



Thailand's Poverty Reduction Practices in achieving the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

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Topics

- **Conceptual Framework**
- **National Mechanism**
- **Current Poverty Situation in Thailand**
- **Thailand's Practices to Eliminate Poverty**



Conceptual Framework

THE GLOBAL GOALS

For Sustainable Development





Sufficiency for Sustainability

Sufficiency Economy Philosophy for Sustainable Development Goals



Core Principles



Balancing



“A sufficient economy means to have enough to support ourselves...”



Conceptual Framework

Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP)



Thailand's 20 Year National Strategy Framework



The 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017 – 2021)



National Mechanism



National Mechanism

- **National Committee for Sustainable Development (CSD), headed by the Prime Minister, 37 members from the public, private, academic , civil society/ the Secretary-General of National Economic and Social Development Board as the secretariat.**



National Mechanism

In 2017 – 2018, The Cabinet established 3 New National Committees.

- ❖ **Committee for the implementation of government policies (national reform agenda, implementation of SDGs at a local level)**
- ❖ **Committee on building the capacity of local communities**
- ❖ **Committee on the Sustainable Thai Niyom Yangyuen Project (Sustainable Thainess), Grassroots economic development (Chaired by Minister of Interior)**



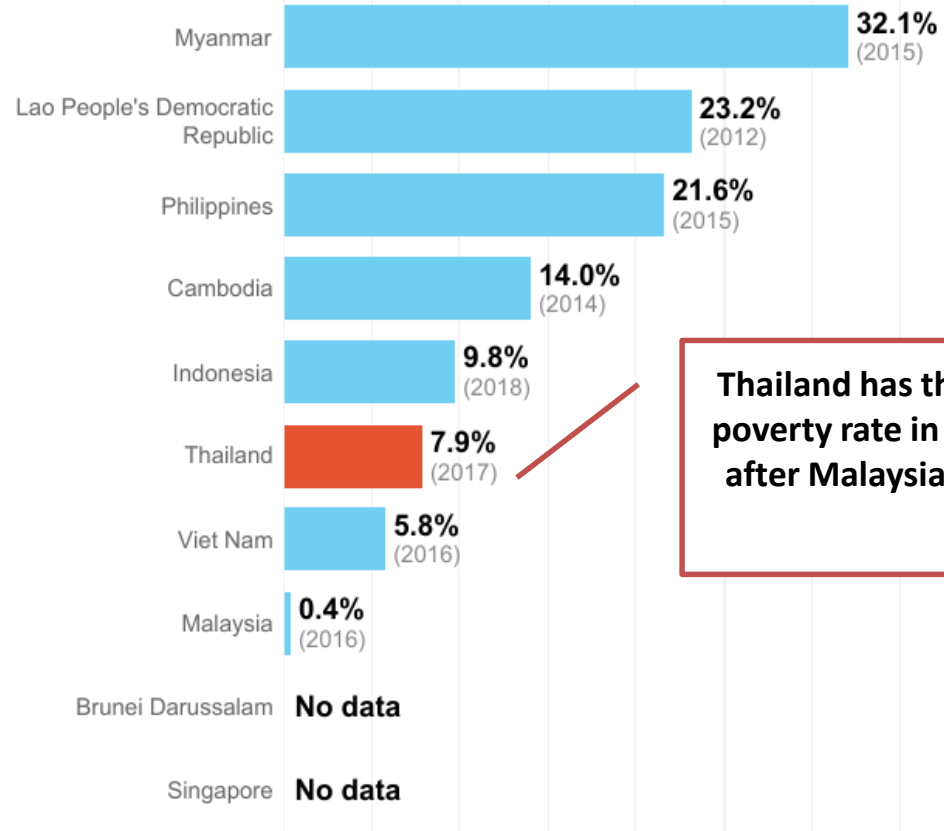
Current Poverty Situation in Thailand



- Thailand's poverty rate has been declining over the last four decades from 67 % in 1986 to 10.5 % in 2017.
- 7.9 % of population live under the national poverty line.
- In the 1st quarter of 2019, The employment rate rose by 0.9 % .



Share of Population below the National Poverty Line (%)



Thailand has the third-lowest poverty rate in Southeast Asia after Malaysia and Vietnam.



