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Country programmes and related matters

**Country programme document for the Kingdom
of Thailand (2022–2026)**

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Thailand has transitioned from a low-income to an upper-middle-income country in less than a generation. Over the past 20 years, the country has maintained high foreign reserves, low inflation, a sound banking system and a stable exchange rate. Combined with an openness to trade, financial flows, labour migration and investments in both human and physical capital, these advances have facilitated high levels of growth in gross domestic product (GDP) and significant reductions in poverty.¹ Thailand's Human Development Index is 0.777, though after adjustment for inequality, it falls to 0.646, a 16.9 per cent loss. Its Gender Development Index is 1.008.

2. Thailand's economic growth has slowed during the past five years, with a GDP growth rate of 2.3 per cent to 4.2 per cent. In 2015, the government set a goal, based on the Thailand 4.0 policy initiative,² to achieve high-income status by 2032.

3. COVID-19 has disrupted Thailand's economic transformation and progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (the Goals). The country's GDP contracted by 6.1 per cent in 2020,³ affecting all sectors, especially tourism. The informal sector, employing approximately 20.36 million people (53.7 percent of total employment),⁴ was hit particularly hard. The sectors most affected by COVID-19 are those with a high proportion of informal female workers, including food services (66 per cent), manufacturing (57 per cent) and wholesale and retail trade (53 per cent).

4. Despite the government's swift and comprehensive response to COVID-19, including a \$58 billion stimulus package for social protection and economic rehabilitation, the prolonged pandemic worsened the conditions of vulnerable groups. Before the pandemic, Thailand was making progress on the Goals, though facing challenges related to food security, climate action and sustainable use of marine resources.⁵ However, COVID-19 is hampering progress in reducing poverty and inequality and improving education quality. This particularly affects vulnerable groups, such as women, youth, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex (LGBTQI) people, ethnic minorities and people with disability.

5. The pandemic has revealed vulnerabilities in the Thai economy, which relies heavily on foreign exports and tourism, and depends on natural resources and biodiversity. Three key challenges emerged: inequality, deterioration of the ecosystem and lagging development of human capital. Thailand's inequality of opportunity score is below the regional average,⁶ and income disparity is a critical problem. The pandemic is likely to increase the incidence of poverty. While the country's poverty rate fell from 65.17 per cent in 1988 to 6.24 per cent in 2019, it grew from 7.21 per cent to 9.85 per cent during the 2015-2018 period. The absolute number of people living in poverty increased from 4.85 million to 6.68 million due to declining income among the poorest households.⁷ Some of the root causes lie in gender inequality, lack of equal opportunity, the digital divide and social discrimination against some vulnerable groups.

6. Combined with climate change, Thailand's reliance on natural resources and biodiversity threaten conservation efforts. The country's susceptibility to natural disasters exacerbates economic vulnerability, including in the agricultural sector. In addition, Thailand is the tenth largest contributor to marine waste,⁸ and the lockdown from the pandemic has led to an increase

¹ United Nations, 'Common Country Analysis', draft, March 2021.

² Thailand 4.0 is an economic model with four objectives: economic prosperity, social well-being, raising human values and environmental protection.

³ World Bank, 'Thailand Economic Monitor July 2021: The road to recovery', <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/thailand/publication/thailand-economic-monitor-july-2021-the-road-to-recovery>

⁴ National Statistical Office, 'The Informal Employment Survey', 2020.

⁵ United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), 'Snapshot of Thailand 2019-2020', SDG Gateway.

⁶ UNESCAP, 'Inequality in Asia and the Pacific in the era of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development', SDG Gateway, 2018.

⁷ World Bank data, <https://data.worldbank.org/topic/poverty?locations=TH>.

⁸ Thailand Development Research Institute, 'TDRI Insight: Disparity worsens ocean pollution', 2020.

in plastic pollution. The country's ambition of achieving a low-carbon economy may be threatened by diversion of resources to economic production in support of pandemic recovery.

7. Transforming Thailand's economy requires further development of human capital so capacities and skills are aligned with Thailand 4.0 and able to respond to a rapid demographic transition. In 2020, 15.1 per cent of youth were not in employment, education or training, and for women the figure was 18.5 per cent, compared to 11.8 per cent of men.⁹ Investment in digital infrastructure and literacy is critical to close the digital divide and create job opportunities.

