



Embassy of Sweden  
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**STOCKHOLM +50**  
A HEALTHY PLANET FOR THE PROSPERITY OF ALL  
- OUR RESPONSIBILITY, OUR OPPORTUNITY



# Report on the Stockholm+50 National Consultation in THAILAND

FINAL

Submitted on: 31 May 2022

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## 1. National Consultation at a Glance

### In-person or hybrid national consultation

Consultation dates (list the dates of all individual events if more than one event was conducted)	05 April 2022 – Stockholm+50 Thailand National Consultation Launch and Roundtable Discussion focusing on gender perspectives 29 April 2022 – Stockholm+50 Thailand National Consultation focusing on environmental sustainability and sustainable development based on Thailand’s Sufficiency Economy Philosophy 12 May 2022 – Stockholm+50 Thailand National Consultation focusing on accelerating biodiversity action 21 May 2022 – Stockholm+50 Thailand National Consultation focusing on youth perspectives 25 May 2022 – Stockholm+50 Thailand National Consultation Report Validation
Lead national partner(s) / focal point(s): title and institution	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment / Mr. Jatuporn Buruspat, Permanent Secretary
Type(s) of consultation (in-person, virtual, hybrid)	05 April 2022 – Virtual 29 April 2022 – Hybrid 12 May 2022 – Hybrid 21 May 2022 – Virtual 25 May 2022 – Hybrid
Geographic focus (national, provincial, local)	05 April 2022 – National 29 April 2022 – National/regional/provincial/local - North 12 May 2022 – National/regional/provincial/local - South 21 May 2022 – National 25 May 2022 – National
Total number of hours in live sessions (provide one cumulative number in case of several events)	Over 30 hours in live sessions (excluding several one-on-one discussions and consultations with key stakeholders as well as a community visit)
Live streaming (Yes/No)	Yes.
Link to the recording(s)	Yes.

<b>Total number of participants</b>	Over 655 participants (with approximately 400 registered participants, both in-person and online; 255 online survey respondents; plus, many other online platform participants and audience)
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<b>Number of participants by age range</b>											
0-18	80	19-30	98	31-50	197	51-65	229	66-80	48	80+	3

<b>Number of participants by gender</b>					
Male	234	Female	397	Other/prefer not to say	24

<b>Number of participants from each stakeholder group</b>			
Government – National	103	Science, Academia	20
Government - Local	25	Foundation, philanthropy	50
United Nations	40	Women and Women Groups	397
International Financial Institution	1	Youth	120
Bilateral / Foreign Governments	10	Local Community	100
NGO – International	5	Faith-based groups	-
NGO / CSO – national	25	Ethnic Minorities	36+
Private sector (large)	5	People with disabilities	10+
Small and Medium Business	7	Other (local communities)	70
Consumer Group	14		

<b>Number of participants from each sector</b>					
Agriculture & Food		Forestry	50	Media	10
Cities	2	Government	128	Tourism	60
Education	30	Green energy	10	Traditional Energy	-
Environment	70	ICT	5	Trade & Commerce	12
Extractives	-	Industry	23	Transport	1
Finance & Investment	3	Infrastructure	-	Utilities	1
Fisheries & Aquaculture	70	Health	6	Other (service/trade)	50

<b>Government participation</b>			
Office of President / Prime Minister	7	Ministry of Planning / Economy / Finance	20
Parliament	5	Ministry of Environment / Nature Resources	30
Cabinet of Ministers	-	Ministry of Energy	4
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1	Ministry of Agriculture & Food	15
Local Governments	25	Line Ministries (other)	40

## SparkBlue On-line Consultations

Launch date	13 May 2022
Consultation length (total number of weeks)	8 weeks
Total number of participants	48
Number of thematic discussions supported	3
Total number of comments in the online discussion	8
Link to consultation page	<a href="https://www.sparkblue.org/stockholm50/consultation-thailand">https://www.sparkblue.org/stockholm50/consultation-thailand</a>

## 2. Consultation Process including Gender Responsiveness and Inclusivity

Please provide a description of the consultation process and timeline that reflects the whole-of-society and whole-of-government approach used including:

- What preparatory meetings were organized over what time period and when was the main consultation; were they in-person, virtual or a combination, where did they take place?
- Who were the main national and international stakeholders and speakers invited and what sectors/themes/institutions were represented?
- What other national and sector policy consultation processes were involved or referenced including NDCs, NBSAPs, INFFs, SDG Strategies, Green/Blue Economy and Green Recovery Plans, etc.?
- How was the consultation promoted in advance, during and afterward through communications and media?

### Describe in under 3,000 characters including spaces

With financial support from the Government of Sweden and facilitation by UNDP, Stockholm+50 national consultations in Thailand have been conducted between February and May 2022. Consultations were conducted in-person and/or online, depending on COVID-19 travel restrictions, in the form of roundtable meetings and an online survey designed to elicit perspectives about Thailand's environment-related issues and sustainable solutions from relevant and all-inclusive stakeholder groups as well as via SparkBlue online community engagement platform powered by UNDP. Participants to the consultations have been stakeholders of different nature: representatives from national and sub-national governments, business and private sector, civil society, marginalized and vulnerable groups (including women, youth, local communities and ethnic groups), academia, international organizations, relevant networks and associations, and professionals whose work and experience concerns environment and sustainable development, as well as representatives of the UN Country Team (UNCT) in Thailand.

In addition to communication and consultation sessions as part of a series of preparatory meetings and workshops organized or contributed by UNDP Thailand during the national consultation period (Annex 7), four core national consultations including a validation workshop have been conducted virtually, in-person or hybrid in and outside Bangkok, designed to focus discussion on the practical aspects of environment and sustainable development in the local context that can be taken forward in the High-level Leadership Dialogue discussions at the Stockholm+50 international meeting. The consultations have been promoted in advance, during and afterward by UNDP Thailand and the Embassy of Sweden in Thailand on social media platforms (i.e., Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and LinkedIn), as well as through local traditional media channels. These include:

Stockholm+50 Thailand National Consultation Launch and Roundtable Discussion, focusing on gender perspectives in line with the three themes of Stockholm+50 Leadership Dialogues – held on 05 April 2022 in Bangkok via Zoom with simultaneous translation (Thai-English) and live streaming to UNDP Thailand Facebook page, participated by over 120 registered participants representing government, private sector, international organizations, civil society groups, and

Stockholm+50 Thailand National Consultation session with key stakeholders in the Northern region in line with the three themes of Stockholm+50 Leadership Dialogues, focusing on environmental issues linked with leadership dialogue 3 (particularly SDG localization) and priority national theme (i.e., Sufficiency Economy Philosophy) – held on 29 April 2022 in Chiang Mai Province as a hybrid meeting (in-person and via Zoom) with simultaneous translation (Thai-English) and live streaming to UNDP Thailand Facebook page, participated by over 100 registered participants representing government, private sector, international organizations, youth, local community and ethnic minority groups, civil society groups, and academia;

Stockholm+50 Thailand National Consultation session with key stakeholders in the Southern region in line with the three themes of Stockholm+50 Leadership Dialogues, focusing on environmental issues linked with leadership dialogue 1 (an urgent need for biodiversity action) and leadership dialogue 3 (SDG localization and plastic waste management) – held on 12 May 2022 in Phang-nga Province as a hybrid meeting (in-person and via Zoom) with simultaneous translation (Thai-English) and live streaming to UNDP Thailand Facebook page, participated by over 70 registered participants representing government, private sector, international organizations, youth, local community and ethnic minority groups, civil society groups, and academia;

Stockholm+50 Thailand National Consultation session with youth in line with the three themes of Stockholm+50 Leadership Dialogues, focusing on climate and biodiversity actions – organized via SparkBlue (18 May-30 July 2022) and online dialogue (21 May 2022) with simultaneous translation (Thai-English), participated by over 50 youth representatives and 50 other stakeholders representing government, private sector, international organizations, local community and ethnic minority groups, civil society groups, and academia;

Stockholm+50 Thailand National Consultation session on validation of a draft Stockholm+50 Thailand National Consultation Report – held on 25 May 2022, organized in Bangkok as a hybrid meeting (in-person and via Zoom) with simultaneous translation (Thai-English) and live streaming to UNDP Thailand Facebook page, participated by approximately 130 registered participants representing government, private sector, international organizations, youth, local community and ethnic minority groups, civil society groups, academia, and representatives of UNCT.

