



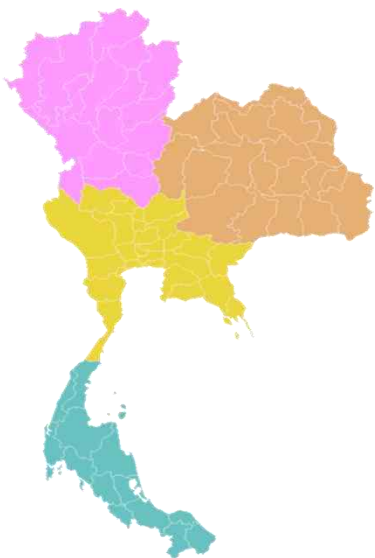
THAILAND National Strategy and Sustainable Development



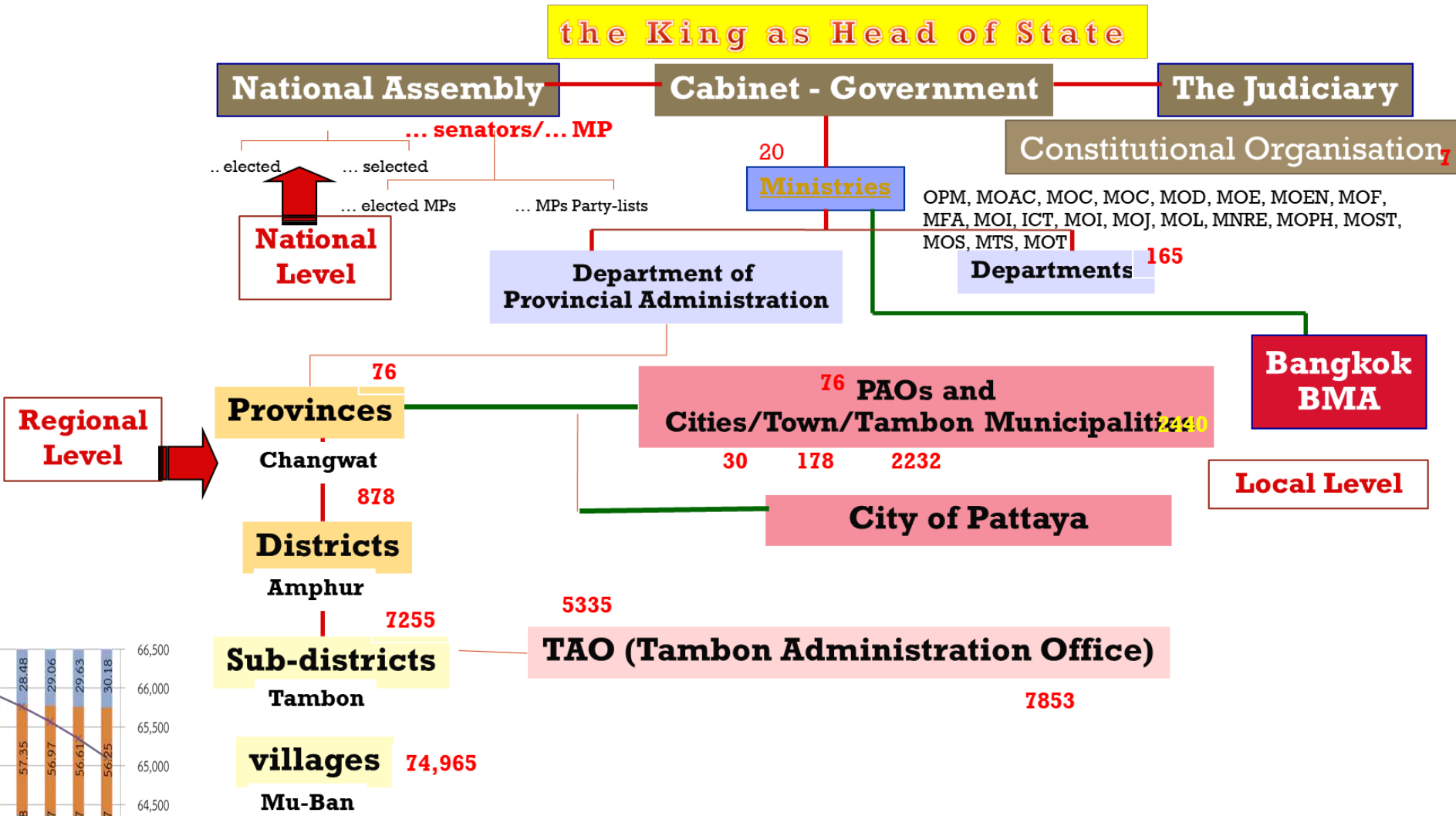
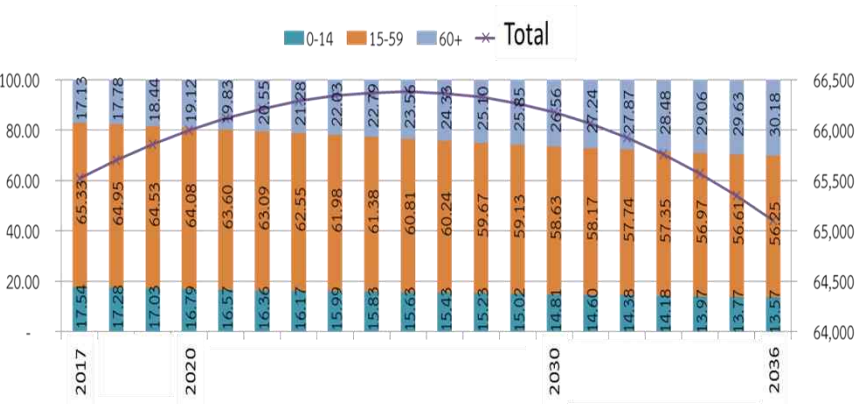
1. Background of Thailand
2. National Strategy (NS)
3. From NS to Sustainable Development Actions
4. Monitor and Evaluation



Administration in Thailand



Registration
Population: 65,729,098
male: 32,280,886
female: 33,448,212
Household: 24,712,420



Background of Thailand's Economic and Social Development

National Strategy 2018 - 2037



People Centred Development Paradigm
Participation Approach
Sufficiency Economy

1st NESDP

National Economic and
Social Development Plan

Tom-Yam-Kung
Economic Crisis

Integration of SEP
into 8th NESDP

8th to 9th NESDP

10th NESDP

11th NESDP

12th NESDP

1961

1961 - 1997

Country Development

1997

1997

1997

1997-2006

2007-2011

2012-2016

2017-2021

1974 – first royal speech
Related to SEP

“...Development of the nation must be carried out in stages, starting with the laying of the foundation by ensuring the majority of the people have their basic necessities through the use of economical means and equipment in accordance with theoretical principles. Once a reasonably firm foundation has been laid and in effect, higher levels of economic growth and development should be promoted...”

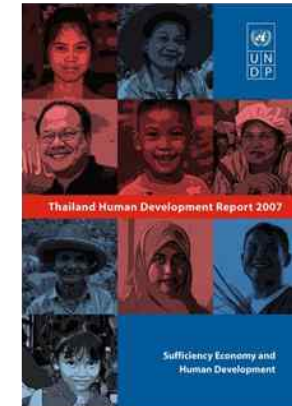
royal speech stating the term
“Sufficiency Economy
Philosophy”

Recently, so many projects have been implemented, so many factories have been built, that it was thought Thailand would become a little tiger, and then a big tiger. People were crazy about becoming a tiger... Being a tiger is not important. The important thing for us is to have a sufficient economy. A sufficient economy means to have enough to support ourselves...

Knowledge of SEP
Implications of SEP



Raise
Public Awareness



Thailand Human
Development
Report 2007

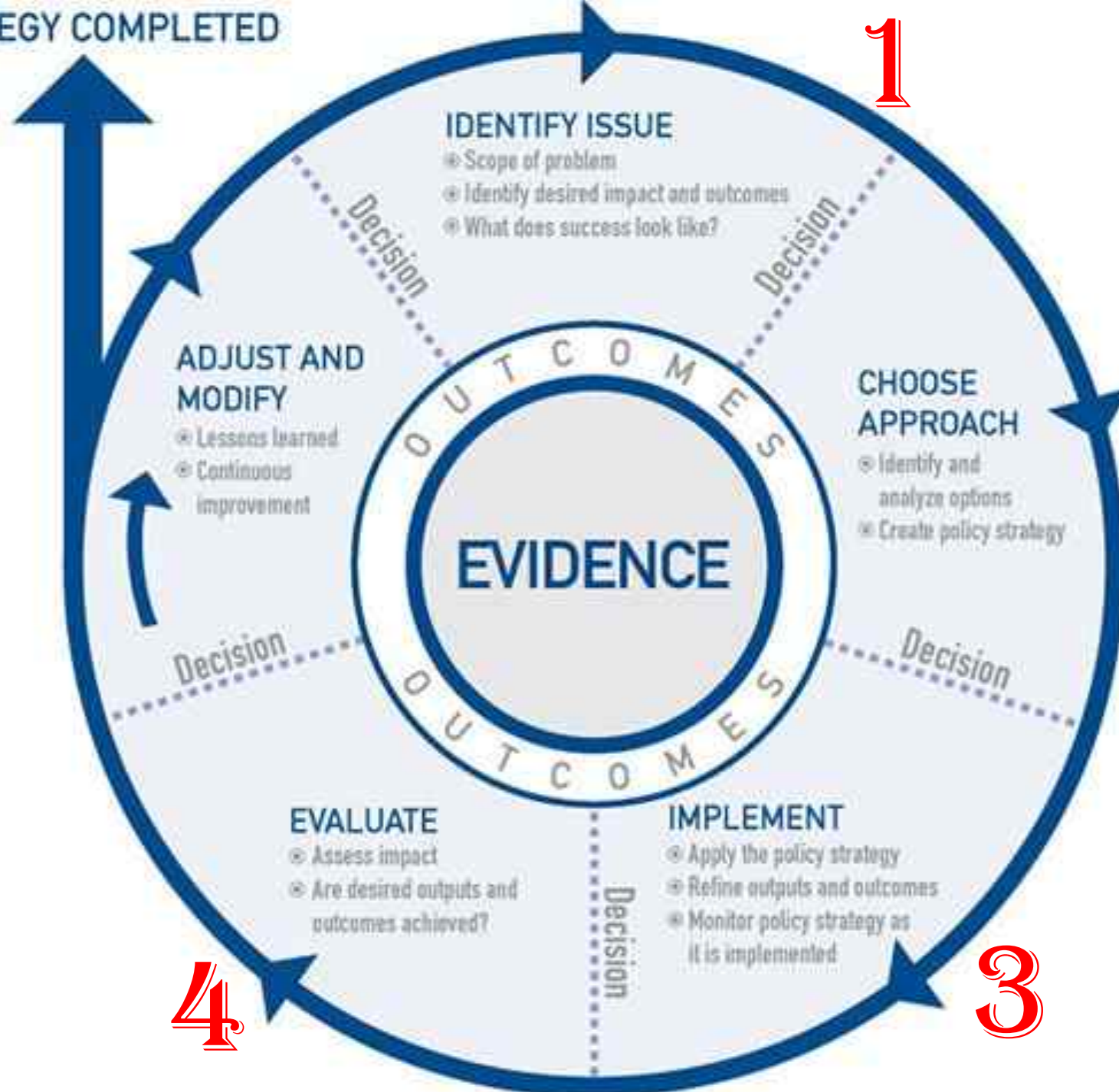
Applications of SEP

- Individual level
- Community level
- Local Government
- Private Business
- Development Issues e.g. agriculture
- Etc.

SEP for SDGs



STRATEGY COMPLETED



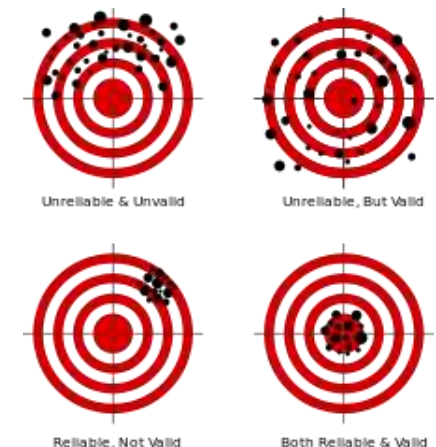
from research to policy and implementation



2

Pure Research

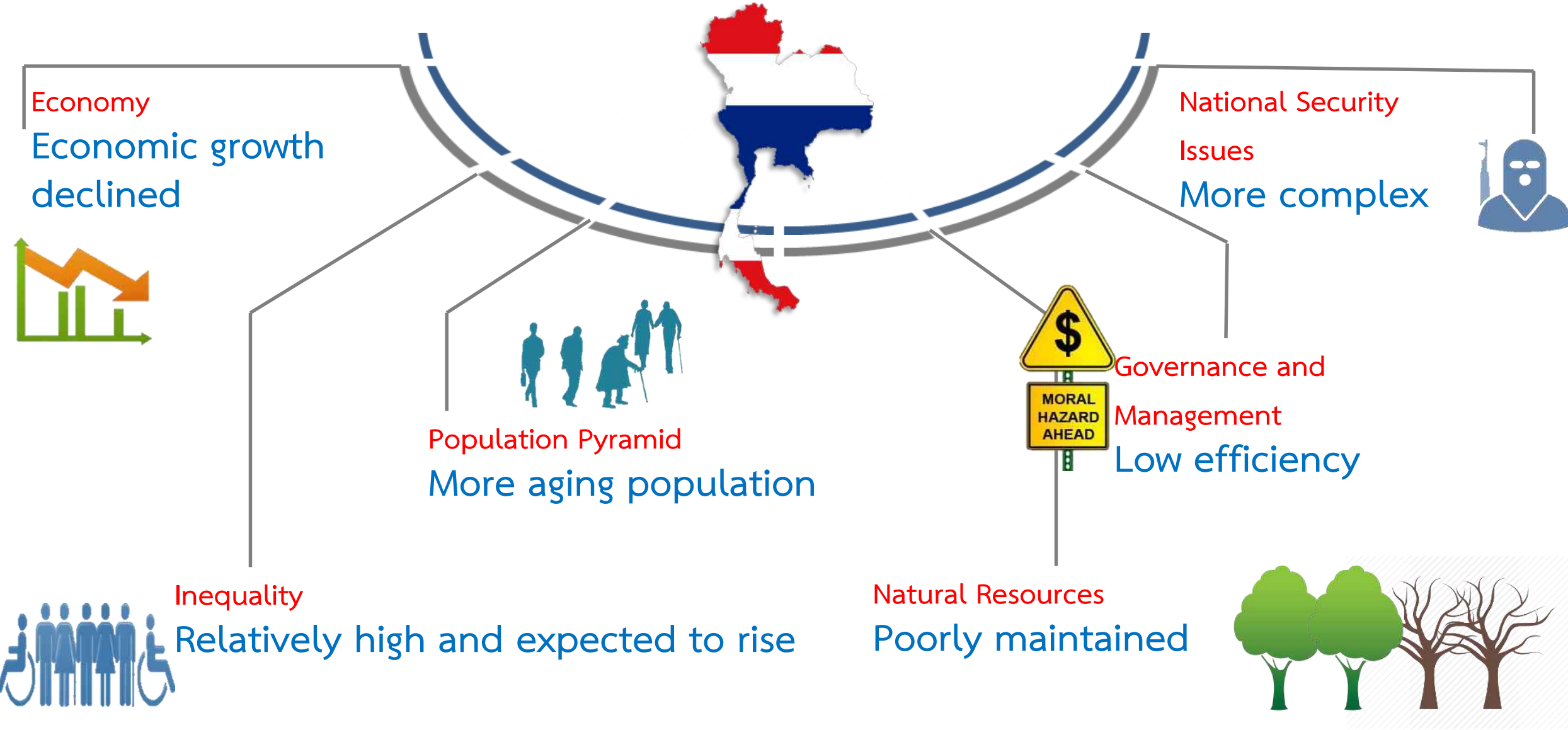
Action Research



Reliability
Validity

4

Internal Factors and Trend



External Factors and Trend

- Emerging markets with a greater role
- Global financial market with no borders
- More liberalization in post-2015 ASEAN
- Fast R&D in science and technology