8. Thailand's 20-year National Strategy is focused on "becoming a developed country with security, prosperity and sustainability in accordance with the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy", which emphasizes balance, resilience, knowledge and integrity. The country is finalizing its 13th National Economic and Social Development Plan (13th plan, 2022-2027) in support of a high-value economy and sustainable society with 13 priorities in 4 categories: high-value, eco-friendly economy; society of opportunities and equality; sustainable way of life; and supporting factors for transformation.¹⁰

9. The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2022-2026 complements Thailand's priorities. The UNDP country programme aims to support the milestones outlined in the 13th plan. The programme is structured around three linked outcomes in the UNSDCF: (a) accelerating Thailand's transformation into an inclusive economy based on green, resilient, low-carbon, sustainable development; (b) creating the human capital needed for social and inclusive development; and (c) increasing the ability of people living in Thailand, especially vulnerable people, to participate in and benefit from development, free from discrimination.

10. UNDP's contribution to the 13th Plan and the UNSDCF reflects its comparative advantages. UNDP co-leads two outcome groups, one on green, resilient, low-carbon sustainable development and one on leaving no one behind, as well as the United Nations Gender Working Group. UNDP's approach builds on complementarities among United Nations organizations. Six principles guide programme implementation: (a) localizing the Goals; (b) developing solutions with multiplier effects across the 2030 agenda; (c) promoting a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach; (d) prioritizing leave no one behind; (e) enhancing gender equality and (f) supporting risk-informed development.

11. With its integrator role, UNDP is a long-standing and trusted government partner. It works with a rich network of civil society, private sector and global partners; has a strong footprint in communities across the country; and is strategically positioned to support the country's structural transformation. UNDP will make use of its six signature solutions, enhanced by innovation, digitalization and development financing. The Accelerator Lab and Thailand Policy Lab are important platforms to link these solutions to policy through a human-centred and gender-sensitive approach.

12. The country programme evaluation in 2021 found that UNDP is well positioned to respond to Thailand's needs, and that partners perceive it as able to provide tangible support, particularly in localizing the Goals.¹¹ This has led to a stronger UNDP emphasis at subnational level. The new programme will emphasize scaling up successful initiatives and expanding work on entrepreneurship, youth engagement and capacity-building of local authorities and communities. Funding sources will be further diversified with an emphasis on sustainability. UNDP will explore strategies to strengthen rights-based efforts to localize the Goals, support the government in translating national policy into subnational interventions, increase public participation in policy decision-making and promote coordination among ministries as well as between central

⁹ ILOSTAT, 'Global employment trends for youth 2020'.

¹⁰ National Economic and Social Development Council, '13th National Economic and Social Development Plan – draft', 2021.

¹¹ UNDP, 'Decentralized Country Programme Evaluation Thailand 2017-2021', 2021.

and subnational entities. An integrated information system will be established to monitor and evaluate development results against the government's plan and the Goals.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

13. The new country programme has six outputs contributing to the three mutually reinforcing development outcomes under the UNSDCF, highlighting the links between people, planet and prosperity: (a) Innovative solutions to increase biodiversity conservation and resilience; (b) an enabling environment to support economic development that is green, circular, inclusive, gender responsive and low carbon; (c) strengthened capacity for digital transformation; (d) dialogues that foster human rights and equality; (e) engagement of vulnerable groups in decision-making bodies and processes at national and local levels; and (f) access by vulnerable groups to quality socioeconomic services and justice.

Outcome 1: Thailand's transformation into an inclusive economy based on green, resilient, low-carbon, sustainable development is accelerated.

14. Two outputs are crucial in support of Thailand's transformation: increase in biodiversity conservation and resilience, and an enabling environment to support a green, circular, inclusive, gender-responsive and low-carbon economic development. Attention must be paid to the connections between human development and economic growth, human rights and environmental protection. These will contribute directly to milestones 2, 10 and 11 of the 13th Plan, addressing sustainable tourism, circularity, a low-carbon society and adaptation to and reduction of natural disaster risks. This will improve the resilience of the country. UNDP will galvanize its partnerships with stakeholders such as the Office of National Economic and Social Development Council, Ministry of Finance, Budget Bureau, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Bank of Thailand, Thai Bankers' Association and academic institutions.

