Evaluation of SDGs and the National Development Policy
Background of Thailand’s Economic and Social Development

People Centred Development Paradigm
Participation Approach
Sufficiency Economy

Timeline (milestones) of SEP

1st NESDP
National Economic and Social Development Plan

1961
1961 - 1997
Country Development

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....”

1977
Tom-Yam-Kung Economic Crisis

1997
Integration of SEP into 8th NESDP

1997
People Centred Development Paradigm
Participation Approach
Sufficiency Economy

1997-2006

2007-2011

2012-2016

2017-2021

Knowledge of SEP
Implications of SEP

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

SEP for SDGs
SDGs and Thailand

Sufficiency Economy Philosophy

Country Strategy

- NESDP 12th
- NESDP 13th
- NESDP 14th
- NESDP 15th

Sustainable Development Goals

National Committee on Sustainable Development (NCSD)

NESDP – National Economic and Social Development Plan (5-year plan)
National Committee on Sustainable Development (NCSD)

Components:
- Chair: Prime Minister
- Vice Chair: Vice PM
- Vice Chair: Minister, OPM

Mandates:
1. Formulate policies and strategies on national sustainable development by integrating and balancing the economic, social, and environmental pillars, which comply with related international agreements. Then, submit these SD policies and strategies to the Cabinet for approval.
2. Promote and support the implementation of public and private sector on SD.
3. Keep track on the government implementation of SD strategies and other international agreements relating to SD.
4. Make recommendations the Cabinet on the use and improvement of economic, social and legal measures to support SD.
5. Set the direction and position of Thailand on SD in any international meetings on SD.
6. Monitor and evaluate both public and private sectors on the implementation of SD strategies and other international agreements relating to SD.

Subcommittees:
- Subcommittee: Driving SDGs Implementation
  Chair: Minister Attached to the PM’s Office
  Working Team/Group

- Subcommittee: Enhancing Understanding & Evaluation of SD
  In conforming to the Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy,
  Chair: Mrs. Churee Vichivatakarn

- Subcommittee: Developing ICT to support Sustainable Development
  Chair: Mr. Supawut Saichua

- Secretariat:
  - SG/NESDB
  - SG/ONEP
  - DSG/NSDB
  - NESDB staff

- Ministries:
  - PS (16)
  - Director BOB

- Non-Profit:
  - FTI
  - TCC
  - TDRI
  - TIEI
  - GSEI

- Private:
  - CRI
  - Chulabhorn Research Inst.
  - Good Governance for Social Dev.
  - Environment Inst.

Non Govt. Sect:
- Government Sect:

Cabinet:
National Committee on Sustainable Development (NCSD) chaired by the PM
## Ministries Responsible for SDGs

### Sense of Ownership

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<th>Ministries</th>
<th>Responsible Ministries</th>
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Thai Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP) and SDGs

Input  Process  Output  Outcome  Impact

Capital
- Human capital
- Physical capital
- Natural capital
- Social capital
- Financial capital

SEP as Guiding principles
- take a middle path, avoiding extremes
- be sensible and insightful in taking decisions
- build protection against shocks

Guiding principles
- Moderation
- Reasonableness
- Self-Immunity

Livelihood
- Quality of Life
- Business / assets
- Innovations of activities
- Natural resources conservation/preservation
- Etc.

HAPPINESS SUSTAINABILITY

Internal & External Knowledge
- Innovation
- Information
- With consideration of impacts
- Etc.
What is SEP

Guava Farm in Ban-hua-ao Nakornpathom province

2011

Big flood – loss everything – high debt

Chemical Use
- High volume of product
- Debt
- No control of market
- Materialism
- Pollution
- Sickness

RETHINK
Did not want a new high debt or any cycle of debt

Self help group
• Organic fertilizer group
• Tree nursery group

RETRAIN
Local government
Public agencies
academics

• SEP applications – new theory of agriculture
• Organic farming
• Marketing & Accounting
• Etc. e.g. ICT

RESTART
• Organic guava
• Organic rice
• Integrated Farming e.g. chicken, eggs, catfish

Survival
HH out of debt
Groups/Government support

Sufficient
Development partner MARKETING

Sustainability
Examples of Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP) practices in Action for SDGs

1. **No Poverty**
   - HH Accounting Community Saving “Know yourself”

2. **Zero Hunger**
   - School Food Bank “Free good Lunch”

3. **Good Health and Well-being**
   - Village Health Volunteer Prevention before sickness

4. **Quality Education**
   - Phradabos School Lifelong learning for underprivileged students

5. **Gender Equality**
   - WOW Prachin strengthen food and financial security of their own communities

6. **Clean Water and Sanitation**
   - low-cost and simple aerator Appropriate technology by local wisdom
Examples of Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP) practices in Action for SDGs

NO.5 LABELLING PROGRAMME
cost-effectiveness, appropriate technology and care for the environment

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

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

Community Saving Groups
savings and credit groups for low-interest loans and welfare benefits.

Bangbua Canal Community Development grassroots cooperation, inclusive decision making and perseverance

SAMPRAN Model
fair-trade markets to ensure income stability
Examples of Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP) practices in Action for SDGs

MANGROVE FORESTS STUDY CENTERS
and locals’ mangrove rehabilitation

COMMUNITY JUSTICE CENTER
Communities’ crime prevention and surveillance programmes, settle conflicts in the communities and establish rehabilitation schemes

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

REFORESTATION PROJECTS
Doi Tung Model
Three Forests, Four Benefits: preservation, community, and economically forest – forest, community use, livelihood, and biodiversity,

LIFE ON LAND

SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT
The Mae Fah Luang Foundation international outreach programmes to help partner countries tackle drug problems through crop substitution and alternative sources of livelihoods.
Sustainable Community Livelhoods development

Natural Resources Protection and Conservation
- Forestation by Nature Community Participation for Sense of Ownership Creation
- Checked Damn

Integrated Agricultural Farm

Kung Krabaen Bay Royal Development Study Center

Nature Support Nature
- Salted-Water Shrimp Farm with Nature

Mangrove Water Treatment Small Animals houses

Crab Bank Mind Set

Crab Nest Fish Bait

Livelihood Value-Chain Development

Small fisheries

Labour

Food Markets

Value added Products

Sustainable Happiness
Example: Huai Sai Royal Development Study Center

Background

Deforestation

Monoculture without knowledge support

Soil Degradation/Forest absence

Development Process

40 yrs later

Restore forest using “Forest Hill System” or “Wet Forest”

Soil Degradation/Forest absence

Development Process

Building Reservoirs + Check Dams around the hill

Water tank on the hill

Promoting Integrated Farming/New Theory Agriculture to optimise water usage

Soil become less fertile

Preventing soil erosion by planting Vetiver Grass

Soil become more fertile

Increasing Organic matter content of soil by plowing crops

Soil become more fertile

Promoting new theory agriculture

Promoting integrated farming

Leading to income risk management in agriculture

Enhancing people’s well-being

People’s sustainable happiness
# Current Status of SDGs Indicators

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ROLES of Other Stakeholders

People
Private Sector
Public Sector
Academic Sector
Civil Society
Children and Youth
SDGs

Sustainable Development

People
End poverty and hunger in all forms and ensure dignity and equality

Planet
Protect our planet’s natural resources and climate for future generations

Prosperity
Ensure prosperous and fulfilling lives in harmony with nature

Partnership
Implement the agenda through a solid global partnership

Peace
Foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies