

UNITED NATIONS  
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME  
THAILAND



2019  
Annual Report





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A successful example of the protection and promotion of Thailand's wildlife has been the return of the endangered Eastern Sarus Crane, which was extinct in the country.



# Foreword



It is from our respective homes that the UNDP Team finalized this 2019 Annual Report. Intended to share the results achieved last year to assist Thailand reach its development objectives including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the drafting of this report has been derailed by an unplanned event: the Covid-19 pandemic that hit Thailand as it did the rest of the world.

Thailand was the first country in the world outside China to report a Covid-19 case, on 13 January 2020. No one could have imagined how this virus was going to disrupt our world, to disrupt our work. And six months later, we are still to fully understand, estimate, and define how we will address the pandemic and its dramatic impact on our health, our society and economy.

2019 has been an important year for Thailand. After five years of military rule by the National Council for Peace and Order, Thailand's transition to parliamentary democracy took a significant step forward with national elections held in March 2019 followed by the establishment of a civilian-led government. After years of political instability, military coups and street protests, a democratically elected parliament has now been established. Continued strong commitment to and mobilization for the Agenda 2030 led to the adoption in December 2019 of an accelerated roadmap on the SDGs by the National Sustainable Development Council. In December, Thailand also became the first country in Asia to formally adopt a National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights and saw the launch of the Thailand Responsible Business Network, a platform for private sector to foster its contribution to the achievement of the Global Goals.

2019 has also been a fruitful year for UNDP in Thailand with continued engagements in many key sectors from governance to climate action, from biodiversity preservation to fostering integrity, with many partners in government, civil society and the private sector. This report is produced to share with all of you these results, foster our advocacy, and acknowledge and thank the support of our partners. It also marked the mid-point of our Country Programme 2017-2021, an opportunity to reflect on our programmatic engagement and approach, identify our strengths but also the areas where we can improve. We did this through a participatory and inclusive consultation process that took us from Bangkok to Chiang Mai, Hat Yai, Kanchanaburi and Khon

Kaen, where we met development actors and sought their honest feedback on our work and expectations from UNDP.

2019 was also a key year in the implementation of the reforms of the United Nations Secretary General that directly impacted us with the separation of the function of Resident Coordinator from UNDP. This has allowed us to define a #NextGenUNDP, even more strongly focused on development activities and better positioned to partner with other UN Agencies and other actors for stronger impact.

If the Covid-19 pandemic has had a less dramatic impact on the lives of the people of Thailand compared to other countries, it is having a profoundly disruptive social economic effect on the country, jeopardizing the many development gains achieved over the past decades. The crisis is highlighting the urgency to address inequalities, loss of biodiversity, social cohesion, the effects of climate change, youth empowerment and entrepreneurship, all key challenges that are at the core of the UNDP programme in Thailand.

As we further assess the impact of Covid-19 on Thailand, the UNDP Thailand team is more than ever mobilized and committed to making a difference in the lives of the Thai people, first and foremost of the most vulnerable, continue building the resilience of the country to #BuildForwardBetter and keep the compass on the achievement of the SDGs in Thailand. This will require your continued trust and support, for which we are extremely grateful and honoured.

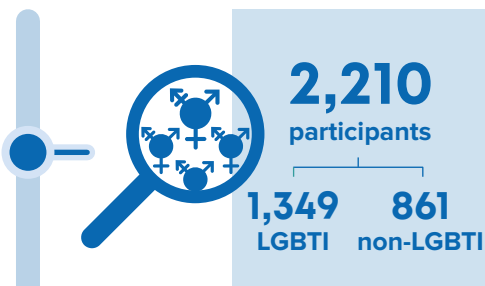
I hope you will enjoy reading this 2019 Annual Report and find its content interesting and informative. Feel free to share with us your feedback and suggestions at [info.thailand@undp.org](mailto:info.thailand@undp.org). Follow us on our social media platforms and we look forward working with you for the people of Thailand.



**RENAUD MEYER**

UNDP Resident Representative in Thailand

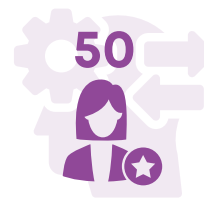
# 2019 Key results in numbers



**2,210 participants from across the country, including 1,349 LGBTI people and 861** persons who do not categorize themselves as LGBTI people, participated in UNDP's study called "Tolerance but not Inclusion". This study is the most comprehensive study conducted in Thailand on this issue, examining the experiences of, and social attitudes towards, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex (LGBTI) people. Focus group discussions were held in Bangkok, Chiang Mai, Phitsanulok and Pattani. The study found that there are overall favorable attitudes towards LGBTI people in Thailand and support for inclusive laws and policies, but also persistent experiences of stigma and discrimination, violence and exclusion.



In partnership with relevant national agencies, local governments, civil society organizations, and academia, UNDP supported Thailand to take action toward achieving its Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) reduction target by promoting low carbon growth in cities; integrating low carbon development plans and demonstrating solutions in selected cities, strengthening management capacity of peatland ecosystems, as well as building gender and social inclusion dimensions into the climate change budgeting framework.



**national experts** were trained to improve knowledge and skills to apply social innovation mechanisms in Thailand.

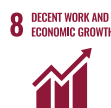


**participants from 170** countries learned about how UNDP Thailand structured the institutionalization process of biodiversity finance in Thailand through a Massive Open Online Course.





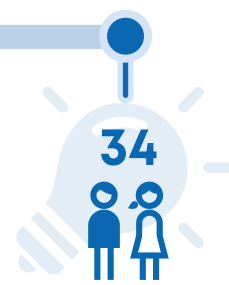
**ethnic minority villages** in the World Heritage Site of the Western Forest Complex which have been granted the Right to Remain were supported by UNDP. This was done through the development of sustainable traditional livelihoods and enhanced public awareness of the importance of these communities.



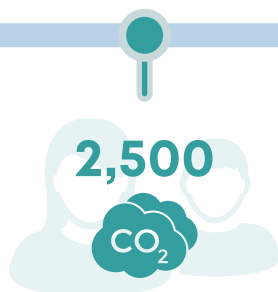
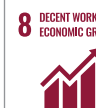
**rural communities** along the buffer zone of the World Heritage Sites were supported through demand-driven interventions on wildlife friendly sustainable livelihoods, focusing on biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation.



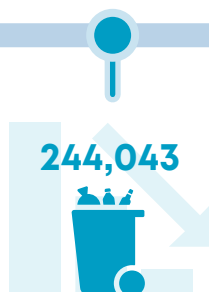
**sustainable co-managed forest plans in 19 different locations in four different regions of Thailand** were locally developed through multi-stakeholder platforms. The results of these efforts are community resilience and safety enhanced for local and ethnic minority communities.



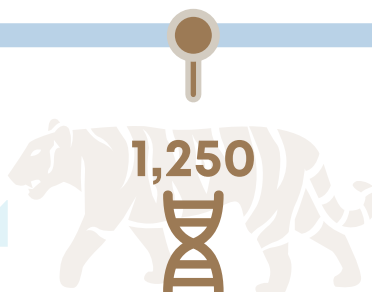
**young people, representing 10 teams from around the country,** participated in the Youth Co:Lab platform. UNDP equipped them with tools to further develop their ideas and make them economically sustainable.



**households** in Samui have been able, with UNDP support, to reduce their carbon dioxide emissions by approximately 200 tons in 2019. This was done through organic waste composting at their homes, thus avoiding methane emissions at the landfill site.



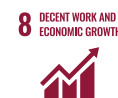
**tons of waste were** utilized for recycling, upcycling, and waste to energy, with UNDP support in Khon Kaen and Samui combined.



**samples of tiger DNA** have been collected for the national tiger database to map the tiger population and strengthen law enforcement's work against illegal poaching as part of preserving Thailand's tigers.



**percent** of the temporary ranger staff across three wildlife sanctuaries are now covered by life and disability insurance with UNDP support. The staff have also benefited from a 15 percent salary increase proposed by UNDP.







Asia Pacific Youth Exchange (APYE) 2019 gathering at the United Nations, Bangkok



# The SDGs and UNDP





## SDG roadmap

Thailand has made a strong commitment to achieve the SDGs and promote sustainable development. Thailand adopted a long-term 20-Year National Strategy Framework (2017-2036) with six priority areas: enhance and develop the potential of human capital, ensure justice and reduce social disparities, strengthen the economy and enhance competitiveness on a sustainable basis, promote green growth for sustainable development, bring about national stability for national development toward prosperity and sustainability, and enhance the efficiency of public sector management and promote good governance. The long-term framework has been accompanied by the 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017–2021). Both documents are well aligned with the principles and objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

According to the 2019 Sustainable Development Report, the country is seeing its greatest progress on SDG 1: No Poverty, SDG 4: Quality Education and SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation. But it is facing the most severe challenges on to SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities, SDG 13: Climate Action and SDG 14: Life Below Water. The National Sustainable Development Committee, chaired by the Prime Minister, is leading actions to overcome these challenges by promoting a whole-of-government and a whole-of-society approach to achieving the SDGs. In December 2019, the Committee endorsed an Acceleration Roadmap for the SDGs aligned with the Decade of Action called for by the UN Secretary General to highlight the need to intensify actions for the SDGs. A feature of this roadmap is the focus on SDG localization: how sub-national authorities and community stakeholders can adopt the SDGs in their local level plans and activities, identifying priorities and locally-defined and owned solutions.

In terms of whole-of-society approach, the Thailand Responsible Business Network was launched in December 2019 with support from UNDP to mobilize and coordinate the contributions of the business sector to the SDGs. The launch was presided over by the Prime Minister who stressed the importance of partnerships between the public and private sectors to achieve sustainable development. The Network includes major organizations such as the Stock Exchange of Thailand, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Bank of Thailand, the UN Global Compact Network Thailand, and many private sector companies of different sizes. The Network's three focus areas are carbon emissions reduction, inclusivity, and good governance.

During 2019, civil society continued to positively influence several key initiatives linked to the achievement of the SDGs. During the drafting process of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, Civil Society Organizations provided comments and inputs leading to the launch of the plan in December 2019. On the issue of corruption, civil society contributed to the work on the Integrity Pact programme and the Construction Sector Transparency Initiative. These two initiatives, among many others, show that efforts from all sectors in society are needed to progress towards the 2030 agenda for sustainable development.

Beyond the strong commitment of Thailand to the SDGs and the steady overall progress of the country to reach the Global Goals, more is needed, especially to consolidate the gains, further strengthen partnerships for the SDGs, pursue their mainstreaming in the national budget and ensure a successful localization process to bring the SDGs to the communities. UNDP will continue its support to Thailand along these lines with technical assistance and policy advice, but also by working with new partners and introducing more innovation for the achievement of the SDGs at both national and local levels.



## Thinking beyond income

A critical feature of the 2030 Agenda in the principle of “Leaving No One Behind” as countries strive towards the Global Goals. Inequality in its many forms, be it economic, social, environmental or political, and efforts to reduce it are therefore central and a prerequisite to achieving sustainable development. SDG 10 calls for reducing inequality within and among countries by, for example, ensuring equal opportunities by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices. SDG 16 highlights the importance of good governance and equal access to justice, whereas SDG 5 focuses specifically on reducing gender inequality, aiming to end violence against women, and ending discrimination.

In 2019, the debate on inequalities gained centre stage in Thailand as data from multiple sources indicated a worsening of the situation. In this context, UNDP released its 2019 Global Human Development Report addressing the issue of inequalities in human development in the 21st century under the title “Beyond income, beyond averages, beyond today”. Thailand ranks 77 out of 189 countries and is the developing country that has progressed the most in its Human Development Index (HDI) ranking over the period 2013-2018, up by 12 ranks. This reflects the country’s continued improvement in life expectancy at birth, years of schooling, and income per capita. However, when discounted for inequality, Thailand’s 2019 HDI declines by 16.9 percent to 0.635, and if not addressed, it will only get harder to correct the widening trajectory of inequality which is reinforced by climate change and technological disruptions, often hitting the poorest population the hardest and earliest.