15. UNDP will leverage its signature solutions on environment, resilience and gender to support gender-responsive and inclusive solutions in national and subnational climate plans and actions and will work to strengthen biodiversity conservation to increase resilience. This will support the government's policy on bio-circular-green economy and low-carbon economic development.

16. Support will be continued in relation to the nationally determined contribution within the framework of UNDP's Climate Promise. This will improve plastic waste management; address air pollution, including its health implications; promote risk-informed development and effective disaster risk management; and, with the financial support of the Green Climate Fund, strengthen climate resilience in marine and coastal areas in the Gulf of Thailand. The emphasis there will be on strengthening the resilience of coastal and other communities at risk of being left behind.

17. Building on ongoing efforts, UNDP aims to promote biodiversity-based sustainable tourism with funding support from the Global Environment Facility and to enhance climate resilience through effective water management, sustainable agriculture and coral reef conservation. Using the UNDP Accelerator Lab and the Thailand Policy Lab, UNDP interventions at local level will be scaled up.

18. In addition to sectoral ministries, partnerships will be formed with provincial and local administrations, academia, the media and civil society to provide local, evidence-based solutions that are green, inclusive and gender sensitive. Civil society and community-based organizations, including those representing women and ethnic minorities, will be engaged, contributing to the economic empowerment of these groups, with support from the Global Environment Facility's Small Grants Programme. Experiences and expertise on nature-based solutions and climate actions will be shared through South-South cooperation.

19. Green and inclusive financial solutions, including gender-responsive budgeting, will be an important priority in climate and biodiversity financing, as part of UNDP's support for financing the Goals. Efforts will continue towards establishing an integrated national financing framework

that will encompass work under the biodiversity finance programme and climate financing framework.

20. UNDP will co-create participatory mechanisms and enhance the capacities of youth and vulnerable groups to contribute to policies, laws and programmes and support equitable sharing of benefits from Thailand's green, low-carbon and resilient transformation. Several initiatives with United Nations partners are envisaged, including on youth empowerment, helping Thailand cope with the impacts of climate change in the agriculture sector, electric mobility and in support of a green and inclusive COVID-19 economic recovery. UNDP will complement its engagement at subnational level by strengthening its ongoing collaboration with the German development agency GIZ and the Asian Development Bank to benefit from their technical expertise and ongoing programmes in climate resilience and Goals financing.

21. UNDP will strengthen its engagement with the private sector, reflecting its crucial role in socioeconomic transformation. The aim is to encourage adoption of low-carbon, green, circular and inclusive practices and to promote business integrity and respect for human rights. This collaboration will build on existing partnerships with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Global Compact Network Thailand, Stock Exchange of Thailand, Thai Chamber of Commerce and Federation of Thai Industries. The existing partnership with the Federation of Professional Business Women will be sustained to strengthen women's leadership.

Outcome 2: Human capital for social and inclusive development is improved by strengthening institutions and partnerships and empowering people.

22. To support human capital development, UNDP will emphasize strengthening capacity of state and non-state actors to support Thailand's digital transformation, which will improve delivery of quality services. Digital transformation will help accelerate COVID-19 economic recovery by increasing economic transactions, particularly for farmers and small entrepreneurs in remote areas. It will also help to close the socioeconomic gap between urban and rural areas and between generations.

23. UNDP will accordingly focus on four areas to encourage digital transformation: public sector operating systems, people's digital literacy, digital infrastructure and digital platforms. Interventions in these areas will contribute to milestones 6, 12 and 13 of the 13th Plan, related to digital services, a skilled labour force and an efficient public sector.

24. As part of this, UNDP will support the formulation of policies and strengthen public sector capacities to utilize digital technology and e-governance to deliver services for all, including through digital procurement, fostering integrity and transparency. The emphasis will be on ensuring that inclusivity and digital solutions are incorporated into policy design and interventions to inform climate actions, improve service delivery, reduce inequalities and accelerate Thailand's achievement of the Goals. For this work, UNDP will leverage its partnership with the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council, Thailand Institute of Justice, Comptroller's General Department, National Innovation Agency, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, and Office of the Public Sector Commission, complemented by technical assistance from the United Kingdom Government Digital Service.