Causes of Poverty in Thailand

- **Imbalanced Development & Inequality between the rural and urban**
Rapid economic growth and development is not widespread/ Development is Centralized in the capital and surrounding urban areas.
- **Ability to Access Education System :**
Many rural poor people cannot afford education more than the six years of compulsory school/ Net enrollment rate for tertiary education is 39.5 % in urban, compared to 18% in rural area **(2.2 times higher)**



Thailand's Practices to Eliminate Poverty

878 Sufficiency Economy Philosophy Model Villages



878 Model Villages

❖ “Explosion from Within”

Once community was properly empowered to stand up for themselves, they would be able to join the outside world by their own.

- ❖ Empower the community to the self-supporting level and
- ❖ Promote Community Welfare



Public Social Welfare Scheme

- ❖ Registration for the Public Social Welfare Scheme : to track and aid low income citizens by providing welfare according to their specific needs
- ❖ 11.4 million Thais (17.3% of country's population) registered as low-income earners
- ❖ Providing “Government Welfare Cards” to support cost of living monthly.



Social Security Measures

- Government has implemented various projects with the budget approximately 16.95 million USD for social security measures.
 - ❖ Pracharath Housing Project (providing housing to the poor and homeless)
 - ❖ Social Welfare to reduce daily expenditures for the poor (Universal Health Coverage Scheme, Supporting transportation cost burden, 15 years free basic education from kindergarten to high school levels).



Pracharath Policy



- Public-Private-People Partnership
- Pracharath is an social enterprises set up in 76 provinces nationwide working with government to help communities
- Purpose: To increase income in rural communities via 3 strategic pillars
 - Agriculture
 - Product Processing
 - Community Tourism

NGOs/Civil Society Organization/Private Sector

- Empowering people/communities
- Capacity Building
- Innovation Support
- Contribution Economic Opportunities
- Funding



Promoting Local Commerce

“One Tambon One Product- OTOP”

- ❖ 80,141 registered operators/167,403 products
- ❖ Strengthening the grassroots economy nationwide
- ❖ Enhancing business opportunities for Thai products export in oversea market



Priority the creation of jobs

- ❖ **“M-Powered Thailand” project** : one stop online platform for occupational development and jobs coordination services at the local/community level nationwide.
- ❖ Career consulting and training services

National Savings Fund

- **Welfare to ensure quality of life after retirement.**
- **The Fund is open to those who are self-employed.**
- **Purpose : To Create social security retirement through pensions and other benefits/ To Reduce social inequality**



Rural Linkage



Expanding the development to Rural



- “Special Economic Zones (SEZ) Project” in 10 provinces around Thailand, including **Tak, Mukdahan, Sa Kaeo, Trat, Songkhla, Chiang Rai, Nong Khai, Nakorn Phanom, Kanchanaburi, and Narathiwat. (Border Trade)**
- **Transportation & Infrastructure : 14 dual track rail system development projects / 3 routes under the inter-city motorway project**

LOCAL LINK TO GLOBAL REACH

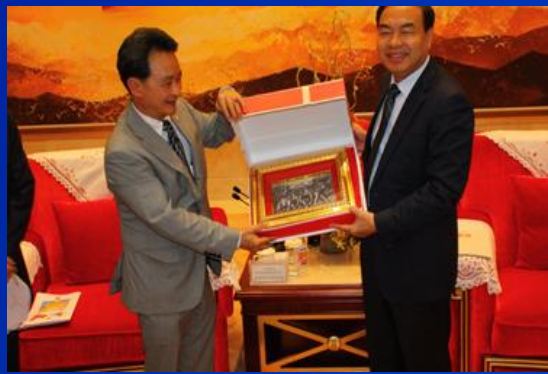
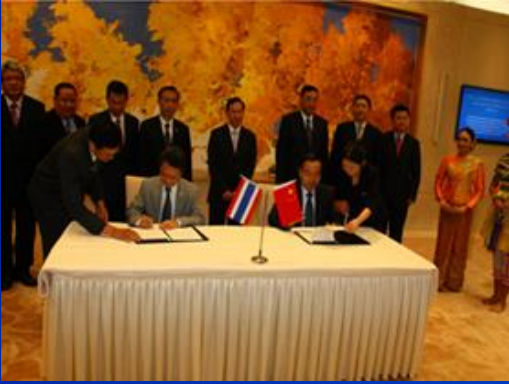


Worldwide
Goods Thailand Economic
Culture Travel products
Agriculture

Sister City Database



Chieng Mai – Chengdu Sister City



Thank You