Considering that equality is of crucial importance in making economies, societies and ecosystems more stable, and thus achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, UNDP has committed to supporting the Thai Government in its work to complete the National Human Development Report in 2020 and lead the way towards a more SDG localized approach. UNDP will also continue its engagement with the private sector as it has been critical to many of Thailand’s positive developments in 2019. UNDP partners with the Securities and Exchange Commission and Global



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A woman working on organic farming to promote sustainable livelihoods

Compact Network Thailand to raise awareness among businesses on shifting from Environmental, Social, and Corporate Governance (ESG) to SDGs and integrating the SDGs Impact Measurement and Management Framework into their business and investment strategies. While ESG reporting looks at the company’s environmental, social and governance practices alongside more traditional financial measures, impact assessment framework helps businesses and investors measure, manage and increase their positive social and environmental impacts to advance the global goals.

UNDP and the National Sustainable Development Committee will work together to ensure stakeholder ownership from all sectors of society, government, the private sector, media, academia and civil society, in advancing the SDGs everywhere and for everyone in Thailand.

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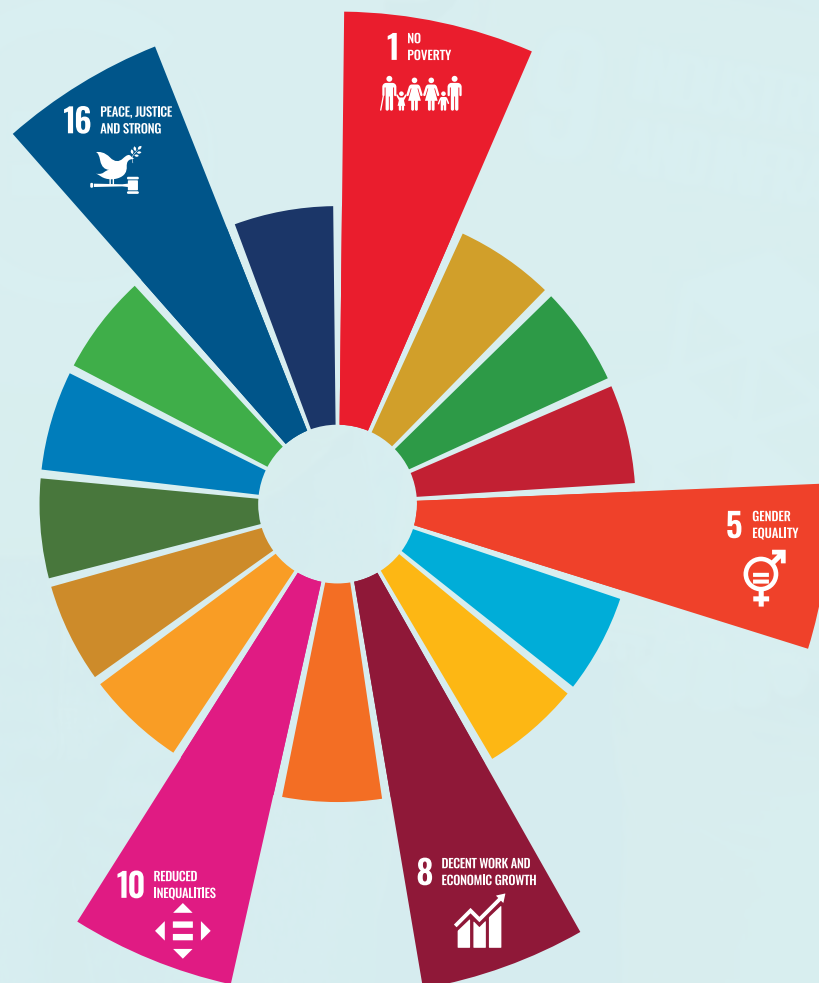
A youth group from the south of Thailand participating in UNDP Youth Co:Lab



## Section 1

# Fostering Social Cohesion, Democratic Governance and Rule of Law

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development features the goal of peaceful, just and inclusive societies SDG 16. UNDP works to promote rule of law and access to justice, peaceful resolution to conflicts, promoting human rights, strengthening public institutions, reducing corruption and encouraging inclusive participation to ensure no one is left behind.



## UNDP Thailand supported the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights



UNDP raised awareness on the Business and Human Rights agenda that encouraged the Royal Thai Government's implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. A series of national workshops was organized in partnership with the Ministry of Justice for this purpose.



UNDP supported the Ministry of Justice in translating the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights into English.



UNDP worked with the Ministry of Justice in organizing a national workshop to increase the awareness of legal and judicial organizations and departments to establish a network of referrals to provide effective remedy for cases of human rights violations in business operations.

## SDGs and human rights

Human rights make up the core of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and most of the SDGs correspond to human rights obligations of member states. As countries progress in their pursuit to realize the SDGs, positive changes towards their human rights obligations are observed.

UNDP promotes the application of a human rights-based approach to development in its programming and is committed to assist Thailand in strengthening the national human rights system and encouraging greater engagement with the international human rights machinery. And as a frontrunner for SDGs, Thailand made great progress in realizing some of its human rights commitments in 2019.

Thailand launched its first National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, making Thailand the first country in Asia, and one among 23 countries globally, to have formally adopted such an instrument. The Plan is based on the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, aligned with and contributing to the SDGs and formulated based on an inclusive and participatory consultative process. UNDP assisted the government with technical expertise and consultations in the drafting process of the National Action Plan, involving stakeholders in government agencies, international organizations, civil society organizations, state enterprises and the business sector. UNDP will continue its engagement with all actors to support the monitoring and implementation of the plan.



Launch Event of the 1st National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (2019-2022) 16 December 2019



## Message from Staffan Herrström, Ambassador of Sweden to Thailand



Photographer: Mr. Korawut Neeparn

“It was not so long ago that the links between business and human rights were given very limited attention. That is changing – and certainly so in Thailand. Sweden is supporting a regional UNDP program focused on this particular theme. Our Government recommended Thailand to draft a National Action Plan for Business and Human Rights at the Universal Periodic Review 2016 in the UN Human Rights Council, we have financed the UNDP support to this process and it is exciting to see that the newly adopted plan also inspires other countries in the region to take action.

In Thailand there is now a huge need to focus on implementation, on what is happening to human rights defenders – in short on the reality on the ground. I am truly impressed by what has been achieved by the UNDP team so far and we are looking forward to continued collaboration.

Being LGBTI in Asia and the Climate Finance program are two other regional examples of our partnership with UNDP with a clear impact on Thailand. I find it particularly encouraging to see how gender equality has been mainstreamed in the work with climate change planning and budgeting, which is reflecting the core idea in our regional development cooperation: addressing the interlinkages between environment and climate change on one side and gender equality and human rights on the other. “

## Youth for SDGs: Agents of change

A key element of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is to reduce inequalities and promote peaceful, just, and inclusive societies. In this spirit, UNDP supports and enhances capacities of national stakeholders in developing baseline research on structural conditions that make an environment conducive to instability. Much effort is put towards raising public awareness through media, promoting civic space and engaging

youth in issues related to social cohesion. The theme “Embracing Diversity” was therefore selected for the 2019 UNDP Youth Co:Lab and the media competition launched by UNDP and Thai PBS.

Youth Co:Lab is a youth economic empowerment program that aims to accelerate the implementation of the SDGs through social innovation and entrepreneurship. UNDP believes that young people are drivers of change, and youth empowerment and inclusion in Thailand is therefore vital in order to achieve the SDGs.



Winner team of Youth Co:Lab 2019 under the theme "Respect Difference and Embrace Diversity"

The 2019 UNDP Youth Co:Lab encouraged Thai youth to tackle issues surrounding the theme "Embracing Diversities". UNDP together with the National Innovation Agency, supported by the European Union and Air Asia, co-organized a three-day camp for 10 teams of young competitors from all around the country. The three winning teams had inspiring and innovative approaches on how to better tackle issues faced by their communities and each team received funding to help them bring their projects to life, accompanied by frequent follow ups and mentoring for six months.

UNDP together with Thai Public Broadcasting Service launched another youth focused initiative in 2019. Students were challenged to portray an issue in Thailand through a video story. Fifteen teams participated and documented issues linked to embracing diversity in Thai society. The three winning teams were rewarded by UNDP, Facebook and the European Union and received funding and mentoring from Thai PBS to produce their final media products.

## Supporting accountable institutions

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognizes the need to fight corruption and calls for reductions in illicit financial flows as well as the recovery of stolen assets. Addressing corruption not only contributes to better quality of services for people and stronger infrastructure, but also enables substantial government savings, resulting in increased domestic resources. UNDP works with the government, civil society, private sectors and academia to tackle corruption and to promote transparency and accountability in Thailand.

In the past, Thailand's public procurement procedures varied amongst different government agencies. The lack of a common framework and standards resulted in inefficient public spending and risks of corruption. With support from UNDP and the Prosperity Fund of the United Kingdom, the 2017 Public Procurement Act provides harmonization of practices and standards, increase transparency, and improve efficiency of public spending through better value for money. The Comptroller General's Department led the adoption of the law and after two years of implementing the legislation, the Thai government announced that large amounts of money have been saved as a result of transparency initiatives such as the Integrity Pact and the Construction Sector Transparency Initiative.

The formalization of a UNDP partnership with the Thailand private sector Coalition Against Corruption was a major step in expanding the momentum for zero tolerance to corrupt practices among the business sector. UNDP also collaborated with the Global Compact

Network of Thailand and the newly established Thailand Responsible Business Network which was launched in 2019 with UNDP as the main UN partner agency to provide technical assistance.

To support accountable institutions in Thailand, it is crucial the next generation of leaders are included in the process. For the International Anti-Corruption Day in 2019, UNDP engaged with young entrepreneurs, startup groups, the network of Young Entrepreneur of the Thai Chamber of Commerce and business students from different universities in Thailand to promote curiosity and motivate young people to think of innovative ideas on how to solve corruption. In order to help encourage new ideas for youth to create a fairer business environment, UNDP collaborated with co-working spaces around the country in setting up *anti-corruption Christmas trees* for young entrepreneurs to share their innovative ideas on anti-corruption practices in the business sector. The ideas collected from the trees were later shared amongst all participants around the county.

The March 2019 elections led to a newly elected House of Representatives, offering an opportunity to mobilize the legislative branch of Government in development initiatives. A first meeting with the Speaker of the Parliament in October 2019 opened a new pathway for UNDP to work with Thai Parliamentarians and the staff of the General Secretariat of Parliament to champion the SDGs and involve them in activities fostering sustainable development.

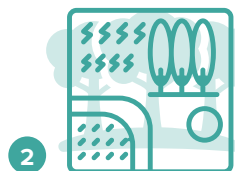
In 2019, UNDP strengthened its partnership with the judiciary by working with the Supreme Court of Thailand on a dialogue introducing the International Framework for Court Excellence, which promotes inclusive justice, a key principle of the SDGs.



## How does UNDP support Social Cohesion, Democratic Governance and Rule of Law



UNDP promotes social cohesion in Thailand by commissioning research to understand the drivers of conflicts and hate speech, organizing exchanges for Thai academic, government officials, and civil society actors to learn from the experiences of other countries, and leveraging partnerships with CitiBank, Air Asia, The National Innovation Agency, The National Security Council and Thai Public Broadcasting Services (Thai PBS) for public campaigns as a measure to prevent violence.