- Transition into aging society globally
- Spread of the global culture mingling with local cultures

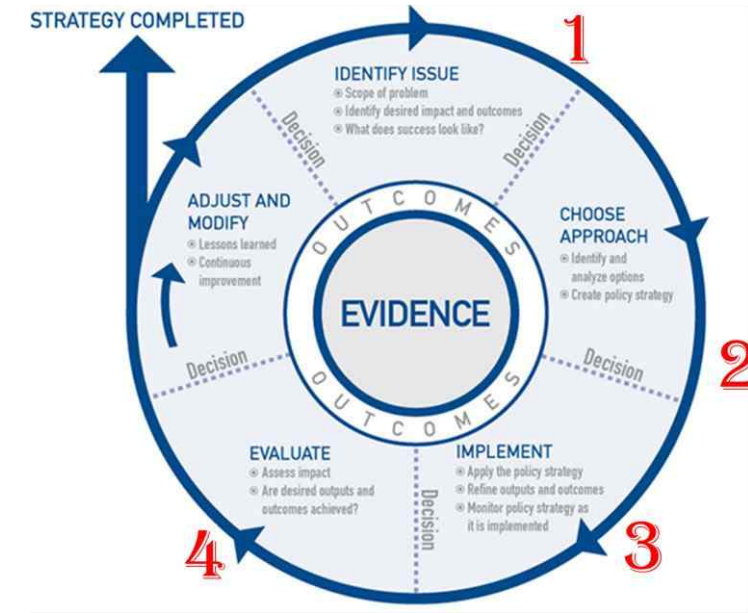


- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030
- International agreement on climate change
- Climate change and more severe natural disasters



- Expansion of great powers with a greater role around the world
- Territorial dispute between states
- Multinational crime to rise and become out of control

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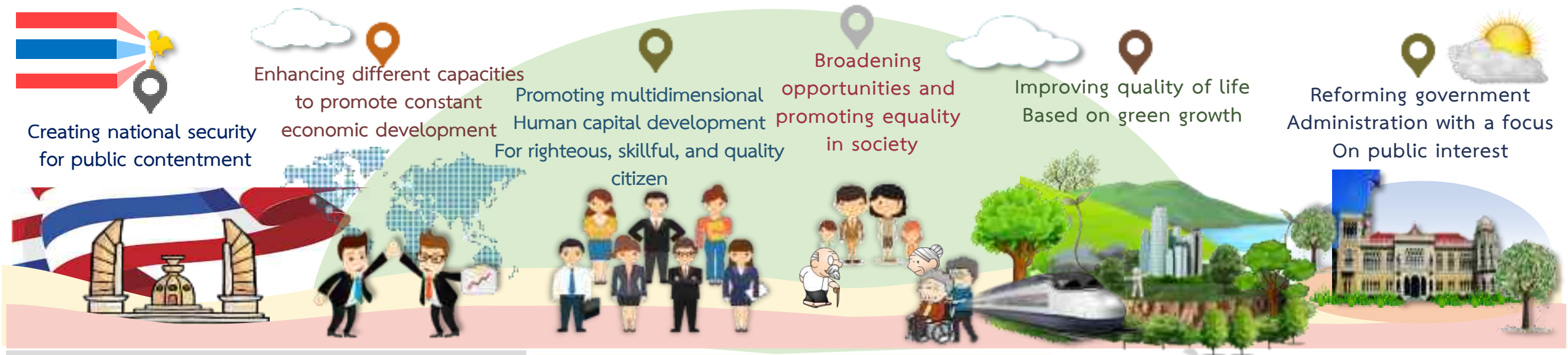


Level of Plans as endorsed by the Cabinet on 4th December 2017



Thailand's Vision

Thailand to become
“a developed country with security, prosperity and sustainability in accordance with the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy”



Security

- The nation enjoys solidarity and is resilient to both internal and external threats and changes, with established social, economic, environmental, and political security.
- National sovereignty is secured.
- People live in harmony and unity. Their lives are secured in term of occupations, income, housing, as well as safety of life and property.
- The country has food, energy, and water resources security.

Prosperity

- The country enjoys constant economic growth and becomes a high-income economy with decreased development disparity. Citizens benefit from development on an equal basis.
- The country has considerable economic competitive capacity and develops its economy and society of the future to promote regional connectivity in term of transport and logistic, production, trading, and investment.
- The country has all of the necessary capital for continuous development including human capital, intellectual capital, financial capital, and so forth.

Sustainability

- Development should promote constant growth in terms of people's income and quality of life in an eco-friendly manner without exploitation of natural resources.
- Production and consumption are conducted on an environmentally-friendly basis and in line with regulations recognized by the global community.
- People embrace social responsibility with a focus on sustainable public interest. All sectors uphold and follow the sufficiency Economy Philosophy.

20 Years Goal.

1. National security and public contentment
2. National environmental management to promote security, safety, independence, sovereignty, peace, and orderliness at national, social, and community scales.
3. Prepare the country for all types and levels of threats and disasters, together with existing and future security challenges prevention and mitigation through integrated resolution mechanisms in collaboration with public, private, and civil sectors.
4. Non-governmental organizations, neighboring countries, and worldwide alliances.
5. Good governance principles.

Indicator

1. Contentment of Thai people.
2. National security.
3. Preparedness of all military units and security agencies as well as the readiness of public, private and civil sectors for mitigating or preventing security problems.
4. Thailand's roles and acceptance in terms of international security in the global community.
5. The efficiency of overall security management.

The Strategy for National Security has key development guidelines as follows:

- 1** Maintaining domestic peace
- Strengthening all sectors in the context of national security awareness as well as promoting their participation in problem-solving.
 - Enhancing loyalty to key national institutions.
 - Reinforcing political stability in a domestic regime of government with the King as Head of State, in line with good governance principles, and with a focus on collective interest.
 - Developing mechanisms design to effectively mitigate and prevent the roots of significant security problems.

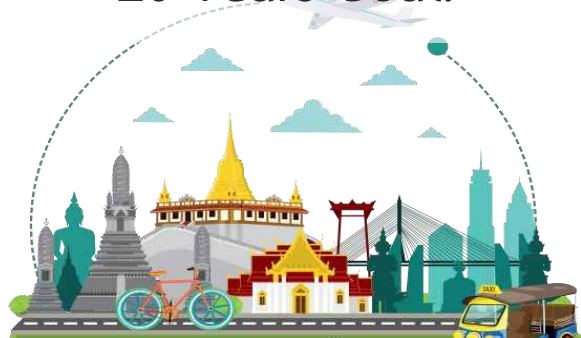
- 2** Mitigating existing security problem and preventing anticipated national security related issues
- Solving existing security problems.
 - Monitoring, mitigation, and preventing anticipated national security related problems.
 - Ensuring long-lasting safety and peace in the southern boarder provinces.
 - Maintaining stability and health of marine and terrestrial natural resources and environment in general.

- 3** Strengthening national capacity to prepare for threats that might affect nation security
- Developing efficient nationally integrated intelligence systems.
 - Preparing the country, the military, security agencies, and public and civil sectors to be ready and equipped with the capacity needed to effectively protect and maintain national sovereignty as well as to be prepared for all forms and levels of multidimensional threats.
 - Developing an efficient national threat preparedness and management system.

- 4** Integrating security cooperation within the ASEAN region and among foreign countries including related government and non-governmental organization
- Consolidating and maintaining international security.
 - Enhancing and maintaining regional peace and stability.
 - Creating development cooperation with neighboring countries, regions, and the rest of the world, including both related government and non-governmental organization

- 5** Developing mechanisms for overall security management
- Developing mechanism for monitoring, notifying, preventing, and solving security problems on an overall and concrete basis.
 - Conducting security management to facilitate national development in other dimensions.
 - Developing mechanisms and organizations to implement the national security strategy.

20 Years Goal.



1. Thailand becomes developed country and economic sustainability.
2. Thailand's competitiveness is in high level.

Indicators

1. National income, expansion of the gross domestic product (GDP), and income distribution
2. National productivity, covering production and labor factors.
3. Research and development (R&D) investment.
4. National competitiveness.

The National Strategy for National Competitiveness Enhancement has key development guidelines as follows:

1 Exploring value-added agriculture

- Farming that reflects local identity
- Safe farming
- Biological farming
- Processed agricultural products
- Smart farming

2 Developing future industries and services

- Biological industry.
- Integrated medical industry and service.
- Digital, data, and artificial intelligence industry and service.
- Transport and logistics industry and service.
- National security industry

3 Creating diverse tourism.

- Creative and cultural tourism.
- Business tourism.
- Health, beauty and traditional Thai medicine tourism.
- Maritime tourism.
- Regional cross-border tourism.

4 Developing high quality infrastructure to connect Thailand with the world

- Creating seamless transport networks.
- Developing more special economic zones (SEZs) .
- Expanding economic areas and cities.
- Developing modern technological infrastructure.
- Maintaining and enhancing macroeconomic stability.

5 Developing a modern entrepreneurship-based economy

- Developing “smart” entrepreneurs.
- Facilitating easier access to financial services and assistance.
- Improving access to markets.
- Facilitating information access.
- Adjusting roles in and facilitating access to public services.



20 Years Goal.

1. Citizens are expected to be frugal, generous, disciplined, and ethical, equipped with logical thinking and 21st century skills.
2. Citizens are encouraged to preserve local languages while encouraged to acquire lifelong learning and development habits.

Indicator

1. Development of Thai people's quality of life and well-being.
2. Study and lifelong learning results.
3. Development of Thai society and families.

The Strategy for Human Capital Development and Strengthening has key development guidelines as follows:

1 Transforming social values and culture.

- Embedding values and culture through responsible family management
- Integrating honesty, discipline, as well as moral and ethical standards through educational dissemination in schools.
- Strengthening religious institutions.
- Fostering values and culture by communities.
- Promoting positive values and culture by the business sector.
- creating values and culture via the mass media
- promoting voluntary spirit and social responsibility among Thai people.

2 Promoting human development at all stages of life.

- Pregnancy and early childhood periods.
- School age or adolescence.
- Working age population.
- Elderly people



3 Improving learning processes to accommodate changes in the 21st century.

- Adjusting learning systems to promote necessary skill development.
- Developing modern teachers.
- Improving the efficiency of educational management systems at all levels.
- Developing lifelong learning systems.
- Creating national awareness of roles, responsibilities, and Thailand's position in Southeast Asia and the global community.
- Using digital platforms for enhancing learning system bases.
- Creating educational systems to promote academic excellence at international levels.

4 Realizing multiple intelligences.

- Developing and promoting multiple intelligences from a young age via improved educational systems and the mass media.
- Creating career paths, working environments, and support systems that promote special skills through various effective mechanisms.
- Attracting foreign experts and Thai citizens living abroad to assist in technology and innovation development required for the country development.

5 Enhancing well-being among Thai people.

- Promoting well-being related knowledge among Thai people.
- Preventing and controlling health risk factors
- Creating an environment that promotes good health
- Developing modern public health service systems
- Encouraging communities to promote good health in all areas.



6 Promoting conditions that encourage human capacity development.

- enhancing well-being and happiness of Thai families
- promoting involvement of public and private sectors, local administrative organizations, families, and communities in human capital development
- embedding and developing skills outside of the school
- developing database systems to facilitate human capital development.

7 Strengthen capacity of sports to generate social values and promote national development

- Promoting exercise and basic sports as lifestyles.
- Encouraging the public to participate in physical and recreational activities.
- Promoting sports as a career option.
- Developing sporting and recreational personnel to accommodate growth in the sport industry.

20 Years Goal.

Indicator

1. Public involvement will be encouraged as a mechanism to enable cooperation for society in general.
2. Decentralization of power and responsibilities.
3. Create viable and healthy economic and social surroundings aimed for quality citizens.

1. Eradication of inequality in terms of income and public service access.
2. Progress of human capital development.
3. Progress in provincial development towards creating socioeconomic and technological hubs.
4. Quality of life among elderly people.

The Strategy for Social Cohesion and Just Society has key development guidelines as follows:

1 Mitigating inequality and creating multidimensional justice.

- Adjusting local economic structures.
- Reforming tax systems and advocating for consumer protection.
- Distributing land ownership and resource access on an equitable basis.
- Increasing productivity and promoting a skilled, quality, and creative Thai labor force operating in safe working environments.
- Creating comprehensive social insurance schemes that are adequate for everyone regardless of gender and age.
- Conducting targeting social investment to provide assistance to poor and underprivileged people.
- Promoting equitable access to public health services and education, specifically for low-income and underprivileged people.
- Developing equitable and inclusive access to due process of law.

2 Expanding economic, social and technological hubs to other parts of the country

- developing economic, social and technological hubs in other regions of the country
- formulating regional economic and social development plans covering all required aspects of development
- designing urban planning systems to promote safety and quality of life for society as well as accommodating an aging society and urban development trends
- adjusting public administrative structures and revising legal regulations to set up required foundation for regional-level administrative systems and mechanisms
- promoting area-based development on knowledge, technology, and innovations
- developing skilled local labor forces.

3 Promoting social empowerment

- Building a strong, sharing, and ethical society and promoting consolidation of all sectors
- Preparing foundations required for a quality aging society
- Promoting collaboration among public, private, and civil sectors as well as academe
- Promoting gender equality and women's roles in social development
- Promoting development based on social and cultural capital
- Promoting development of information technology and creative media to accommodate a digital society.

4 Empowering local community capacity for development, self-reliance, and independent management

- Promoting behavioral improvement at a household level for a more effective and efficient life planning in terms of health, family, finance and work.
- Empowering community capacity for self-reliance.
- Developing cooperation among related sectors to achieve community of democracy.
- Generating wisdom and knowledge as immunity against changes within communities.