The Embassies of Sweden and Kenya have participated in all the consultation events. Outcomes of the consultations will inform the Stockholm+50 international meeting through the national consultation report that captures key findings, recommendations, data, media coverage, and links to national policy frameworks such as the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) process, National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), sufficiency economy philosophy, balanced and green recovery, sector strategies (i.e., conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity), and the SDG localization process. They are also closely linked to regional and other thematic consultations organized by UNEP and partners.

Please summarize how various stakeholder groups that are not traditionally involved in these processes and may be under vulnerable conditions or marginalized, including women, youth, indigenous peoples, local communities, people with disabilities, and others, were engaged in and contributed to the consultation.

What efforts were made to invite, engage, and ensure effective participation of various marginalized stakeholder groups in the national consultation process (i.e., meetings/settings, materials in local languages, accommodation for people with disabilities, childcare, safe and affordable transportation, connectivity, targeted communications, etc.).

**Describe in under 3,000 characters including spaces**

Building on existing relationships and networks established through development projects and activities supported by UNDP Thailand, in consultation with the Embassy of Sweden in Thailand and other partners in the public, private and civil society sectors, the consultations have identified and engaged various stakeholder groups, in particular the marginalized and vulnerable including women, youth, ethnic minorities, local communities, people with disabilities, and others. Within time limit, an online survey, onsite meetings and field visit in two provinces in the northern and southern Thailand, as well as virtual meetings, have been designed to facilitate engagement and consultation with marginalized and vulnerable communities. All relevant communication materials have been made in both English and Thai languages, including the provision of simultaneous translation during the meetings and consultations with local stakeholders.

The Stockholm+50 national consultation launch and roundtable in Thailand focused on gender perspectives towards a healthy planet for the prosperity of all. This virtual event was designed to facilitate the sharing of women's views and expectations that can be taken forward in the High-level Leadership Dialogue discussions at the Stockholm+50 international meeting scheduled on 2-3 June 2022. The speakers at the roundtable were all female, reflecting their experiences, thoughts and expectations on the urgent need for actions to achieve a healthy planet and prosperity of all, a sustainable and inclusive recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, and the implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development in the context of the decade of action. The participants, both women and men, from different sectors (i.e., public, private, parliamentarians, academic, young people, local communities and ethnic minorities) discussed and represented gender's different roles, relations, and practices in environmental sustainability.

The consultations organized in the northern and southern provinces in hybrid format allowed representatives of local communities and ethnic minorities to participate and engage with both in-person and online participants in active discussions on specific themes (i.e., sufficiency economy pathway toward poverty alleviation and balanced economic development in the north and biodiversity action to support ecosystem conservation and services for enhancing well-being in the south). Following the consultation meeting in Phang-nga province, a visit to the coastal communities in Phuket, a world-famous tourist destination adjacent to the Phang-nga Bay, provided an exclusive opportunity to listen and understand the challenges facing the local communities and their neighboring areas, and to discuss a way forward, particularly in light of current threats to community survivals, environmental sustainability, and future generations.

The online survey (in Thai language) was designed to seek the general public's opinion regarding Thailand's latest environmental issues and sustainable solutions. In addition to the general stratification made on demographic and socioeconomic factors, such as age, sex, educational level, and income level, survey questions on presence of disability status and impacts are used as proxy for disability to find disabled people and their responses within the sample. During the period between

15 March-15 May, 255 persons participated in the survey. Ten participants (0.5%) self-reported as having disability. The gender distribution was 154 women (60.6%), 91 men (35.8%), 9 (1.2%) with other gender identity, and 1 (2.8%) did not answer the question about gender. All age categories were represented, with the lowest representation among oldest ( $\geq 60$  years) category. Almost half of the participants, 109 (42.9%), are 40-60-years, while 59 (23.2%) are the youngest ( $\leq 25$  years), 18 (7.1%) are over 60 years, and 68 (26.8%) are 26-39 years. Majority of the participants (70.7%) live in urban areas, 26.5% in rural or agricultural areas, and 2.8% in border areas. 36 (14.5%) participants are self-identified as ethnic minorities. Two-third of the participants earn income higher than average monthly wages (>10,000 Baht), with 14.1% have average monthly income less than 3,000 Baht. The largest proportion (85.1%) reported university as the highest level of education, followed by Upper Secondary School with 14.1%. About half to the participants (46.2%) are government employees, with 6.4% represent local government.

### **3. Main Consultation Inputs, Insights and Innovations**

This is the core of the report, which summarizes the main takeaways of the consultation.

#### **An overview of the main themes, challenges, opportunities, solutions and recommendations**

This is a summary of Section 3. Please respond to this question after addressing the other questions under this section.

#### **Key themes and sectors discussed**

Describe in under 600 characters including spaces

Thailand Stockholm+50 national consultations aim to stimulate an inclusive whole-of-society and whole-of-government dialogue on the main themes of Stockholm+50 as they relate to the Thai context. This includes Leadership Dialogue 1 on Reflecting on the urgent need for actions to achieve a healthy planet and prosperity of all; Leadership Dialogue 2 on Achieving a sustainable and inclusive recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic; Leadership Dialogue 3 on Accelerating the implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development in the context of the Decade of Action and delivery for sustainable development; as well as follow-up activities after Stockholm+50. In addition, the consultations have focused on three priority national and sector themes: improving Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) preparation and implementation; accelerating biodiversity action; and scaling up sufficiency economy philosophy for achieving environmental sustainability and SDGs (focusing on agriculture and food security, forestry, water, biodiversity, coastal environment, energy, industry and supply chain, tourism, and other services sectors).

## **Challenges discussed**

[Describe in under 600 characters including spaces](#)

Key challenges discussed during the Stockholm+50 national consultations that Thailand will need to address to help shift its future include:

- (a) Reaching net zero emissions; learning to be adaptive and resilient;
- (b) Building a more secured society against external shock (i.e., COVID-19);
- (c) Creating equal opportunities for all;
- (d) Developing resource efficiency;
- (e) Restoring and regenerating a positive relationship with nature; and
- (f) Achieving zero waste, including solid waste on land and marine debris.

## **Opportunities discussed**

[Describe in under 600 characters including spaces](#)

The participants of Thailand Stockholm+50 national consultations discussed and identified key sustainability opportunities that Thailand faces. This includes:

- (a) Aligning Thailand's development trajectory and environmental policies and plans with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and MEAs commitments (i.e., Paris Agreement and NDCs, NBSAPs, pollution, green economy/green recovery);
- (b) Redefining the country's competitive edge by using tourism as a showcase on how to affect a transformation of its economic model based on green and inclusion principles;
- (c) Prioritizing conservation for biodiversity through public, private and community-based partnerships aligned to the Convention on Biological Diversity, National Biodiversity Finance Plan and the nature-based solutions initiative;
- (d) Strengthening partnership with relevant stakeholders (i.e., concerned agencies at national and local levels, private sector, UN, academics, CSOs and communities) on climate action initiatives as contributors towards a low carbon society, and as an enabler to achieving carbon neutrality by 2050 and net-zero emissions by 2065, as well as SDGs localization; and,
- (e) Providing an enabling, rights-based, inclusive environment to address inequalities, support equal opportunities, and reduce poverty.

## **Solutions discussed**

[Describe in under 600 characters including spaces](#)

Key solutions discussed and identified during the Stockholm+50 Thailand national consultation process include:

- (a) Equal opportunity for all to engage in resource decisions and nature restoration;
- (b) Actions for recovery in key COVID-affected sectors and value chains;
- (c) Producing and consuming sustainably and fighting pollution;
- (d) Collective actions and effective partnerships; and
- (e) Scaling up green finance mechanisms for climate action and biodiversity investments to support inclusive and sustainable development.