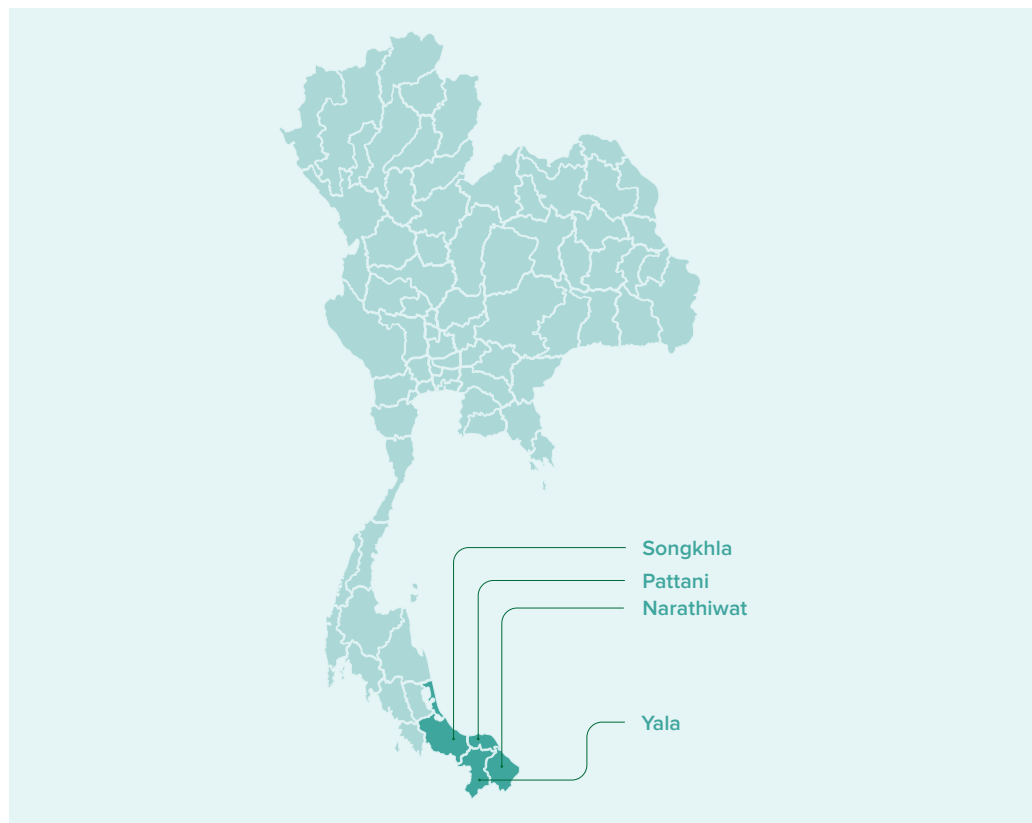


Working with local government champions, UNDP supports conflict prevention and resolution around land policy and land use by strengthening environmental governance and supporting sustainable livelihoods. For communities that encroach forest areas prone to human-wildlife conflicts, UNDP offers alternative livelihoods that promote human-wildlife coexistence. For ethnic groups living within the forest, UNDP supports the Right to Remain policy, by promoting their role as 'Watcher of the Wild'. In this way, sustainable livelihoods in the enclave and buffer zone villages, and

## UNDP's work in Thailand's Southern Border Provinces

The conflict in southern border provinces of Thailand that began in 2004 has claimed more than 7,000 lives and wounded over 13,500 men and women and the security situation on the ground has fractured Muslim and Buddhist communities. Building on successful partnership with the Royal Thai Government, UNDP contributed towards strengthening the capacity of stakeholders for sustaining peace and addressing local challenges in the south by fostering for social cohesion through stronger engagement and trust of key stakeholders, civil society and media and by improving the capacities and engagement of local-level governance institutions and youth.

In April 2019, in Songkla province, UNDP initiated awareness-raising and capacity-development events around SDG localization to promote the nexus between the Agenda 2030 and the concept of Sustaining Peace for government officials, CSOs and community leaders. Special focus was centered around the importance of the implementation of SDG 16 by promoting local level institutions to be more responsive and inclusive in their planning and service delivery. Two SDG awareness-raising and dialogue workshops were also organized in southern Thailand in September 2019, targeting 80 representatives from provincial and district government offices, local governments, civil society organizations, private sector, and academia.





A participant of the small grants program in Pattani province Thailand

longer-term security of these communities, are linked with enhanced conservation in the wildlife sanctuaries. Under a separate Global Environment Facility initiative to help forest restoration, UNDP also supports inclusive consultation mechanisms to promote harmonious living between traditional communities and national park authorities. These strategies aim for a greater balance in decision making between the government and affected local communities.



UNDP organized study tours for government and civil society actors to the Philippines, including engaging with the Office of the Presidential Adviser to the Peace Process, the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region for Muslim Mindanao and 'insider mediators' in Mindanao. Both initiatives allowed exposure of Thai participants on how an empowered civil society can play a positive role in peace efforts. The initiative helped to build confidence between disparate civil society groups and to encourage their commitment to promote meaningful inclusive engagements between all stakeholders. UNDP will continue to build on the on-going work in an effort to rebuild livelihoods of marginalized groups and communities impacted by the conflict, including engaging youth in peacebuilding initiatives and support the government's efforts to foster sustainable peace.



Women in the Pattani province of Thailand participating in GEF's small grants program to promote sustainable livelihoods





The tiger named Klong Kor was saved by a research team after he was abandoned by his mother, likely due to human activity in their habitat. Klong Kor has been in custody of the Huai Kha Kaeng Wildlife Breeding Station ever since.



## Section 2

# Promoting Wildlife conservation, Climate Action, and a Green Environment

Thailand is one of the countries impacted the hardest by the global climate crisis. The country's biodiversity is under threat, with several species near extinction. In Thailand, UNDP works towards the achievement of SDG 5, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 by supporting inclusive biodiversity and climate change-related investments.





Community leaders of Bangsakae Sub-district in Samut Songkhram province

## A Regional Tiger Conservation Training Center, Huai Kha Khaeng



Eastern Sarus Crane,  
Buriram

## Protecting Thailand's wildlife

Thailand is home to many rare species. However, due to changes in the ecosystem as well as illegal poaching, many of them are declining in number. UNDP is supporting Thailand in protecting endangered species with a dual approach – conservation of biodiversity and countering illegal wildlife trade.

A successful example of this dual approach is UNDP's support in the World Heritage Site Huai Kha Khaeng, the home to Thailand's biggest population of Indochinese tigers. UNDP is promoting wildlife-based tourism in

order to turn the conservation of the rich wildlife into an asset for the local communities. In addition to providing new forms of livelihood opportunities, the capacity to tackle poaching and illegal wildlife trade is also strengthened. The rangers in Huai Kha Khaeng have been equipped with modern technology for SMART patrolling of the area. By logging findings in a mobile application, a more comprehensive picture of illegal poaching within the wildlife sanctuary is enabled. In line with the 2030 Agenda and the interconnectedness of the SDGs, UNDP has contributed to improving the working conditions by ensuring that all rangers are covered by life and disability insurance.



In order to share good practices and promote partnership with other tiger range countries, a Regional Tiger Conservation Training Center was inaugurated in 2019. The center stores the knowledge and increases the region's wildlife conservation and smart patrolling capacity. The provision of a standard curriculum and facilities for regional training on wildlife conservation provides a facility for tiger range countries to exchange knowledge.

With the support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), UNDP has been able to deepen the support to combating illegal wildlife trade in Thailand. The aim is to increase enforcement capacity, collaboration, and targeted behaviour change campaigns for users, consumers, and supporters of wildlife trade.

Some other examples of the successful protection and promotion of Thailand's wildlife has been the return of the endangered Eastern Sarus Crane, which was extinct in the country. By promoting coexistence between humans and endangered species, the ecosystem of the Eastern Sarus Crane in Buriram province has revived, helped along by chemical-free rice farming. The management of the Spoon-Billed Sandpiper conservation zone has also been enhanced with UNDP support.



Urban youth from Bangkok are invited to experience and learn about wildlife conservation, wildlife trafficking and spend time with local communities who engage with wildlife conservation practices.

### The Eastern Sarus Crane

UNDP is providing technical support and enhanced awareness for endangered flora and fauna species and is supporting Thailand towards achieving its biodiversity goals (set out in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015–2021). UNDP's support towards conserving habitats for globally important flora and fauna in production landscapes has enabled Thailand to make substantial advancements in the understanding of planning and implementation for the protection of Endangered Species in Thailand.



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A farmer participating in organic rice farming in Mueang District, Buriram Province

## Promoting sustainable resource management

UNDP supports biodiversity conservation by promoting coexistence between humans and nature. Ethnic minorities and local communities are given small grants, which enable them to find new and more sustainable forms of livelihoods, as well as building upon their traditional knowledge. In 2019, UNDP built on support from private sector partners who brought in additional financing to sustain these efforts whilst youth champions were engaged to promote change among the younger generation. UNDP's support saw an increase of over 33,000 hectares of conservation area, financing for biodiversity conservation in several local governments, and the adoption of land use plans in target areas.

To protect the rich biodiversity of peat swamp and the livelihood of local communities, UNDP together with the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, RECOFTC, Prince of Songkla University and civil society organizations, developed a nature-based solution for enhancing the capacity of peat swamp management, supported by the GEF. Peats are an essential part of vital wetland ecosystems that are home to many rare bird species and aquatic life. Peatlands are also important in preventing climate change, as they sequester carbon which would otherwise be released into the atmosphere. However, they are under threat of degradation from oil palm cultivation and forest fires. These fires not only pose a danger to health at local and regional levels, but also unleash stores of carbon into the atmosphere, contributing to a rise in CO<sub>2</sub> levels. The main objective of the initiative has been to find solutions that will benefit both communities and natural peatland ecosystems. This is achieved by improving the protection of natural peat swamp forests in the Kuan Kreng sub-district, implementing innovative approaches to avoid drainage and restore peat swamps, and upscaling local results to strengthen national strategies for land use in peat swamps.

UNDP is supporting the promotion of a healthy ecosystem in one of Thailand's World Heritage Sites. The Thungyai-Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary was announced as a World Heritage Site in 1991, guaranteeing the legal protection of wildlife in the area. To promote the protection of the site, UNDP supported both government agencies and communities in protecting and promoting a healthy ecosystem. Supporting the communities to live in harmony with the wildlife and to adapt to more sustainable livelihoods is important in ensuring sustainable development for both humans and nature. With UNDP's support, the local communities in Huai Kha Khaeng and its buffer zone are now moving away from monocropping to organic farming.

On biodiversity conservation, UNDP is providing technical support and enhanced awareness for endangered flora and fauna species and supporting Thailand towards achieving biodiversity goals (National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015–2021). UNDP's support in conserving habitats for globally important flora and fauna in production landscapes has enabled Thailand to make substantial advancements in the understanding of planning and implementation for the protection of endangered species. UNDP has addressed gaps in existing legislation, developing frameworks to guide implementation of legislation, building capacity within key ministries and agencies. This enhances cross-sector learning and coordination and monitoring critical habitats and endangered species to better inform decision-makers.

To ensure the sustainability of Thailand's biodiversity, addressing the financing gap is important. In 2019, UNDP started the work to establish a conservation fund on one of Thailand's tourist islands. The fund will solicit financial contributions from individuals for environmental management. This fund, once set up and operational, will be replicated and will contribute to the achievement of SDGs 12, 14, and 17. The fund is a part of a broader initiative to implement innovative finance solutions in



four areas: sustainable tourism, financing for protected areas and wildlife, improved guidelines for local government budgets and increased private sector engagement. In December 2019, Thailand adopted the Biodiversity Finance Plan which serves as a commitment to establish policy reforms and financing priorities to secure Thailand's biodiversity. The plan looks forward to delivering a prioritized set of 'finance solutions' – seizing this opportunity as the Royal Thai Government embarks on its 20-year National Strategy to explore financing options, including the introduction of innovative market-based mechanisms for sustainable financing of biodiversity. The plan contributes to Thailand's development, not only for achieving its international targets under the Convention on Biological Diversity, but also for mobilizing resources to implement the National Biodiversity

Strategic and Action Plans. New types of funding mechanisms, such as island visitation fees in Non-Protected Areas and conservation funds, are being pioneered to help preserve Thailand's rich marine and coastal ecosystems. This is in line with the principles of sustainable tourism and while preserving and protecting the ocean.

UNDP played a key role in supporting Thailand for the completion of Thailand's Financial Reporting Framework and the 6th national reporting to the Convention on Biological Diversity. The project has engaged youth by supporting one youth leader representing Thailand in the youth forum for Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Brazil. As a result of the insights gained, the Thailand Youth Biodiversity Network was established.



## Youth for biodiversity

To achieve lasting change, youth engagement is crucial. This is the reason behind the establishment in 2019 of the Thailand Youth Biodiversity Network supported by UNDP. The youth group comprises young leaders from all regions of Thailand. As a platform to promote collaboration among youth networks in the region, five young leaders (three women and two men) from the ASEAN Youth for Biodiversity were invited to share their experiences on mainstreaming biodiversity in their countries. In 2019, the network organized an event called 'Thailand

Youth Voices for Biodiversity', funded by UNDP Biodiversity Finance Initiative and the Center of Excellence on Biodiversity, and with support from the Global Youth Biodiversity Network. The event's objective was to raise awareness on the importance of biodiversity, collect youth opinion on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, and establish a youth network. The event brought together 50 participants from across the country. The youth opinion on biodiversity was welcomed by government officials working on the Thailand Biodiversity Act and acknowledged the importance of including youth in the process of formulating the Act.