1. Promote sustainability for future generations.
2. Promotion of mutual growth in terms of the economy, environment, and quality of life.
3. Area-based design and implementation, with the promotion of all related sectors' direct involvement to the extent possible.
4. Achieve sustainable development in terms of manifesting a healthy society, economy, and environment; implementing good governance.

Indicator

1. Eco-friendly green areas.
2. Rehabilitation of degraded environments and natural resources.
3. Eco-friendly growth.
4. Reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and creation of a bio-based economy value.

The Strategy for Eco-Friendly Development and Growth has key development guidelines as follows:

- 1** Promoting green growth and sustainable development.
- increasing bio-based economy value in line with the National Strategy for National Competitiveness Enhancement.
 - conserving and rehabilitating biological diversity.
 - conserving and rehabilitating rivers, canals, and other natural water sources nationwide.
 - maintaining and expanding eco-friendly green areas.
 - promoting sustainable consumption and production.

- 2** Promoting sustainable maritime based economy growth.
- increasing value of a maritime bio-based economy.
 - improving, rehabilitating, and developing the entire marine and coastal resource ecosystem.
 - rehabilitating beaches, protecting and improving the entire coastal resource ecosystem, and setting out an integrated coastal management policy.
 - developing and increasing eco-friendly marine activities.

- 3** Promoting sustainable climate-friendly based society growth
- mitigating GHG emissions.
 - adapting to prevent and reduce losses and damages caused by natural disasters and impacts of climate change.
 - focusing on investment in public and private sectors' climate-friendly infrastructure development.
 - developing preparedness and response systems for emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases caused by climate change.

- 4** Developing urban, rural, agricultural, and industrial areas with a key focus on a sustainable growth
- establishing ecological landscape plans to promote urban, rural, agricultural, industrial, and conservation area development on an integrated basis in harmony with area capacity and suitability.
 - developing urban, rural, as well as agricultural and industrial areas in line with the ecological landscape plans.
 - eliminating pollution and agricultural chemicals that damage the environment in line with international standards.
 - sustainably conserving, rehabilitating, and developing natural resources, architectural heritage, art and culture, as well as local identity and lifestyles.
 - developing networks of urban and community development institutions and volunteers through a mechanism of local sectors' involvement and participation.

- 5** Creating eco-friendly water, energy, and agricultural security
- developing the entire river basin management system to ensure national water security.
 - enhancing productivity of an entire water system to promote water-use efficiency and generate value added for water consumption up to par with international standards.
 - creating national energy security and promoting eco-friendly energy usage.
 - enhancing energy efficiency through energy intensity reduction.
 - developing agricultural and food security in terms of quantity, quality, pricing, and access at both national and community levels.

- 6** Improving the paradigm for determining the country's future
- promoting desirable environmental friendly characteristics and behaviors that positively contribute to the environment and quality of life of Thai people.
 - developing tools, justice mechanisms and systems, and environmental welfare.
 - establishing institutional structures to manage significant issues concerning natural resources and environmental management.
 - initiating projects that can improve a development paradigm in order to determine the country's future in terms of natural resource, environmental, and cultural sustainability based on public participation and good governance.

20 Years Goal.

Indicator

1. Government of the people for the people and the common good of the nation and the happiness of the public at large.
2. Size of government agencies should be appropriate in accordance with its roles and missions.
3. All government agencies need to be achievement oriented to operate with good governance and commit to the general public benefit at large.
4. The country's justice system should be fair and non-discriminating with the judicial process works correctly according to the rule of law.

1. People's satisfaction with public services provided by the public sector.
2. Public service efficiency.
3. Levels of transparency and corruption.
4. Equal treatment in the judicial process.

The Strategy for Governmental Administrative Improvement and Reform has key development guidelines as follows:

1 Having a people centric public sector that effectively delivers responsive, fast, and convenient services with transparency.

- Providing international standard public services.
- Having a well-connected and integrated public sector that can provide public services through digital technologies.

2 Having an integratedly managed public sector that adheres to the National Strategy as an end goal and can effectively support and promote developments at all levels, issues, missions, and areas

- endorsing the National Strategy as the country's key mechanism to national development.
- having national monetary and financial systems designed to effectively support the implementation of the National Strategy.
- designing a national monitoring and evaluation systems designed to effectively evaluate the National Strategy's achievements at all levels.

3 Downsizing of the public sector in accordance to missions and tasks and promoting public participation in national development

- adjusting government agencies to have appropriate sizes suitable for missions and tasks.
- inclusively involving all sectors in national development.
- promoting decentralization and supporting of local administration organizations to become government agencies operating with high competency and good governance.

4 Modernizing the public sector

- ensuring that the public sector can adequately operate with flexibility in accord with the nation's development contexts.
- developing and adjusting procedures and practices of all government agencies to be up to date and responsive to changes.

5 Ensuring that government employees and staff exhibit morality, ethics, virtues, dedication and professionalism

- having flexible and ethical human resource management within the public sector.
- having all personnel employed in the public sector to adhere to the value of being the ethical government of the people and ensuring that all the personnel have clear career path development.

6 Ensuring that the public sector operates with transparency with no corruption and malfeasance

- involving all parties to participate in corruption and malfeasance prevention of the public sector.
- having all personnel of the public sector to uphold morality, ethics, and honesty as foundation in their day-to-day jobs.
- ensuring that the entire process of corruption suppression is effective, strict, fair, and traceable.
- having an integrated corruption prevention and suppression management.

7 Ensuring that the country has laws only to the extent of necessity and in accordance with existing national contexts

- repealing or revising laws that are no longer necessary or unsuitable to existing circumstances
- having laws only to the extent of necessity
- ensuring effective, just and fair law enforcement at all levels.

8 Ensuring that the country's judicial administration respects human rights and treats all people equitably

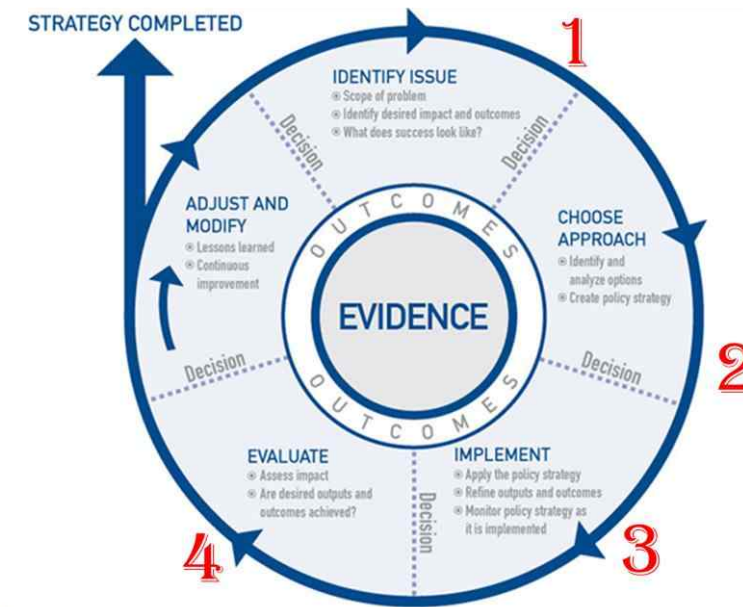
- having judicial personnel and agencies that respect and uphold democratic principles and human dignity.
- ensuring that all judicial agencies have proactive roles in all stages of fact finding.
- ensuring that all judicial administration agencies - civil, criminal and administrative - have mutual goals and strategies.
- promoting alternative justice systems, community justice systems, and participatory judicial administration.
- developing alternative punishment measures to replace outdated penalties.

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National strategic linkage with Sustainable Development Goals




Security




Competitiveness enhancement




Human Capital Development




Social Equality




Eco-friendly Development and Growth

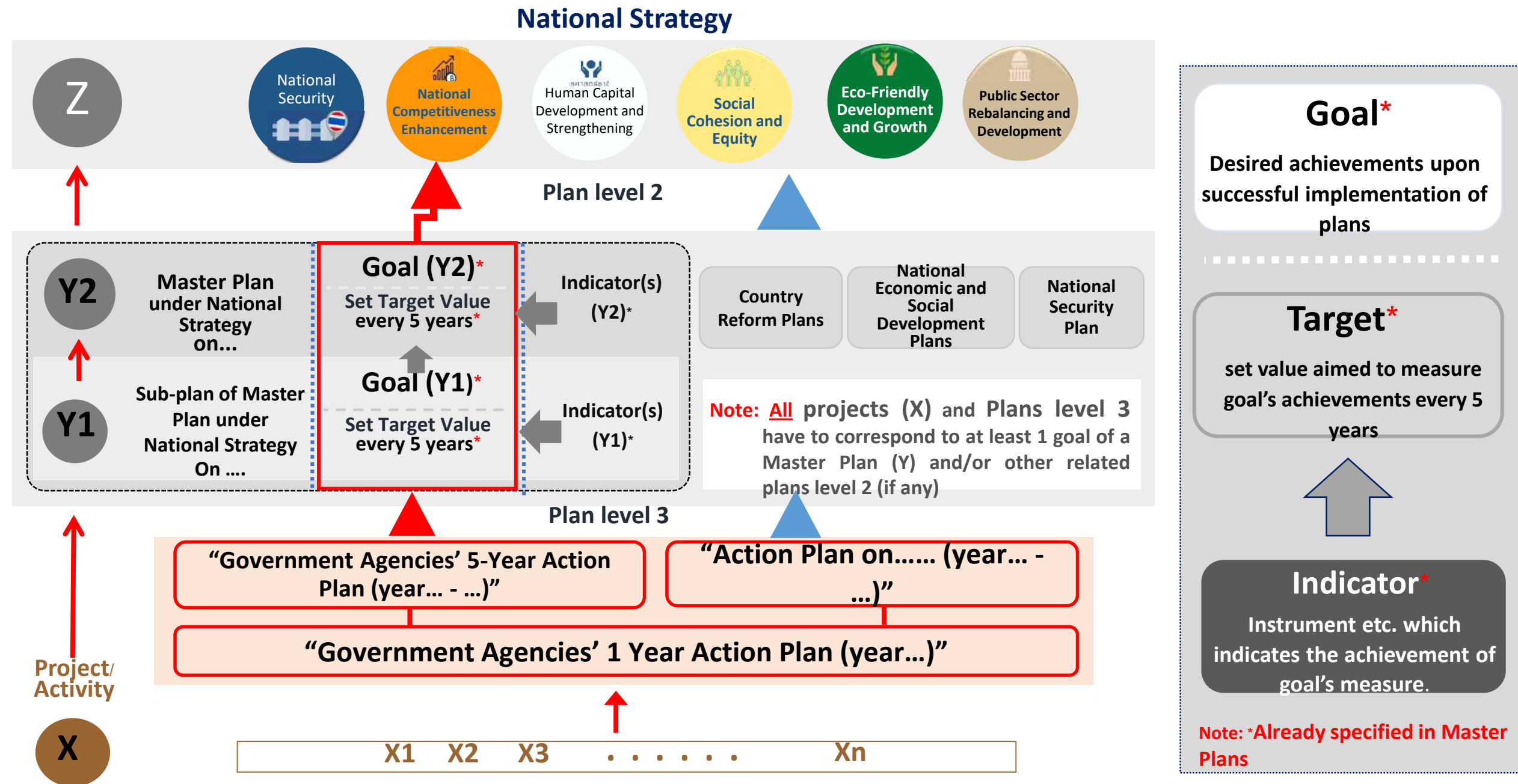



Public Sector Rebalancing and development



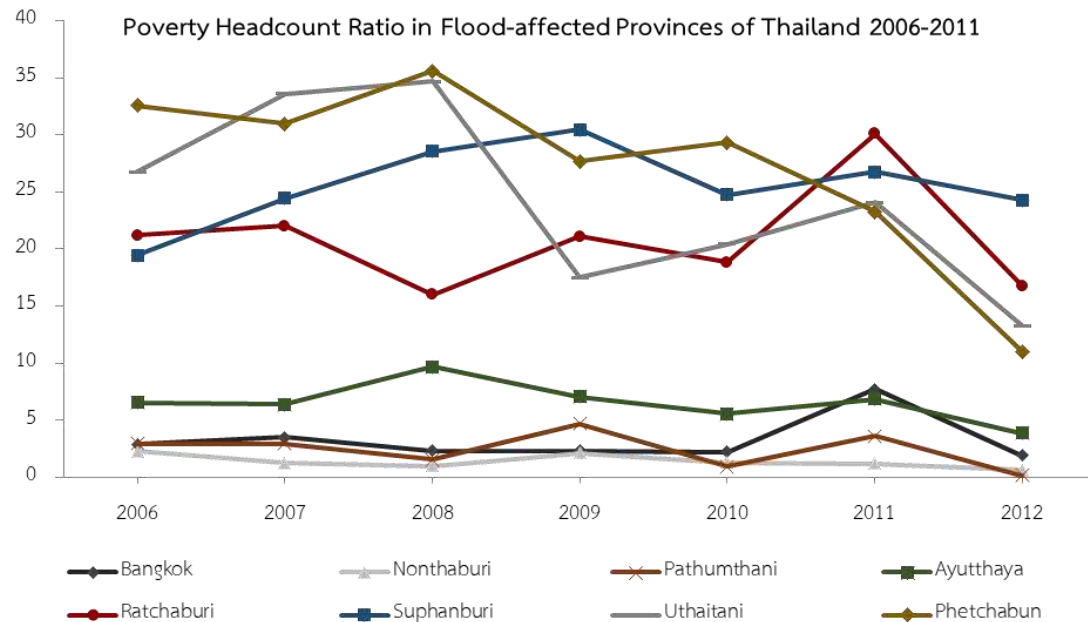
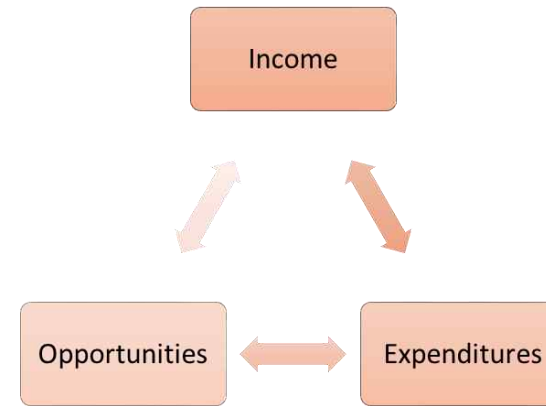
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Causal relationship between action and National Strategy



Examples of Sustainable Development in Action

While there are only 4.8 million people considered poor in 2015, there are 5.6 million people being “*near-poor*”—whose income is within 20% above the poverty line. The near-poor persons are likely to be vulnerable to shock as reflected by the rising poverty rates in flood-affected provinces in 2011.



