number of high-speed internet users increased from 7.22 million to 8.21 million and the percentage of households with access to high-speed internet increased 4.36 per cent to 38.21 per cent.

In 2017, Thailand cooperated with 20 countries under the SEP for SDGs Partnership program, increasing from 10 in 2016. Currently, 8 developing countries in Asia, Africa, South America and the Pacific have expressed their interest to implement the Sustainable Community Development Model based on the application of Sufficiency Economy Philosophy.

Thailand also views that science, technology and innovation (STI) are important means of implementation of the SDGs. Focusing on area-based development, Thailand has developed several best practices that utilize applicable, affordable and accessible STI for development that suit developing countries, such as satellite technology for water management and land use, climate change adaptation, community based preparedness against disaster risk through a results-based assessment, improving of productivity in agriculture with smart farming, promoting green growth and renewable energy and improving the quality of education and public health.

## Localizing the SDGs

Thailand attaches importance to the use of technology and multimedia in accordance with SDG Target 17.6. At the local level, the Local Digital Centers have been established to serve as resource centers for the general public to embrace and use technology with knowledge. Moreover, the centers are also digital channels for local people, "One Tambon One Product" (OTOP) entrepreneurs and SMEs to promote their agricultural and local products. The Government has also implemented the Village e-Commerce program, which fosters necessary local entrepreneurial skills that suit the digital age. The program aims to create local digital experts.

## Stakeholder Engagement

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as the main coordinator for SDG 17, established a 'CSO-Government Open-ended Working Group for Sustainable Development Goals' in order to provide a platform for CSOs to present ideas, raise concerns and suggest policies to the Government, thereby create the culture of working together, which will then lead to mutual understanding. The Working Group meets every quarter of a year. Each stakeholder presents its progress on SDG implementation, creating a strong basis for the work to attain other SDGs as well.



**GOAL 17**  
PARTNERSHIPS  
FOR THE GOALS

**STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION  
AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

**GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP**



Cooperation with 20 countries under the SEP for SDGs Partnership program (increased from 10 in 2016)

**FINANCING**

Increased ratio of tax revenue to government budget



**2017**

**2016**

Number of internet users    Hi-speed internet users    Households with access to hi-speed internet

45.19 million

8.21 million

38.21%

43.87 million

7.22 million

33.85%



**FINANCIAL INCLUSION**

National e-Payment



**Stakeholder engagement**

Open-ended Working Group for SDGs



Government agencies



Civil Society Organizations

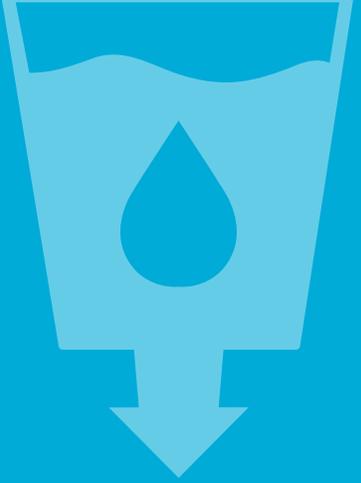
**11.4 million**

Number of people who qualify for the low-income welfare card program



In-depth Review of  
the Implementation of  
**SDG 6 :**

Ensure availability and  
sustainable management of  
water and sanitation for all



## Analysis of progress, trends, and challenges

The progress of the implementation of SDG 6 can be summarized as follows:

**Target 6.1** : Thailand aims to provide adequate access to clean water for all by 2021<sup>4</sup>. The Water Resources Management Strategic Plan 2015 – 2026 is continuously implemented in order to achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

**Target 6.2** : As of 2017, 99.80 per cent of all households have access to sanitary toilet facilities. Therefore, it is possible to achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and eliminate open defecation. However, problems still persist regarding household sanitary waste disposal, which is one of the leading causes of water and environmental contamination.

**Target 6.3** : Each day, there are approximately 5.87 million cubic meters of wastewater originating from several sources, such as communities, agricultural and industrial sectors, pollution control area, environmental protection areas, tourist destinations, special economic zones (SEZ) and the Eastern Economic Corridor (EEC). Out of this amount, 2.70 million cubic meters or 46 per cent is correctly processed in sewage treatment.

**Target 6.4** : Thailand does not have a problem of water scarcity. The country's water supply is adequate to the demand in agriculture, consumption, the industrial sector, the tourism industry and ecosystem conservation. However, Thailand still faces water management problems as cost of water is still disproportionate nationwide.

**Target 6.5** : The legislation for water resource management on the draft Water Resource Act B.E. ...., is currently being reviewed by the National Legislative Assembly. Thailand has continued to encourage integrated work of all relevant agencies at the local and national levels in water resource management, planning and budgeting.

**Target 6.6** : To restore 40 per cent of overall forest areas in Thailand by 2024, Thailand aims to restore 4,770,000 rai (7,632 square kilometers) of deteriorated upstream forests. The Government has been implementing measures, such as the conservation and development of upstream forests, as well as the integration of wetlands management for effective land usage.

**Target 6.A** : Thailand has also assisted other developing countries in the implementation of SDG 6, such as providing academic, irrigation, technical and water management support to Bhutan and Lao PDR in 2017.

<sup>4</sup>The target was previously set to be achieved by 2017, but was delayed due to lack of water.

## Measures in addressing the challenges

The line agencies implementing relevant policies on SDG 6 include the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Industry. There are policies, measures and programs which are in line with the following targets :

**Target 6.1 :** Waterworks construction and development programs in 134 locations, surface and underground waterworks system construction programs in 3,174 villages, ground water development program to provide clean drinking water to 587 schools and ground water development program to provide quality water supply to 1,287 villages;

**Target 6.2 :** Waste management enhancement programs to reduce water pollution and health hazards, public toilet development programs and the local administrative organization's environmental health accreditation development program;

**Target 6.3 :** Wastewater treatment program in Buriram, Kalasin, Nakhon Pathom and Phuket provinces and inspection and monitoring of 10,000 factories, of which 2,159 factories released wastewater;

**Target 6.4 :** Programs to conserve, restore and develop water sources and water management in 540 locations benefiting 169,000 households, irrigation system development programs to increase the water budget in 11 locations, ground water development programs for agriculture in 1,567 drought-affected areas, water resource construction programs in 46,967 non-irrigation areas and soil and water conservation development programs in 234 areas;

**Target 6.5 :** The draft Water Resource Act B.E. .... and the draft Integrated Water Resources Management Plan for 25 Basins;

**Target 6.6 :** Programs to improve efficiency of wetland management and plans to restore 10,000 rai (16 square kilometers) of deteriorated upstream forests;

**Target 6.A :** Capacity-building and technical support to Bhutan and Lao PDR in irrigation and water management;

**Target 6.B:** Enhancing the quality of the Environmental Health Accreditation (EHA) system.

## Inclusive Implementation of “Leave No One Behind”

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives have continued to implement the Water Resources Management

Strategic Plan 2015 – 2026. These initiatives have been successful in improving access to clean drinking water, ensuring water security and maintaining water quality in major rivers. Moreover, the Ministry of Public Health has continued to implement the National Environmental Health Strategic Plan 2017 – 2021 and the Master Plan on Sewage and Wastewater Management 2017 – 2026 to improve the health and well-being of all Thai people, as well as to reduce and prevent environmental risks to health. One key initiative under the Master Plan is the management enhancement program to reduce water pollution and health hazards.