## **Recommendations suggested**

Describe in under 600 characters including spaces

To ensuring equal opportunities for all to benefit from a sustainable and just transition and follow-up activities from Stockholm+50, key recommendations suggested by the participants of Thailand Stockholm+50 national consultation focus on policies and initiatives to:

- (a) Provide adequate and inclusive access to socio-economic development opportunity (i.e., knowledge, capitals, technology, innovation) for all, particularly marginalized and vulnerable groups (including women, youth, ethnic minorities, poor), as well as natural resources development and extraction opportunity for people's livelihoods and welfare particularly during the COVID-19 crisis;
- (b) Focus on inclusive and sustainable recovering through green and circular economy practices including renewable energy, innovation and inclusive partnerships to create jobs and produces in all economic sectors, engagement of women in socio-economic development at household and business levels, and application of appropriate digital technology in key livelihood sectors including agriculture and tourism;
- (c) Seek potential integration or synergies among development drivers (including the endogenous potential of local communities and areas) or sectors to reduce costs, reduce risks, and increase positive impacts;
- (d) Emphasize partnership building through policy initiatives such as the implementation of sufficiency economy philosophy (SEP), the BCG (Bio-Circular-Green Economy) model, and SDGs localization; and,
- (e) Ensure women's access to financial resources for livelihoods.

## **Summary of the discussions under each Stockholm+50 Leadership Dialogue theme and their guiding questions.**

### **Leadership Dialogue 1. Reflecting on the urgent need for actions to achieve a healthy planet and prosperity of all**

1. How can we restore and regenerate a positive relationship with nature? List 2 or 3 good practices and pathways that your partners would like to see scaled up to enable a move to a healthy planet?

Describe in under 1,500 characters including spaces

The reasons to (re)connect with the nature are two-fold: its positive association with enhanced socio-economic performance and human wellbeing, and pro-environmental attitudes and behaviors. Environmental changes in a negative way have affected human life, particularly the mental health of many younger people who see no hope for the future. Mindful engagement with the nature can be an important pathway in (re)building a positive relationship with nature and promoting positive effects, as well as an important tool in tackling climate change and other crises. Engaging with nature's beauty through direct experiences, using all means (i.e., emotion, senses, compassion, meaning, beauty) to learn and understand about the domains of planetary health, is more likely to promote a positive affective relationship. Other approaches to establish connectedness to nature include seeing the nature as having the rights to live healthier and reinforcing human responsibilities to nature. These can be fulfilled through processes such as education and immersion in the natural world, data-driven studies and research, and the use of public channels to communicate the importance of people-nature relations and impacts.

In Thailand, The Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP) of the late King Bhumibol Adulyadej is Thailand's core approach toward sustainable development in a globalized world. The SEP encourages the people to make decisions and take actions in all aspects of their lives on the basis of moderation, reason and prudence, guided by knowledge as well as ethical and moral considerations. It has been studied and proven that the SEP creates a positive impact on building resilience and self-immunity of people and communities particularly during crises; and helps to create balance economically, socially, environmentally and culturally leading to sustainability transitions at the individual, community, organizational, and society levels. Another innovative public-private-community partnership approach is the sandboxing solution to ending deforestation in Nan province, northern Thailand. The Nan Sandbox concept is being tested to be expanded and replicated in other regions of Thailand and around the world, aiming for local communities/farmers to be assured of their sustainable livelihood security and their continued presence in the forest reserve, while most of the original forest areas remain pristine and undisturbed.

2. What are the actions that your country/partners would take to scale up the change towards a healthy planet? What policies/structures need to be in place for you to take such action?

**Describe in under 1,500 characters including spaces**

The principles of the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP) have been and continue to be a vital element of Thailand's development strategies, policies and plans, contributing to balanced and sustainable development of the Thai economy and beyond. The SEP has also been applied in a number of areas and sectors, including public, private, and community. Integrating all three dimensions of sustainable development, the SEP is thus a local approach that can be delivered on the ground toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Over the past decades, the SEP principles have secured livelihood opportunities, enhanced related skills, conserved natural resources and environment particularly in watershed areas, increased income in rural and urban communities, and balanced growth and applications in the northern region and across Thailand. The impacts of SEP and its applications through the royal initiatives have extended beyond their immediate scope and are applied in various areas of sustainable development, as well as adapted and practiced by different countries through lessons learned, best practices and knowledge sharing.

A new economic model for inclusive and sustainable growth, the Bio-Circular-Green Economic Model or BCG, has been introduced by the research community and promoted by the Thai Government intended to align the country's development with the SEP and SDGs. Based on Thailand's strengths in robust agricultural activities, rich natural resources, and diversity in terms of both biological resources and physical geography, the BCG model has been applied to focus on promoting sustainability of biological resources through balancing conservation and utilization in four pilot industries: agriculture and food; medical and wellness; bioenergy, biomaterial and biochemical; and tourism and creative economy. To enhance the capacity and competitiveness of stakeholders in the value chain in all four industries, both upstream and downstream, science, technology and innovation will be employed coupling with innovative policy and supportive legal and financial measures. The BCG strategy consists of 4 drivers (sectoral development, talent and entrepreneur development, area-based development, and frontier research/knowledge) and 4 enablers (regulatory framework, infrastructure and facility development, capacity building, and global network).

3. How could marginalized and vulnerable groups benefit from policies and initiatives designed to restore a more sustainable and resilient relationship with nature (that mitigates nature risks)?

[Describe in under 1,500 characters including spaces](#)

The challenge is to think about the nature in the context of people's livelihood and to understand the norm, structure and traditional mindset of local communities and other vulnerable groups who live in and depend on the nature. It is crucial for development policies and initiatives to address the full range of ecological, economic, cultural, and political factors that affect natural resource management and use, while recognizing and supporting people's traditional way of living in harmony with the nature, and not destroying it in the process of economic development. It is also important that development policies and initiatives fully realize the importance of cultural factors that guide traditional governance systems in the utilization and exploitation of natural resources among the local and ethnic communities. The keys to successful engaging marginalized and vulnerable groups in policies and initiatives designed to restore a more sustainable and resilient relationship with nature include building trust in the relationship, maintaining social status quo, knowing how to effectively work with the people on their livelihood needs, and bringing out their inner capacity and value to engage and contribute to equitable, balanced and sustainable development.

4. How can we safeguard the rights of people and nature, including among others, indigenous peoples and local communities, environmental defenders, women, youth, future generations?

[Describe in under 1,500 characters including spaces](#)

To protect the rights to nature, a human rights-based approach framework is necessary in the context of people in marginalized and vulnerable situations for living in harmony with the nature that they depend on. Similar to the concept of fundamental human rights, the concept of rights of nature is a way of re-thinking human's relationship with nature – recognizing that ecosystems and natural communities are not merely property that can be owned. Rather, they are entities that have an independent and inalienable right to exist and flourish. This requires an interdisciplinary introduction to the systems of rights, rules, and responsibilities that guide and control human use of the nature. Understanding how rights to resources are assigned and how they are controlled is critical to designing and implementing effective strategies for sustainable environmental management and conservation. Specifically, key enabling environment drivers in safeguarding the rights of ethnic minority people and nature includes (a) being aware of people's relations with the nature, governance through customary land rights, and recognizing their role in climate mitigation and adaptation; (b) provision of adequate climate financing and technical support; (c) ensuring gender responsiveness and sensitivity to ethnic knowledge systems in climate change and disaster risk reduction measures; (d) adherence to the rights of ethnic minorities under international law and principles; and (e) protection of ethnic women and girls against violence and for their economic and political empowerment.

5. What are the new or prioritized set of metrics and indicators needed for tracking our progress towards a healthier and more prosperous planet?

**Describe in under 1,500 characters including spaces**

Thailand's economic development planning has taken into account social and economic performance measuring through a number of metrics and indicators, while expanding the analytical capacity of national accounts to include environmental data sets to allow integrated socio-economic and environmental analysis. In adopting Agenda 2030, Thailand has developed a national approach to measuring SDG performance that requires effective monitoring of SDG indicators through comprehensive national environmental information strategies based on the use of data from various sources. Major challenges associated with measuring Thailand sustainability include investments in data innovation (defining and quantifying natural assets and ecological dimensions of environmental quality accounts), data inclusivity (methodologies to eliminating discrimination), data utilization, data interoperability and reproducibility, and strengthening systemic statistical capacity. Multidimensional indicator sets are needed to measure balanced growth according to the SEP and SDGs, which take into account the 4 principles: economic prosperity, quality of life and social responsibility, environmental sustainability, and human capacity development.