25. Digital literacy is a key accelerator of human capital development, central to transforming the Thai economy. UNDP will focus on promoting training opportunities and employability for all people, in particular for people with disability and the LGBTQI community. This will include strengthening their digital capacities and improving their access to financing. The existing partnership with the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security will be leveraged to ensure gender-responsive policies and services reach the most vulnerable, including women with disability and from ethnic communities. Academia, civil society and the private sector, including social enterprises, will be engaged to promote income-generating opportunities.

26. UNDP will support the formulation of public policies and partnerships with the private sector to invest in digital infrastructure to reduce the digital divide between urban and rural areas. Using

social innovation, UNDP will work to co-create models for engaging civil society, the private sector and the government at the subnational level in providing user-friendly digital services to improve access to public services. Good practices and solutions will be scaled up and shared with other countries through the UNDP Accelerator Lab and the Thailand Policy Lab.

Outcome 3: People living in Thailand, especially those at risk of being left furthest behind, are able to participate in and benefit from development, free from discrimination.

27. To ensure that no one is left behind and to contribute to a high-opportunity society, UNDP will give priority to three outputs: (a) engagement of state and non-state actors in social dialogues and practices that foster human rights and equality; (b) empowerment of vulnerable groups, particularly women, LGBTQI groups, youth, elderly people, ethnic minorities and people with disability, to engage in decision-making bodies and processes at national and local levels; and (c) improved access by vulnerable groups to quality socioeconomic services and justice. This will contribute directly to milestones 7, 8 and 9 of the 13th Plan related to reducing inequalities, improving access to public services, promoting upward mobility and strengthening accountability between citizens and state.

28. Leveraging its signature solutions on governance, poverty and gender, UNDP will support strengthening the capacity of public institutions and civil society in participatory planning and implementing policy on inclusive social services and protection. This work will also address gender-responsive and inclusive service delivery, especially for people at risk of being left behind. In partnership with the Parliament, Human Rights Commission, National Municipal League of Thailand and other state and non-state actors, UNDP will support the advancement of human rights, equality and non-discrimination. It will help to improve the delivery of services at the local level by strengthening its engagement with provincial and local administrative offices, communities and the private sector to foster responsible business.

29. To eliminate discrimination, a root cause of exclusion and human rights violations, UNDP will address social norms and enhance institutional capacity of state and non-state actors at national and subnational level. It will advocate to raise public awareness on equity and diversity to increase understanding of the rights of vulnerable groups and to reduce stigma. Partnerships with United Nations organizations will be strengthened to mainstream social diversity in policies and programmes. This will ensure inclusion of vulnerable groups in decision-making processes, including in the southern border provinces, building on UNDP's longstanding support to the region's development. Academic institutions, civil society and the media, such as the Thai Public Broadcasting Service, will be important partners.

30. In partnership with the National Security Council and with the technical expertise of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism, UNDP will continue its support to Thailand in developing and implementing an inclusive and gender-responsive national action plan to prevent violent extremism, which will also address climate security. Continued efforts will be made to promote the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the Standards of Conduct for Business in tackling discrimination against the LGBTQI community, address gender discrimination and strengthen transparency and integrity. These efforts will be conducted in partnership with the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, National Human Rights Commission, National Anti-Corruption Commission, Securities and Exchange Commission, Stock Exchange of Thailand, Global Compact Network of Thailand, civil society and the business community.

31. UNDP will empower vulnerable groups through leadership and skills development. It will use digital tools to raise awareness and improve access to information related to political, social, economic and environmental rights. UNDP will facilitate partnerships between state and non-state actors to promote dialogue and meaningful participation of vulnerable groups in decision-making bodies, with a goal of identifying integrated development solutions at national and subnational levels. Partnerships will be continued with the Ministry of Social Development and

Human Security, Ministry of Interior, Parliament, civil society and provincial and local administrations to strengthen social cohesion.

32. To improve vulnerable groups' access to quality socioeconomic services and justice, UNDP will engage with national and subnational partners, including the judiciary, to strengthen their capacities to deliver inclusive and gender-responsive services and provide equal and affordable access to justice. New public and private financing strategies will be explored to mobilize resources to take advantage of the rich social capital, local wisdom and giving nature of the Thai people. To increase economic self-reliance among vulnerable groups, UNDP will promote equitable access to financial services and income-generating opportunities, including by expanding social entrepreneurship, with an emphasis on the informal sector. Digital solutions will be introduced to make service delivery more inclusive, promote integrity and transparency, and ensure the rights of all people are protected and promoted.