Source : Data from Household Socio-Economic Survey provided by the National Statistical Office and analyzed by NESDB

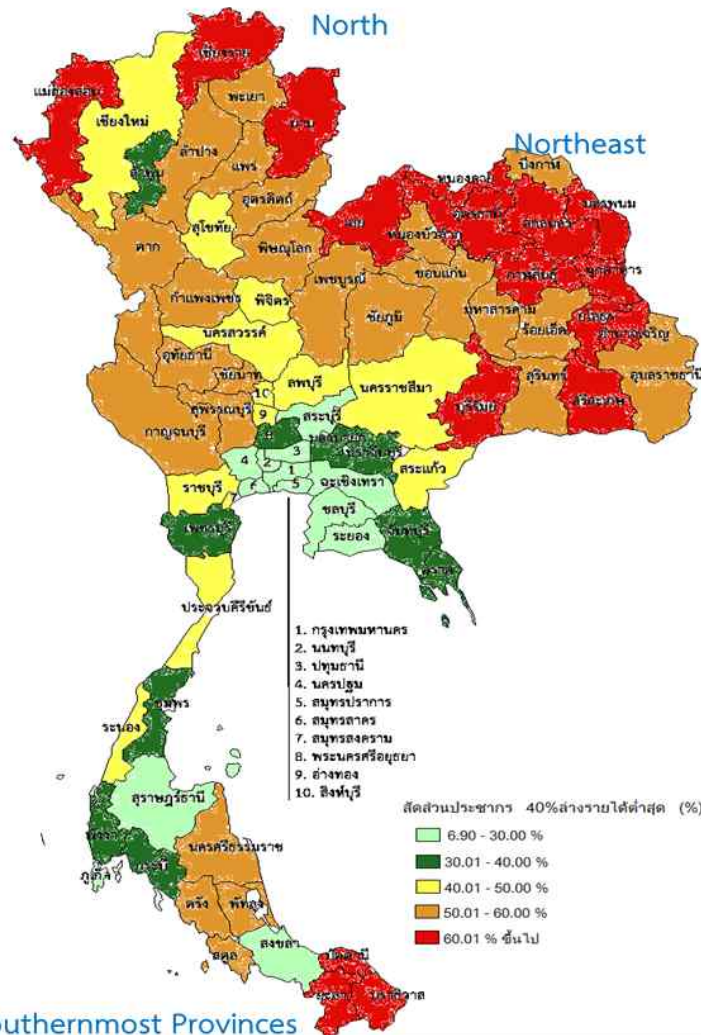


HH Accounting
Community Saving
“Know yourself”

The Bottom 40



Covers 26.9 million persons



39%

of which are considered poor and near-poor persons

Income

Below 5,344 Baht/month/person
(Average income of 4,074 Baht/month/person)



Education

75.9 % Primary or lower

12.9 % Secondary



Occupation

59.1 % Agricultural

15.6 % Manufacturing and construction



12th Plan
Target

Raise income level of the Bottom 40%
to the average of 7,755 Baht/month/person,
equivalent to a 15% growth per annum,
by the end of 12th Plan

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

Poverty is not only about money

One person can be poor due to several circumstances

Indices in MPI demonstrate different dimensions of poverty

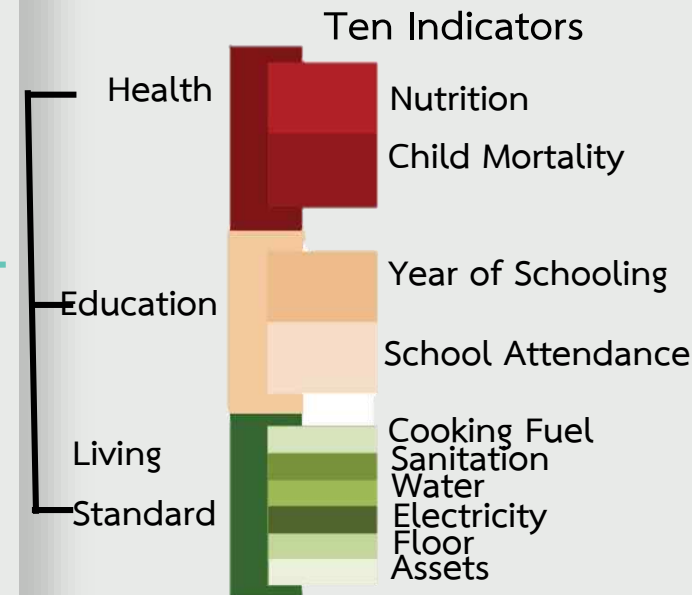
Developed by Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

NESDB recommended TPMAP used 5 dimensions.

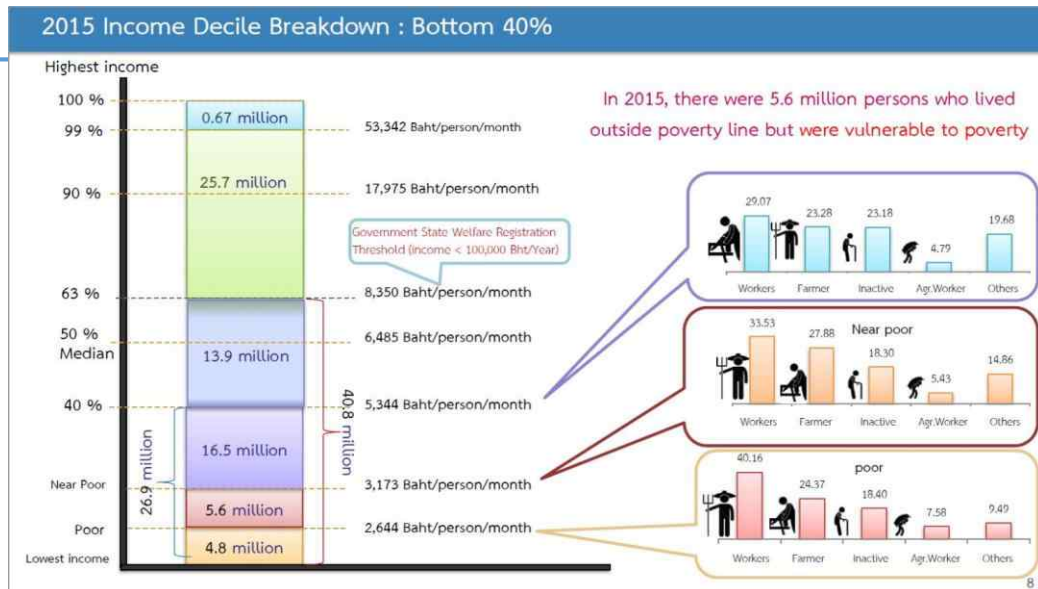
1. Education
2. Health
3. Living Standard
4. Finance
5. Access to public services

Flexibility: MPI can be customized to particular areas.

Traceability: Any changes in the MPI model can be traced.



Source <https://oxfamblogs.org/fp2p/the-2016-multidimensional-poverty-index-was-launched-yesterday-what-does-it-say/>



Reliability and Validity

“Where are the poor?”

“What do they need?”

“How can the poverty be alleviated?”

Basic Minimum Need Data (survey-based)

36 Millions

State-Welfare Registration Data

11.4 Millions

MPI-poor

4.4 Millions

“Target Poor”

1.03 Millions

MPI-poor that
registered for state-
welfare cards



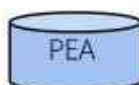
TPMAP



Community
Development
Department
-BMN 2016-2018



Ministry of Finance
- State-welfare
registration data 2017



Provincial Electric
Authorizing
- Electrics usage



National Health
Security Office
National health
service data



Office of the Basic
Education
Commission
How student go to
school: mode,
travel time, distance



Student Loan Fund
- Financial
support for
student



Department of
Agriculture
Extension
-Yield
-Land use, land
ownership



Ministry of Labour
-Social Security
-Skill development
-Employment



Ministry of Social
Development and
Human Security
- Elders and
Physical challenges



Comptroller
General's
Department
- State welfare
card usage



Welfare



Provinces
- Local Data

คนจน (ดัชนี MPI ข้อมูลจปฐ. ปี 2560)	42,762 คน
ผู้ลงทะเบียนฯ (ก.คลัง)	84,555 คน
คนจนเป้าหมาย (จปฐ. ช้อนทับ ก.คลัง)	18,659 คน
ประชากรที่สำรวจ (สำรวจจปฐ. ปี 2560)	159,094 คน
สัดส่วนคนจน (คนจนเป้าหมายต่อประชากรสำรวจ)	11.73%

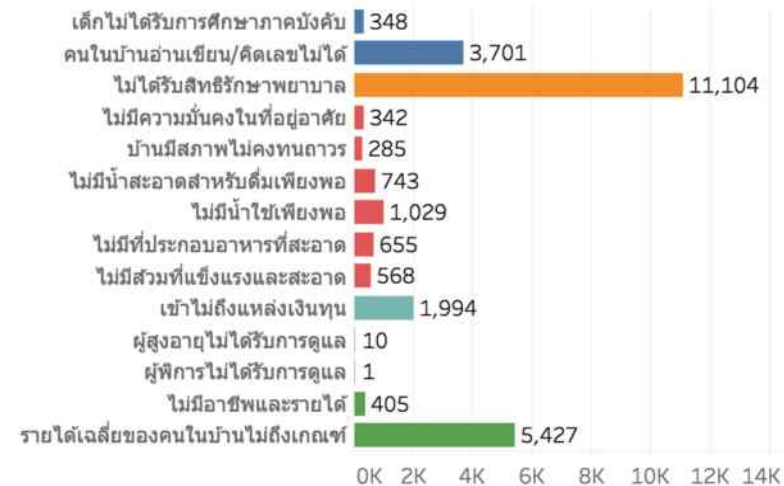
ดัชนีความต้องการพื้นฐาน 5 หมวดของคนจน

จ. แม่ฮ่องสอน อ. All ต. All



ความต้องการพื้นฐานคนจน ตามข้อมูล จปฐ. (จำนวนคน)

จ. แม่ฮ่องสอน อ. All ต. All



เลือกจังหวัด

เลือกอำเภอ

เลือกตำบล

หมู่บ้าน (กชช. 2ค)

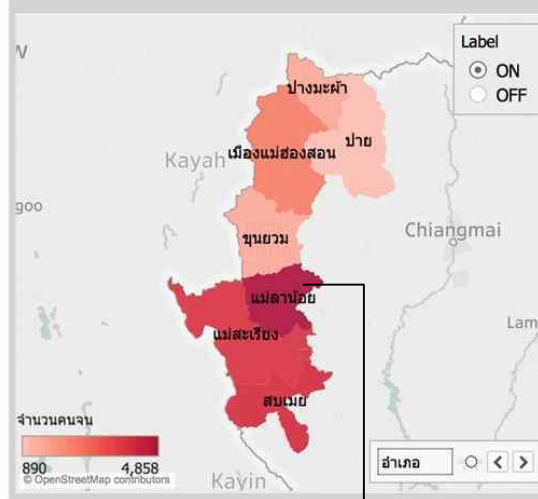
แม่ฮ่องสอน

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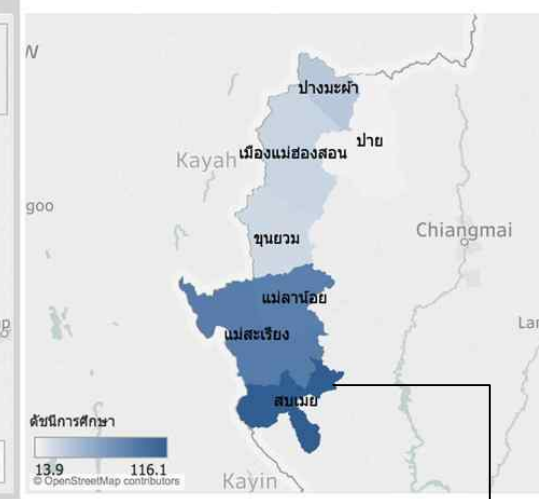
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แผนที่แสดงจำนวนคนจน



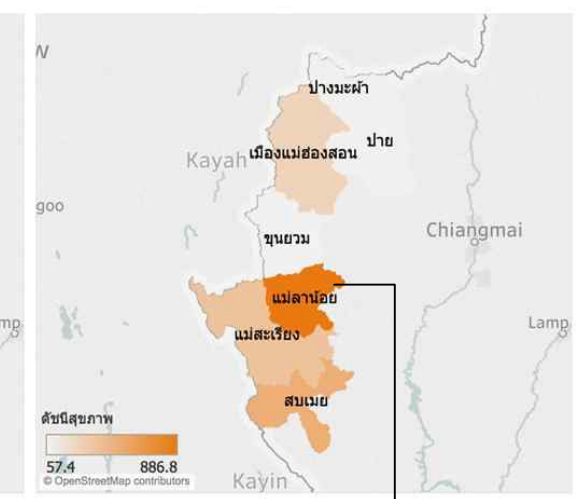
จำนวนคนจนสูงสุด อ.แม่ออน้อย 4,858 คน

ดัชนีความต้องการด้านการศึกษา



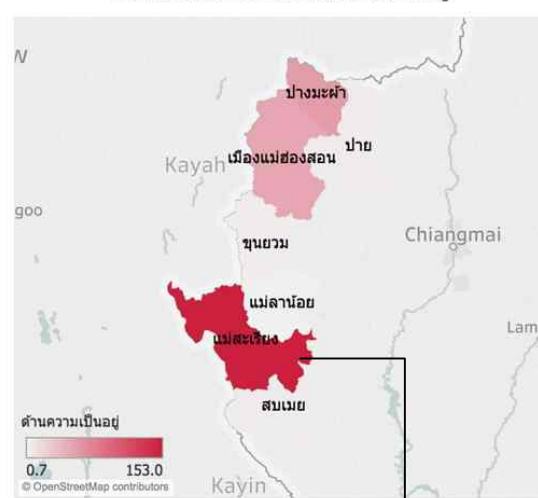
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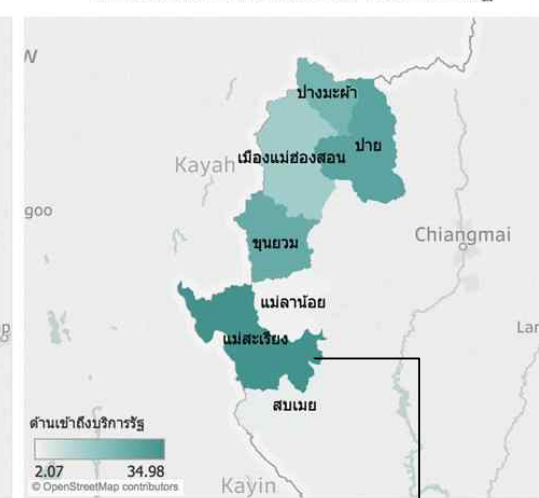
ปัญหาสุขภาพสูงสุด อ.แม่ออน้อย