## **Leadership Dialogue 2. Achieving a sustainable and inclusive recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic**

1. What are the most promising sustainable and inclusive recovery practices currently being applied by public, private and civil society groups at individual, community, city, regional, country level? And how could we scale them up?

[Describe in under 1,500 characters including spaces](#)

Thailand's response to Covid-led economic contractions so far has been to boost spending. With a strong fiscal position, the government rolled out massive fiscal stimulus measures to support vulnerable groups and assist the recovery of economic activities during the pandemic. Fiscal supports are provided promptly and effectively through cash transfers, consumption support, travel subsidies, economic and social rehabilitation such as investments on infrastructure and basic economic development needs in EEC (Eastern Economic Corridor), BCG (Bioeconomy-Circular Economy-Green Economy) model investment, as well as medical services funding support. In boosting revenue collection and strengthening spending efficiency, the government has initiated a sustainable and green finance ecosystem, notably the ESG (environmental, social, and governance) and sustainability bonds to help reduce financial risks stemming from climate change, forest resource depletion, environmental degradation, and social issues. In addition, prior to the pandemic, electronic payments, digital wallets, and e-savings have been introduced to create inclusion, equitable and sustainable financing environment in Thailand.

Thailand's concept of 'green recovery' focuses on: enforcing rules and regulations for the use of green areas; improving green technologies and innovation for renewable energy or waste management; supporting community participation to strengthening grassroot economies and empowering social enterprises; and setting control measures for natural resource conservation. The use of such model cannot be the same across all areas, but must be localized to the context. This requires that local governments and communities are enable to effectively engage and support the achievement of the global goals through MEAs implementation and SDG localization.

2. What recovery and pre-existing practices need to be changed to ensure an inclusive and sustainable recovery?

**Describe in under 1,500 characters including spaces**

In Thailand, the effects of the pandemic have resulted in an obvious drop of carbon dioxide emissions, while on the other hand, causing unprecedented economic and social disruption. Prior to the COVID-19 outbreak, climate change mitigation and environmental sustainability were among Thailand's priorities. In the post-COVID recovery, as well as with regard to the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development of the United Nations and other MFAs implementation, Thailand's environmental policy will continue and even more proactively respond to the crisis impacts. It is expected that the country's COVID 19 recovery plans will benefit not only economic and health situations of the whole society, but also contribute to achieving Thailand's climate action targets, biodiversity and nature conservation, as well as inclusive and just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all. Driving for a balanced and green economic recovery through the existing policy conceptual frameworks (i.e., SEP, BCG, ESG) at national and local levels, Thailand could holistically optimize its potential to achieve people's well-being and become a more sustainable and resilient society, particularly with the agricultural and tourism sectors.

3. How do we ensure that all countries/communities can benefit from opportunities stemming from a sustainable and just transition?

**Describe in under 1,500 characters including spaces**

Building on the commitments to a sustainable and just transition set out in the Paris Agreement, Agenda 2030, and other MEAs, the Thai Government has integrated climate change into national policies under the thirteenth National Economic and Social Development Plan (NESDP), with key milestones set towards the development of a circular economy and low-carbon society and the reduction of risks from natural disaster and climate change. Accordingly, the Climate Change Act is being drafted to ensure comprehensive coverage of all climate-change related issues. The country has placed importance on a balanced and environmentally-friendly economic growth based on the Bio-Circular-Green Economic Model (BCG), intensifying its efforts in addressing climate change. This is an opportunity for Thailand to transform towards a value-added economy that will lead to a more balanced, sustainable and environmentally friendly growth. Most importantly, it is an opportunity to create new dynamism in our economy, which will benefit all businesses and communities.

Through the Global Compact Network Thailand (GCNT), many of Thailand's major businesses and industries have delivered on their commitment to integrating the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into business strategies. These actions mobilize sustainability within the Thai context and support government efforts in line with the Bio-Circular-Green Economic Model (BCG) that is low-carbon economy, while prioritizing clean energy and high-value bio-based or "S-curve" industries. The private sector has committed to accelerate the Thai economy's transformation for the net zero era, and to embrace the 'Race To Zero' with the focus on a clean energy-driven economy and society. Through collective action on the converging global crises of climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic, Thailand is working to ensure achieving a just transition to a green economy that is fair, leaves no one behind and reduces all dimensions of inequality especially gaps in gender parity and economic and educational opportunities.

4. How can we create better performing industries and supply chains for a just transition to more sustainable economies? which sectors are most critical?

Describe in under 1,500 characters including spaces

Key enabling environment drivers for industries and supply chains in achieving a just transition to more sustainable economies, while shifting toward recovery from the economic losses caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, include provision of supporting ecosystem services (i.e., online and offline distribution channels, financial innovation and support), capacity development (i.e., generating and sharing of real-time knowledge and inclusive information), and building a strong network (i.e., applying a sharing economy concept to generate value added from underused resources through capacity building and networking among SMEs and startups, academics and producers to reduce costs and increase visibility – emphasizing the implementation of SDG 17 partnership building toward updated and continuous journey). This is particularly the case for a retail business that acts as a marketing intermediary to connect producers with consumers – a crucial role in completing a cycle of chain management starting from raw materials from suppliers to producers into finished goods or services, continuing to distribution to consumers. A focus is on challenges and good practices to help Thai SMEs (small and medium-sized enterprises) and startups, particularly those in the area of AgriTech, SmartCity, Tourism, FoodTech and others that are considered important to the local economy, that includes creating a platform of opportunities for their sustainability.

5. What are some of the commitments and “responsible” principles that need to be made by key industry sectors and by finance and investment institutions?

**Describe in under 1,500 characters including spaces**

It is critical how to accelerate the recovery of COVID-19 without causing more destruction, and how to spend resources effectively and more sustainably, while leaving no one behind and giving equal access for vulnerable groups. Applying the sufficiency economy philosophy principles (i.e., moderation, reason, and prudence that are guided by knowledge, ethical and moral considerations) and the Bio-Circular-Green Economy (BCG model) have been highlighted in Thailand's government strategies and policies as well as adopted by the private sector and communities. Also highlighted are the importance of cluster development to promote local-driven initiatives that are more sustainable in the long term, knowledge dissemination particularly on environmental sustainability and sustainable development, data management, and access to financial resources for green business.

The Federation of Thai Industries (or FTI) is Thailand's private sector association with commitments to promote and support the development of sustainable growth in all industrial operations in the country. FTI is partnering with the Thai Government and universities to launch bio-, circular-, and green- (BCG) pilot initiatives (which conforms with the UN Sustainable Development Goals and is also intended to align with the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy) with the goal of shifting Thai industries to models that emphasize sustainability. The BCG Model has been promoted by the Thai government to capitalize the country's strengths in biological diversity and cultural richness and employs technology and innovation to transform Thailand to a value-based and innovation-driven economy. As part of the FTI's corporate strategies, an innovation fund will be established for promoting the use of innovations in SMEs and startups to create added value and minimize impacts on the environment, while enhancing national competitiveness.

6. What are the decent green jobs of the future? What are the new skills needed, what is needed from business? from government? from academia?

**Describe in under 1,500 characters including spaces**

In promoting pathways consistent with net zero emissions by 2050 and keeping a 1.5°C temperature limit within reach, while also support social aspects of the SDGs, these efforts by the public and private sectors have created opportunities for decent employment that contribute to preserve or restore the environment. This includes jobs in traditional sectors such as manufacturing and construction, or in new, emerging green sectors such as renewable energy and energy efficiency. A global transition to a low-carbon and sustainable economy can create large numbers of green jobs across key economic sectors (i.e., renewable energy, buildings and construction, transportation, basic industry, agriculture and food industry, tourism, and forestry) and become an engine for development. New and green skills necessary to adjust to the green transformation of the economy include specific skills to modify products, improve energy and raw materials efficiency, limit greenhouse gas emissions, minimize waste and pollution, protect and restore ecosystems, and support adaptation to the effects of climate change.