## Youth Club for Local Body of Knowledge



UNDP has worked with ethnic minority youth in Huai Kha Khaen, assisting them in collecting traditional knowledge from the elders in the community and matching this with scientific support for the sustainability of the practices. The youth club includes ethnic minority youth from seven villages who have developed a local archive of knowledge of natural resources. The archive includes freshwater fish, Hornbills, and wild plants which are important species to the ecosystem, and thus in need of protection. The club does research, monitoring and tracks changes in the environment to protect these species. The work of the youth club illustrates how traditional knowledge in the ethnic minority communities is compatible with sustainable resource management.

## Climate action

In partnership with national agencies, local governments, civil society organizations, and academia, UNDP supports Thailand to take concrete actions toward achieving its greenhouse gas reduction target. This is done by improving the management of the peatland ecosystem as an effective carbon sink, integrating low carbon development plans and demonstrating solutions in target cities, as well as integrating gender and social inclusion dimensions into the climate budgeting framework.

Climate change has effects on all aspects of society. However, the harm will not be distributed evenly, and existing inequalities will be reinforced. Studies have shown that women, who already face inequalities due to their gender, will be disproportionately affected by climate change. As a response, UNDP has supported a whole-of-government approach by holding an inclusive, gender-responsive Climate Change Benefit Analysis workshop for government stakeholders to further mainstream gender and social considerations into their climate work, with participants from the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, the Ministry of



Khuan Kreng Peat Swamp Forest, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province. Peat Swamp Forest is a natural carbon sink, absorbing CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere and burying it in the soil. Villagers living around the Peat Swamp Forest depend on the peat swamp for water, food as well as sedge grasses that is used to create handicrafts such as bags, mats and baskets.

Public Health, the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. The workshop highlighted the need for further integration at the subnational level for both sharing information across line ministries and coordinated efforts to address climate change, inequalities and social inclusion in a gender-responsive manner.

Creating sustainable cities are an important part of the 2030 Agenda with SDG 11 specifically dedicated to this topic. With rapid urbanization, it is crucial to ensure that cities' growth is sustainable for both humans and the environment. UNDP supports Thailand on the journey by increasing the knowledge of cities' carbon footprint and its impact on climate change. It is estimated that by end of 2019, UNDP's contribution has helped Chiang Mai, Khon Kaen, Nakhon Ratchasima and Samui Island to reduce greenhouse gas emission by approximately 54,000 tons of carbon dioxide

equivalent and 20 green jobs with additional USD 105 million investment on the waste-to-energy plant.

Participating cities have developed integrated low carbon plans, mainstreamed in the municipal planning processes. This helps cities move away from climate change mitigation projects that use technology as solutions, to more participatory and integrated approaches to tackle climate change locally. UNDP works closely with local communities and schools on organic waste management. As an example, in Samui, a father and son duo promote organic waste management in households and schools. The solutions from 19 pilot projects are showcased as examples for replication elsewhere. In another example, UNDP supported the establishment of a Smart Mobility Alliance Network in Chiang Mai to improve efficiency of the transport system, and a local group in Samui called 'Say No to Plastic Bags-Samui', to raise awareness on plastic waste.

### Fighting single-use plastic



Partnership with Plan B and Dentsu on Advocacy on "No Plastic Yes We Can" campaign feature on electronic billboards on shopping malls in Bangkok and other cities to raise awareness of the general public on the negative impact of plastics.



In 2019, UNDP Thailand kicked off a public campaign titled 'No Plastic, Yes we can' on social media and outdoor billboards to promote the reduction of single-use plastic bags in partnership with Dentsu and Plan B. It also joined Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization in signing an MOU together with CP All Plc., the parent company of the 7-Eleven stores in Thailand, to launch a new cooperation focusing on reduction of single-use plastics and increasing energy efficiency to combat greenhouse gas emissions, the main cause of Global Warming. In support to the national campaign, UNDP joined leading retailers, business associations, and local government on Koh Samui, to raise public awareness on the ban of single-use plastic bags in supermarkets, convenient stores, and shopping malls on the tourist island. Single-use plastic bags from these establishments account for 30% of the total plastic bags used in Thailand every year.



## Voices from the Low Carbon City Project



**Tinnaphop Lertsinsathaporn**, a professional radio disc jockey aka DJ Noo, was born and raised in Samui – one of Thailand’s popular tourist destinations. Tinnaphob has seen both organic and plastic waste becoming a greater challenge for the island. As a radio DJ, he realized that he can convey a message to local households. He has persuaded people to segregate plastic, recycle waste and organic waste to reduce the burden of the municipality. He dedicates his time to talk to people in every sub-district about the issue of organic waste and how to manage it. In 2018, he created the “Samui Gold Bin” team, a volunteer group promoting and disseminating organic waste management among households.



**Phanthadon Lertsinsathaporn (Cannon)**, a 12-year-old student from St. Joseph Koh Samui School. In 2018, he was awarded the Samui’s Youth Leader in Environmental Protection award. He is Trinnaphob Lertsinsathaporn’s son. Phanthadon is helping his father in the organic waste management project. He works with his father to provide knowledge and training on organic waste management in households, schools, hotels, restaurants, hospitals, temples and department stores in Samui.

## 15th Anniversary of the tsunami



Video with Uncle Aihim: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nh-l4m7-YeY>

**Aihim Pramongkij**, Person living with disability in Koh Sirey Village, Phuket

26 December 2019 marked the 15th anniversary of the 2004 tsunami which devastated Thailand. To mark the anniversary, UNDP revisited some of the survivors. Uncle Aihim could see the sea level rapidly falling the day the tsunami hit Phuket and he knew he would have to escape. Relying on a tricycle to move made it almost impossible to escape the water and, without the help from migrant workers who were close by, he would not have survived. The difficulty Uncle Aihim faced is the reality of many persons living with disabilities. Promoting



disability inclusive disaster risk reduction is therefore important for persons that might otherwise be left behind.

With support from Japan, UNDP has worked with communities to strengthen disaster preparedness and ensure specific measures are included to address the special needs of People with Disabilities. From the 18 Asia-Pacific countries benefitting from the Japan-funded regional programme on disaster risk reduction, Thailand is the first country to include in school emergency plans issues related to safe evacuation, child protection and needs of students with disabilities.

Building on the tsunami education activities and drills in five schools of the province of Phang Nga in 2018, UNDP worked with the Office of the Basic Education Commission under the Ministry of Education, the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, and the Thai Red Cross Society to develop Guidelines for Tsunami Evacuation Plans and Drills for Schools. Furthermore, a Training of Trainers programme has been developed to scale up tsunami preparedness and awareness into education systems and school curricula.

## The Global Environment Facility's (GEF) Small Grants Programme



At the eve of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) was established. The purpose of GEF is to combat the serious environmental threats. As a result of the contribution from GEF, UNDP has supported Thailand in projects protecting the country's biodiversity, reducing emission of greenhouse gases, and providing technical support to enhance the capacity of the reporting progress to international commitments. An important part of GEF's support to Thailand is through the small grants programme which enable local communities to adjust to more sustainable livelihoods.

The small grants programme enables community organizations in four regions of Thailand to take collective action for adaptive landscape and seascape management for socio-ecological resilience. This is done through design, implementation and evaluation of small grant projects for global environmental benefits and sustainable development.

The Small Grants Programme supports ethnic minority peoples' management and development of natural resources and livelihoods in nineteen projects nationwide. As an example of innovative approaches used is the Stop Global Warming Network, that has been working with the Geo-Informatics and Space Technology Centre in the Northern Region on community land rights. The new technology on land use and planning was adopted with the land survey and public hearing process of participatory communities to officially demarcate the land use zoning and reserved forest area. The initiative illustrates the importance of striking a balance between community livelihoods and forest reservation.

The nineteen Small Grants Programme grantees are all promoting and strengthening gender



Two Karen women picking forest friendly coffee beans

equality and women's empowerment among the ethnic minority and local communities. An example of this is the the homespun enterprise by the Karen women group of Baan Huay Hin Dum in Suphanburi Province. The women are empowered to manage their market links, restoring the traditional style and sharing their knowledge and skills to other Karen communities. The women's group supports other local enterprises, such as ecological tourism, community homestay, local wisdom restoration, natural resources management and community revolving fund. The Baan Huay Hin Dum is located in the buffer zone of the national protected area of Phu Toey National Park.





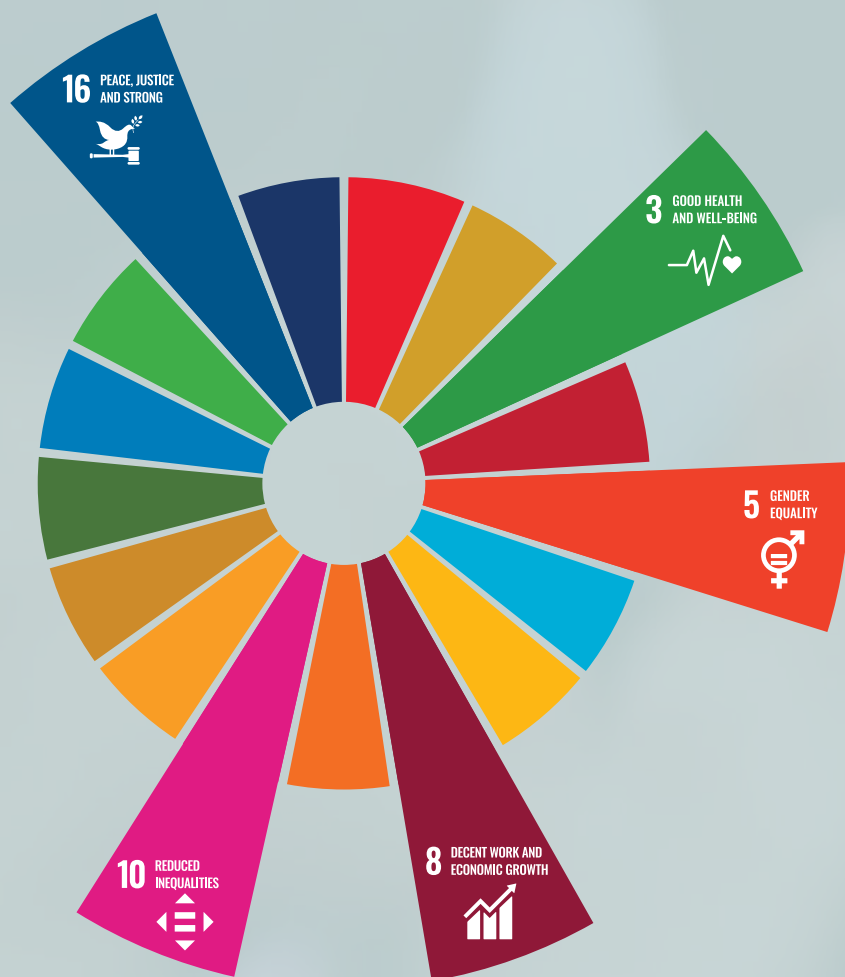
Two youth celebrating the International Day Against Homophobia, Transphobia, and Biphobia.



## Section 3

# Strengthening Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

Gender equality and social inclusion are crucial for sustainable development and to meet the targets of the SDGs. SDG 5 is dedicated to gender equality, but gender equality and social inclusion are also integrated in all the other goals.



According to the Human Development Report published by UNDP in 2019 it will take



to close the gender gap in economic opportunity alone if current trends continue

For Thailand, the 2019 election resulted in more elected women parliamentarians than ever before, however, at



**16.2%**

it is still below both the regional and global average

There have been achievements in promoting gender equality globally, especially in access to education, health, and participation in markets and politics. However, UNDP's 2019 Global Human Development Report shows that the progress has slowed. Most difficult seems to be to modify the power relationship between genders. According to the report, it will take 202 years to close the gender gap in economic opportunity alone based on current trends.