ดัชนีความต้องการด้านความเป็นอยู่



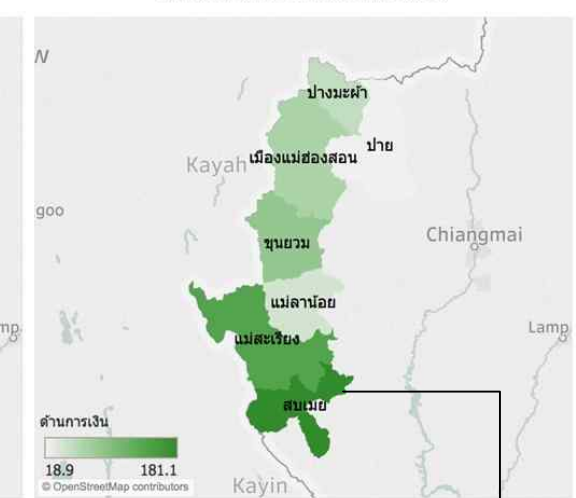
ปัญหาความเป็นอยู่สูงสุด อ.แม่สะเรียง

ดัชนีความต้องการด้านการเข้าถึงบริการรัฐ



ปัญหาเข้าถึงบริการรัฐสูงสุด อ.แม่สะเรียง

ดัชนีความต้องการด้านการเงิน



ปัญหาการเงินสูงสุด อ.สบเมย



the New Theory Agriculture Project

New Theory Farming System in Thailand

Divide the field into 4 parts in the approximate ratio of 30:30:30:10

30% Pond

- Water saving for all year round
- Fish Aquaculture to increase more income
- At the edge of the pond - growing vetiver grass to protect soil erosion

30% Paddy Field



- One crop /year
- Storage for year round consumption



30% Trees/ crops

- Fruits trees
- Perennial trees
- Annual trees
- Herb and spice
- Multi-purpose trees
- Field crops

10% Residential



- Other activities: vegetable, herb, mushroom, livestock



Examples of Sustainable Development in Action



Health Coverage Schemes

summary

Scheme / Details	Universal Coverage Scheme (UCS)	Social Security Scheme (SSS)	Civil Servant Medical Benefit Scheme (CSMBS)	Private Insurance*
Scheme nature; Coverage	Citizen entitlement (those not covered by SSS or CSMBS); comprehensive	1.5% of salary equally by 3-parties; comprehensive	Non-contributory scheme; comprehensive , higher than UCS & SSS	Private contract
Beneficiaries	Thai citizens	Private sector employees, exd. dependents	Government employees, dependents** (and retirees)	Those insured
% Population covered (est.)	75%	16%	9%	Est. 6-9 Mn.***
Source of finance; Cap†	General tax; (US\$ 79/ cap)	Pay-roll tax, Tri-party – Employer, Employee, Govt.; (US\$ 71/cap)	General tax, non-contributory scheme; (US\$ 367/cap)	Insurance buyers; as per contract
Management organization	NHSO, MOPH	Social Security Office, Ministry of Labor and Welfare	Controller General, Ministry of Finance	Private insurance companies

* Additional coverage by private contract

** Dependents include parents, spouse and up to 2 children under 20 years of age

*** These beneficiaries are also covered under either UCS, or SSS

† Cap show avg. spending/capita/annum, paid by the govt. to a hospital (2010). Amount varies according to type of treatment



Sources: World Bank Report – 2011, Health System Research Institute, various Secondary research

15



Road accident
Adolescent pregnancy
Non Communicable Diseases
Etc.



Village Health Volunteer
Prevention before sickness



Examples of Sustainable Development in Action

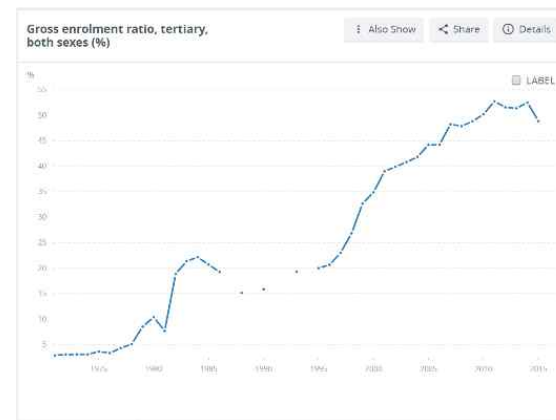
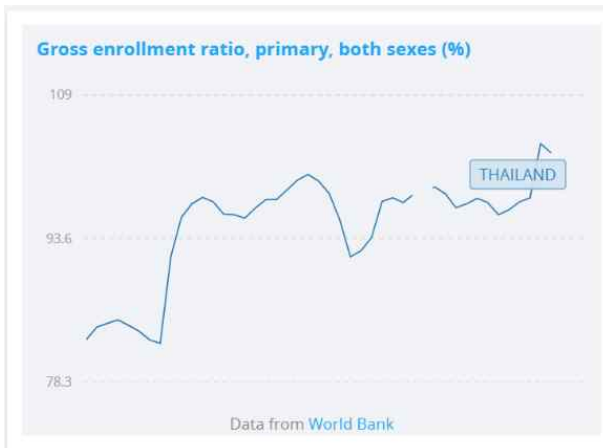


- 15 year free tuition fee: kindergarten to junior high school level
- uniform
- school activities
- textbooks
- Tablet

Student loan



Pradabos School
Lifelong learning for underprivileged students



Examples of Sustainable Development in Action

EDUCATION

MDG Indicator	2005	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1. Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	0.94 (2006)	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94
2. Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	1.04 (2006)	1.04	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.05	1.05
3. Ratio of women to men in tertiary education	1.20 (2006)	1.19	1.24	1.18	1.31	1.40	1.33

Source: Calculated based on Information and Communication Technology Center Data, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education.



Thai Women Empowerment Fund

The Thai Women Empowerment Fund was founded in 2012 with the objective of raising women's competence in every dimension by creatively using capabilities and gender differences. The fund also develops and expands women's strong social roles and ability to build society with equality.

The work was a joint effort between the government sector and women's organizations from local to national levels in providing opportunities for women in every area and community to participate in thinking, working and development for all women.

Local Government



Government Executives



WOW Prachin strengthen food and financial security of their own communities

Examples of Sustainable Development in Action

MDG Indicators	1990	2000	2010	2014	MDG Target
1. Proportion of urban population with sustainable access to safe drinking water (%)	96.50	97.00	98.20	99.79	98.20
2. Proportion of rural population with sustainable access to safe drinking water (%)	76.40	91.00	99.00	99.17	88.20
3. Proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation (%)	99.00	99.50	99.80	99.92	99.50
4. Proportion of rural population with access to improved sanitation (%)	83.10	97.00	99.60	99.67	91.50

Source: Compiled by using Population and Housing Center census data from, 1990, 2000, 2010, Survey of Household Economic and Social Conditions 2014, National Statistics Office.



Community based water management

Mosawan Village has successfully addressed water scarcity. Such success can be attributed to local management, community participation, knowledge exchange, good governance, critical thinking, monitoring mechanism, knowledge development and teamwork. The work started with the establishment of the “Mae Wong Care for Forest Network” with the objective of restoring upstream forests; learning how to develop mountain water supply system; setting up water management committee with emphasis on transparency and verifiability; setting up community water usage regulation; and building a new generation of leaders to ensure the project’s sustainability.

4 Models of Chaipattana Water Wheel Aerator



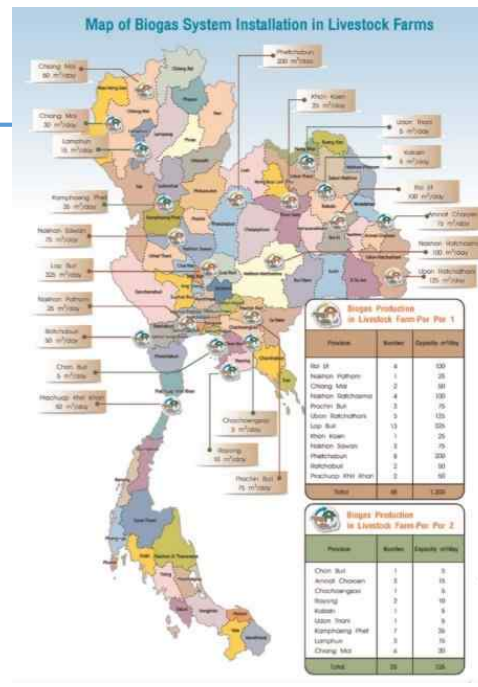
Model A (RX-2-1) Water spraying buckets are rotated by the transmitting power system, using both roller chain and chain sprocket, together with 1:50 reduction gear attached to a two-horsepower electric motor at $0.9 \text{ kgO}_2\text{hphr}^{-1}$ ($1.21 \text{ kgO}_2\text{kWhr}^{-1}$).

Model B (RX-2-2) Water spraying buckets are rotated by the transmitting power system using 1:300, two-horsepower electric reduction gear motor, driving on one side at $1.2 \text{ kgO}_2\text{hphr}^{-1}$ ($1.61 \text{ kgO}_2\text{kWhr}^{-1}$), they have similar operations but different driving power and propellers.

Model C Similar in feature to Model A, but different in application in that it is not stationary but mobile, this model is used in case of no accessible electric power in the water source. It is driven by gasoline engine and the direction is controlled by an attendant.

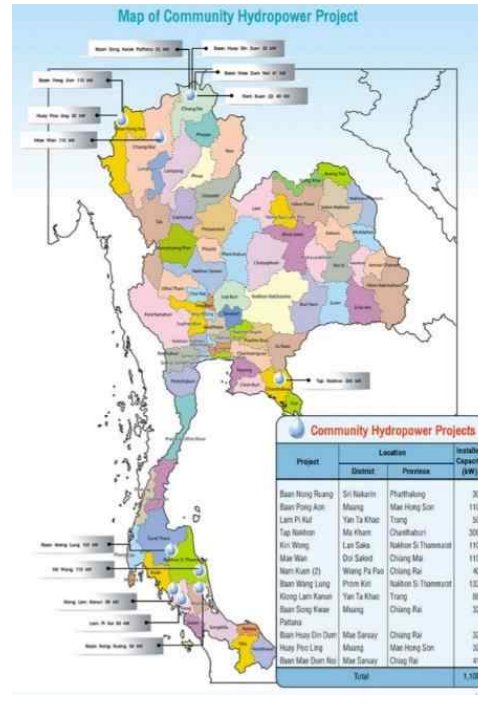
Model D: Water spraying buckets are rotated by 1:50 reduction gear motor, together with 1:6 reduction spur gear, two-horsepower electric motor.

low-cost and simple aerator
Appropriate technology by local wisdom

[illegible]

Energy Source	Share (%)
oil	39%
natural gas	31%
solid biomass & waste	16%
coal	13%
hydroelectric power	1%
biofuels	0.7%

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



31

Examples of Sustainable Development in Action

	Actual Data		Projection	
	2015	2016	Feb 20, 2017	May 15, 2017
GDP (at current prices: Bil. Bht)	13,672.9	14,366.6	15,150.5	15,228.6
GDP per capita (Bht per year)	203,356.3	212,980.2	223,941.8	225,096.1
GDP (at current prices: Bil. USD)	399.2	407.1	420.8	435.1
GDP per capita (USD per year)	5,937.0	6,035.1	6,220.6	6,431.3
GDP Growth (CVM, %)	2.9	3.2	3.0-4.0	3.3-3.8
Investment (CVM, %)	4.4	2.8	5.3	4.4
Private (CVM, %)	-2.2	0.4	2.5	2.0
Public (CVM, %)	29.3	9.9	14.4	12.6
Private Consumption (CVM, %)	2.2	3.1	2.8	3.0
Government Consumption (CVM, %)	3.0	1.7	2.6	3.2
Export volume of goods & services (%)	0.7	2.1	2.6	2.9
Export value of goods (Bil. USD)	214.1	214.1	220.3	221.8
Growth rate (%) ^{2/}	-5.6	0.0	2.9	3.6
Growth rate (Volume, %) ^{2/}	-1.5	0.4	1.2	1.6
Import volume of goods & services (%)	0.0	-1.4	3.7	3.5
Import value of goods (Bil. USD)	187.2	178.4	188.2	190.8
Growth rate (%) ^{2/}	-10.6	-4.7	5.5	7.0
Growth rate (Volume, %) ^{2/}	0.3	-2.1	2.0	3.0
Trade balance (Bil. USD)	26.8	35.8	32.2	31.0
Current account balance (Bil. USD)	32.1	46.8	39.5	38.8
Current account to GDP (%)	8.1	11.5	9.4	8.9
Inflation (%)				
CPI	-0.9	0.2	1.2-2.2	0.8-1.3
GDP Deflator	0.6	1.8	1.5-2.5	1.5-2.5

Source: Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board, 15th May 2017

Note: ^{1/} Data was calculated based on new National Accounts Office's Series, published on www.nesdb.go.th

^{2/} Export and import base on the Bank of Thailand's data.



One Tambon One Product – Local wisdom for Livelihood development based on joint decisions, locality-specific expertise, cost-effectiveness and careful risk analyses.

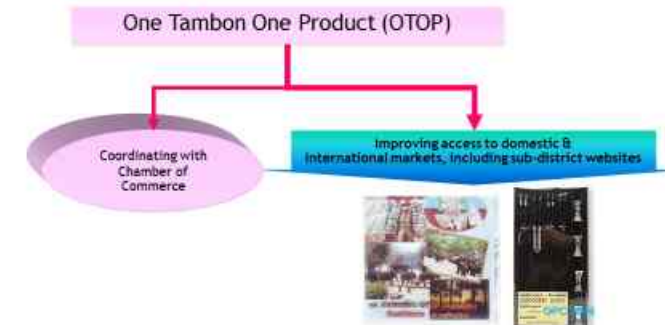
Income Generation: One Tambon One Product - OTOP

Concept: draw upon the local knowledge and ingenuity of Thai villages, regions, and the entire nation at large

- encouraging the people to produce local products using their homegrown skills and expertise;
- providing technical assistance and advice to enable them to produce their goods more efficiently and of higher quality that reach world standard;
- marketing their goods throughout the country and around the world.

Key words: entrepreneurs, SMEs, customer oriented, add value.

