



## Section A: Survey

### A1. 1. Background information

Name of the State:

T a n y a k a n

The institution responding to the survey:

R i g h t s a n d

Name and contact email address of the respondent:

d t a n y a k a n .

### 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)

h t t p s : / / w w

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

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### 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](mailto: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)**

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The First National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (NAP) was established from the UNGPs, the commitment to which Thailand has committed to human rights obligations and the 2030 Agenda which emphasizes that the business sector is a key partner for the United Nations and governments in achieving the SDGs. Besides, Thailand committed to the voluntary pledge and accepted recommendations from Sweden during the 2nd Cycle of the UPR process, the 25th Session of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) in May 2016 which is a procedure enabling improvement of SDGs implementation. The 1st NAP was adopted on 29 October 2019 marking Thailand to be the first country in Asia to adopt the stand alone NAP. The implementation of the 1st NAP covers the year 2019 until the end of this year (2022). Thus, to enhance efficacy of implementation of the NAP, the 2nd NAP has been drafted by also using recommendations made by other international human rights mechanisms especially the UN Working Groups on the issues of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises.

Under the NAP, every activity set out for implementation has a linkage of human rights dimension of SDGs to portray how existing activities in NAP can contribute to SDG implementation. The NAP is aligned with several goals such as Goal 8, to promote sustainable and thorough economic growth, enhancing full-time employment and quality work for everyone. Goal 9 is to develop infrastructure to be ready to change, and to promote adaptation to a sustainable and thorough industry, and to support innovation. Goal 16 is to promote a peaceful, fair, non-discriminatory society for sustainable development.



**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?**

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The NAP does emphasize the principle of leaving no one behind especially the vulnerabilities by ensuring inclusion and non-discrimination. Individuals in Thailand can benefit from the NAP without discrimination against origin, nationality, race, ethnicity, religion, gender, etc., In particular, Labour section, one of the key priority issues in NAP, defines activity plan for state and businesses to eliminate discrimination in employment and workplace. The activity plan was designed with participation of all sectors and stakeholders and derived from obligations under international human rights treaties to which Thailand is currently party. For example, promote jobs and employment for persons with disabilities in the workplace and in public sectors, manage working conditions that are suitable to their needs, including being equipped with facilities that ensure physical in person, access to the workplace, services, all instruments and equipment, increase the employment of women, ethnic groups, persons with disability, senior citizens, ex-convicts and State and business must not consider not employing or terminating employment due to HIV infection.



**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.**

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**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?**

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**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?**

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The implementation of the NAP has been conducted by the designated focal agencies for each activity. The monitoring and evaluation of the outcomes of the NAP has been conducted through the Sub-Committee on Driving Forward Human Rights Work in Thailand which has been established under the National Committee on Driving Forward Human Rights Work in Thailand. The Sub-Committee consists of the Director General of RLPD as the Chairman, and members consist of representatives from various stakeholders including governmental agencies who are responsible for the implementation of the action plan. The Committee comprises representatives from relevant agencies such as the Office of the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Labour, etc. The Committee has the authority to consider and determine the guidelines for drafting, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the NAP; encourage various sectors to implement the NAP; and provide suggestions for implementation and revision of the NAP. Additionally, civil society, academics, experts or other stakeholders shall be invited to attend the Committee's meeting on case by case basis for their input when specific concerns emerge.

**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 )**

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The 2nd National Action Plan will be in effect between 2023-2026.

**Thank you for taking this survey!**