## Case Study

Huay Kaew Reservoir and Water Supply System  
Rom Pho Thong Village, Mae Faek Sub-District,  
San Sai District, Chiang Mai Province  
**Targets 6.4, 6.5, 6.6 and 6b**

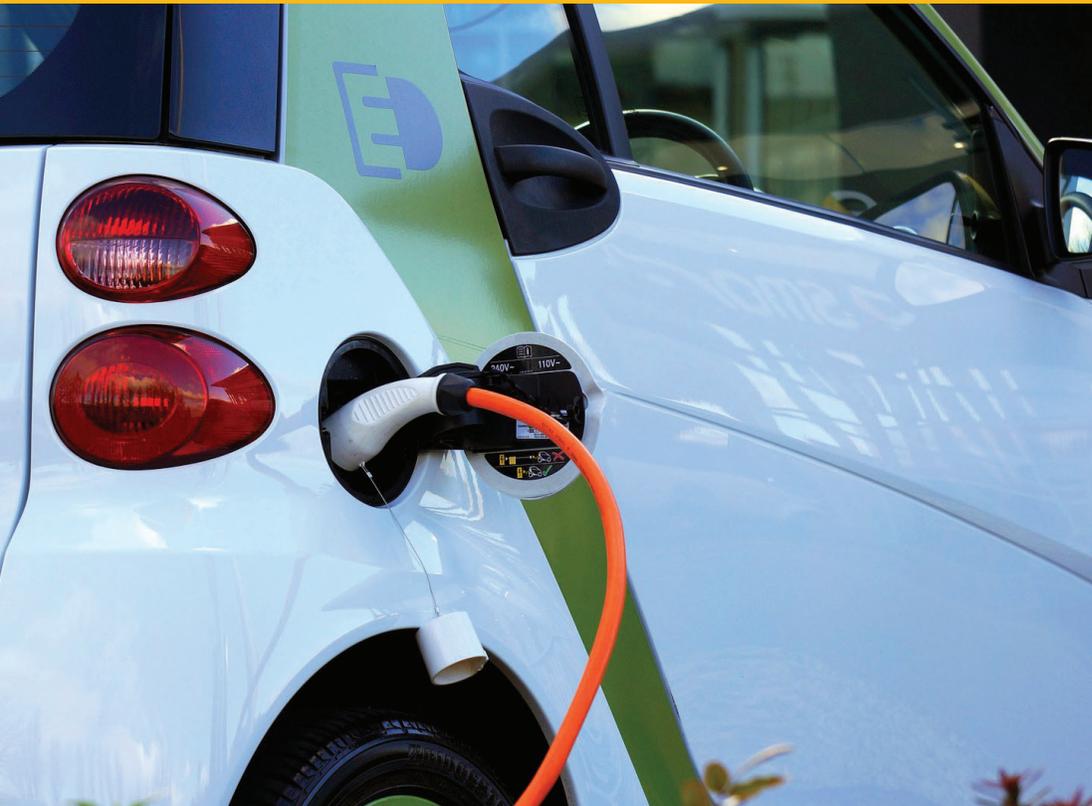
Due to lack of water reservoirs, communities in Rom Pho Thong village and 3 neighboring villages in Mae Faek Sub-District comprising of 950 households do not have sufficient water to meet their agricultural needs. During the rainy season, water flows down to the lower plain causing drought and water scarcity during the dry season.

To address this, the Department of Water Resources constructed the Huay Kaew reservoir and water supply system, which is capable of storing 2,180,000 cubic meters of water and able to supply water to as far as 12 kilometers. In addition, the Department of Water Resources also conducted capacity-building activities to strengthen communities' capacity and build new leaders in sustainable water management.

The success of the Huay Kaew reservoir and water supply system has strengthened these communities' capacity in water resource management. The Water Users Group was formed, comprising of farmers, to manage the water resource in their own community, as well as sell excess water to neighboring villages to increase their income. Some farmers, who owned 20 rai (0.032 sq.km.) of agricultural land, were able to increase their income to 500,000 THB or approximately 15,000 USD per year.

In-depth Review of  
the Implementation of  
**SDG 7 :**

Ensure access to affordable,  
reliable, sustainable  
and modern energy for all



## Analysis of progress, trends, and challenges

Data collection on Thailand's household energy consumption for the past 10 years shows that the proportion of energy cost to income ranges from 20 – 30 per cent. This means that for 100 USD made, there will be an energy cost of approximately 20 – 30 USD. Energy cost for each household has also increased from approximately 43 USD per month in 2006 to nearly 72 USD per month in 2014<sup>5</sup>.

Therefore, energy conservation and the use of alternative energy can help alleviate costs that burden Thailand's households, especially those in the agricultural sector. As a result of continuous effort, there are an increasing numbers of local energy entrepreneurs who are able to utilize technologies on energy efficiency and alternative energy, thus allowing easier access to efficient energy supply. In addition, social networks also widen access to alternative energy technologies, as well as provide platform for exchanging information among the public. Therefore, energy knowledge and technologies have become widely accessible. Nonetheless, the Provincial Energy Offices continue to play a vital role in the implementation of energy related policies and acts as the key driver in linking communities with one another, which fosters the transfer of knowledge on energy.

Some of the trends include promoting energy conservation in agricultural production and food processing sectors especially in community enterprises that process local agricultural products. Due to the fact that, during the processing stage, in particular cooking, the proportion of energy used to energy cost is approximately 3 – 30 per cent. (On 31 December 2017, the Department of Agriculture Extension registered over 11,359 food processing community enterprises and 2,363 herbal product community enterprises.) Thus, if community enterprises change their production system to a more energy-efficient one, it will not only reduce the country's total energy consumption, but also increase the value added to their products, enhance their competitiveness and boost their sales. This will in turn help expand the country's local economy and increase employment rate.

