



Section A: Survey

A1. 1. Background information

Name of the State:

T h a i l a n d

The institution responding to the survey:

T h e O f f i c e

Name and contact email address of the respondent:

n a r a t i p @ n e

A2. Please confirm that you do agree that the responses to the survey will be made publicly available on OHCHR`s website?

Yes

No

A3. 2. Do you have a National Development Plan or equivalent document to guide SDG action?

Yes

No, the country does not have a national development plan or equivalent document to guide SDG action.

A4. Please provide us with the following information:

Please add a hyperlink to the National Development Plan or equivalent document(s)

-

Please add the year when the national development plan took effect.

O c t o b e r 2 0

A5. Please upload the National Development Plan or equivalent document(s).

If you have problems uploading the document please send the document to doris.schmitz-meiners@un.org



A6. 3. Does the national development plan (NDP) or equivalent document(s) adopt an “integrated approach” to the implementation of protection and promotion of human rights and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda? If so, please describe how.

Key issues: (a) How does the NDP promote the universally-applicable and interrelated nature of all SDGs and through this treats all human rights as inter-dependent and indivisible? (b) Does it use human rights standards applicable to different SDGs as a guidepost? (c) Does it draw upon / use relevant general comments and country recommendations by international human rights mechanisms (Treaty-based bodies, Universal Periodic Review, Special Procedures, ILO expert bodies)? Could you provide lessons learned and best practices?

(Max. 2000 characters)

You have entered {strlen(self.NAOK)} of 2000 characters.

NESDC has been driven the National Strategy to integrate protection and promotion of human rights such as (1) Developing Lifelong Human Capital is focusing on the development and upgrading of people in all dimensions and all ages to be good, competent, quality human resources (2) Social Power is focusing on promoting women's capacity and roles as well as human rights (3) Social Cohesion and Equity is focusing on creating comprehensive and appropriate social security for people of all ages, genders and groups; and (4) Law and Justice System is focusing on public participation. It is the mechanism that drives and creates change and emphasizes on bringing innovation and digital technology to support transparency and dynamism in legal and justice system development. So, this strategy will promote people in all sectors of society to have the opportunity to obtain the benefits from the development of a country equally, fairly and thoroughly.



A7. 4. Does the NDP or equivalent document(s) guiding national SDG action include a commitment to reduce discrimination and inequality including through a focus on groups at risk of being left behind? If so, please explain and share promising practices, lessons learned and remaining challenges.

Key issues: Does the NDP or equivalent document(s) (a) include a strategy and set out related actions to tackle discrimination and inequalities and ensure that no one is left behind? (b) How did the plan map disadvantaged groups in its analysis and its interventions based on all prohibited grounds of discrimination under international human rights law (c) Does it use disaggregated data, including sex-disaggregated data beyond gender, geography and age to monitor the situation of groups at risks of being left behind in the context of national development efforts (d) How does it make use of the recommendations of international and regional human rights mechanisms relating to inequalities and non-discrimination?

(Max 2000 characters)

You have entered {strlen(self.NAOK)} of 2000 characters.

NESDC has the guidelines for driving the 13th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2023 - 2027) so as to reduce discrimination, and inequality and leaving someone behind such as supporting vulnerable and disadvantaged groups to get a chance for higher socioeconomic promotion. This strategy focuses on social protection, especially in groups with limited potential and enhancing social protection for all-age people to become sufficient and appropriate, including the integration of databases to reduce poverty across generations, providing social protection, and giving importance to the development of people in all dimensions and all ages in order to have performance in line with future needs and have access to lifelong learning as well as encouraging various sectors to create and develop diverse learning resources to meet the needs of all groups and areas, and the management of the health service system based on the balance of economic and health of Thai people by promoting the distribution of health manpower.



A8. 5. Faced with the COVID-19 pandemic, has your country been able to adopt economic and financial policies and measures to avoid human rights setbacks and to bring your country back on track to achieve the SDGs? How has your country approached aligning SDG financing with its human rights obligations? What have been the main challenges and lessons learned?

Key issues: Please share examples of good practices and lessons on: (a) Ways in which macroeconomic policies aimed at generating the necessary resources both domestically and internationally have been guided by obligations on economic, social and other human rights? (b) Approaches to rebalance public expenditure and fiscal policies with the aim of tackling pre-existing inequalities; (c) Examples of how stimulus packages have been designed and assessed with a non-discrimination and equality lens? (d) Methodologies to monitor the impact of loans and grants from international financial institutions on states' ability to meet ESCR core obligations? (e) Approaches used to integrate a human rights perspective into national SDG financing strategies/frameworks.