In rural areas of Thailand, local communities often employed in agriculture and services sectors (i.e., tourism, food processing and vendors) as the basis of their livelihoods and are highly dependent upon natural resources and the environment. In such cases, great care is needed in application of local wisdom, tested knowledge and understanding, and appropriate technology as an important means of strengthening the capability and skills of local communities, particularly women and vulnerable people, to generate income from biodiversity-based agricultural practices and community-based tourism.

### **Leadership Dialogue 3. Accelerating the implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development**

1. What are the biggest challenges we are facing in implementing the commitments to the 2030 Agenda and other environmental commitments (MEAs)? How do we create an enabling environment for delivery on the ground?

[Describe in under 1,500 characters including spaces](#)

Major environmental challenges facing Thailand during the Decade of Acceleration have been identified as including climate change impacts and delivering climate promise, pollution (air, water, waste), loss of biodiversity, deterioration of natural resources, stakeholder collaboration, identifying win-win solutions, and how to measure impacts of environmental degradation and climate change.

Key enabling environment for delivery commitments on the ground include provision of evidence-based policy advice to assess the impact of economic and environmental policies and practices on local development sectors and communities, building capacity by providing local stakeholders (including marginalized and vulnerable groups) with opportunities to learn about and engage in key green initiatives, focusing on local business and skills development for green business start-ups and sectoral interventions (i.e., in construction, waste, energy, tourism, forestry and agriculture, among others), building a broader knowledge base through policy research and knowledge networks, and engaging in dialogues and partnerships across development sectors and administrative levels.

2. What are the good practices and pathways that you would like to see scaled up to accelerate the implementation of the environmental dimension of Sustainable Development in the context, of the Decade of Action?

[Describe in under 1,500 characters including spaces](#)

Good practices and pathways adopted in Thailand that could be scaled up to accelerate the implementation of SDGs and MEAs include: (a) pilot implementation followed by replicability and scaling up, stakeholder engagement, delivering as one, good governance and safeguards in social and economic development, and policy coherence for sustainable development such as the Thai ERC (Energy Regulatory Commission) regulatory sandbox; (b) community engagement and capacity building for biodiversity, awareness raising, inclusive financing model to support local government and communities (such as UNDP's BIOFIN initiative), economic and fiscal instruments, socio-economic incentive measures, as well as partnership building through nature-based solutions; and (c) consistent governance process to develop and maintain clean and green policies and procedures; (d) fostering local knowledge and wisdom based on SEP in localizing sustainable development; (e) development and adoption of appropriate and inclusive technologies for people living in poverty and vulnerable groups; (f) promoting a STOP-THINK-ACT campaign at all levels (from individual and household to corporate); and (g) performance monitoring for action in all sectors to ensure accountability towards environmental sustainability.

3. How to transform governance and legal systems that maintain long-term economic stability and ecological and social wellbeing for all?

**Describe in under 1,500 characters including spaces**

Thailand's 20-Year National Strategy Framework is crucial to providing the country with a clear long-term direction for sustainable development that leaves no one behind. Referred to as the 6-6-4 plan, it consists of six areas, six primary strategies, and four supporting strategies. The six areas are: security, competitiveness enhancement, human resource development, social equality, green growth and rebalancing, and public sector development. The six primary strategies seek to: 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 four supporting strategies for efficient national development involve infrastructure development and a logistics system; science and technology, research, and innovation; urban, regional, and economic zone development; and international cooperation for development.

The 20-year national strategy has been translated into action through a series of five-year national economic and social development plans. The new 13th National Economic and Social Development Plan for 2023-2027 is expected to combine sufficiency economy concepts, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, the bio-, circular, and green economic model, and the 20-year national strategy plan in its development. The new development framework for the country's 13th national economic and social development plan emphasis on high-value-added economic growth that will restructure Thailand into an economy based on innovation that aligns with technology trends and global trade, developing people/human resources to have the ability and quality of life suitable for the new world, create a society of opportunity and fairness, Take into account the environment and ecosystem, strengthen the industry and green economy, and enable the country to cope with risks and changes in a new global context.

4. What measures are needed to align public, private and development finance with existing commitments and priorities?

**Describe in under 1,500 characters including spaces**

On measures needed to align public, private and development finance with existing commitments and priorities, there are good practices and initiatives by the government, the private sector, and international communities (such as UNDP, GIZ, etc.) to strengthening Thailand's capacity to link policies and public financial management, traditional financing mechanisms, as well as innovative finance solutions for achieving the country's development agenda and objectives on climate change and green growth, Bio-Circular-Green (BCG) economic model, biodiversity, as well as the SDGs. Key pilot exercises identified include governance of climate change finance in various aspects, development of the national climate finance mechanism, and biodiversity finance solutions under the biodiversity finance plan.

Recently, the Working Group on Sustainable Finance, consisting of the Fiscal Policy Office, the Bank of Thailand, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Office of Insurance Commission, and the Stock Exchange of Thailand, has joined forces to steer and align the direction of Thailand's sustainable finance policies. The Sustainable Finance Initiatives for Thailand (the Initiatives), published on 18 August 2021, set the direction and framework for driving sustainable finance across the financial sector. The Initiatives recommend 5 key strategic initiatives: developing a practical taxonomy; improving the data environment; implementing effective incentives; creating demand-led products and services; and building human capital. The Initiatives envision that the Thai financial sector will play a significant role in financing the real economy's transition towards sustainability, and be able to effectively manage financial risks stemming from climate change, environmental degradation, governance and social issues. With well-equipped measures to tackle environment, social, and governance (ESG) issues, particularly climate change, the financial sector facilitates private sector to further advance their fundraising activities and investment on sustainable projects and economic activities. Such public-private-finance initiatives can pave the way for promoting sustainability practices in accordance with Thailand's commitments and priorities under SDGs and the Paris Agreement.

5. What type of partnerships from the UN and beyond are needed to accelerate a green and sustainable economic transformation that leaves no one behind?

**Describe in under 1,500 characters including spaces**

Corporate climate action that is based on global and national public-private partnership agreement and cooperation has been highlighted. Key contributions from the private sector through global networking to address climate change include business model transitions, green innovation, circular economy, nature-based solutions, and human rights. In Thailand, many businesses have already embedded sustainability into their operations and discussed key milestones in reducing their greenhouse gas emissions in alignment with the global 'Race To Zero' initiative to achieving net zero carbon emissions by 2050 at the latest. Business pathways that are low-carbon dependent are being promoted and adopted through the United Nations Global Compact and the GCNT networking, including to act responsibly in the face of the climate crisis, to scale up financing in support of sustainability, to embrace business nature-based solutions to protect biodiversity and natural resources, to cope with the COVID-19 pandemic and its impacts, to create an enabling environment for a green and circular economy (particularly for plastics), and to ensure compliance with global standards including human rights for health and wealth. Key modules adopted by the GCNT on building business partnerships for climate action are three-fold: founding on collaboration with climate experts, including from the Science-Based Targets Initiative; sharing best practices from inspired business leaders and managers; and providing knowledge, incentives, and tools to help businesses achieve a net-zero transition.

6. What capacities and technologies are needed to improve human wellbeing in harmony with nature, including digital technologies?

**Describe in under 1,500 characters including spaces**

Thailand 4.0 and BCG are Thailand's current key economic development models driven by innovation. The policy models reflect the integration of SEP's focus on designing a value-based economy by building on the emerging technology breakthroughs while ensuring environmentally-friendly practices. The Thailand 4.0 policy will be achieved by reforming Thailand's existing five industries, or the 'First S-Curve', including automotive, electronics, affluent medical and wellness tourism, agriculture and biotechnology, and food. It will also promote five new industries, or the 'New S-Curve', including robotics, aviation and logistics, biofuels and biochemicals, the digital industry, and the medical hub, in which Thailand has the potential to succeed. The BCG Model aims to strengthen business communities and grassroots economy by employing resource capital, creativity, technology, biodiversity and cultural diversity to create value to products and services, enabling the communities to move up the value chain, as well as to build resilience to global changes.