<sup>5</sup> Data from National Statistical Office of Thailand



## Measures in addressing the challenges

The Ministry of Energy's future plans are as follows:

- Increasing capacity of Local Energy Volunteers (LEV) in order to be well-equipped on the issue of local energy. LEV is categorized into 7 groups, which are energy-efficient model houses, local energy experts, local energy planners, local energy technicians, local energy researchers, local energy communicators and knowledge managers on local energy;
- Developing inclusive energy management mechanism in local communities or between communities. This mechanism will utilize the networks between consumers, producers and distributors,
  - Encouraging local authorities to develop their own energy development plan;
  - Establishing the Institute of Knowledge Incubator for Community Energy;
  - Establishing monitoring and evaluation standards on energy consumption in communities' processing sectors and issue the "Local Product to Save Energy" certification to demonstrate communities' ability to reduce energy consumption in the food processing sector. This will also help create product identity, as well as create widespread knowledge and awareness on energy through community products.

## Inclusive Implementation of “Leave No One Behind”

Community involvement is crucial in the implementation of the Local Energy Planning (LEP) program. The chart below outlines the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder.

Stakeholders	Roles and Responsibilities	Advantages	
Members of the local communities	Authorized Communities Leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community coordinator</li> <li>- Raise awareness of the program</li> <li>- Participate in planning of the LEP program</li> <li>- Consider budgeting and future plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Initiate energy related projects</li> <li>- Build trust between the government and community members</li> <li>- Implement and evaluate the program</li> </ul>
	Informal Community Leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community coordinator</li> <li>- Participate in planning of the LEP program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Build trust between the government and community members</li> <li>- Increase career opportunities</li> <li>- Network and exchange ideas with other communities members</li> <li>- Implement and evaluate the program</li> </ul>
	Members of the communities who stay/work at home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Report data on energy consumption cost</li> <li>- Participate in planning of the LEP program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduce energy costs</li> <li>- Network and exchange ideas with other communities members</li> <li>- Implement the program</li> </ul>
	Youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Raise awareness in the community</li> <li>- Collect data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gain knowledge of energy</li> <li>- Will be future leaders</li> </ul>
	Teacher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community and youth coordinator</li> <li>- Community knowledge center</li> <li>- Participate in planning the LEP program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Energy related courses</li> </ul>
	Government officials in local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support and encourage ideas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Able to incorporate new projects into the working group for energy</li> </ul>
Program Coordinator		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coordinator</li> <li>- Knowledge management</li> <li>- Encourage related activities</li> <li>- Manage budget</li> <li>- Consultant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gain acceptance and approval</li> <li>- Become more well-known in the community</li> </ul>

## Case Study

The Suan Kluay U-Thong Community Enterprise, Moo 14,  
Chorakhe Sam Phan Sub-district, U-Thong District,  
Suphanburi Province

### Target 7.2

The Suan Kluay U-Thong Community Enterprise is based on the collective formation of community members to process locally-grown produce into products, such as rice crackers. Prior to joining the Local Energy Planning (LEP) program, the Suan Kluay U-Thong community would use traditional methods to process their food, such as air-drying, which is time-consuming (3 - 4 days). Thus, during the rainy season, they would not be able to dry their rice crackers, or if they did, 30 per cent of their products would be moldy and damaged. Furthermore, during the peak season, they would use Liquefied Petroleum Gas to dry their products, which would result in higher energy consumption and increased production cost.

After joining the LEP program and with the assistance of the Suphanburi Energy Office, a solar dryer system was introduced to the community. The outcomes are as follows: (1) shortened drying process from the usual 3 - 4 days to 1 - 2 days, enhance the quality of the product, no cracks in the rice crackers and increased protection of the product during the drying process against dust and insects; (2) reduced product damage by 5 per cent or 2,600 USD per year; (3) reduce energy consumption in production (LPG) by approximately 240 tanks per year or 2,750 USD per year; (4) quantity control of supplies from 200 kilograms per month to 1,000 kilogram per month or an increase of 5 folds. This has led to market expansion, as well as the increase in household participation from 16 to 29 households; (5) the idea can be applied to other lines of product, such as sun-dried banana and tomatoes; (6) integration of the concept of the solar dryer system into greenhouse crop production and; (7) created a network between community enterprise groups and suppliers of agricultural product groups, which acts as a model and community knowledge center for other communities in enhancing energy consumption in local production processes.

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# In-depth Review of the Implementation of **SDG 11 :** Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



## Analysis of progress, trends, and challenges

In 2017, Thailand's key achievements in the implementation of SDG 11 include (1) reducing the number of people affected by disasters, (2) promoting inclusive transport by integrating the Universal Design Concept and (3) addressing urban and community environmental management for sustainable development.

**1. Reducing the number of people affected from disasters** – Thailand attaches great importance to disaster risk management, both at the policy level and at the local level in line with the 2030 Agenda, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030 and the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan 2015. Since 2004, the Government has continued to implement the Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) training courses – a program designed to create warning and evacuation system for communities to be self-reliant. To date, the CBDRM training courses has been implemented in over 12,000 communities. In 2018, the Government plans to implement the program in 975 communities nationwide. The CBDRM program has strengthened communities' capacity in disaster risk reduction and enhanced communities' participation on disaster prevention and mitigation plan.

**+**  
*To date,  
the CBDRM  
program  
has been  
implemented  
in over 12,000  
communities.*

**2. Inclusive Transport** – Thailand continues to place importance on equal access to public transport by applying the Universal Design Concept in the development of public transport system infrastructure and public transport vehicles. One key initiative is the Ministry of Transportation's evaluation survey on public transportation infrastructure for the disabled, children and senior citizens. The 4-year (fiscal year 2015 – 2018) survey aims to assess the Ministry of Transportation's and the local administrative organizations' public transportation infrastructure including land, water, rail and air transport. Furthermore, the results of the survey will be used to improve the public transportation infrastructure. Details of the survey are as follows : **(1) In fiscal year 2015**, the survey was conducted in the Bangkok Metropolitan Region and 9 selected provinces in the Eastern region; **(2) In fiscal year 2016**, the survey was conducted in 10 selected provinces in the Western and Southern region. Examples of area where the survey was conducted include the Ao Chalong Pier and Marina Port in Phuket province; **(3) In fiscal year 2017**, the survey was conducted in 15



selected provinces in the northern and central regions. Examples of area where the survey was conducted include the Mae Fah Luang Airport in Chiang Rai province and; **(4) In fiscal year 2018**, the survey was conducted in 10 selected provinces in the northeast region. Some of the trends and challenges of this survey include the on-going rapid urbanization, which creates new residential areas in the Bangkok Metropolitan Region and in turn increases the demand for travel. Moreover, reliance on public transportation is envisaged to increase as Thailand is becoming an aging society. Therefore, it is crucial to enhance public transport system infrastructure and public transport vehicles by incorporating the Universal Design Concept. This will ensure inclusive access for senior citizens, the disabled and children. Success will highly depend upon the cooperation from all stakeholders in translating this policy into actionable commitments.

3. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment's Urban and Community Environmental Management for Sustainable Development Project has implemented urban and community environmental management for sustainable development policies, both at the national and regional levels, namely ASEAN. In the national level, the project has (1) encouraged management of sustainable green areas and established a communal environment management plan; (2) promoted incentives, such as the Sustainable Municipal Contest; (3) established urban and community environmental management standards, such as requirements for green space in urban areas; and (4) established model cities and learning centers. At the ASEAN level, the Office of Natural Resources and Environment Policy acts as Thailand's national focal point for the ASEAN Working Group on Environmentally Sustainable Cities (AWGESC). The Government has implemented projects in line with the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint 2025 under the theme "environmentally sustainable cities". In addition, Thailand has also implemented the ASEAN Strategic Plan on Environment (ASPEN) 2017 - 2025 and the ASEAN+3 (China, South Korea and Japan) cooperation program, which foster knowledge exchange through seminars and field trips. The program aims to establish networks, promote local participation and create a database, as well as link implementation at the local, national and international levels.

## Measures in addressing the challenges

**1. Reducing the number of people affected by disasters** - increase the participation of members of community at-risk in disaster preparedness training and activities. The Government aims to set

the duration of the training sessions in line with the social contexts, customs, culture and needs of the community.

**2. Inclusive Transport** – incorporating the Universal Design Concept into public transport system infrastructure and public transport vehicles. The Government plans to submit the results of the evaluation survey to the Cabinet in order to turn the results for detailed design into future laws. This will improve the quality of life on transportation and travel for all Thai people, as well as provide access to transportation, services and other economic and social activities for all, regardless of age.

3. Problems and challenges still remain in addressing urban and community environmental management for sustainable development, for example : (1) creating an up-to-date database on environmental management, which could play a part in executive decision making; (2) ensuring cooperation between relevant government agencies in order to align and implement policies in the same direction; and (3) the Government's urgent policy to improve local economies has expanded area utilization and thus affected the quality of life of its residents.

## Inclusive Implementation of “Leave No One Behind”

Thailand has placed great emphasis on involving all stakeholders in reducing the number of people affected by disasters, as well as on localizing the SDGs. The Government has therefore continuously cooperated with local communities in at-risk areas on basic disaster preparedness training. The Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation under the Ministry of Interior has continued to push the local authorities and village committees to incorporate the disaster preparedness training program into local development plans. This is to ensure that communities are disaster resilient and self-reliant. Moreover, a network was established between all stakeholders, including the Community Development Department of the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Public Health, the Thai Red Cross Society, public charities, foundations, the private sector, civil society organizations and volunteers.

To promote inclusive transport by integrating the Universal Design Concept in transport services, the Ministry of Transport and the local authorities jointly conducted a nationwide survey on access to public transport infrastructure in 3 key areas, including : accessibility; operation and management; and service operators and staff. The Ministry of Transport will then use the completed survey to draft a standard plan, checklist, standard drawings and detailed designs as a guideline for relevant agencies to utilize in the construction of infrastructure for persons with disabilities, senior citizens and children.

## Case Study

Reducing the number of people affected by disasters through the Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) program in Ban Tha Ngam, Moo 7, Tha Ngam Sub-District, Inburi District, Sing Buri Province

**Targets 11.5 and 11.b**

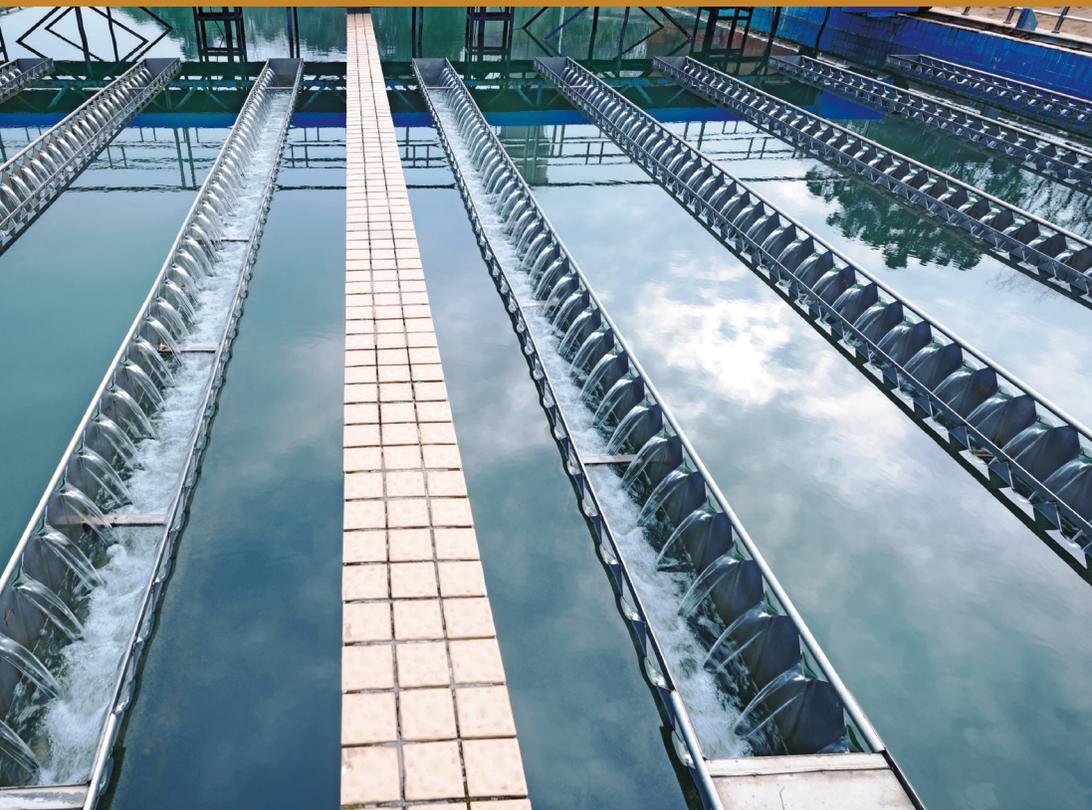
The Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) program is a proactive and non-structural prevention mechanism designed to promote awareness on disaster risk reduction and to create warning and evacuation systems for communities to be self-reliant through enriching knowledge. The CBDRM program also aims to support at-risk community members to work together on disaster preparedness prior to receiving assistance from relevant government agencies. When affected by disasters, communities would be able to recover in a shorter amount of time based on the concept of recognition, adaptation and resilience.