For Thailand, the 2019 elections resulted in more elected women parliamentarians than ever before. However, at around 15%, it is still below both the regional and global averages. Policies that address underlying biases, social norms and power structures are key for the country to progress and reach the targets of SDG 5.

Gender equality and social inclusion is at the core of UNDP's work. Thailand's 2005 Gender Equality Act was a milestone, as it is the first and only law in Thailand that provides LGBTI people protection from discrimination. There is no mention of LGBTI people in the Act but the content is inclusive of all genders. In 2019, UNDP has continued its support to the implementation of the Act by developing a handbook to be used by the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security. The handbook was accompanied by a study to review the effectiveness of the implementation of the law. This work will enhance the rights for everyone regardless of their sexual orientation, gender identity or expression.

## Women's empowerment

Women's equal and meaningful participation in all aspects of society is a goal, but it is also a prerequisite for sustainable development. UNDP continued supporting women's empowerment in Thailand in 2019. Women's participation in local decision-making bodies, such as project committees, is promoted across all UNDP's activities. Efforts for economic empowerment of women are made by promoting sustainable livelihood as part of the activities of several UNDP projects and interventions.

UNDP's approach to gender equality entails not only to view women as beneficiaries, but also as agents of change. With this approach, alternative livelihood activities for women, such as ecotourism and non-timber forest production have been carried out. A successful example of this includes the establishment of krajoed processing as a part of UNDP's support to protect Thailand's peat swamps. In Ranong province, women have taken leadership in the community saving groups, providing loans to conservation and ecotourism groups. Another example is the initiative to promote water onions as a tourist attraction managed by women as a part of community-based tourism. In Samut Sakhon province, special considerations are given to support income generation activities led by women, particularly activities adding value to salt-farms which are habitats of Spoon-Billed Sandpiper. The project has chosen to further strengthen the capacity of women's groups to improve their existing salt-based activities and products such as salt-spa, salt-based soap, scrub, toothpaste, to increase revenue.

In Buriram Province, the support to protect the Eastern Sarus Crane has engaged women from local communities. The Eastern Sarus Crane Learning Center has been established and led by a group of women. Women's economic empowerment is promoted by the production and marketing of organic 'Sarus Rice', with a unique story associated with the Eastern Sarus Cranes. Women play a leading role in quality control and marketing of the rice and other local weaving products. In 2019, UNDP concluded a project promoting conservation in flora and fauna

in Thailand. At the community level, women in this project not only had decision-making roles, but they also spread their knowledge to the rest of the community, urging their family members and other community members to take action. By mainstreaming women's empowerment in all activities, the project shows the enhanced self-reliance, ownership, and strengthened capabilities of community-based groups. Women's active engagement has improved the quality of these initiatives and resulted in more sustainable development.

In the World Heritage Site Huai Kha Khaeng an ethnic minority women's group has, with the support of a grant provided by UNDP, established a living museum for local wisdom and culture. With the work of these women, the culture will be protected and presented to local communities and visitors. The museum will open in 2020.

### UNiTE campaign



Gender-based violence against women is widespread, with impacts on both individuals and societies. UN is committed to fight violation of women's and girls' rights jointly under the umbrella of the UNiTE Campaign. In 2019, UNDP used its partnership with Dentsu and Plan B to display the campaign message on billboards nation-wide to raise awareness of this serious topic. Public figures were mobilized to show their support on social media platforms. In Thailand's Southern border provinces, UNDP, UN Women and UNICEF co-hosted workshops for raising awareness of gender-based violence against women, as well as the importance of women's participation in promoting stability in the region.

## LGBTI inclusion

LGBTI people are among the most marginalized groups worldwide. In Thailand, they face stigma, discrimination and violence based on their sexual orientation, gender identity or expression in different domains of life, including education, access to civic and social services, and employment.

With UNDP's support, Thailand saw improved capacity and commitment of Thai government agencies to develop, implement and monitor LGBTI inclusive and protective laws in 2019. Knowledge and awareness of sexual orientation, gender identity or expression needs to be spread across all sectors. This was done through the inclusion of sexual orientation, gender identity or expression in prison and law enforcement as well as through UNDP's technical assistance to inform protective laws and policies for LGBTI inclusion. A sexual orientation, gender identity or expression training curriculum for law enforcement officers was developed in partnership by the Rights and Liberties Protection Department of the Ministry of Justice. A training session with law enforcement officers was conducted in Pattaya, to test the curriculum before the Department of Rights and Liberties Protection of the Ministry of Justice incorporated it into the Department's human rights curriculum for justice officers.

It is important to understand social norms and attitudes towards the LGBTI community. UNDP conducted a quantitative and qualitative study among both the LGBTI community as well as the general public, resulting in the report "Tolerance but not Inclusion: A national survey on experiences of discrimination and social attitudes towards LGBT people in Thailand". This study is the most comprehensive ever conducted in Thailand, examining the experiences of and social attitudes towards lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) people. It involved a survey with 2,210 participants from across the country. The study found that there are overall favourable attitudes towards LGBTI people in Thailand and support for inclusive laws and policies, but also persistent experiences of stigma and discrimination, violence and exclusion



With UNDP's support, Thailand saw improved capacity and commitment of Thai government agencies to **develop, implement and monitor LGBTI inclusive and protective laws in 2019.**



**Tolerance but not Inclusion:** This study is the most comprehensive ever conducted in Thailand examining the experiences of and social attitudes towards lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) people



remain. The findings of the study point to the need for programmes and interventions that decrease stigma, eliminate stereotypes, and increase knowledge of the consequences of stigma and discrimination towards LGBTI people – areas where UNDP will continue support. As part of UNDP's work to support Thailand in developing policies on business and human rights, a seminar on LGBTI inclusion in the workplace and the Business and Human Rights Agenda was organized for companies to better understand, prevent, mitigate, track and remediate their impacts on people, including the LGBTI community in their operations and business relationships along the value chain, and are committed to translating broad commitment into action.

## Working with persons with disabilities

Including the participation of people living with disabilities in development work is essential to achieve inclusive and sustainable development. Thailand has committed to fulfil the rights of persons with disabilities, including taking their specific needs into consideration, by ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2008.

However, people living with disabilities in Thailand still face many barriers and challenges to finding employment, staying employed, advancing in their careers, and achieving equal pay. Women living with disabilities encounter even greater challenges—especially when other characteristics such as disability type, severity or minority status are introduced. There are several studies suggesting that women with disabilities are often disadvantaged by different layers of discrimination, including the stigma of “weakness”

associated with both their gender and their disability status.

SDG 8 on Decent Work and Economic Growth calls for full and productive employment and decent work for all. UNDP has committed to ‘leave no one behind’ and is working hard to improve opportunities for vulnerable groups in Thailand. In 2019, UNDP supported training in digital literacy of women living with disabilities to increase their employability. The private sector was engaged in the exchange of good practices of inclusive employment of persons with disabilities. In 2020, UNDP plans to deepen its work on promoting more inclusive employment for people with disabilities.

Globally, the situation for people with “print disabilities” can be described as a book famine, with minimal access to books, textbooks and other print materials in a format they can read in accessible formats such as braille, audio, ebooks and large print. In 2019, Thailand took a step in combatting this famine by joining the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print-Disabled, a step encouraged by UNDP.

Another focus area is Disability-Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction which is mentioned in Article 11 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. In Thailand, participation of persons living with disabilities has not been practiced in the process of disaster risk reduction planning, which consequently has left out the inclusion of regular and special support that should have been provided to people living with disabilities. The government, private agencies and civil society organizations have made efforts to solve this issue. Awareness raising campaigns and disaster risk reduction programmes were launched with UNDP support in schools and local communities,



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Tsunami drill at Phraratchatharn Thublamu School, Phang Nga as part of the Partnerships for Strengthening School Preparedness for Tsunami in the Asia Pacific Project.



***Jeen, a person living with disabilities, joined UNDP Thailand's digital training. She believes that persons living with disabilities can contribute to the society they are living in.***

“Whenever I had a chance, I would volunteer. I used to pick up trash at the beach and participated in other activities. At the hospital where I work, I always help others. Persons living with disabilities can do so much for the society. Now the government tries to promote facilities in public place such as developing ramp and toilets for persons living with disabilities. This will make us feel more confident when going outside and live independently. I want to encourage other people living with disabilities to go out because more and more people accept us and believe that we can work and live the way we are. We can help others at work too. Persons living with disabilities can contribute to society if they have a chance.”

and disaster preparedness plans were made in cooperation with organizations for people living with disabilities.

UNDP and the Japanese government supported an all-inclusive disaster preparedness response which was presented during the tsunami drills in Phang Nga province in Thailand in 2018. During the drills all students participated, with evacuation routes wheelchair-accessible for students with physical disabilities. The older students were trained to assist the young through a “buddy system” and the teachers were coached to assist students with disabilities. This all-inclusive approach made sure that no-one was left behind. In 2019, UNDP, in partnership with the Office of the Basic Education Commission, Ministry of Education, the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, and the Thai Red Cross Society, continued their engagement and developed the Guidelines for Tsunami Evacuation Drills and Lesson Learned in Thailand and the training of trainers programme to scale up tsunami preparedness and awareness into the education system and school curriculae. With UNDPs support, Thailand has become a front runner when it comes to safe evacuation and inclusivity of the needs of students with disabilities in school's emergency plans.



## Working with stateless persons



“There are many stateless persons in Chiang Mai including us. According to Thai government regulations, stateless people can apply for Thai citizenship if they are qualified but what really happens nowadays is that there are still a lot of us who don’t understand the process and can’t follow up the procedures because of limited knowledge, limited budget or exploitation. By not being able to have the nationality, we have lost opportunities in life and lost access to basic rights”



Mission 1.5 launched at Chulalongkorn University on 12 September 2019



## Section 4

# Innovating and Partnering for a Sustainable Future

## UNDP promoting innovation in Thailand

### With government

Promoting innovation is a national agenda in many countries, with the aim to improve the quality of life of citizens, as well as social and economic development. Governments are looking for ways to transform bureaucratic systems, policy implementation and public services, to ready the country for the next century. In line with Thailand 4.0 - the national development strategy to create an innovation-driven economy, the Office of the Public Sector Development Commission under the Royal Thai Government in partnership with the UNDP has initiated the Government Innovation Lab and deployed citizen-centric approaches focusing on the real need of the people through public collaboration for innovation development in government services.

### In biodiversity financing

A new innovative financing instrument for biodiversity in Thailand was approved by the government to implement finance solutions in four priority areas: sustainable tourism, financing for protected areas and wildlife via the Wildlife Conservation License Plate Initiative, improved guidelines for local government budgets and increased private sector engagement.

### For the financing for climate action

UNDP works to improve socially-inclusive and gender-responsive public climate finance by providing support to the Thai Government in undertaking public budget reforms that enable a more integrated approach to public investments. This work enhances the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and incorporates multiple dimensions of the sustainable development agenda – in particular climate change, gender equality and poverty.

### To strengthen climate action

UNDP works to enhance national capacity to scale up investments on climate change mitigation in priority areas of the Nationally Determined Contributions, focusing on energy and transport. UNDP is supporting a joint public-private approach for energy efficiency investment and finance in Thailand to create an environment of trust and openness. This will help the government to address regulatory and legislative hurdles that are impeding energy efficiency investments. To create conditions for competitive, market-based solutions to climate change that also deliver sustainable development dividends, this will support national systems platforms and partnerships through which the public and private sector can work in a trusting, collaborative manner to advance NDC implementation as well as deliver on the Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Goals.



### Through social innovation in peacebuilding

UNDP brought experience of the Spanish Basque region to the south of Thailand. Gorka Espiau is a social innovation specialist and a Senior Fellow at the Agirre Lehendakaria Center for Social and Political Studies who believes that conflicts happening in different regions of the world can be minimized by the combined power of people, innovation, and the conviction that change can happen. Espiau made a visit to Bangkok to share his experience at a talk hosted by UNDP on “How to Build Social Innovation Platforms in Conflict Areas: The Basque Experience”.