Community Enterprises



Increase Income: OTOP



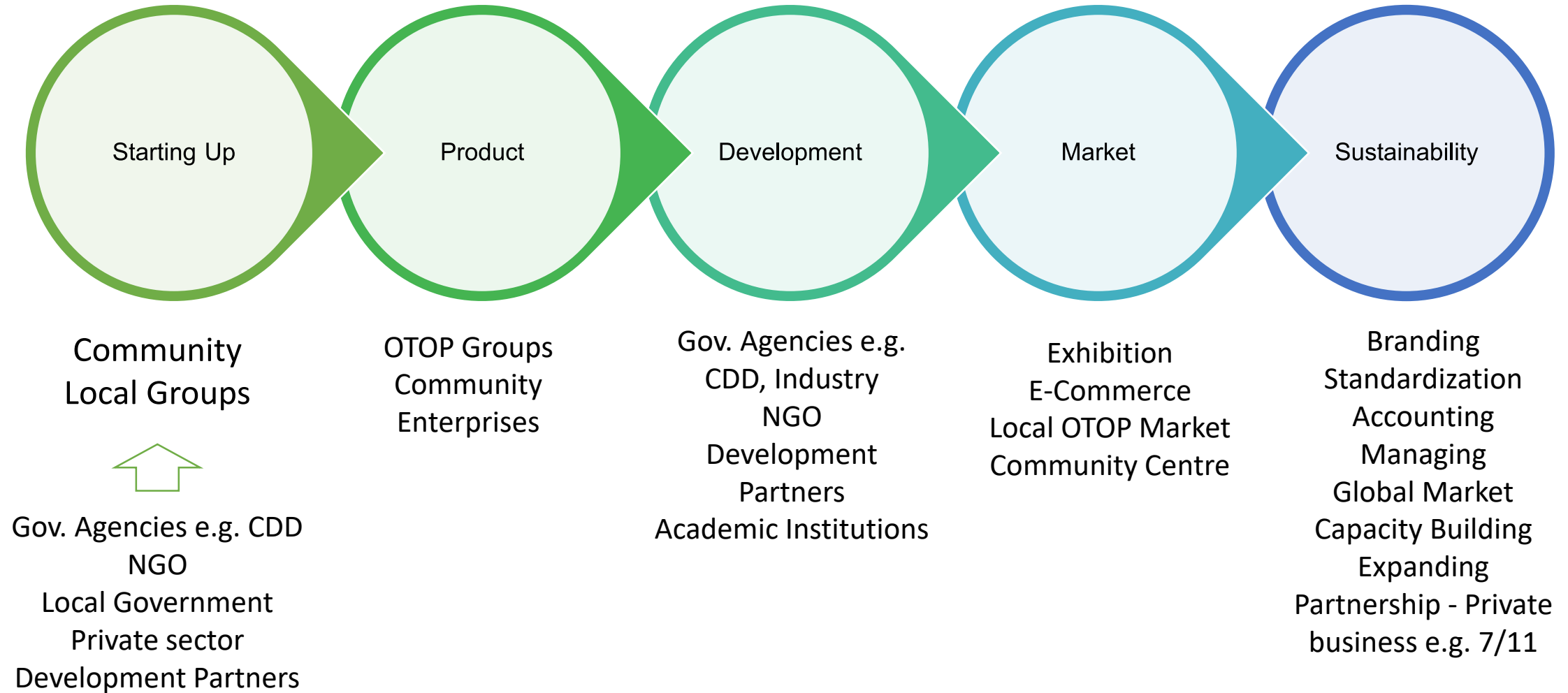
BANG NAM PHEUNG FLOATING MARKET WAT BANG NAM PHEUNG, TAMBON BANG NAMPHUENG, PHRA PRADAENG DISTRICT



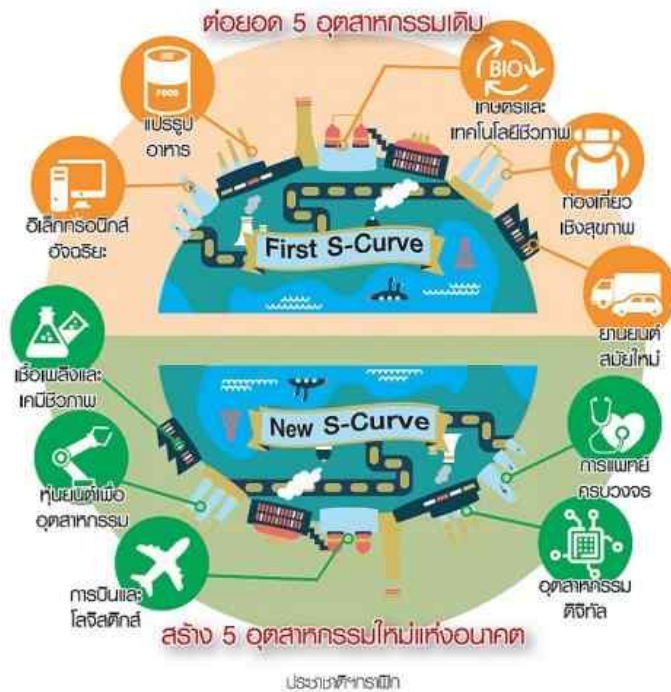
OTOP Tourism Village



Increase Income: OTOP



Examples of Sustainable Development in Action



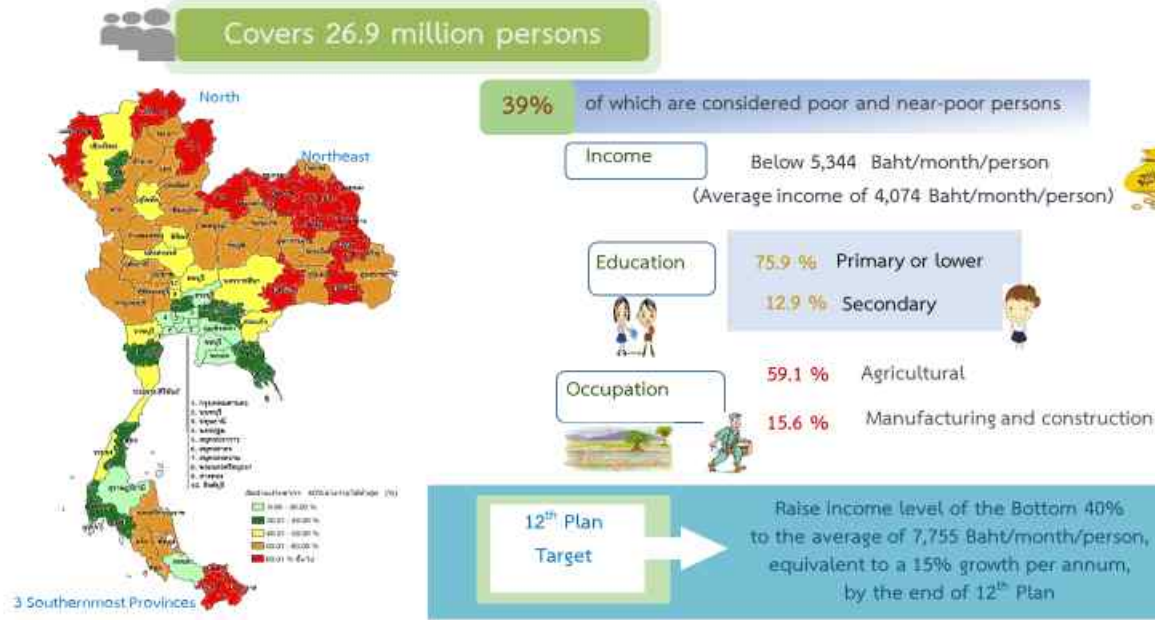
THAILAND INDUSTRIAL STANDARD 9999
Encourage private sector to use SEP principles
to foster good governance and sustainability

The Thai Industrial Standards Institute (TISI) of the Ministry of Industry established the 9999 IS, Volume 1-2556 Standard as the industrial sector's standard for applying SEP as a guiding principle for industrial operations that are balanced with economic, social and environmental considerations. Industries may then grow in a sustainable manner. The 9999 IS Standard can be applied to the integrated management of an organization, emphasizing the inclusion of all levels of personnel, paying respect to all stakeholders in a fair and appropriate manner and keeping in mind the short and long term goals for the organization and the overall community. Businesses that have utilized the 9999 IS Standard in their operations have seen their companies grow steadily. Their employees, at all professional levels, feel happy and bonded with the company. The companies produce quality goods that satisfy market demands and are friendly to the environment. They have good relationships with their trading partners as well as their clientele. Examples of successful large, medium, and small businesses that have applied the 9999 IS Standard to their operations are the Mitr Phol Group, Bathroom Design Company Limited and the Pornthip (Phuket) Company. These success stories have contributed to significant economic growth at various societal levels, from the community level to the national level. Thailand, in turn, has benefited from increased economic expansion.

Examples of Sustainable Development in Action

The Bottom 40%

Strategy to promote social fairness & inequality reduction

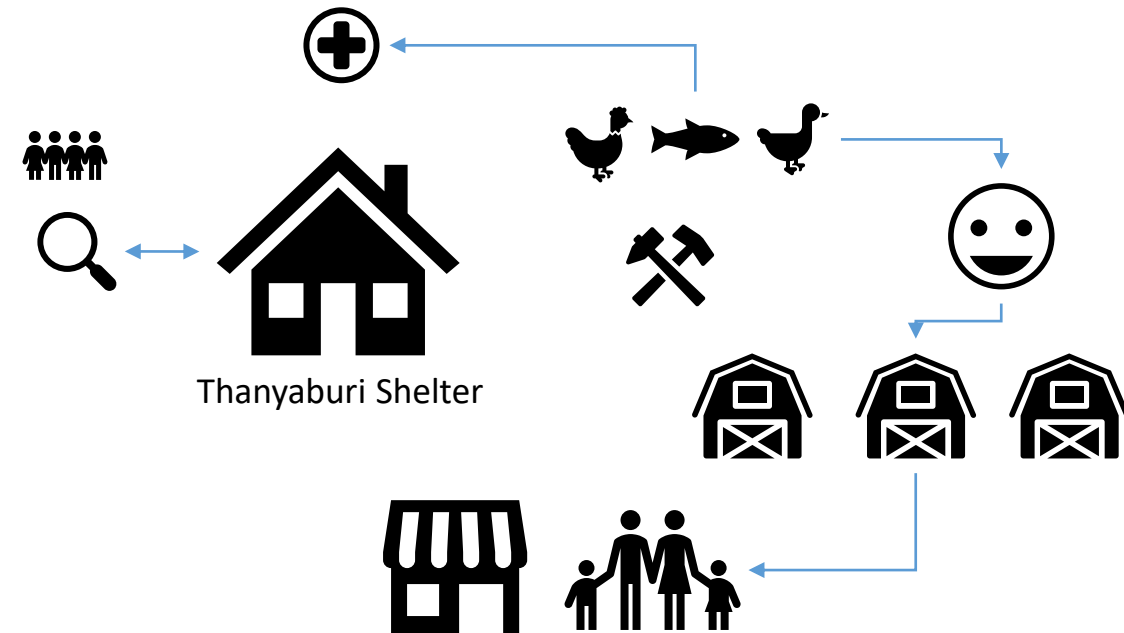


This is done through disseminating basic knowledge and training of skill sets that would help in building self-reliance. The teaching of good morals, being strong willed, and having self-immunity will help these groups not return to begging. Understanding money management, to reduce spending and increase earnings also is key, for instance, using recycled materials to make products, and growing vegetables as food. These various activities will help people have a sense of direction and purpose in life. Moreover, to assist these groups in reintegration into the society, a simulated community is set up with the help of various agencies to prepare and train people to live independently before they reenter back into the real world and become positive contributors to society.

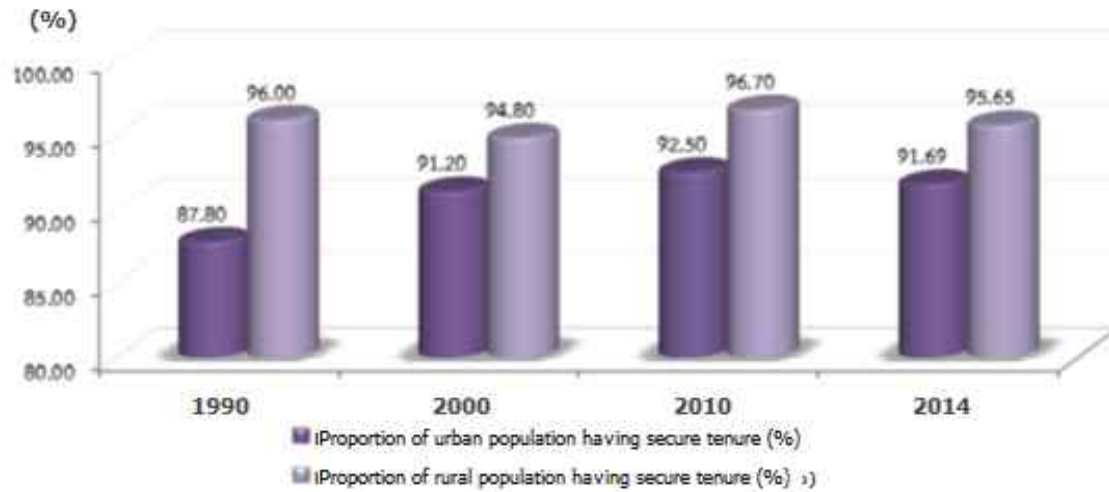


Thanyaburi Model

Sustainable Development for Helpless Person



Examples of Sustainable Development in Action

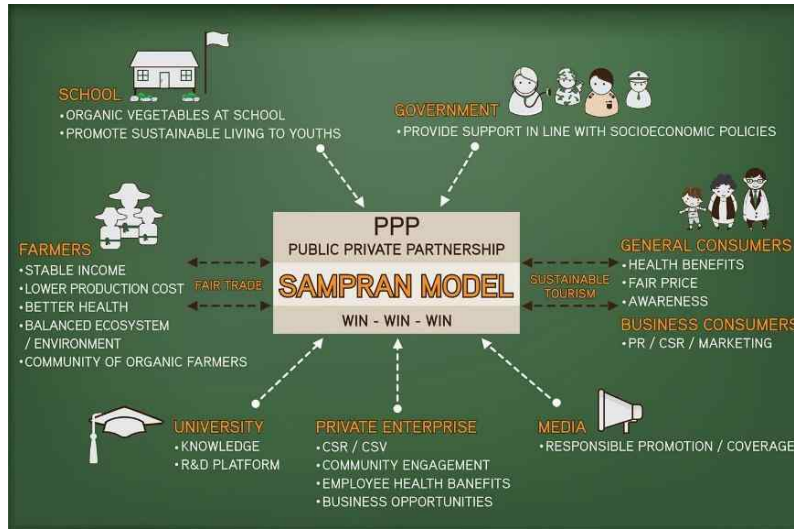


Khon Kaen Municipality
Knowledge, Sense of
ownership, Participatory
approach, Sustainable
direction