The Ban Tha Ngam community in Sing Buri Province is a primary example of the success of the application of CBDRM. The Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation under the Ministry of Interior has implemented CBDRM in Ban Tha Ngam by educating community leaders and members on disaster preparedness. As a result, the Ban Tha Ngam community thus established the Committee for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, drafted a disaster prevention and mitigation plan, established a warning and evacuation system and conducted training on the disaster risk reduction plan. In 2011 and in fiscal year 2018, the community organized a training session based on CBDRM principles and established a community center for disaster prevention. The Ban Tha Ngam community is a flood risk area comprised of 387 people, most of whom are self-employed or farmers. During 2010–2011, Ban Tha Ngam was heavily affected by floods, which caused community members to adapt and participate in disaster preparedness. The experience has enhanced cooperation between community members and the Tha Ngam Sub-District Administration Organization. In addition, volunteers and associated networks, such as the Office of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation in Sing Buri province, the Thai Red Cross Society, the Sing Buri Provincial Irrigation Department and the Sing Buri Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office also participated in the planning and implementation of the CBDRM. The CBDRM has equipped the Ban Tha Ngam community with an effective prevention and warning system and enabled community members to cope with disasters and to maintain living in their community. Ban Tha Ngam integrated local wisdom in disaster risk management and applied the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy in their daily lives. In addition, the Tha Ngam Sub-District Administration Organization renovated its office into a temporary shelter in case of disasters.



In-depth Review of  
the Implementation of  
**SDG 12 :**

Ensure sustainable  
consumption and  
production patterns



## Analysis of progress, trends, and challenges

Thailand is committed to achieving the SDGs along with the global community and has formulated various work plans to direct the implementation of each Goal within a 20-year timeframe. Thailand has adopted the 20-Year Sustainable Consumption and Production Roadmap (2017 – 2036), or the SCP Roadmap, to guide relevant agencies and sectors in their work on implementing SDG 12. The Thai Government has also developed the 5-Year Action Plan on Sustainable Production and Consumption under the 10-Year Implementation Framework, using the SCP Roadmap's goals, indicators and monitoring and evaluation methods. According to evaluation results, since 2007, Thailand has had an excellent track record in ensuring that the Government's procurement processes are environmentally-friendly, in part due to a high degree of cooperation from the relevant sectors. Thailand also has made good progress in the area of sustainable tourism. Through the National Tourism Development Plan, the country has adopted strategies which take into account of the capacities of tourist destinations, as well as their rehabilitation. Responsible agencies have formulated sustainable tourism criterion for tourism development, with particular focus on the economic and social development of involved communities. With regards to public information campaigns, four types of eco-labels have been created to inform consumers of sustainable choices. On sustainable food production in particular, the Government has created and is implementing a certification and labeling system in support of good agricultural practices and organic produce and to promote consumer confidence. Areas needing further development include the promotion of sustainable education and sustainable lifestyles. While the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy has been applied and integrated into Thailand's strategic policies on many levels, there remains a practical need for continued public awareness campaigns and the creation of best practice models. In this respect, the Government's 20-Year National Education Plan will also need more concrete implementation. Another area needing further improvement in terms of implementation is the development of sustainable buildings. While design and construction standards have been developed and adopted by many relevant agencies, the integration of their work is still limited.

## Measures in addressing the challenges

Thailand, through its various agencies, has continuously exercised its best efforts to implement SDG 12. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment has adopted the third phase of the Green Procurement Plan (2017 - 2022), which by 2021 aims to involve in its projects up to 380 state agencies, 2,519 local administrative organizations and 876 companies. The Ministry of Education has incorporated the concepts of sustainable development and sustainable production and consumption, which bear relations to the environment, natural resources and the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy, into the core curriculum for primary education. From 2011, the Ministry of Industry has transformed old and new industrial cities—Samut Prakan, Samut Sakhon, the Map Ta Phut Industrial Estate in Rayong, Chachoengsao and Prachinburi, respectively—into eco-industrial cities. At present, 32,272 firms have become eco-industries, comprising 19,408 Tier 1 eco-industries (Green Commitment), 6,875





Tier 2 eco-industries (Green Activities), 5,668 Tier 3 eco-industries (Green System), 285 Tier 4 eco-industries (Green Culture) and 36 Tier 5 eco-industries (Green Network). The Ministry of Industry also adopted the 5-Year Industrial Waste Management Plan (2015 - 2021) to compel more factories to apply lawful and proper waste management methods, in accordance with the National Municipal Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Roadmap. The Ministry of Commerce is implementing projects to raise awareness on and promote produce from innovative agricultural practices as a mean to expand distribution channels for agricultural products and to further research in this area. The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives has been working on the development of comprehensive organic and sustainable agricultural practices, on changing farmers' behaviors in their use of chemicals and on furthering research on enhancing agricultural productivity. The Stock Exchange of Thailand has encouraged listed companies to disclose their sustainability data through sustainability reports and annual reports; 639 companies, amounting to 98 per cent of all listed companies, have accordingly submitted such information, while only 14 per cent have submitted reports under the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) framework.