### With Bangladesh Peace Observatory knowledge exchange

Thailand does not yet have an independent resource centre dedicated to monitoring and understanding the nuances of cultural and religious tensions. Although there is rich academic expertise within Thai universities, and discussion is underway to establish Thailand's first dedicated centre for monitoring interfaith tensions, interested researchers could benefit from the technical knowledge and experience in establishing such a centre. To support Thailand's academic and research community in understanding trends and identifying solutions related to social tensions that build community resilience and promote peace and tolerance, a knowledge exchange between Thai researchers and the UNDP established Bangladesh Peace Observatory at Dhaka University was organized.

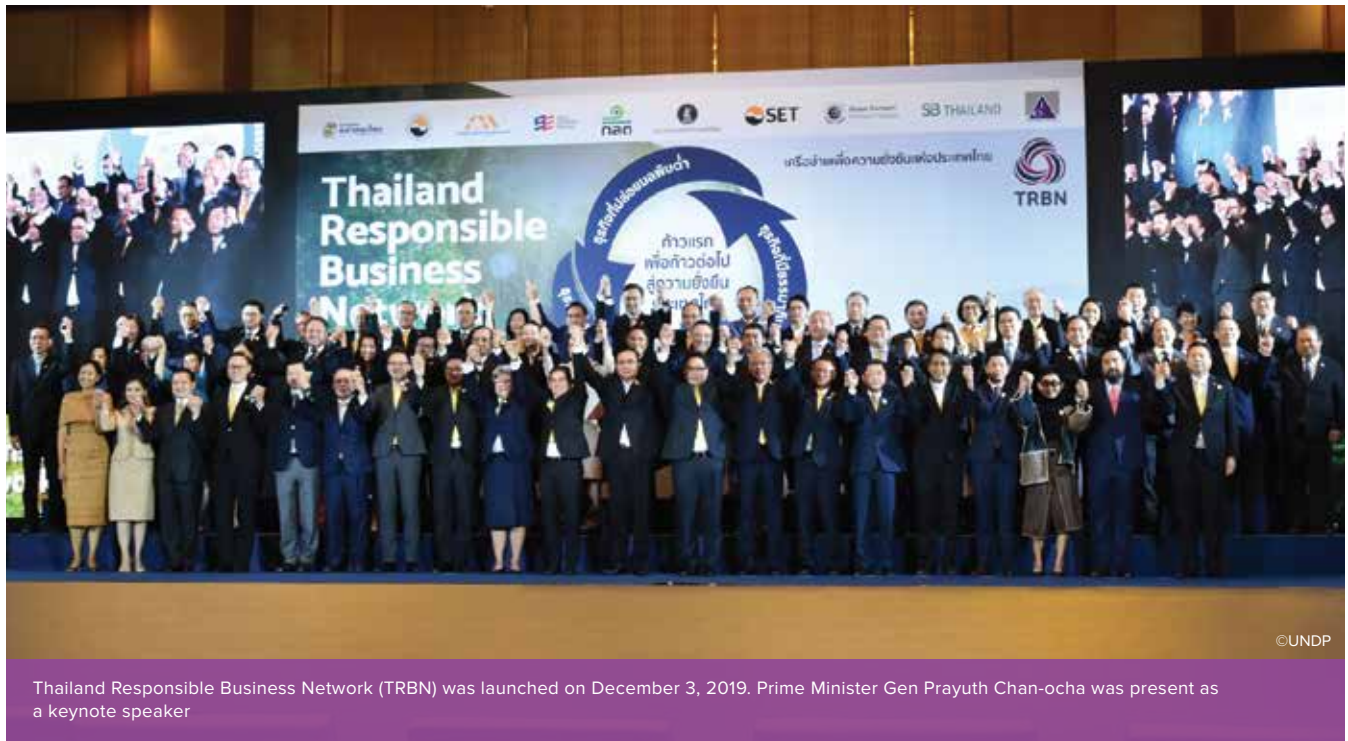
### Using online learning

3,371 participants from 170 countries learned about how UNDP structured the institutionalization process of biodiversity finance in Thailand at all levels. The BIOFIN methodology and the new finance mechanism such as conservation license plate scheme was promoted through UNDP online learning with Massive Open Online Course at <https://learningfornature.org/courses/biodiversity-finance/>

### Building SMART THAILAND

Thailand's ambition is to create 100 smart cities within 20 years. UNDP has worked with four cities—Chiang Mai, Khon Kaen, Nakhon Ratchasima, and Samui through the four-year project on Low Carbon City. Two of the provinces (Chiang Mai and Khon Kaen), are on the list of the first seven provinces under the Thailand Smart City Plan. UNDP's work on promoting low carbon cities supports 7 dimensions of ‘smart city’ initiative: smart environment, smart economy, smart mobility, smart energy, smart people, smart living and smart governance.

In Chiang Mai, UNDP promotes the establishment of a Smart Mobility Alliance Network — a foundation for smart mobility. In Khon Kaen, the focus is on energy, waste and the environment. In addition, UNDP introduced data collection of city carbon footprint, as a foundation to understand the root causes and impacts of cities on the climate. Building on this assessment, information is presented to promote broad awareness and better understanding, and interventions are planned and implemented by local actors.



Thailand Responsible Business Network (TRBN) was launched on December 3, 2019. Prime Minister Gen Prayuth Chan-ocha was present as a keynote speaker

## Private sector engagement

UNDP's engagement with the private sector will continue to harness its role in business and integrity, business and human rights, climate change financing, biodiversity financing and conservation, smart cities development and social impact investment.

Looking forward, together with the organization "ChangeFusion", UNDP will launch the SDG Impact Investment Platform in 2020 to drive the growth of social impact investment in Thailand. UNDP conducts surveys of social enterprises and impact investors across Thailand and will publish these data on the Thailand Social Innovation Platform website. UNDP will select 20 social enterprises that demonstrate good potential to scale both their business and impact with

external investments to participate in an UNDP-organized social enterprises acceleration program where social enterprises will be supported with business plan development and impact reporting, among others, in order to improve their investment readiness.

In 2019, UNDP worked with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Global Compact Network Thailand to raise awareness among businesses on shifting from Environmental, Social and Governance to SDGs and integrating SDGs Impact Measurement and Management Framework into their business and investment strategies. For 2020, UNDP is planning to focus on introducing the Business Call to Action's Impact Lab to the market and elect some institutional investors to test the UNDP's SDGs Assurance Standard on Private Equity and Bond.



**Global Compact**  
Network Thailand

## South-South cooperation

In 2019, UNDP initiated several South-South Cooperation activities benefitting Thailand partners in a number of areas including biodiversity financing, wildlife conservation, promotion of LGBTI rights, business and human rights, and sustainable tourism.

### Pakistan



UNDP facilitated a South - South cooperation meeting of officials from the government of Pakistan to meet with relevant Thai government officials working on the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights. This exchange was beneficial for parties to share and learn from each other on the lessons learnt, challenges faced and expertise on Business and Human Rights. Ten representatives of the Federal Ministry of Human Rights, other government ministries, Pakistan Chamber of Commerce and UNDP Pakistan met with Thai government representatives from the Ministry of Justice and the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand, who shared their work on implementing the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and drafting Thailand's National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights.

### Costa Rica



A mission for the Minister of Natural Resources and Environment of Thailand to meet with the Minister of Environment and Energy of Costa Rica was facilitated by the BIOFIN Thailand and BIOFIN Costa Rica teams in October 2019. The impact of south-south exchanges between Thailand and Costa Rica will pave the way to strengthen cooperation through the Biodiversity Summit in 2020.



## Bangladesh



In consultation with a group of Thai academics, UNDP Thailand together with other UNDP offices in the region organized the regional knowledge exchange workshop on “Mapping peace and conflict in Thailand: Bangladesh Peace Observatory knowledge exchange with Thailand” in June 2019. The event was organized to help establish Thailand’s first independent resource center focused on tension mapping across the country.

## South Korea



Thailand shared experiences on public procurement in several events such as the High-level Seminar: Increasing transparency and integrity in Public Procurement in the context of the SDGs held in Bangkok on in September 2019 and Knowledge-Exchange on Innovative Tools for Enhancing Public Construction Transparency held in Seoul, Republic of Korea in December 2019.

## Laos



## Malaysia



UNDP assisted in strengthening cross-border collaboration on wildlife crime enforcement with counterpart agencies in Laos and Malaysia with support from the Thailand Wildlife Enforcement Networks and international law enforcement organizations.

## Thailand



The Regional Tiger Conservation Training Center in Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary strengthens the capacity and talent of in-house rangers and wildlife conservationists who have the potential to be trained as trainers and reduce reliance on external trainers.

UNDP supported Thailand in promoting south-south cooperation among 15 nations from Europe, Asia and Pacific by hosting the 5th BIOFIN Regional Dialogue in Chiang Mai in 2019, including facilitating experience sharing and technical discussions among countries and results from implementation.

Thailand’s private sector Coalition Against Corruption was the first initiative in Southeast Asia that was featured as a Fair Biz champion on YouTube on the topic of : how does collective action against corruption work in practice?

## Sri Lanka



Thailand provided support to Sri Lanka for continuing its implementation of finance solutions by donating USD 100,000 through the Global BIOFIN programme. This cooperation will pave the way on south-south exchange in implementing the sustainable finance policy for SDGs between the Bank of Thailand and the Bank of Sri Lanka.

## UNDP Thailand and the UN



UNITED NATIONS  
THAILAND



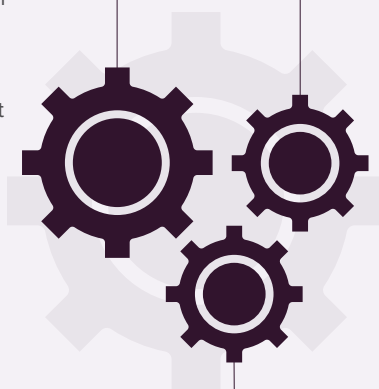
As part of a global reform to reposition and strengthen the United Nations Development System, the joint post of UNDP Resident Representative and UN Resident Coordinator was split in 2019. The UN reform aims to establish clearer internal and external accountability mechanisms, better communicate the role of the UN, and enforce stricter use of resources. In its new role, with less focus on coordination and more dedication towards development work, UNDP will continue to offer its expertise on cross cutting issues such as fighting economic and social inequality, preventing environmental degradation and addressing climate change, fostering youth and women's empowerment, promoting democracy and building social cohesion.

## Working groups

UNDP contributes to the achievement of the objectives set in the United Nations Partnership Agreement Framework signed between the Royal Thai Government and the United Nations Country Team covering the period 2017-2021. UNDP provides policy advice and advocacy on issues such as gender equality, social and economic inequality, human rights, and rule of law with expertise from across the UN agencies. This work is carried out as a unified UN through thematic working groups:

### NCD Collaboration

On 27 November 2019, as part of the UN Thematic Working Group on non-communicable diseases, UNDP and WHO, in partnership with the Ministry of Public Health co-organized a national consultation on Non-communicable Diseases and the Sustainable Development Goals in Bangkok. The purpose was to support the Royal Thai Government's commitment in positioning non-communicable diseases as a development priority and advocating a multi-sector approach to addressing non-communicable diseases. The consultation brought together representatives from government ministries and UN agencies to examine the linkages between non-communicable diseases and the Sustainable Development Goals; to share examples of how actors beyond the health sector address non-communicable diseases; and to explore challenges and opportunities to support non-health sectors on their non-communicable diseases relevant effort.



### NDC Working Group

UNDP, as Chair of the UNCT Working Group on Nationally Determined Contributions, is supporting the Royal Thai Government to deliver climate targets and actions enhancing collaboration and synergy between projects and programmes on climate change across the UN family.

### The Peace and Governance Results Group

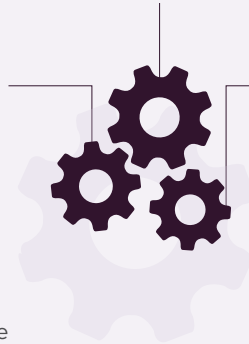
UNDP, as co-chair with UN Women, leads the Peace and Governance Working group. This ensures that UN initiatives and activities on peace and governance are coordinated and carried out under the one UN approach, encouraging UN agencies to work together and benefit from other's experience.