33. Interventions under these three outputs will be undertaken at national and subnational levels. At subnational level, this work will contribute to localizing the Goals by facilitating inclusive platforms to engage multiple stakeholders around the pillars of the Goals Roadmap approved by the National Committee on Sustainable Development.

III. Programme and risk management

34. This country programme document outlines UNDP's contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and Internal Control Framework.

35. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. Harmonized approach to cash transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations agencies to manage financial risks, building on the macro-assessment conducted by UNDP. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

36. COVID-19 has resulted in a socioeconomic crisis that is hampering Thailand's achievement of the Goals. The government's comprehensive response package, including cash handouts to the most vulnerable groups, has reduced fiscal space and forced reprogramming of public expenditure. This could require diversion of resources away from productive green investments. The existing climate crisis, threats to the country's biodiversity, vulnerability to natural disasters, political and social tensions, and an aging society could challenge the country's ambition for a sustainable recovery and achievement of the Goals.

37. To address these challenges, UNDP will continue working with state and non-state actors at national and subnational levels, advocating for a rights-based development agenda that leaves no one behind, strengthens social cohesion and improves the balance between people and planet. This should ensure a conducive environment for implementation of the country's bio-circular-green economic model and development priorities, inspired by the principles of the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy and the 2030 agenda. Particular attention will be given to groups with multiple vulnerabilities. In partnership with the Thailand International Cooperation Agency, UNDP will support South-South cooperation to identify solutions and share lessons with other countries, including the contribution of the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy to achievement of the Goals.

38. To ensure financial sustainability, UNDP will work to diversify its partnerships and funding base, emphasizing domestic resources from the public and private sectors and non-traditional donors. Partners have been mapped and assessed for their contributions to maximize

complementarity. If faced with challenges in mobilizing resources, UNDP will adjust targets and reduce the scope of its interventions. To ensure sustainability of results, UNDP will prioritize working with existing systems and mechanisms to foster national ownership and long-term impact.

39. Leveraging UNDP's expertise in its six signature solutions and building on the enabling power of innovation, digitalization and development financing, UNDP will continue to provide integrated development solutions informed by the lessons from its global network to help Thailand achieve stronger resilience and structural transformation. The goal is a sustainable recovery and achievement of the Goals, leaving no one behind. UNDP will institutionalize mechanisms to ensure systematic engagement and consultation with vulnerable groups throughout implementation of the programme. Working with United Nations Volunteers, UNDP will foster volunteerism to promote broad-based national ownership, gender equality, inclusive participation and sustainability.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

40. In alignment with the UNSDCF and the 13th national five-year plan, UNDP will use innovative data collection and monitoring methods, including collective intelligence, micro-narratives and user-generated feedback. The goal is to identify and better target those left behind, monitor progress towards development outcomes and capture transformational results, in addition to using national data for reporting. Capacities will be enhanced in the National Statistical Office, particularly on the Goals indicators where data gaps are more pronounced,¹² and for which UNDP is acting as a custodian, to support monitoring and real-time decision-making.

41. Consistent with recommendations from the country programme evaluation, UNDP will embed a robust evidence-based monitoring and evaluation system in the programme and its projects, combining qualitative and quantitative data. At least 3 per cent of the programme budget will be made available for monitoring, evaluation and communication of results. Based on budget availability, accessibility-related costs will be allocated to ensure inclusion of persons with disability. UNDP will support implementing partners to collect robust data, which will be verified through staff or independent monitoring systems, including field visits and surveys. Citizen and beneficiary feedback will be solicited to validate UNDP's impact and comparative advantages.

42. Annual planning and multi-year goal-setting will be undertaken in partnership with the government by establishing a governance mechanism (programme board) with stakeholder representation. The harmonized approach to cash transfers, spot checks and financial audits will complement regular programme monitoring for stakeholders. The costed evaluation plan indicates project, programme and thematic evaluations to be undertaken to ensure learning and accountability. UNDP will set up mechanisms to track and support meaningful participation in decision-making by vulnerable groups, particularly women, LGBTQI groups, youth, elderly people, ethnic minorities and people with disability. Systematic use of the gender marker will continue, to monitor expenditures related to gender-responsive interventions and to improve gender-based planning. At least 15 per cent of the programme budget will be allocated to gender-related interventions and monitoring of them.