## **Inclusive Implementation of “Leave No One Behind”**

In implementing the National Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan 2016 - 2021, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, the Ministry of Interior and the Office of the Prime Minister have been working to ensure that local administrative organizations have appropriate systems to separate, collect, transport and dispose of waste; to strengthen their knowledge base and capacities; to educate the public and instill a discipline of waste reduction and separation; and to enact new laws to effectively manage electronic waste. In this connection, local hazardous waste is collected from 32 local hazardous waste collection centers, 49 local hazardous waste pick-up points and 6,455 local administrative organizations. For Bangkok, local hazardous waste is collected from hazardous waste collection points in 1,944 target villages/communities and 744 places of business; 5,943,287 tons of hazardous waste has been properly disposed as a result of this process. With regards to the implementation of relevant international conventions, the

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and other relevant agencies have published and disseminated the texts of such conventions to the public through many channels, including online and have held capacity building sessions to promote their implementation for all sectors involved, such as industrial factories, coal power plants, academic institutions and state agencies. A collaboration program with the UNEP has also been held to strengthen the capacities of countries in Asia to analyze, monitor and verify persistent organic pollutants (POP). Also, Thailand has collaborated with UNIDO in revising and improving its national waste management plans. The Ministry of Public Health has formulated the "Cavity-Free Thai Society" Roadmap 2017 - 2026, which aims to reduce the usage of mercury in cavity fillings, in line with Thailand's obligations under the Minamata Convention on Mercury and is working to implement the Roadmap in an integrated manner with all relevant sectors, including the public, private and academic sectors. The Department of Industrial Works has begun implementing Stage 1 of the HCFC (hydrochlorofluorocarbons) Phase Out Management Plan, in accordance with the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. The project was set to last from 2014 to 2021 to provide a transitional period for entrepreneurs to use non-HCFC alternatives in the production process and aims to also enhance the capacities of entrepreneurs in the air-conditioner and foam manufacturing industries.



*A collaboration program with the UNEP has also been held to strengthen the capacities of countries in Asia to analyze, monitor, and verify persistent organic pollutants.*

## Case Study

The promotion of green public procurement practices

**Target 12.7**

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment has continually been promoting green public procurement practices. The Green Public Procurement Promotional Plan was in place for two phases, 2008 – 2011 and 2013 – 2016. The plan intended for public sector agencies to become role models in adopting environmentally friendly procurement practices, with local administrative organizations, state-owned enterprises, academic institutions, state-controlled agencies and public organizations following suit. It also sought to encourage manufacturers and entrepreneurs to change their production and service providing paradigms and processes into those that are environmentally responsible, which would in turn increase the quantity of eco-friendly goods and services in the market. The first phase saw implementation of green procurement practices by 170 department-level agencies from all ministries. The second phase involved participation by 1,099 additional agencies, comprising 49 state-owned enterprises, 130 higher education institutions, 33 public organizations, 7 independent and state-controlled agencies and 710 local administrative organizations. The value of the resulting green procurement totaled around 530 million THB, or around 16 million USD and the amount of carbon dioxide reduced was approximately 53,000 tons-CO<sub>2</sub> (these estimates were calculated from reports submitted by 773 agencies, or around 70 per cent of all agencies that participated in the program).

The third phase of the plan, covering 2017 – 2021, was drafted with due consideration of the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy and the involvement of all the concerned sectors, including the public and private sectors, state-owned enterprises, universities and local administrative organizations. It is expected that, by the program's end in 2021, participants will comprise the following: (a) 380 entities from the public sector, public organizations, state-owned enterprises, universities and state-controlled agencies; (b) 2,519 local administrative organizations; and (c) 876 company groups. The projected value of the resulting green procurement is around 80 per cent of all procurement for group (a), 60 per cent for group (b) and 70 per cent for group (c).

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In-depth Review of  
the Implementation of  
**SDG 15 :**

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use  
of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests,  
combat desertification and halt and reverse land  
degradation and halt biodiversity loss



## Analysis of progress, trends, and challenges

As of 2016, Thailand had a forest cover of around 163,500 square kilometers, or around 31.58 per cent of the total land area. However, the forest cover goal, both for conservation and forestry areas, as specified by the 20-Year National Strategy Framework (2017 - 2036), the National Forest Policy (1985) and the 12<sup>th</sup> National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017 - 2021), has been set at no less than 40 per cent of the total land area. This poses an important challenge for Thailand. The country has to increase its forest cover by at least 8.5 per cent of the total land area in order to meet its declared goal.

To conserve biodiversity, whether in relation to ecosystems, species, or genetic resources, Thailand has declared various protected areas, including national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and non-hunting areas. In 2016, there were 270 such areas, totaling around 108,640 square kilometers and many more areas are expected to be declared as protected.

In addition to forest conservation, Thailand aims to increase economic forest plantations by 15 per cent of the total land area. To do so, the Government is seeking to promote the creation of "community forests", which will serve to increase total forest areas that could bring economic gains to communities. On 22 May 2018, the Cabinet has approved the Community Forest Bill, which, if passed into law, will be an important mechanism for ensuring that communities are able to participate in the management of forest areas within their vicinity and that local forest resources will remain plentiful and sustainable. Community forest areas have now been established for over 10,000 village communities, with a combined area of around 9,600 square kilometers. These numbers are expected to increase once the Bill is passed into law.

Apart from conserving and sustainably managing forest areas, ecosystems and biodiversity, another key challenge to which Thailand also attaches great importance is combating illegal trafficking of flora and fauna. Such activities create negative impacts for the environment, societies and economies around the globe. Thailand stands ready to cooperate with the global community on this front and has led within the ASEAN region in implementing concrete and resolute measures to prevent and deter illegal trafficking in wildlife, in particular African ivory. Thailand has always taken decisive

action against perpetrators of these crimes, which often operate across continents with financial backing, weapons and supporting networks of other transnational organized criminals and has used best efforts to avoid being a transit state.

## Measures in addressing the challenges

1. "Planting Awareness Before Planting Forests" and "Three-type Forests, Four Benefits" – Royal Initiatives of His Late Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej – are being used to raise public awareness in support of forest conservation, to sustainably preserve water sources and to weaken the flow of potential floods. Through these initiatives, various communities have participated in projects that seek to promote community engagement in forest conservation and networks have been formed among over 1,621 village communities.

2. The Government has introduced and implemented measures to protect, preserve and restore forest areas and combat deforestation, emphasizing local action with local participation and taking due account of the impact on those still living in poverty. Various state organs have been established to tackle this issue, such as the National Committee on Preventing and Combating Deforestation and the Forest Protection Center, which are responsible for prosecuting offences related to natural resources. Moreover, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment has also set up special operations task forces for this purpose, such as the "Payak Prai" ("Wild Tiger") task force operating under the Forest Department, the "Paya Seu" ("Tiger King") and "Yiaw Dong" ("Wild Eagle") task forces operating under the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation and "Cha Lam Kao" ("White Shark") task force operating under the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources.

3. There have also been efforts to restore and create watershed forests through the establishment of 273 watershed forest restoration operation centers. With 943 operational bases all across the country, the centers' work focuses on preventing the expansion of encroachment areas, as well as forest re-encroachment and on restoring watershed forests in high elevation areas. At present, over 1,120 square kilometers of watershed forest areas have been restored through these operations.