## The Deep South<sup>1</sup> Working Group

UNDP, as co-chair with UNICEF, leads the Deep South Working group, bringing together nine UN agencies, and the World Bank, working in the southern border provinces. The Working Group enhanced greater understanding of the southernmost part of the country, from a peace, security and development point of view, and supported conflict sensitive interventions.

### Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Theme Group

Since 2019, UNDP and UN Women have been co-hosting the Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Theme Group of the UNCT. The scope of the theme group was expanded from gender equality to also including social inclusion, capturing the mandate of the UN of leaving no one behind.



### UN Joint Team on AIDS in Thailand

UNDP Thailand regularly participates in the UN Joint Team on AIDS meetings chaired by UNAIDS Thailand, which also serves as the Secretariat to the group. Members of the group consist of UN agencies in Thailand that work on ending HIV and AIDS to strategize and better coordinate interventions. A key part of the team's work is to develop a joint work plan on AIDS which will guide the work of UN agencies and also the co-sponsor's utilization of the UNAIDS Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework country envelope.



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization

IOM  
UN MIGRATION

UNAIDS



UNDRR  
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

UN  
environment  
United Nations  
Environment Programme

UNFPA

UN HABITAT  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

UNHCR  
The UN Refugee Agency



UNITED NATIONS  
HUMAN RIGHTS  
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

unicef  
for every child



UNITED NATIONS  
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION



UNODC  
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



UNOPS



UN  
VOLUNTEERS

UN  
WOMEN



World Health  
Organization

and

UNITED NATIONS  
ESCAP  
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

<sup>1</sup> This refers to the Southern Border Provinces.



## UN joint projects and activities

UNDP and UNICEF collaborate on awareness-raising and capacity-development around SDGs and SDG localization as part of its ongoing developmental intervention in Thailand's Southern Border Provinces. The strategy leverages on the national momentum around the SDGs, by using SDG principles and SDG 16 to promote local level institutions to be more responsive and inclusive in planning and service delivery. Against this background, two SDG awareness-raising and dialogue workshops were organized in southern Thailand, targeting 80 representatives from provincial and district government offices, civil society organizations, private sector and academia.

UNDP also collaborated with UNICEF to organize a youth incubation program called Gen-U: Generation Unlimited, addressing youth livelihood in the southern border provinces. UNDP and UNICEF contacted young people in order to hear new ideas from young people. With UNDP's technical support, and with the engagement of UN agencies in the consultative process, Thailand launched its 1st National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights in 2019, making it the first in Asia to formally adopt such an instrument formulated through an inclusive and participatory process. This represents an important mechanism for UNDP in partnership with UNOHCHR, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN

WOMEN, and other UN agencies to engage with government and private sector to support the monitoring and implementation of the Plan.

During the UNiTE campaign to raise awareness and combat gender-based violence against women, UNDP, UN Women and UNICEF co-organized a seminar in Pattani. The event enabled participants from government agencies, academia, and civil society organizations to come together and discuss gender-based violence against women and strategies to combat this, as well as promoting women's participation in security related activities.

The UNDP-FAO Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans provided support to the government, helping to integrate climate response strategies into the government's agriculture planning processes. The programme in Thailand achieved several milestones between 2015 and 2019, including the development of strategic plans and frameworks (climate smart agriculture strategies), capacity building activities, monitoring of adaptation, tools that can be used at the central level for prioritisation, demonstration of risk and vulnerability assessments at sub-national levels, adaptation studies, and a forthcoming road-map for future adaptation planning in the agriculture sectors. This roadmap will provide guidance for future adaptation planning for Thailand's agriculture sectors.



United National Volunteers celebrating international volunteers day in Bangkok on 5th December 2019.

## UNV and volunteerism in Thailand

Over the past year, the UN Volunteers Programme, administered by UNDP helped accelerate progress towards the SDGs, with a special focus on gender and social inclusion, public information, mobilizing youth, value chain initiatives, and community development.

Volunteerism is rooted in the communities in Thailand as a way of promoting generosity and is manifested through local action to help solve social issues. In 2019, Thailand prepared the National Situation Analysis on volunteerism following rounds of consultations with several Volunteer Involving Organizations operating in the country. The initiative was spearheaded by the Office of the National Commission on Social Welfare Promotion, Department of Social Development and Welfare, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security in Thailand. According to the situation analysis

over 8 Million volunteers were registered under government agencies. UNV provided guidance and methodology for the situation analysis, which highlights that in Thailand volunteers are implementing a people-centered approach to the SDGs.

UNV Regional Office for Asia & the Pacific together with UNDP took part in the 16th International Association for Volunteer Effort Asia Pacific Regional Volunteer Conference 2019 under the theme “Unlocking the Power of Volunteering”. The Regional Conference was organized under the coordination of the Volunteer Spirit Network, which is the first and largest volunteer network in Thailand. Over 400 participants from civil society, government sectors, corporations, NGOs and academia from Asia and the Pacific region attended the conference to explore ways to create an enabling environment for volunteering, to better recognize the value of volunteers, and to improve accessibility of volunteering opportunities.



# UNDP Knowledge Products



<https://www.th.undp.org/content/thailand/en/home/library/other-publications/sdg-booklet.html>



**Sustainable Development Goals Booklet**



<http://hdr.undp.org/en/2019-report>



**Human Development Report 2019**  
Beyond income, beyond averages, beyond today: Inequalities in human development in the 21st century



<https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/democratic-governance/tolerance-but-not-inclusion.html>



**Tolerance but not Inclusion**  
A national survey on experiences of discrimination and social attitudes towards LGBT people in Thailand



<https://www.biodiversityfinance.net/knowledge-product/synthesis-report-thailand-pir-ber-fna>



**UNDP Thailand Synthesis Report on Biodiversity Policy & Institutional Review, Biodiversity Expenditure Review, Finance Needs Assessment**



[https://www.th.undp.org/content/thailand/en/home/library/environment\\_energy/the-biodiversity-finance-plan.html](https://www.th.undp.org/content/thailand/en/home/library/environment_energy/the-biodiversity-finance-plan.html)



**The Biodiversity Finance Plan**  
The Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) - Thailand



<https://www.biodiversityfinance.org/index.php/knowledge-product/integrated-policy-and-institutional-review-pir>



**Integrated Policy and Institutional Review (PIR) | BIOFIN**

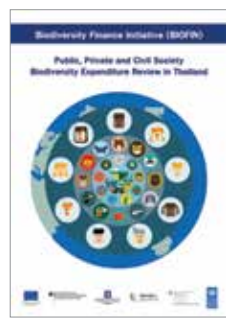




[https://www.biodiversityfinance.net/sites/default/files/content/knowledge\\_products/BIOFIN\\_Financial%20Needs%20Assessment%20for%20Thailand\\_18%20sept%2018\\_FINAL\\_0.pdf](https://www.biodiversityfinance.net/sites/default/files/content/knowledge_products/BIOFIN_Financial%20Needs%20Assessment%20for%20Thailand_18%20sept%2018_FINAL_0.pdf)



## The Biodiversity Financial Needs Assessment in Thailand



<https://www.biodiversityfinance.net/index.php/knowledge-product/thailand-biodiversity-expenditure-review>



## Thailand Biodiversity Expenditure Review



<https://www.biodiversityfinance.net/index.php/knowledge-product/summary-biofin-thailand-phase-1-2-thai-language>



## Summary of BIOFIN Thailand Phase 1 and 2 (Thai language)



## Flora and Fauna

<https://undp-biodiversity.exposure.co/cooperation-for-coexistence?source=share-undp-biodiversity>



[https://www.th.undp.org/content/thailand/en/home/library/environment\\_energy/conserving-habitats-for-globally-important-flora-and-fauna-in-pr.html](https://www.th.undp.org/content/thailand/en/home/library/environment_energy/conserving-habitats-for-globally-important-flora-and-fauna-in-pr.html)



## Conserving Habitats for Globally Important Flora and Fauna in Production Landscapes Project Results Report



## Progress on Biodiversity Management in Thailand

[https://www.th.undp.org/content/thailand/en/home/library/environment\\_energy/Progress-on-biodiversity-management-in-Thailand.html](https://www.th.undp.org/content/thailand/en/home/library/environment_energy/Progress-on-biodiversity-management-in-Thailand.html)





## Human Story: the Environmental Stewards

[https://www.th.undp.org/content/thailand/en/home/library/environment\\_energy/Human-story-the-environmental-stewards.html](https://www.th.undp.org/content/thailand/en/home/library/environment_energy/Human-story-the-environmental-stewards.html)



## Pamphlet of the NAP on Business and Human Rights

<https://www.th.undp.org/content/thailand/en/home/library/other-publications/thailand-national-actions-plan-on-business-and-human-rights-.html>



## National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights

[https://www.th.undp.org/content/thailand/en/home/library/democratic\\_governance/thailand-s-1st-national-action-plan-on-business-and-human-rights.html](https://www.th.undp.org/content/thailand/en/home/library/democratic_governance/thailand-s-1st-national-action-plan-on-business-and-human-rights.html)



## Tiger: Now or Forever

Authors: Dr. Saksit Simcharoen,  
Achara Simcharoen, Somphot  
Duangchantrasiri



## One Community Project report: Searching The Truth Jan-Sep, 2018

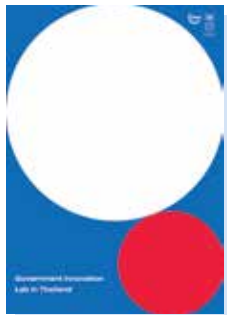
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## Case study: how Thailand is integrating agriculture into its climate adaptation plans

<https://www.adaptation-undp.org/resources/reports-and-publications-country-teams/case-study-how-thailand-integrating-agriculture-its>





[https://www.th.undp.org/content/thailand/en/home/library/democratic\\_governance/government-innovation-lab.html](https://www.th.undp.org/content/thailand/en/home/library/democratic_governance/government-innovation-lab.html)



## Government Innovation Lab



<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1YT8MSjgwPNnCeT-MpxQ7KGhOLFYMEKN9s/view?usp=sharing>

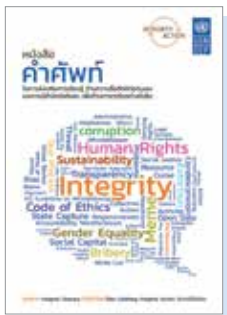


## Government Innovation Lab – Regional (Thai)



## The Social Incubation Playbook

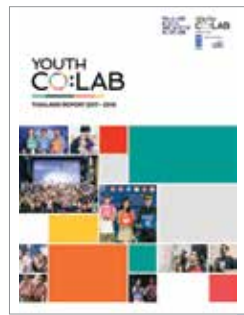
<https://www.th.undp.org/content/thailand/en/home/library/other-publications/the-social-incubation-playbook.html>



[https://www.th.undp.org/content/thailand/en/home/library/democratic\\_governance/integrity-glossary--thai-version.html](https://www.th.undp.org/content/thailand/en/home/library/democratic_governance/integrity-glossary--thai-version.html)



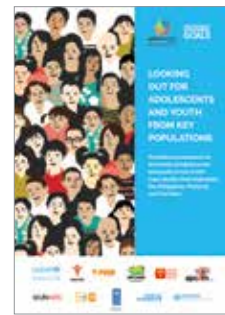
## Integrity Glossary



[https://www.th.undp.org/content/thailand/en/home/library/democratic\\_governance/youth-co-lab-thailand-report-2017-2018.html](https://www.th.undp.org/content/thailand/en/home/library/democratic_governance/youth-co-lab-thailand-report-2017-2018.html)



## YOUTH CO:LAB THAILAND REPORT 2017-2018



<https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/hiv-aids/looking-out-for-adolescents-and-youth-from-key-populations.html>



## Looking Out for Adolescents and Youth from Key Populations



## Mapping the Social Impact Investment and Innovative Finance Landscape in Thailand

[https://www.th.undp.org/content/thailand/en/home/library/democratic\\_governance/mapping-the-social-impact-investment-and-innovative-finance-land.html](https://www.th.undp.org/content/thailand/en/home/library/democratic_governance/mapping-the-social-impact-investment-and-innovative-finance-land.html)