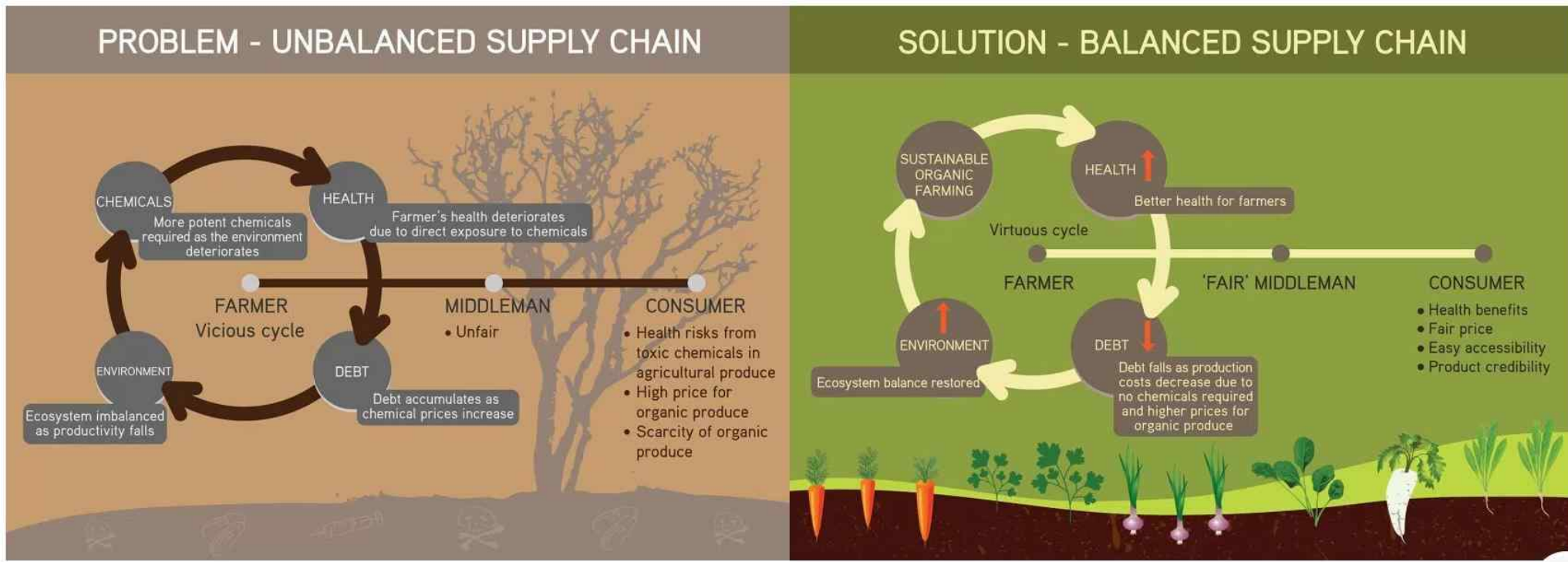
The vision of Khon Kaen municipality is to create society of happiness and livable city of international standard, with particular attention on environmental management and local awareness on climate change. The city also encourages the sense of ownership among its population in climate mitigation and adaptation. The implementation consist of 1) waste management system from the source to transit waste station and to the terminal, with measures such as encouraging garbage sorting at the households and community levels, cultivating responsible mindset among children and youths, and promoting waste-to-energy plant 2) increasing green spaces/ clean land in the community for air purifying and CO2 absorption 3) promoting clean and environmentally friendly energy, reducing pollution, and supporting light rail usage as main transportation 4) reducing pesticides and other chemicals usage by promoting green market as the source of safe food 5) establishment of air quality control station to closely monitor the city's air quality. In addition, the city also cooperates with private sectors to reduce the use of plastic bags.



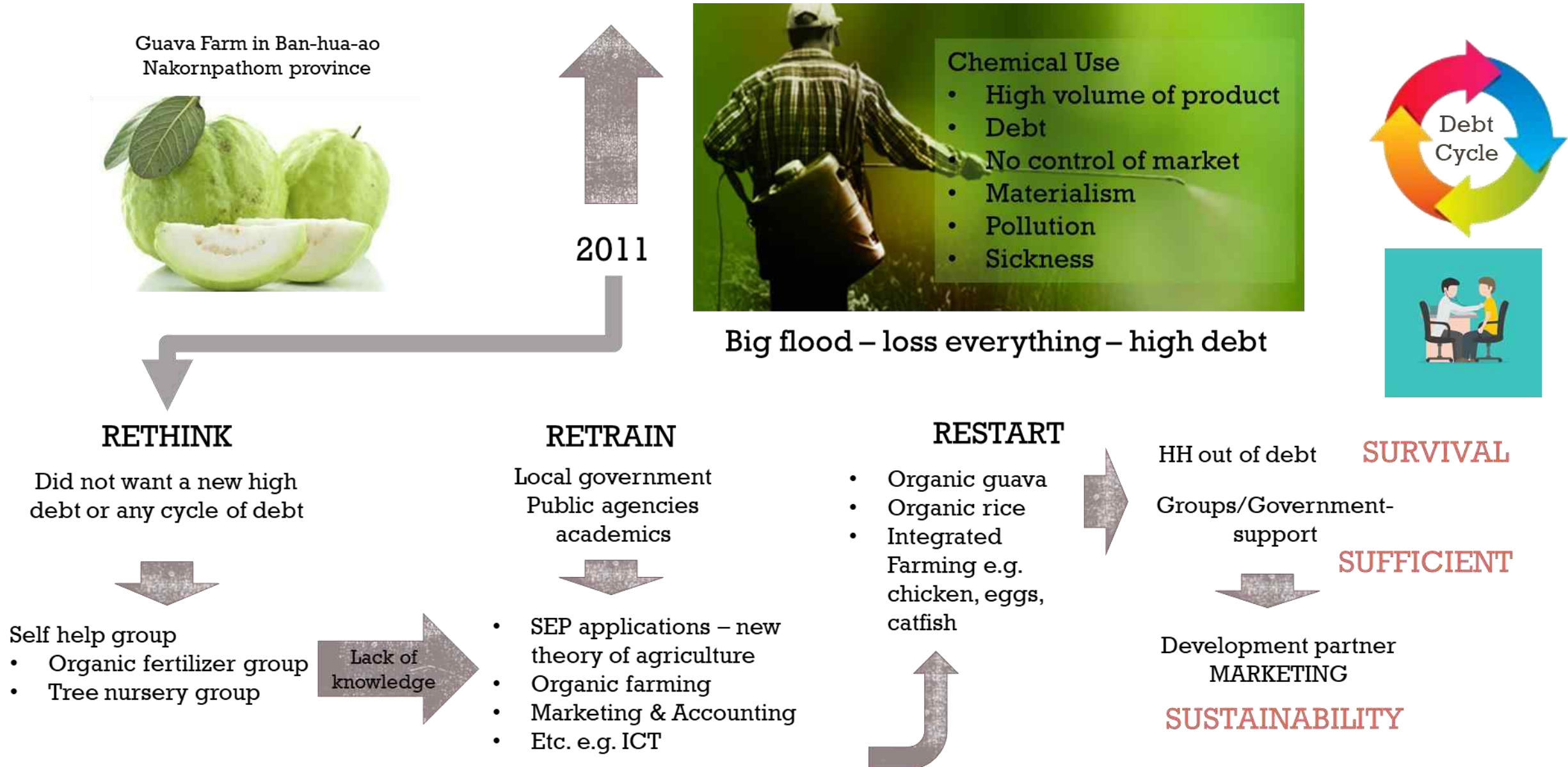
Examples of Sustainable Development in Action



SAMPRAN Model
fair-trade markets to ensure
income stability



SAMPRAN Model: Sustainable Development Value Chain Model



Examples of Sustainable Development in Action



Thailand is a country highly vulnerable to adverse impacts of climate change. It is ranked as the 12th country in the "extreme risk" category in the Maplecroft's Climate Change Vulnerability Index (CCVI) and, according to the Climate Risk Index (CRI) by Germanwatch, Thailand has also been identified as one of the top ten most affected countries from long-term impacts of extreme weather events.



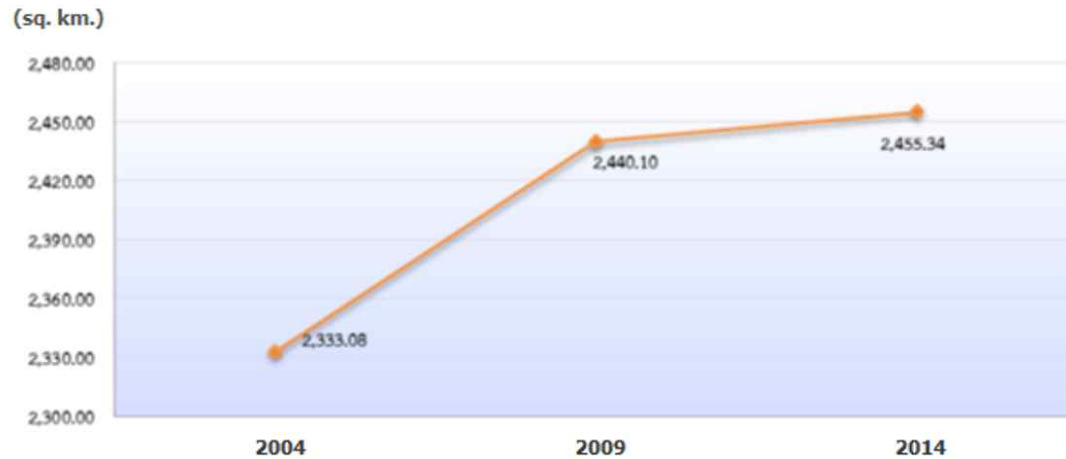
Arsom Silp Institute of the Arts
Self-Directed Learning, Work-Based Learning,
Work-Based Learning



- 1) **In-Depth Learning:** students are encouraged to learn on their own (Self-Directed Learning) so they understand and value the environment.
- 2) **Learning by doing:** or Work-Based Learning, students learn from working on their research projects and through the academic services provided by the institute.
- 3) **Communication based learning:** includes deep-listening (listening for nuances), open dialogue and human respect.

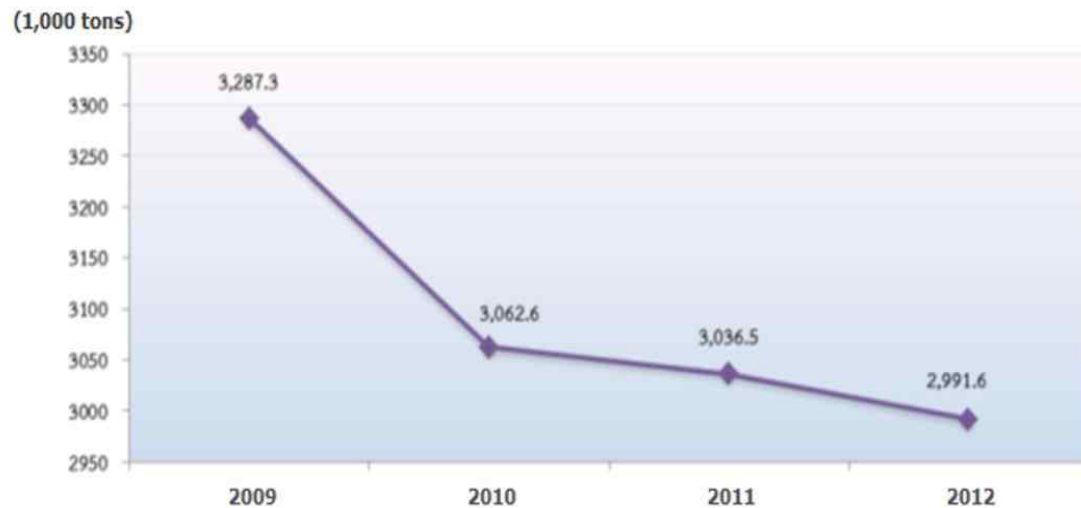
Examples of Sustainable Development in Action

Figure 7-4: Mangrove Forest Areas 2004-2014



Source: Department of Marine and Coastal Resources

Figure 7-5: Amount of Marine and Fresh Water Species 2009-2012



Source: Department of Fisheries



The Kung Krabaen Bay Royal Development Study Center was founded in 1981 to address the degradation of coastal resources due to land and mangrove forest encroachment and over fishing in the eastern coast of Thailand. The center has also raised awareness and instilled the sense of ownership of natural resources in the local communities.

Communities in the area are increasingly taking responsibility for stewardship of the ecosystems they depend through a variety of activities such as conservation of coral reefs and seagrass, constructing artificial reefs, releasing bred aquatic animals, crab bank establishment, and establishing cooperation among local fishermen in managing aquatic resources.

Kung Krabaen Bay Royal Development Study Center

Natural Resources Protection and Conservation

Forestation by Nature
Community Participation for
Sense of Ownership Creation

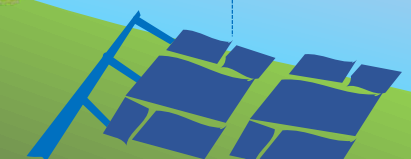


Checked
Damn

Integrated Agricultural Farm



Salted-Water Irrigation
Shrimp Farm with Nature



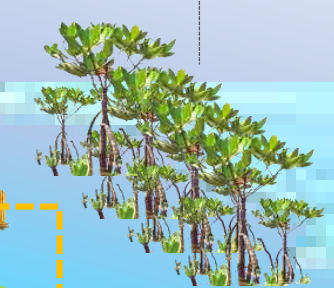
Nature Support Nature

Oyster Farm



Mangrove

Water Treatment
Small Animals houses



Crab Bank
Mind Set



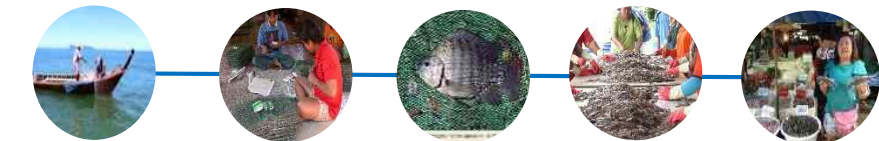
Artificial reef



Livelihood Value-Chain Development



Sustainable Community Livelihoods
development



Small fisheries Crab Nest Fish Bait Labour Food Markets



Value added Products



Sustainable
Happiness

Examples of Sustainable Development in Action

Figure 7-2: Proportion of Protected Areas to Total Land Area

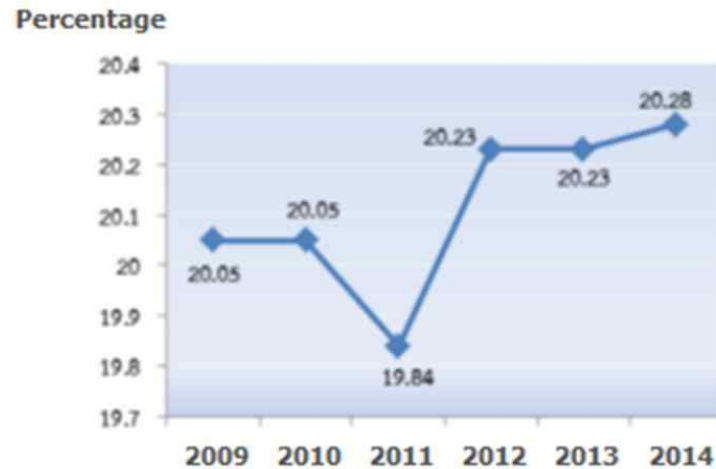
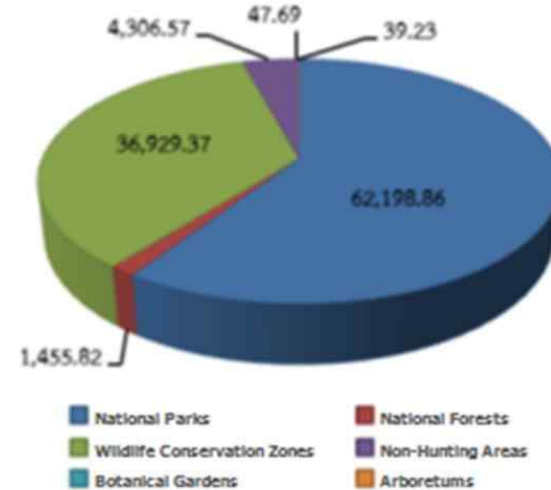


Figure 7-3: Protected Areas by Country 2014 (sq. km.)