4. With the goal of putting a permanent end to the illegal trade of African ivory, African elephants have now been declared as protected animals under Thai law to facilitate the implementation of measures to control and prevent the smuggling, export and transit movements of their ivories. Thailand has also enacted the Ivory Act B.E. 2558 (2015) and adopted various regulations for these purposes.

5. In order to combat illegal ivory trade more effectively and to facilitate stricter legal enforcement, registries on ivory data have been created to hold information on legal possession, forfeited ivories, ivory traders and ivory products. Following stricter implementation of the ivory products registry system, many businesses involved in the sale of such products have closed down. As of 2017, the number of ivory product stores in Thailand have decreased to around 116 and further decline is expected.

6. Cooperation networks among all sectors have also been created to prevent and combat illegal hunting and trafficking of flora and fauna. As an example, the "Wild Watch TH" campaign has been launched in cooperation with various conservation organizations in Thailand to encourage the public to assist officials in the 24-hour monitoring and reporting of illegal activities, using channels including social media, telephone hotlines and websites. Special Operations Task Forces would then carry out investigations, arrests and prosecutions based on such information.



## Inclusive Implementation of “Leave No One Behind”

**1. Land Rights Allocation for the Poor :** Thailand has been working to promote forest management in ways that will increase its people's well-being, including by helping those in the agricultural sector with no land ownership, preventing encroachment into national forest reserves or into state-owned land, redistributing possession rights of such land and creating a balance between conservation and sustainable utilization of resources. Emphasis is also placed on enabling and facilitating

access to public services, reducing socio-economic inequality and allocating land rights to the poor. For these purposes, permits have already been issued to around 30,000 people for the utilization of, or residency in, around 512 square kilometers of land.

**2. Community Forests :** The Government's "Forest for the State, Land for the People" policy encourages people to live sustainably and cause the least impact on natural resources and the environment. Promoting the coexistence of mankind and forest, it also encourages people to aid in the latter's protection and conservation, which in turn will result in well-managed ecosystems, job creation and sustainable utilization of resources by communities. At present, community forests have been

established for over 10,000 village communities, with a combined area of around 9,600 square kilometers. The Government is aiming to increase these numbers to 20,000 village communities and 30,400 square kilometers, respectively.

**3. Urban Forests :** The "Public-Private-People Partnership Forestry Plantations for Thai People's Well-being" program has been launched with the aim of increasing forest cover while promoting Thai people's direct and indirect utilization of forest resources. For instance, forest areas could be used as a place for physical exercise, for relaxation, or for conducting research activities. It is expected that 99 Public-Private-People Partnership Forestry Plantations, covering an area of around 480 square kilometers, will be open for public utilization by 2018.



*At present,  
community  
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10,000 village  
communities.*

## Case Study

Mangrove Forest Community

"Ban Thung Yee Peng": Best Forest Community Award 2017

Thung Yee Peng Village, Saladan Subdistrict,

Lanta District, Krabi Province

**Target 15.9**

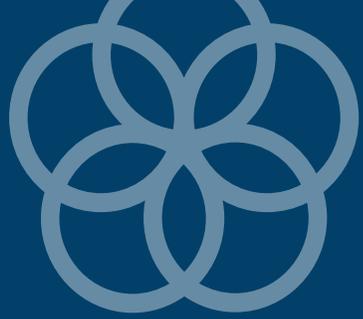
Ban Thung Yee Peng (Thung Yee Peng village) is a historical community in Koh Lanta. Around a hundred years ago, Muslims immigrated to this area. "Toh Yee Peng" was the name of one of the settlers. His house was situated in a wide-open grass field on fine grains of white sand, surrounded by cashew trees. When "Toh Yee Peng" passed away, the area came to be known as "Thung Yee Peng", or Yee Peng's Field. For decades, the Thung Yee Peng community has been determined to follow the Government's development policies. Nonetheless, due to its remoteness and limited contact with the outside world in the past, the village lags behind in many areas of development compared to other communities in Koh Lanta. Coastal fishing, mostly around the Lanta Gulf, constitutes the village's traditional way of life, along with farming crops and rubber plantations.

Ban Thung Yee Peng has fertile mangrove forests and natural canals that connect to the sea. Its forest areas comprise over 3 square kilometers of mangrove community forest and 1.6 square kilometers of land forests. As a fertile and bio-diverse ecosystem, most of its people's occupations relate to the sea and agriculture. As time passed, the tourism industry expanded into areas around the Andaman coast and the village became a site for eco-tourism. Its people have learned to integrate their way of life into the provision of tourism services. In addition to kayaks and canoes, villagers also use long-tail boats, traditionally used for fishing, to transport tourists for sightseeing trips around the sea, mangrove forests and islands, such as Koh Por or Koh Talabeng.

One unique site in Koh Lanta is its macaque training school. The school passed down the folk wisdom of training macaques to harvest coconuts. Since coconut trees on the island are usually taller than average coconut trees, using macaques became essential. In addition to harvesting coconuts, the villagers also train them to entertain tourists by riding bicycles or playing basketball. It could be said the Thung Yee Peng community has benefited greatly from conservation activities and eco-tourism.

In-depth Review of  
the Implementation of  
**SDG 17 :**

Strengthen the means of  
implementation and revitalize  
the global partnership for  
sustainable development



## Analysis of progress, trends, and challenges

Strengthening the means of implementation and revitalizing the global partnership are among the priorities of Thailand in its path towards sustainable development. In order to mobilize domestic finance for development, the Government has improved its capacity for the tax collection. In the fiscal year 2017, 88.99 per cent of the development budget came from tax collection, increasing from 75.6 per cent in fiscal year 2016. Moreover, Thailand has assisted other developing countries in building capacity especially in terms of finance, investment and trade through training sessions and study visits. Thailand also serves as the ASEAN Coordinator on sustainable development. Together with the ASEAN and the APEC Secretariates, Thailand has issued the Complementarities between the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In addition, Thailand is a prime mover on sustainable development under the Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD).

In accordance with Thailand's 20-Year National Strategy Framework, the Government aims to upgrade Thailand from a middle-income country to a high income country by 2036 (with a GDP per capita of approximately 13,000 USD) and transform Thailand into a value-based economy to drive the country towards "Thailand 4.0" or an innovation-driven economy. Thailand has set targets in expanding the country's R&D expenditures from 0.62% in 2015 to 1.5% by 2021 and increasing the number of R&D personnel from 13.6 researchers per 10,000 people in 2015 to 25 researchers per 10,000 populations by 2021. Therefore, science, technology and innovation (STI) are important means of implementation of the SDGs in Thailand. Focusing on area-based development, Thailand has developed several best practices that utilize applicable, affordable and accessible science, technology and innovation for development that suit developing countries

Nevertheless, there are challenges to be addressed, for example, fostering inclusion at the local level, especially by increasing access to financial services and social security.