## Low Carbon Home Manual

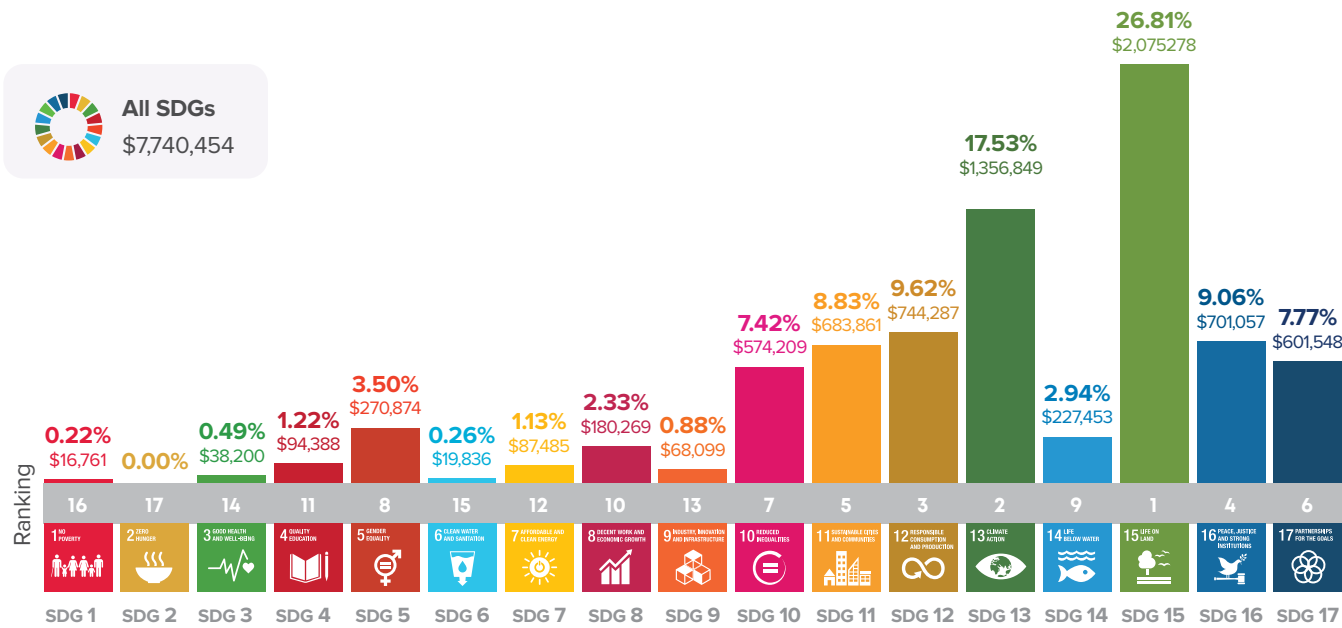
[https://www.th.undp.org/content/thailand/en/home/library/environment\\_energy/low-carbon-home.html](https://www.th.undp.org/content/thailand/en/home/library/environment_energy/low-carbon-home.html)





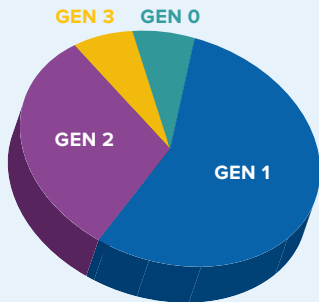
# UNDP Funding

## 2019 UNDP expenditures per SDGs



## UNDP contribution to gender equality

Share of projects based on Gender Marker



UNDP has introduced since 2009 the Gender Marker as a tool to track the organization’s expenditure towards contributions to gender equality. It consists of a four points scale, from “Not expected to contribute to gender equality” (GEN0) to “Gender equality being the principal objective” (GEN3). In 2019, UNDP Thailand implemented activities through several projects (including both national projects and regional projects with activities in Thailand) and initiatives, of which 7% had gender equality as their principal objective (GEN3), 31% had gender equality as a significant objective (GEN2), 55% contributed to gender equality in a limited way (GEN1), while 7% were not expected to contribute to gender equality.







## Contributing partners

Out of US\$ 9.3 million available resources for the development work implemented by UNDP in 2019, US\$ 5.6 million (60%) is funding received from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), promoting wildlife conservation, climate action, and a sustainable management of natural resources. Germany, Sweden, EU, UK, Republic of Korea, Japan, USAID, New Zealand and various funding channeled through UNDP and its funding windows contributed US\$ 3.2 million (34%). 6% or US\$ 563,000 is provided by the Royal Thai Government as well as public and private sectors in Thailand.

\$5,583,150	\$832,085	\$691,866	\$593,450	\$457,749	\$361,463	\$227,060	\$215,986	\$201,592	\$50,000	\$49,874	\$30,000	\$27,012
												
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	Germany	Sweden	UNDP – Core Programme Resources and Funding Windows	EU	Royal Thai Government	UK	Republic of Korea	Public Organizations and Private Sectors in Thailand	USAID	UNAIDS	Japan	New Zealand

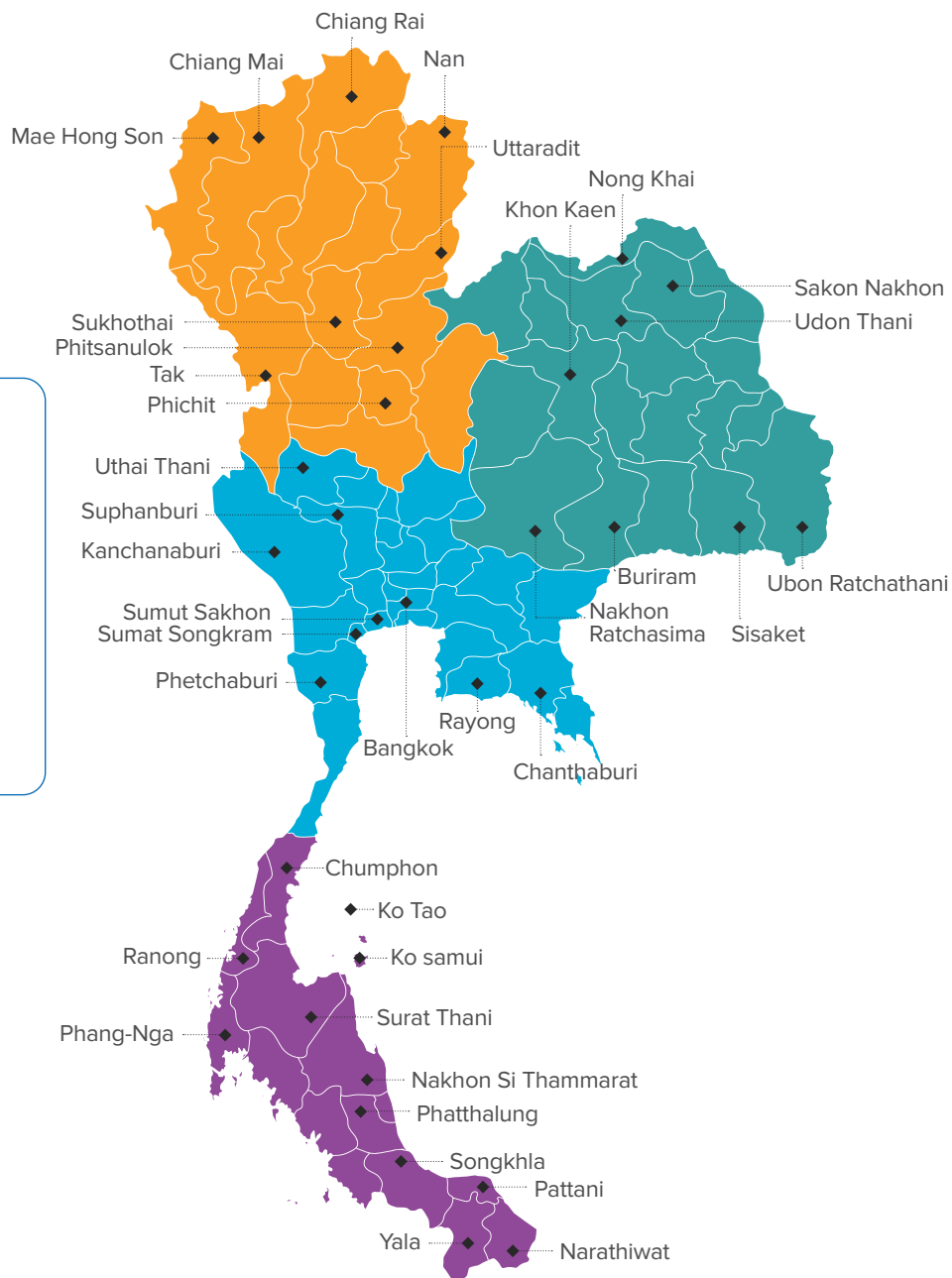
## Core donors to UNDP global

Regular resources, or core, is the pillar of UNDP's support to countries to eradicate poverty and inequality, attain sustainable development, and strengthen resilience to crisis. Core resources allow UNDP to enable coordinated, flexible, and rapid responses to development needs and emergencies; provide capability for multi-sectoral and integrated solutions; support countries to leverage financing for the SDGs; and enhance thought leadership, innovation, and quality assurance. We would therefore like to thank our partners at core:

									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United Kingdom	Japan	Sweden	United States	Norway	Germany	Switzerland	Netherlands	Canada	Denmark

## Who we are and where we work

With its office in Bangkok, a lot of UNDP's work takes place in Thailand's capital. However, UNDP's reach stretches far beyond Bangkok, with activities in many of the 77 provinces of Thailand to leave no one behind and address the needs of the most vulnerable populations.





## UNDP Thailand team

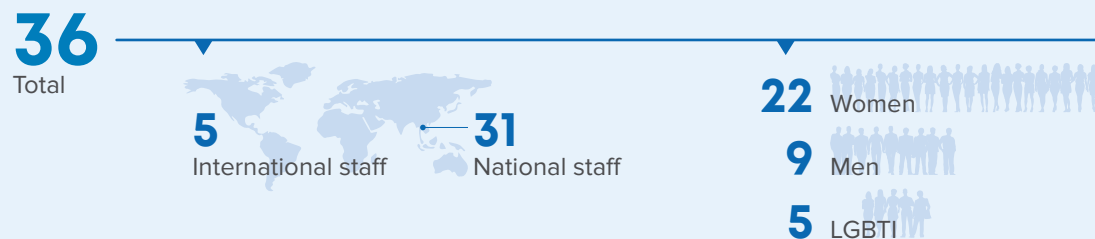


### UNDP Thailand Team as of 31 December 2019

The UNDP Thailand team consists of 36 staff members; 31 are Thai nationals and 5 are from other countries: France, Mauritius, Norway, and Sweden.

Out of the 36 staff members, 22 are women, 9 men and 5 are LGBTI.

The academic and professional background of the team includes Government affairs, law, social and political science, business, environmental science, forestry, providing a wide range of skills and expertise to support the implementation of the UNDP Programme.



## List of acronyms

<b>ASEAN</b>	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
<b>BIOFIN</b>	Biodiversity Finance Initiative
<b>CAC</b>	Coalition Against Corruption
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organization
<b>ESG</b>	Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance
<b>FAO</b>	The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>GEF SGP</b>	Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme
<b>GESI</b>	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
<b>HDI</b>	Human Development Index
<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for Conservation of Nature
<b>LGBTI</b>	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Intersex
<b>MOU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>NCD</b>	Non-Communicable Diseases
<b>NDC</b>	Nationally Determined Contribution
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>NHRCT</b>	The National Human Rights Commission Thailand
<b>RTG</b>	Royal Thai Government
<b>Thai PBS</b>	Thai Public Broadcasting Service
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UN Women</b>	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
<b>UNCT</b>	United Nations Country Team
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UNGP</b>	United Nations Guiding Principles



**Renaud Meyer** – Resident Representative

**Lovita Ramguttee** – Deputy Resident Representative

**Saengroj Srisawaskraisorn** – Programme Specialist / Team Leader

**Wisoot Tantanin** – Programme Specialist / Team Leader

**Kirke Kyander** – Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Advisor

**Reidun Gjerstad** – Human Rights and Rule of Law Advisor

**Nittaya Mek-aroonreung** – Resource Management and Planning Associate

**Nick Maddock** – Language Editor

This report has been prepared with inputs from Programme Officers, Project Managers and Project Communication Officers.

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