¹² Goals 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 16 Source: UNESCAP, 2020.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Thailand (2022-2026)

<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY: Draft 13th National Economic and Social Development Plan – Milestone 1: Thailand is a leading country in high-value agricultural and processed food products. Milestone 2 – Thailand is a tourist destination that prioritizes value and sustainability. Milestone 10 – Thailand has a circular economy and is a low-carbon society. Milestone 11 – Thailand can adapt to and reduce the risk of natural disasters.</p>				
<p>UNSDCF Outcome 1/UNDP Outcome 1: Thailand’s transformation into an inclusive economy based on a green, resilient, low carbon, sustainable development is accelerated.</p>				
<p>STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: OUTCOME 1 – Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions</p>				
UNSDCF outcome indicators	Data source, frequency of data collection	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners	Indicative resources (USD)
<p>Indicator 3: Number and percentage of public companies listed under Stock Exchange of Thailand Sustainability Investment <i>Baseline</i> (2020): 25% <i>Target</i> (2027): 124 companies, 19.2% (124/646 companies)</p> <p>Indicator 5: Number of financial institutions adopting United Nations sustainable finance principles <i>Baseline</i> (2020): 3 <i>Target</i> (2027): 6</p> <p>Indicator 8: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (Goals indicator 11.b.1) <i>Baseline</i> (2020): 60% <i>Target</i> (2027): 80%</p>	<p>Source: National Economic and Social Development Council, Asia Development Bank, World Bank, National Science and Technology Development Agency, Ministry of Education, Stock Exchange of Thailand, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative-Principle for Responsible Investment, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Ministry of Interior</p> <p>Frequency: Annually</p>	<p>Output 1.1: Gender-responsive and inclusive solutions in national and subnational climate actions and biodiversity conservation are strengthened for increased resilience</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1: Number of financial mechanisms, including the integrated national financing framework and climate and biodiversity finance, in place to support implementation of gender-responsive and inclusive climate actions and biodiversity conservation <i>Baseline</i> (2021): 2 <i>Target</i> (2026): 6 <i>Source:</i> Reports on integrated national financing framework, climate finance and other financial mechanisms to be developed</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2: Number of climate action and biodiversity conservation solutions implemented and sustained that are gender responsive and inclusive at national and subnational levels <i>Baseline</i> (2021): 3 <i>Target</i> (2026): 10 <i>Source:</i> Biodiversity-Based Economy Development Office, provincial and local government plans</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.3: Number of best practices on climate action and biodiversity conservation shared with other countries <i>Baseline</i> (2021):3 <i>Target</i> (2026): 10</p>	<p>Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Ministry of Interior, National Statistical Office, Thai Chamber of Commerce, Federation of Thai Industries, Thai Bankers’ Association, Budget Bureau, Bank of Thailand, Securities and Exchange Commission, Tourism Association of Thailand, local administrative organizations, civil society, private sector, academia, United Nations organizations</p>	<p>Regular: \$500,000 Other: \$47,776,000</p>