## Measures in addressing the challenges

The Government has addressed the challenge of economic and social inclusion among the low-income population through the National e-Payment program, which increases payment efficiency and access to financial services, as well as reforms social security and electronic tax system. Moreover, the National e-Payment program has contributed to the development of a central database that ensures fair, uncomplicated and efficient welfare payment. In 2017, there were approximately 11.4 million people who belonged to either unemployed or low-income populations. These groups of people were registered to the database and, afterwards, were assisted through the welfare card scheme, which helps pay for groceries, raw agricultural materials, public transportation fees and liquefied petroleum gas.

## Inclusive implementation of “Leave No One Behind”

Various sectors are strongly committed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

**1. Business Sector :** Some large- and medium-sized businesses have adopted the principles of sustainable development to their business practices according to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP). Moreover, they welcomed the members of the UN Working Group on the issues of human rights and transnational corporation and other business enterprises (WG on BHR) during their visit to Thailand on 26 March - 4 April 2018, expressing their commitments to the UNGP and the Sustainable Development Goals.

**2. CSOs :** CSOs and the Government together form the Open-ended Working Group for the SDGs, which focuses on strengthening the means of implementation and partnership for not only SDG 17 but all Sustainable Development Goals. This is another forum for government agencies to communicate with relevant civil society organizations, especially on cross-cutting issues, so as to form coherent policies on the implementation of the SDGs and to reinvigorate the trust between the two parties in creating a true partnership for sustainable development.

## Case Study

Forest and Land Restoration  
and in Baan Huay Pla Lod, Mae Sod District, Tak  
**Targets 17.6, 17.14, 17.16, 17.17**

Baan Huay Pla Lod was once an area full of poppy cultivation, which led to the degradation of land, forest and water sources. Baan Huay Pla Lod was later declared a national park, pushing villagers to shift from cyclic agriculture to agroforestry, conserve watershed forests, increase crop diversity and stop using chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Baan Huay Pla Lod has applied the following means to develop the area: (1) reforestation by building check dams which add moisture to the soil, (2) using science and technology in water management, (3) dividing forest areas into conservation forests, community forests and watershed forest and (4) reforming agriculture through harvest calendars and the principle of His Late Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej's "Three-type Forests, Four Benefits" afforestation approach, which divides forests into three parts to grow timber, fruit and firewood, resulting in an abundant forest.

The developmental success of Baan Huay Pla Lod was a result of cooperation between all actors. For example, the Department of Forestry worked on land reform in conservation forests. The Third Army Area secured the community, acted as a liaison between forestry officers, the private sector and the villagers, as well as sent troops to help with development projects. The Hydro and Agro Informatics Institute (HAI) assisted the community with cartography, water management and disaster prevention through a hydroinformatics system. The Designated Area for Sustainable Tourism Administration instructed the Baan Huay Pla Lod community about tourism management and helped set up "Baan Huay Pla Lod Homestay." The Provincial Community Developmental Office of Tak offered marketing funds and organized vocational workshops. Utokapat Foundation organized workshops on land, water, forest and environmental management, as well as the application of His Late Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej's New Theory on Agriculture. Moreover, the Baan Huay Pla Lod Community's schools and temples are also committed to the area's sustainable development.



# Conclusion

## Thailand's challenges toward achieving Sustainable Development Goals and next steps

(1) Thailand views that the domestic review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a process which all relevant agencies can use as means of accomplishing their respective SDGs. The dissemination of Thailand's VNRs can support mainstreaming and raising awareness of sustainable development among all stakeholders even when Thailand does not formally present its VNR at the 2018 High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

(2) Thailand has already entered the medium-term roadmap program for achievement of the SDGs (2018 - 2021). After the country nationalized the SDGs with the national mechanism, the Government has encouraged all stakeholders to participate in the sustainable development process, opening fora for all stakeholders to express views and opinions, raising awareness of the SDGs among all groups of citizens and localizing the SDGs through existing or purposely-established mechanisms.

## Thailand's Challenges toward achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

### • Awareness Raising

Raising awareness on the SDGs is one of the main challenges Thailand is facing. The adolescent and young people's awareness of the SDGs is important since they will be change agents in the future and, at the same time, they can also help promote the achievement of SDG targets 4.7 and 12.8. Moreover, people in the private sector still needs more capacity-building on how to align their business with sustainable development. The public sector especially at the local level should have better knowledge so that they can effectively implement the SDGs at the local level and pass this knowledge on to the local people.

### • Interlinkages across SDGs and their Indicators

To efficiently implement the SDGs in the country, the government agencies have to work on a more integrated approach to consider the interlinkages between the Goals, Targets and Indicators, whether within or outside their scope of responsibility. Lacking of suitable knowledge and quality data while also working in silos, the line agencies may not see the issues of interlinkages between each Goal and Indicator.

### • Data and Statistics

The collection and management of data and statistics are among one of the challenges for Thailand because of many factors, such as the lack of statistical experts in many government agencies, the ambiguity in the definition of the SDG indicators in the national context and lack of data comprehensiveness. Moreover, the disaggregation of data is still required for policy planning for the implementation towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



# Next Steps

- **Awareness Raising**

All stakeholders, be they the public sector, private sector, CSOs or academia, aim to enhance their actions to raise awareness of the SDGs among youth, civil servants and businessmen through many activities, such as academic seminars and lectures, book launches, etc. These activities will help them gain knowledge on sustainable development in connection with their own expertise.

- **Interlinkages across SDGs and their Indicators**

The Government has already solved some area-based problems that require an integrated approach of work between many line agencies. Such problems are the wildfire crisis and its smoke effects in the Northern part of Thailand and the integrated river basin and community forest management in the North-eastern part of Thailand. The Government aims to expand these integrated approaches that will help balance the three main pillars of sustainability: economy, society and environment.

- **Data and Statistics**

To address challenges in terms of statistics and data, Thailand undertakes many measures, the main two of which are the Management Information System (MIS) and the data and statistic database integration among all government agencies. Moreover, Thailand needs to develop more qualified statistical experts, especially in the area of business statistics.





3.32 Pages/Visit

### Traffic Sources Overview



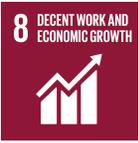
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**Department of International Organizations,  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand**