Reforestation Projects-Doi Tung Model
Three Forests, Four Benefits:
preservation, community, and economically
forest – forest, community use, livelihood, and
biodiversity,

Three Types of Forests, Four Kinds of Benefits

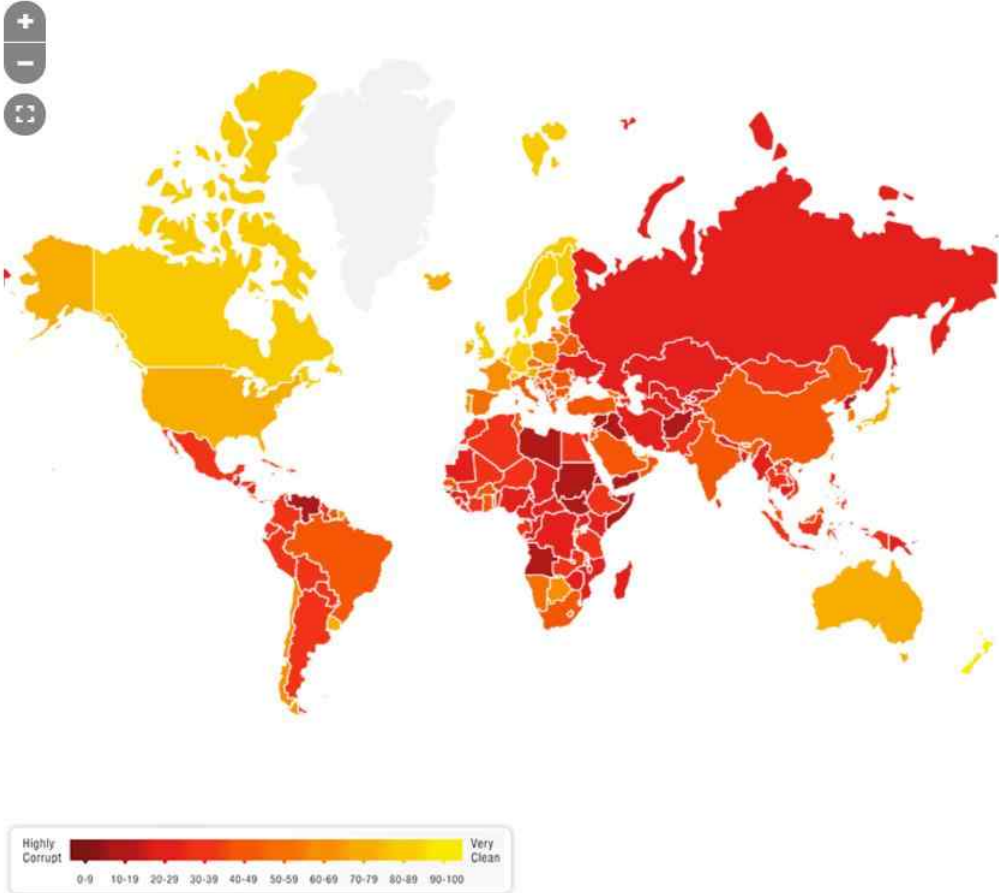
The three types of forests are as follows: 1. Utility wood trees-fast growing trees for household use such as neem or bamboo; 2) Edible trees or fruit trees such as mangoes and various types of edible trees and 3) economic forests - trees planted for sale such as teak

The benefits are as follows: 1) Utility wood trees are used in building houses, animal pens, tool handles, handicrafts, or as firewood; 2) Edible trees are used as food and medicines; 3) Economic trees are used as a source of income because they can be sold for cash. Many types of trees should be planted to spread the risks from unstable prices and 4) Benefits in soil and water conservation, because planting various types of trees can create ecosystem balance, protect soil humidity, absorb rain water and release humidity to agricultural areas.

Examples of Sustainable Development in Action



CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2016



Model “Happy Village based on 9 Virtues”, Buriram Province

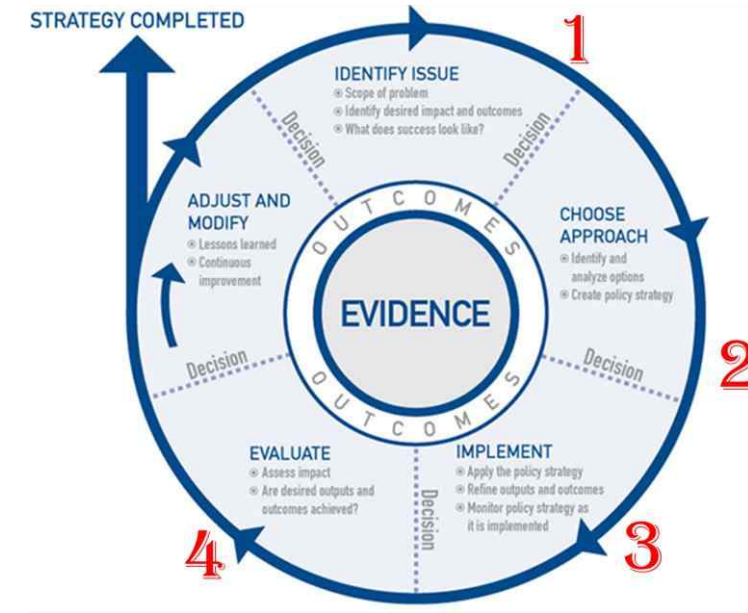
The “Happy Village based on 9 Virtues” in Buriram has been initiated using the Buriram Case Management Model in propelling provincial strategy to generate sustainable peace. 9 keys for success (the 9 virtues) are kind-hearted people, wisdom, balanced income, good health, good environment, friendly society, free from crimes, self-reliance fund and empowerment of village/community committees. As a result, people feels more empowered with a stronger sense of belonging in their communities and are more willing to take an active role in problem-solving as important development partners of their village. Villages that declare themselves as Happy Village based on 9 Virtues have found lower crime rate and decreased involvement with narcotic drugs. People share and manage resources fairly, which contributes to peace in the village. Since people accept and respect rules and agreements they conclude together, Buriram Province therefore achieves the goal of “Province with Virtue” that enjoys sustainable happiness.



Prototype Village Development Based on Sufficiency Economy and Self-Efficacy Guidelines in Timor Leste.

The project for developing prototype villages based on sufficiency economy and self-efficacy guidelines was carried out by the Thailand International Cooperation Agency in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture Extension, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. The aim was to provide technical assistance to Timor Leste (under the Thai-Timor-Leste cooperative development plan in 2010 – 2012 (first phase) and 2013 – 2015 (second phase)). The primary objective involved developing learning centers/prototype villages based on sufficiency economy guidelines and developing the capacity of Timor officials in agricultural promotion. The goal was to teach plant growing technology based on the aforementioned guidelines to Timor farmers participating in the program.

1. Background of Thailand
2. National Strategy (NS)
3. From NS to Sustainable Development Actions
4. Monitor and Evaluation





Current Status of SDGs Indicators

	UN Setting	 Existing	 Need Revision	 Need Checking	 Not Relevant
 1	12	8	1	3	-
 2	14	11	1	2	-
 3	26	17	-	9	-
 4	11	5	-	6	-
 5	14	8	1	5	-
 6	11	7	2	2	-
 7	6	4	1	1	-
 8	17	8	1	8	-
 9	12	10	1	1	-

	UN Setting	 Existing	 Need Revision	 Need Checking	 Not Relevant
 10	11	6	-	5	-
 11	15	6	2	6	1
 12	13	3	-	10	-
 13	7	4	-	1	2
 14	10	3	3	3	1
 15	14	3	-	11	-
 16	23	10	-	13	-
 17	25	6	1	17	1
 18	241	119	14	103	5

National Strategy M&E Analysis



Y2 ← **Y1** ← **X**

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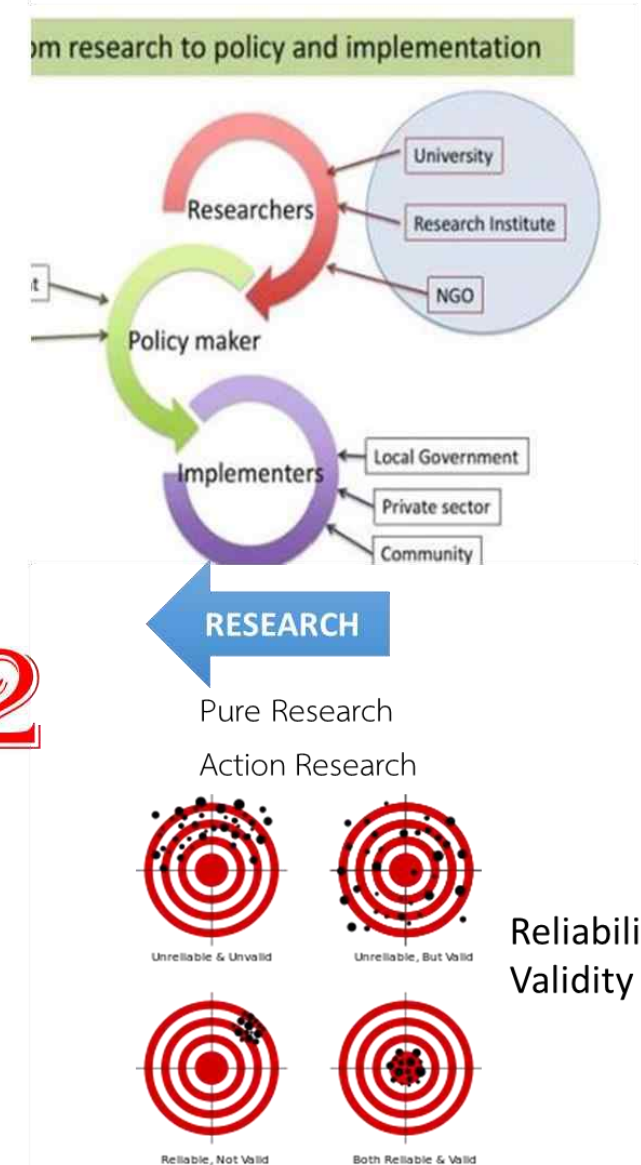
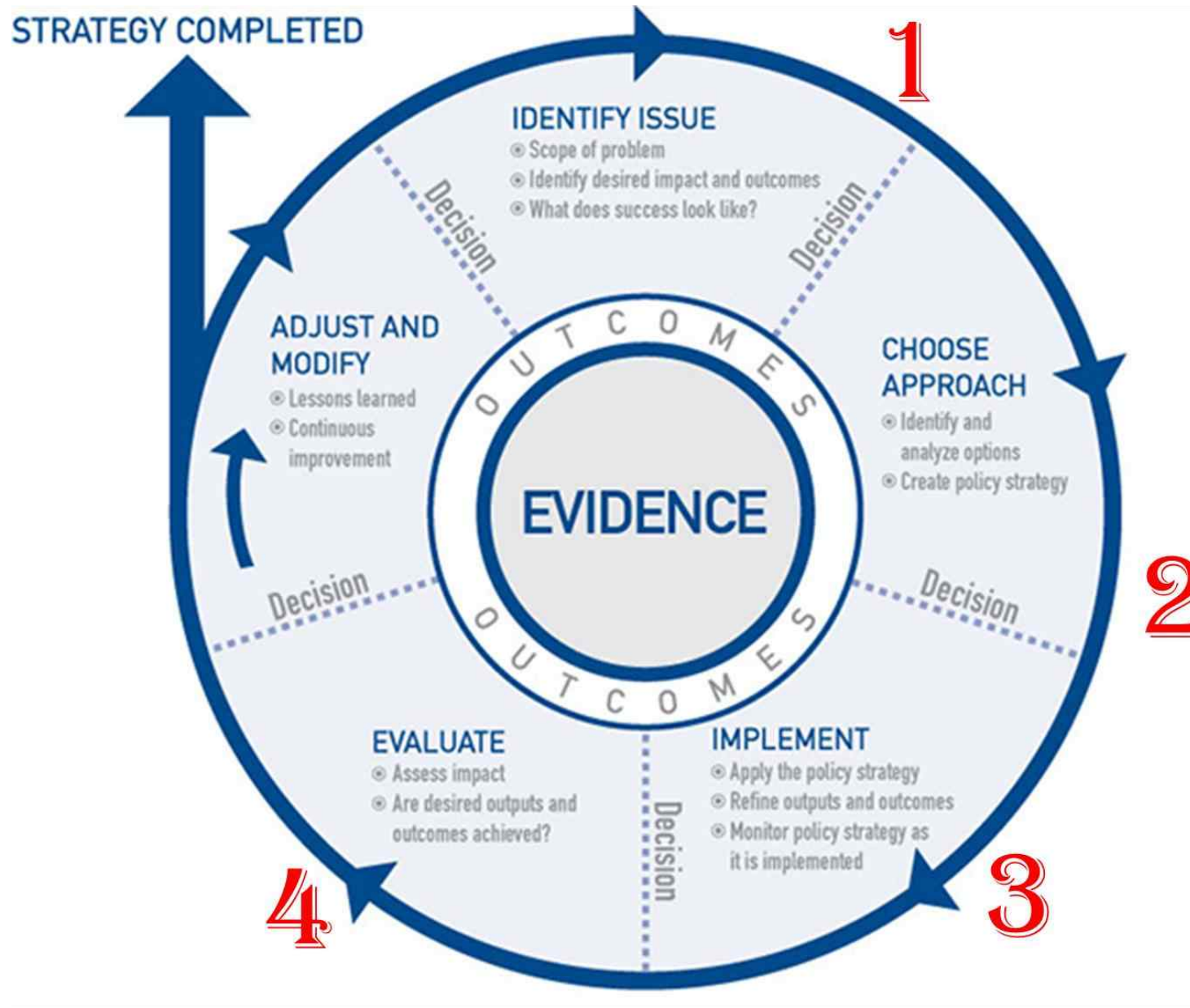
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GAP New approach
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Adjust
Improve
Modify

Z National Strategy Goals

DISCUSSIONS



Knowledge
Integrity
Perseverance
Moderate
Reasonableness
Self-Immunity

You Can be a hero !



เป็นฮีโร่ในแบบของคุณ You Can be a hero !



Scan เพื่อดาวน์โหลด



สวัสดีครับ ฮีโร่! You can be a hero !

2



Design your own Sufficiency

<http://nscr.nesdb.go.th>

emenscr@nesdb.go.th

nscr@nesdb.go.th