(Max 2000 characters)

You have entered {strlen(self.NAOK)} of 2000 characters.

NESDC has established a Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development of People of All Ages under the Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy Committee, along with the Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development of People of All Ages in accordance with the Philosophy. of the Sufficiency Economy Center as a mechanism for solving poverty and develop the quality of life through a concrete integration in the national, provincial and district level, as well as the operations team at the area level. In addition, during the Covid-19 crisis, Thailand has implemented measures to help relieve the impact of COVID-19 covering diverse population groups such as paying 5,000 baht per month to farmers and informal workers for 3 months, paying 1,000 baht per month for vulnerable groups such as children in the poor family, the elderly and the disabled people for 3 months and increasing the purchasing power for those who have a state welfare card. In addition, there are measures to reduce the proportion of the population living in poverty, including low-income groups in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals 1 and 10 in the same direction continuously such as the subsidy program for child-rearing in low-income families and the State Welfare Card project and the Conditional Cash Transfer project under the Equitable Education Fund.



A9. 6. Has your country been able to use the Voluntary National Review (VNR) under the umbrella of the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) to strengthen the integration of human rights in national development efforts? If so, please describe how and provide examples?

Key issues: (a) Has the country received support from the UN System on using the VNR to help address human rights issues? (b) What approaches were used to make best use of the analysis and recommendations of international and regional human rights mechanisms when preparing the VNR? (c) Where consultations with stakeholders, including with vulnerable groups, held in preparation of the VNR? If so, how was the information used by ministries/ institutions to advance human rights implementation and accelerate SDG progress?

(Max 1350 characters)

You have entered {strlen(self.NAOK)} of 1350 characters.

Thailand has undergone via 2030 Voluntary National Review (VNR) with a vision of a transition towards a balance of all things in the terms of balance between humans and the environment, income distribution, comprehensive economic growth, and safety for everyone. Thailand has adopted the philosophy of Sufficiency Economy which is a development guideline to apply and develop in accordance with the current context in the form of a model of Bio-Circular-Green Economy Model and is integrated from various sectors (such as the private sector, academia, youth, volunteers and the legislature) to support the information and comment what is very useful. So, this operation reflects the cooperation and working in partnership between all sectors in a creative way. This is a key condition in driving Thailand's further achievement of the SDGs and sustainable development.



A10. 7. Does the national development plan establish a monitoring and accountability mechanism where civil society and other stakeholders, including representatives of vulnerable are included and which offers the possibility for feedback, complaints and contributing inputs into policy-making?

Key issues: (a) Does the NDP or equivalent document guiding national-level SDG action provide for an ad-hoc or formal monitoring mechanism? (b) Are civil society and other stakeholders, including representatives of vulnerable groups, participating in decision making and monitoring processes? What methodologies have you developed to ensure their active and meaningful participation? (d) Does the strategy envisage any possibility for non-judicial/judicial recourse (including with the support of NHRIs) should human rights concerns emerge in the context of national development efforts?

(Max 1350 characters)

You have entered {strlen(self.NAOK)} of 1350 characters.

NESDB has conducted a multidimensional poverty index (Multidimensional Poverty Index: MPI). It has been prepared both at the national level and the children only, which are a population group that will be a key force in the country's development in the future. It has also collaborated with the National Electronics and Computer Technology Center (NECTEC) to develop a targeted human development data management system (Thai People Map and Analytics Platform: TPMAP) in order to be used to identify poverty problems in the individual, household, community, local/local, province, country by dimensions. This will lead to the design of policies to address the needs or problems. This is useful for monitoring progress towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal 1 and for solving the problem of poverty across multiple dimensions. It also drives guidelines for building equality and social security that focuses on creating social security for people of all ages especially disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. It includes two sub-plans: (1) Basic social protection and economic, social and health security; and (2) Target-specific measures to address specific groups such as children, women, the elderly, disabled people, victims of violence and human trafficking.

A11. 9. Is there any other information that you would like to share on integrated approaches to the promotion and protection of human right and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda?

(Max 2000 characters)

You have entered {strlen(self.NAOK)} of 2000 characters.

At present, Thailand has driven the 13th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2023 - 2027) which will formally launch around October 2022 onwards.

Thank you for taking this survey!