To deal effectively with disparities and the imbalance between the environment and society, with the same overall target as the SDGs, Thailand 4.0 policy is a government tool to gear up the country's economy and production to become a high-income nation, move toward an inclusive economy and focus on sustainable growth and development. Thailand 4.0 endeavors to change traditional farming to smart farming, traditional SMEs to smart enterprises, traditional services to high-value services, and transform the economy so that it is driven by innovation, creativity, research and development, and green industries. The BCG Model will capitalize the country's strengths in biological diversity and cultural richness and employs technology and innovation to transform Thailand to a value-based and innovation-driven economy.

## Country-specific agenda of the national consultation

### A summary of the discussions relevant to country-specific themes including links to NDCs, NAPS, NBSAPS, and other national/sectoral frameworks: challenges, opportunities, solutions, recommendations.

Describe in 9,000-15,000 characters including spaces

Improving NDC preparation and implementation: Thailand's Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) reiterates the country's intention to reduce its GHG emissions by 20 per cent from the projected business-as-usual (BAU) level by 2030, and up to 25 per cent emission reductions by 2030 subject to adequate and enhanced access to technology development and transfer, and financial resources and capacity-building support through the global agreement under the UNFCCC. At the 26th Session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP26), in Glasgow, United Kingdom, Thailand pledged to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 and Net-Zero Greenhouse Gas Emissions by 2065. Along with the opportunity and momentum created by the Paris Agreement comes the important challenge of transforming Thailand's NDC into tangible actions that lead to long term, zero-carbon and climate-resilient development. As evident in its NDC submission, Thailand will need to be sustained financial, capacity building, and technical support to regularly prepare, implement, and report on national actions under the Paris Agreement, and more specifically against NDC targets, for reducing greenhouse gases.

Accelerating biodiversity action and achieving NBSAPs: Thailand became a party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in 2004. In furtherance of the country's commitment, the National Reform Plan in Natural Resources and Environment (NRP) was published in the Government Gazette on 4 April 2018 to align with Thailand's 20-year National Strategy (2018–2037), providing governmental guidelines to move forward with Thailand's development while balancing concerns about the sustainability of its natural resources. The NRP prescribes that action must be taken towards a comprehensive domestic biodiversity law by 2020. To satisfy the NRP guidelines, a draft Biodiversity Act has been drafted to set standardized regulations for state agencies regarding biodiversity utilization and conservation. Thailand has developed four national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) to date, with the fourth formulated to complement the 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017-2021) and other national policies of relevance. The fourth NBSAP enables national actions in accordance to the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity (2011-2020) and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The country's NBSAP is being assessed and updated through a series of public consultation, aiming to align the new NBSAP with the new post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework expected to be adopted by the COP15 Part II at Kunming.

Scaling up Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP) strategy to achieving environmental sustainability: Sufficiency thinking works because it is rational decision-making that is practical, simple to implement, and flexible to different challenges. Moderation is SEP's overriding principle to cope with threats to the nature from human activities. SEP advocates prudence and built-in self-immunity to cope with external shocks such as COVID-19. SEP's practical advice on coping with changes is to persevere and strive on, fostering local knowledge and wisdom in localizing sustainable development. The widespread acceptance of SEP by governments, businesses and people across

Thailand is owed largely to its practical and transparent, bottom-up decision-making process that helps tackle real problems on the ground. Throughout the past decades, SEP has become Thailand's development compass, embedding in national development strategies and policies, while producing many best practices. Continuing to examine the opportunities to engage the SEP in Thailand's socio-economic-environmental transitions is essential for accelerating action at the national and sub-national levels to achieving a healthy planet for the prosperity of all and attaining SDGs on the ground.

In light of national consultations on the country's specific priority themes relevant to Stockholm+50, key solutions and recommendations to address Thailand's specific challenges linked to NDC and pollution, resource efficiency, biodiversity action and financing, green recovery, and SGD localization are as follows:

- (a) Accelerating adaptation actions across sectors by raising awareness of all parties (particularly women, youth, indigenous peoples, local communities, people with disabilities, and other stakeholder groups under vulnerable conditions or marginalized) on the impacts of climate change and the necessity of adaptation, integrating climate data, mobilizing finance and enhance inclusive access, ensuring equitable access to adaptation technology, and creating economic incentives to implement adaptation actions for the balanced development taking into account the sustainable benefits of the nature, biodiversity, and sustainable livelihoods;
- (b) Greening and decarbonizing key economic sectors through policy incentives or economic instruments, technology and innovation (BCG Model), laws and regulation to support and legitimize economic/incentive instruments and measures, partnership building for sustainable development particularly at the local level (SDG localization), database on the point source greenhouse gas emission and comprehensive national environmental information system, biodiversity conservations and investments, and public awareness raising;
- (c) Changing incentives to tackling air pollution through policies and incentives for vehicles with higher emission standard or electric vehicles, forest fires and open burning, R&D and technology development on alternative usage of agricultural residues, provision of laws and regulations such as air quality or emission standard and PRTR (Pollutant Release and Transfer Register), and access to finance or tax incentives;
- (d) Determining carrying capacity and economic instruments through research on carrying capacity of water resources and integrated agricultural practices (i.e., through SEP and its applications), renewable energy, coastal and marine resources, laws to legitimize the collection of wastewater tax, solid waste management (particularly single-use plastics) and the use of economic instruments to set the right incentives; and,
- (e) Encouraging at source waste segregation and uses of waste to support circular economy, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic, by encouraging at source segregation through provision of knowledge, facilities and financial incentives, supporting transition to alternative waste disposal technology, and handling effective infectious waste collection and disposal system.

What were the priorities, needs, key messages and solutions raised by women, youth, indigenous peoples, local communities, people with disabilities, and other stakeholder groups under vulnerable conditions or marginalized?

**Describe in 3,000-4,000 characters including spaces**

The national consultations in Thailand elicited the voices of marginalized and vulnerable groups on ensuring equal opportunities to benefit from a sustainable and just transition and follow-up activities from Stockholm+50. On building and restoring sustainable and resilient relationship with nature for marginalized and vulnerable groups, a human rights-based approach framework is necessary for living in harmony with the nature that they depend on. Key solutions and enabling environment drivers discussed in achieving this goal includes:

- (a) Understanding of people's relations with the nature, governance through customary land rights, and recognizing their role in climate mitigation and adaptation;
- (b) Combining top-down with bottom-up approach, listening to people's needs, and localizing solutions;
- (c) Provision of adequate climate financing and technical support;
- (d) Ensuring gender responsiveness and sensitivity to ethnic knowledge systems in climate change and disaster risk reduction measures;
- (e) Empowering people for equity, innovation and conservation of nature;
- (f) Adherence to the rights of ethnic minorities under international law and principles; and,
- (g) Protection of ethnic youth, women and girls, and disabled against violence and for their economic and political empowerment.

The consultations emphasized the essence of prudent application of knowledge and appropriate technology to cope with critical challenges facing by communities living in the rural and marginalized areas. The rural Thai communities rely, often in large measure, for agriculture as the basis of their livelihoods and are highly dependent upon natural resources that are affected by environmental challenges including climate change, soil degradation and biodiversity loss. Great care is needed in application of local wisdom, tested knowledge and understanding, and appropriate technology as an important means of strengthening the capacity of local communities, particularly women and vulnerable people, to generate income from biodiversity-based agricultural practices. A concrete example was the local communities in Sakon Nakhon Province of the northeastern Thailand where the indigo-dyed textile product has become the remarkable lifestyles of the community's living in close relation with nature.

Key recommendations are summarized as: (a) provide adequate access to socio-economic development opportunity (i.e., internet, knowledge, and capitals) for ethnic minorities, as well as natural resources development and extraction opportunity for their livelihoods and welfare particularly during the COVID-19 crisis; (b) focus on inclusive and sustainable recovering through green economy practices including renewable energy, innovation and inclusive partnerships to create jobs and produces in all economic sectors, engagement of women in socio-economic development at household and business levels, and application of appropriate digital technology in agriculture; (c) seek potential integration or synergies among development drivers or sectors to reduce costs, reduce risks, and increase positive impacts; (d) emphasize partnership building through policy initiatives such as the SEP and BCG models; and (e) ensure adequate and fair access to financial resources for livelihoods.

How did various stakeholder groups in your country express their expectations from the Stockholm+50 international meeting? What changes do they expect in the international environmental cooperation, policies, and investment frameworks as a follow up to the Stockholm+50? How do they think that Stockholm+50 can help your country better position itself for advancing integrated solutions across national climate, biodiversity, green recovery, sectoral, and SDG policy frameworks?

**Describe in 3,000 characters including spaces**

The national consultations discussed expectations from the Stockholm+50 international meeting, desired changes after Stockholm+50, and advancing integrated solutions across national climate, biodiversity, green recovery, sectoral, and SDG policy frameworks.

On expectations from the Stockholm+50 international meeting:

- Agreement on the shared risks of a widespread or long-term ecological collapse (ecocide), sensitivity to the scientific and community-based evidence and alerts on the environmental crisis at global and local levels, a consensus around enhanced contribution of nature-based solutions to social and economic targets, and strengthened performance monitoring and evaluation for action in all sectors to ensure accountability towards environmental sustainability;
- Concerted efforts toward better mutual understanding, changes in structures and attitudes, local cooperation, utilization of traditional methods, and local institutions;
- A call on the whole of society to work harder after Stockholm+50 to ensure a sustainable and prosperous planet.

On desired changes after Stockholm+50:

- Delivery on multilateral promises to curb climate change, revert environmental degradation, and stop biodiversity loss;
- Renewed political commitment to face the ecological crisis through the steady implementation of a unifying and overarching legal and administrative frameworks;
- Redesigning concerted and cooperative actions and enablers to better preserve and regenerate global common goods such as a stable climate, clean oceans, fresh air, healthy forests, and thriving biodiversity.

On advancing integrated solutions:

- Localizing the implementation of SDGs and existing MEAs coherently and with accountability;
- Setting up normative standards to improve and develop national legislation on environmental protection and provide a platform to protect the rights of individuals and groups affected by ecological degradation or specific types of pollution;
- Addressing the current redundancies, inconsistencies, and silos;
- Promoting a STOP-THINK-ACT campaign at all levels.

## **Highlights from the on-line SparkBlue Consultations**

Summarize the key types of comments, recommendations and findings relevant to the Stockholm+50 Leadership Dialogues themes.

### **Leadership Dialogue 1. Reflecting on the urgent need for actions to achieve a healthy planet and prosperity of all**

[Describe in 1,500-3,000 characters including spaces](#)

Focusing on sustainable urban development and low carbon cities, the participants discussed main environmental challenges as including air pollution (PM 2.5), solid waste, light pollution, biodiversity loss, and lack of green space. Key solutions identified include clean and affordable energy for public and private transport, community-based waste management, good light control and good optical systems, raising public awareness of biodiversity, and increased open and green spaces. The participants recommended a number of actions with regard to policy and implementation, including the need for applying nature-based solutions at community level, promoting energy transition and green jobs/skills, aligning urban community development strategies with net-zero goals, and meaningful youth participation and capacity building. Key actions for youth engagement were highlighted, including establishment of environmental youth networks at the community level, development of youth knowledge (both formal and informal systems) and capacity building on climate change and other environmental conservation, encouragement and engagement of youth in conservation activities in their communities, and application of green and sustainable architecture.

On regenerating a positive relationship with the nature and stakeholder engagement (including marginalized and vulnerable groups and other stakeholder groups), the participants discussed the need for education, public awareness and media mobilization, and showcasing impacts and nature-based solutions. Key recommendations include provision of environment-related inclusive education and learning opportunities (e.g., solid waste management) from household to societal, creating opportunity to listen and understand the challenges facing the marginalized/vulnerable communities and their environment, promoting and supporting participatory local self-governance through community-based initiatives on natural resource management, and creating key enablers to achieve inclusive and sustainable environmental management (i.e., partnership, funding and incentives, data for meaningful assessment and identifying acceptable solutions, capacity building and technical support).

### **Leadership Dialogue 2. Achieving a sustainable and inclusive recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic**

[Describe in 1,500-3,000 characters including spaces](#)

For inclusive and sustainable recovery from Covid-19 pandemic, the participants discussed the need to enhance partnerships between the public sector and civil society as well as other stakeholder groups (i.e., youth, public and private sectors) in building back better and more resilient for local and vulnerable/marginalized communities, strengthen the capacity of and support for at-risk groups (such as youth and children, people with disabilities, and other marginalized and vulnerable people) through education and public awareness programs, and ensure access to social and mental health services for at-risk groups.

The participants identified key cross-cutting enablers for sustainable and green recovery that leaves no one behind. This includes technological and health innovation, equal distribution of healthcare resources and services, benefits to underserved groups through transparency, collaboration/partnerships and action, and moving forward energy transition and green jobs. Strategic interventions were discussed as including: allocate budgets and other resources to create much-needed jobs as the pandemic continues; offer an opportunity for skills development to help meet young people's needs, ensuring the inclusion of, marginalized and excluded youth; provide young people with 21st century skills, particularly in growth industries and the renewable energy sector, for long-term employment opportunities; reform the country's education system to reflect young people's needs; and, develop safe spaces in which young people can learn, share, and collaborate in addressing environmental and social challenges.

### **Leadership Dialogue 3. Accelerating the implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development**

[Describe in 1,500-3,000 characters including spaces](#)

The participants discussed key barriers face by young people to engage in climate and biodiversity actions. This includes a lack of awareness about the state of the climate to feel that urgent action is needed now; a lack of adequate available education and training in climate change and environmental sustainability, including in their curriculums; a lack of a supportive environment to translate their energy and ideas into action (i.e., sharing knowledge, funding, infrastructure, partnerships, and inclusion); and, a lack of spaces for young people to voice their ideas and/or meaningful engagement is limited.

An enabling environment for meaningful youth-led climate and biodiversity actions was discussed. The participants recommended key enablers to support youth awareness, action, and advocate as including: public platforms where youth can exchange ideas and keep track of progress toward meaningful engagement; opportunities for youth to gain knowledge and understanding of the complexities and interconnections of policy processes and the design of climate change response measures and initiatives; and local or online networks/institutions (such as SparkBlue) to work in partnership on multi-disciplinary and cross-sectoral challenges of climate change at local to global level.

#### **4. Consultation Follow-up, Next Steps and Links to National Policies**

Possible follow-up and next steps including the design and implementation of socially inclusive and gender-responsive national and sectoral policies, NDCs, NBSAPs, INFFs, SDG Strategies, Green/Blue Economy and Green Recovery Plans, etc.

[Describe in under 3,000 characters including spaces](#)

Possible follow-up and next steps discussed during the Stockholm+50 national consultations in Thailand include:

- Continuing and scaling up implementation of existing national policies, models, and plans that promote inclusive and sustainable development and green recovery, including 20-year national strategy, 13th National Economic and Social Development Plan, BCG strategic plan, integrated SEP strategic plans, and SDG localization plans;
- Improving NDC preparation and implementation through national and sub-national initiatives on NDC revision, planning and implementation processes in line with national commitments and contributions, and UNDP's Climate Promise initiative;
- biodiversity action and achieving NBSAPs through national and sub-national initiatives toward implementation of the existing and new NBSAPs, actions taken to achieve the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets, support mechanisms for national implementation, contribution to CDB COP 15, UNDP's Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN), and other relevant programs/projects; and,
- Accelerating SDG implementation during the Decade of Action through existing and new initiatives in the public, private, and civil society sectors, including the Sustainable Thai Niyom Project, GCNT's corporate climate action "SDGs Mega Trends", and UNDP's initiatives on awareness raising, aligning subnational levels institutions with the SDGs, design and promoting SDG-based provincial/municipal development plans and financing framework, and monitoring and reporting.

How has coordination with other national/subnational processes benefited/been improved?