		<p><i>Source:</i> Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UNDP report on South-South cooperation</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.4: Number of provinces and local administration implementing a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to foster green, low-emission, climate-resilient, inclusive and gender-sensitive growth <i>Baseline (2021):</i> 10 <i>Target (2026):</i> 30 <i>Source:</i> Provincial and local development plans</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.5: Area of terrestrial and marine protected areas under improved management practices (link to Strategic Plan indicator 4.1.2) <i>Baseline (2021):</i> Not available <i>Target (2026):</i> 5.8 million hectares additional to the baseline <i>Source:</i> Surveys</p> <p>Output 1.2: Improved enabling environment and private sector practices to support green, circular, inclusive, gender-responsive and low-carbon economic development</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1: Number of innovative initiatives adopted by the private sector that foster green and circular development <i>Baseline (2021):</i> 5 <i>Target (2026):</i> 10 <i>Source:</i> Memorandums of understanding and collaborations with private sector partners; Biodiversity Finance Plan for Thailand</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2: Number of national and subnational policies and solutions that have been co-designed and drafted with private sector and vulnerable groups to support Thailand's low-carbon and resilient transformation <i>Baseline (2021):</i> 3 <i>Target (2026):</i> 8 <i>Source:</i> Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Ministry of Social Development and</p>		
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		Human Security; provincial, district and local government planning committees		
NATIONAL PRORITY: Draft 13th National Economic and Social Development Plan: Milestone 6 – Thailand is the Association of Southeast Asian Nations’ hub of smart electronic gadget manufacturing and digital services. Milestone 12 – Thailand has skilled workers with desire to learn and forward mindset. Milestone 13 – Thailand has a highly efficient public sector.				
UNSDCF Outcome 2/UNDP Outcome 2: Human capital needed for social and inclusive development is improved through strengthening of institutions, partnerships and the empowerment of people				
STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2 – No one left behind, centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development				
<p>Indicator 17: E-government development index covering provision of online services, telecommunication connectivity and human capacity <i>Baseline</i> (2020): 0.7565; rank, 57 <i>Target</i> (2023-2027): Rank, top 50</p> <p>Indicator 18: Global Innovation Index (covering institution, human capital and research, infrastructure, market sophistication, business sophistication, knowledge and technology output, and creative output) <i>Baseline</i> (2020): 36.68; rank, 44 <i>Target</i> (2027): rank, 40</p>	<p>Source: Bank of Thailand, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Education, National Statistical Office, International Telecommunications Union, World Health Organization Global Youth Tobacco Survey, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Global Innovation Index</p> <p>Frequency: Annually (except Ministry of Education, every three years)</p>	<p>Output 2.1: Strengthened capacity of state and non-state actors to support Thailand’s digital transformation and innovation for improving access and delivery of quality services</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1: Number of recommendations integrated into policies and practices for improved and inclusive e-government services formulated at national and subnational level <i>Baseline</i> (2021) 9 <i>Target</i> (2026): 20 <i>Source:</i> Reports on e-government services, provincial and local government development reports, capacity self-assessment among state and non-state actors</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2: Number of vulnerable people with strengthened digital skills who have improved or sustained their socioeconomic status, disaggregated by sex, gender identity, age group, ethnicity and type of disability <i>Baseline</i> (2021): 550 <i>Target</i> (2026): 5,000 (2,200 men, 2,800 women; 10% people with disability) <i>Source:</i> Surveys</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.3: Number of sustained public-private initiatives on digital innovation that improve quality and inclusiveness of services for vulnerable groups (linked to Strategic Plan indicator E.1.2)</p>	<p>Ministry of Higher Education, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, National Economic and Social Development Council, Ministry of Digital Economy and Society, Digital Government Agency, Securities and Exchange Commission, National Innovation Agency, National Statistical Office, provincial line agencies, local administrative organizations, National Human Rights Commission, Global Compact Network Thailand, Stock Exchange, National Municipal League, civil society, private sector, United Nations organizations</p>	<p>Regular: \$1,441,000 Other: \$6,910,000</p>