**Describe in under 2,000 characters including spaces**

The process of Stockholm+50 national consultations in Thailand was characterized by the participation of national and sub-national stakeholders representing relevant and all-inclusive stakeholder groups. At the national level, representatives of all stakeholders and major groups were identified and engaged in meaningful discussions and responded to thematic areas of international and national priorities, as well as public perspectives about Thailand's environment-related issues and sustainable solutions were elicited through an online survey and participating in an online community platform, SparkBlue. At the sub-national level, representatives of key government ministries, departments, agencies, civil society organizations, universities and research institutes, youth, ethnic minorities and local communities, and other vulnerable people were identified, engaged and consulted as well as a community visit to learn about the challenges, particularly from the effects of COVID-19, that the community faces. Through the Stockholm+50 consultation experience, the process and tools mobilized have been effective in reaching out to the people and gathering their perspectives on how regenerating a positive relationship with the nature and SDG progress is affecting their lives, while helping to open a dialogue among different stakeholders, particularly with decision makers and ultimately have a political impact. Youth consultations on Stockholm+50, which have been conducted online, provide opportunities for young people around the country to engage and share their views and acknowledge the contribution of relevant stakeholders on environmentally sustainable development approach in the Thai context.

How will stakeholder dialogue on these topics be maintained and continued? What platforms or mechanisms are in place for stakeholders to provide their feedback and follow up recommendations, including the use of virtual dialogues and digital technologies?

**Describe in under 2,000 characters including spaces**

Follow up of the Stockholm+50 national consultations will focus on development and implementation of NDC Implementation plan/roadmaps to better mainstream NDC into other development and sectoral policies/plans linked to Stockholm+50 priorities. Through additional support, Thailand will work on aligning and harmonizing the country's NDC with the Stockholm+50 process to promote policy coherence as part of a whole-of-society and whole-of-government approach.

Support of the youth consultations in the SparkBlue platform will remain open until 1 July 2022, which will allow youth to openly share their views, experience, expectation to the Stockholm+50 themes and beyond, allowing continuity of the discussion and deepen the insights collected from the youth community.

What other initiatives have been triggered/inspired/informed by the National Consultation?

**Describe in under 1,000 characters including spaces**

A few of joint initiatives have been triggered by stakeholder discussions during the Stockholm+50 national consultations in Thailand. This includes:

- A public-private-community partnership in sustainable tourism at the local level through a sandbox model/flagship project involving the Federation of Thai Industries (particularly with its Chiang Mai Chapter), local governments, and local communities, aiming for achieving a sustainable and inclusive recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic;
- A bilateral youth cooperation initiative to establish, enable and foster knowledge exchange and activities in biodiversity conservation and sustainable solutions for a healthy planet among young people from Kenya and Thailand, with support from the Embassy of Kenya in Thailand, UNDP, and the Embassy of Sweden in Thailand; and,
- Provincial SDG exercises to produce SDG profiles for the target provinces, to communicate findings and recommendations to decision makers, and to accelerate progress toward achieving the SDGs, through UNDP-supported initiatives in cooperation with the provincial governments and the private sector.

## 5. Annexes

### Annex 1: Agenda(s) of the national consultation

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/thailand-national-consultation-launch>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/resources-thailand-national-consultation-overview-documents>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/resources-thailand-national-consultation-southern-region>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/resources-thailand-national-consultation-northern-region>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/resources-thailand-national-consultation-validation-workshop>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/resources-thailand-national-consultation-youth>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/stockholm50/consultation-thailand/content/briefing-note-stockholm50-thailand-national-consultation>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/stockholm50/consultation-thailand/content/thailand-stockholm50-national-consultation-concept-note>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/stockholm50/consultation-thailand/content/thailand-stockholm-50-launch>

### Annex 2: List of participants disaggregated by stakeholder group, public/private/civil society, national/international

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/thailand-national-consultation-launch>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/resources-thailand-national-consultation-overview-documents>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/resources-thailand-national-consultation-southern-region>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/resources-thailand-national-consultation-northern-region>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/resources-thailand-national-consultation-validation-workshop>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/resources-thailand-national-consultation-youth>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/press-release-launch-thailand-stockholm-50-national-consultations>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/thailand-national-consultation-our-opportunity-accelerate-action-sustainable-balanced-and>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/stockholm50-thailand-national-consultations-our-opportunity-our-responsibility-towards>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/thailand-national-consultation-validation-workshop>

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1zJaCVeiDVfCTgAnYCEYQx5t9o2qW6qDGU3Xc2v3C3E8/edit#gid=721203417>

### **Annex 3: More detailed minutes/transcripts of the consultation(s)**

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/thailand-national-consultation-launch>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/resources-thailand-national-consultation-overview-documents>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/resources-thailand-national-consultation-southern-region>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/resources-thailand-national-consultation-northern-region>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/resources-thailand-national-consultation-validation-workshop>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/resources-thailand-national-consultation-youth>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/press-release-launch-thailand-stockholm-50-national-consultations>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/thailand-national-consultation-our-opportunity-accelerate-action-sustainable-balanced-and>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/stockholm50-thailand-national-consultations-our-opportunity-our-responsibility-towards>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/thailand-national-consultation-validation-workshop>

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1v4zraoE4ZMg99kwWpz4eRzIIV\\_0\\_9j4V/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1v4zraoE4ZMg99kwWpz4eRzIIV_0_9j4V/view?usp=sharing)

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1tH93gFNI9KBkX7rydQWtUzJQYilRor7QcpH6yWo-eQsU/edit>

#### **Annex 4: Power point presentations, flowcharts, or any other graphics**

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/thailand-national-consultation-launch>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/resources-thailand-national-consultation-overview-documents>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/resources-thailand-national-consultation-southern-region>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/resources-thailand-national-consultation-northern-region>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/resources-thailand-national-consultation-validation-workshop>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/resources-thailand-national-consultation-youth>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/press-release-launch-thailand-stockholm-50-national-consultations>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/thailand-national-consultation-our-opportunity-accelerate-action-sustainable-balanced-and>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/stockholm50-thailand-national-consultations-our-opportunity-our-responsibility-towards>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/thailand-national-consultation-validation-workshop>

<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1btuFbbIZrComsPbXfBjXH8H2XkWYeicJyBsAluwc6Gw/edit?ts=622844e8#responses>

<https://jamboard.google.com/d/1gdxhswUD9qqX6-2LNpCpAjDQnmGzipPPIR7uE02-i9A/viewer?f=0>

## **Annex 5: Consultation photos, video(s)**

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/thailand-national-consultation-launch>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/resources-thailand-national-consultation-overview-documents>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/resources-thailand-national-consultation-southern-region>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/resources-thailand-national-consultation-northern-region>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/resources-thailand-national-consultation-validation-workshop>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/resources-thailand-national-consultation-youth>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/press-release-launch-thailand-stockholm-50-national-consultations>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/thailand-national-consultation-our-opportunity-accelerate-action-sustainable-balanced-and>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/stockholm50-thailand-national-consultations-our-opportunity-our-responsibility-towards>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/thailand-national-consultation-validation-workshop>

## **Annex 6: Summary of traditional and social media coverage with links**

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/press-release-launch-thailand-stockholm-50-national-consultations>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/thailand-national-consultation-our-opportunity-accelerate-action-sustainable-balanced-and>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/stockholm50-thailand-national-consultations-our-opportunity-our-responsibility-towards>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/content/thailand-national-consultation-validation-workshop>

## **Annex 7: Any other communication materials or assets you prepared in support of the consultations which can include:**

- materials/assets that were used to promote the consultations in advance;
- materials/assets that communicated the event and progress of the consultations themselves such as recordings or summaries;
- materials/assets that share the findings, conclusions, insights from the consultations.

[https://www.sparkblue.org/stockholm50/consultation-thailand/events?event\\_date=2&event\\_type\\_id>All&tag=&cop\\_tag=](https://www.sparkblue.org/stockholm50/consultation-thailand/events?event_date=2&event_type_id>All&tag=&cop_tag=)

<https://www.sparkblue.org/stockholm50/consultation-thailand/discussions>

- On-going Youth Consultations on SparkBlue

<https://www.sparkblue.org/discussion/thyouth1>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/thyouth2>

<https://www.sparkblue.org/thyouth3>