		<p><i>Baseline (2021): 3</i> <i>Target (2026): 20</i> <i>Source:</i> UNDP Accelerator Lab reports, Department of the Empowerment of People with Disabilities reports</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.4: Number of people accessing digital platforms designed to increase connectivity, learning, and cross-sectoral collaboration for improved access and delivery of quality services (linked to Strategic Plan indicator E.1.3) <i>Baseline (2021): not available</i> <i>Target (2026): 100,000 (40,000 men, 60,000 women; 10% people with disabilities)</i> <i>Source:</i> Monitoring and verification reports, surveys</p>		
<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY: Draft 13th National Economic and Social Development Plan: Milestone 7 – Reduce inequality between large businesses and small and medium-size enterprises; Milestone 8 – Reduce spatial inequality in terms of economy and access to quality public services; Milestone 9 – Facilitate upward social mobility and reduce income and wealth disparities</p>				
<p>UNSDCF Outcome 3/UNDP Outcome 3: People living in Thailand, especially those at risk of being left furthest behind, are able to participate in and benefit from development, free from all forms of discrimination.</p>				
<p>STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 3 No one left behind, centering on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development</p>				
<p>Indicator 23 / Goals indicator 1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex, age and migratory status <i>Baseline (2019): 6.24%</i> <i>Target (2027): 3%</i></p> <p>Indicator 25: Gender wage gap, measured by female/male earning ratio for similar work <i>Baseline (2021): 0.814;</i> rank, 12 out of 156 countries (lower is better) <i>Target (2027): 0.825</i></p> <p>Indicator 27: Average score of provincial Goals</p>	<p>Data source: World Economic Forum; Ministry of Labor; National Statistical Office; National Economic and Social Development Council; World Bank; United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific</p> <p>Frequency: <i>Annually</i></p>	<p>Output 3.1: State and non-state actors engage in social dialogues and adopt practices that foster human rights and equality for a just and inclusive society</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1: Number of approved provincial and local government development plans that integrate principles that foster human rights, equality and non-discrimination in all its forms (linked to Strategic Plan indicator 2.2.1) <i>Baseline (2021): 12</i> <i>Target (2026): 35</i> <i>Source:</i> Provincial plans, local government plans</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2: Percentage of non-state actors participating in platforms on human rights and equality,</p>	<p>Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Ministry of Digital Economy and Society, Ministry of Labour, National Economic and Social Development Council, Election Commission, Parliament, National Human Rights Commission, National Statistical Office, Department of Community Development, Bank of Thailand, Thai Bankers Association, media, academia, non-governmental organizations, civil society, organizations for people with disability, private sector, United Nations organizations</p>	<p>Regular: \$500,000 Other: \$10,540,000</p>

<p>index (based on 24 provincial economic, social and environmental Goals indicators) <i>Baseline</i> (2019): 52.87% (13th Plan Goals Index) <i>Target</i> (2027): 55%</p> <p>Indicator 30: Availability rate of Goals indicator data (Proxy for Strategic Plan indicator 17.18.1) <i>Baseline</i> (2020): 51% <i>Target</i> (2027): 55%</p>		<p>inclusive culture and rights-based development approach <i>Baseline</i> (2021): 20% <i>Target</i> (2026): 40% <i>Source:</i> Board meeting minutes, surveys</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.3: Number of changes in approved public policies that address the needs of vulnerable groups <i>Baseline</i> (2021): 14 <i>Target</i> (2026): 25 <i>Source:</i> National Economic and Social Development Council, Thailand Policy Lab reports, Royal Gazette, cabinet resolutions</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.4: Number of vulnerable people with improved and sustained livelihoods after skills enhancement <i>Baseline</i> (2021): 5000 <i>Target</i> (2026): 12000 (men:5000; women: 7000; 10% people with disabilities) <i>Source:</i> Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Department of Community Development</p> <p>Output 3.2: Vulnerable groups, particularly women, LGBTQI, youth, ethnic minorities, and people with disabilities, are empowered to engage in decision-making bodies and processes at national and local levels</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1: Number of inclusive parliamentary forums providing opportunity for citizens, especially</p>		
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		<p>vulnerable groups, to speak and influence policymaking (linked to Strategic Plan indicator 2.4.1) <i>Baseline</i> (2021): 1 <i>Target</i> (2026): 15 <i>Source</i>: Parliamentary reports, minutes of meetings of consultations</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2: Percentage of vulnerable people with improved opportunities to engage with decision-making bodies at national and subnational levels <i>Baseline</i> (2021): Not available <i>Target</i> (2026): 30% of the estimate of vulnerable people <i>Source</i>: Surveys</p> <p>Output 3.3: Vulnerable groups have improved access to quality socioeconomic services and justice</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1: Strategies and models developed and implemented to improve the quality and accessibility of justice and socioeconomic services, particularly for vulnerable populations <i>Baseline</i> (2021): 18 <i>Target</i> (2026): 40 <i>Source</i>: Provincial development reports</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.2: Number of vulnerable people with improved access to financial services <i>Baseline</i> (2021): 180 <i>Target</i> (2026): 10,000 (4,500 men, 5,500 women; 10% people with disability) <i>Source</i>: Bank of Thailand financial access survey</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.3: Number of vulnerable people who are accessing justice services (linked to Strategic Plan indicator 2.2.3) <i>Baseline</i> (2021): Not available <i>Target</i> (2026): 3,500 (1,500 men, 2,000 women; 10% people with disability) <i>Source</i>: Monitoring reports</p>		
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