



Current Economic Development Policies: Moving towards Partnership for Sustainable Development

Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council (NESDC)

February 2022





Outline

1. **Current economic development policies based on sustainable development**
2. **Partnership for sustainable development in MLC**
3. **SDG Implementation in Thailand**
4. **Case Study**





Current economic development policies
based on sustainable development

2030 Agenda for sustainable development



2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

In September 2015, world leaders at the United Nations Development Summit formally adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which included **17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**. Building upon the progress achieved under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the SDGs accompanied by **169 specific and interconnected targets with 247* measurable indicators** that will help countries plan their policies and review their progress.



*refinements from the 51st Session of the United Nations Statistical Commission in March 2020

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

"Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." – Brundtland Report, 1987

The SDGs are integrated and indivisible, global in nature and universally applicable. They can be categorized into five areas or 5Ps: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnership.

- People** – to end poverty and hunger in all forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in healthy environment
- Planet** – to protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainable management of natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change
- Prosperity** – to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature
- Peace** – to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies free from fear and violence
- Partnership** – to mobilize the means required to implement the 2030 Agenda through a revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development



The progress towards achieving the SDGs – global level

The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021



Access full report at
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2021/>

Substantial progress/ on track

Increase the coverage of births attended by skilled health personnel (SDG 3.1)

Reduce under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births (SDG 3.2)

Achieve universal access to electricity (SDG 7.1)

Increase access to mobile networks (SDG 9.c)

Enhance access to technology by increasing internet use (SDG 17.8)

Fair progress but acceleration needed

Achieve substantial social protection coverage (SDG 1.3)

By 2025, achieve a 40% reduction in the number of stunted children under 5 (SDG 2.2)

Ensure all girls and boys complete primary education (SDG 4.1)

Ensure women's full participation and equal opportunities in national parliaments (SDG 5.5)

Achieve universal access to safely managed sanitation services (SDG 6.2)

Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency (SDG 7.3)

Limited or no progress

Eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere (SDG 1.1)

Significantly raise industry's share of GDP (SDG 9.2)

Reduce inequality within countries (SDG 10.4)

Reduce the domestic material consumption per unit of GDP (SDG 12.2)

Increase the proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (SDG 14.4)

By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems (SDG 15.1)

Deterioration

Ensure access by all people to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round (SDG 2.1)

Achieve full employment (SDG 8.5)

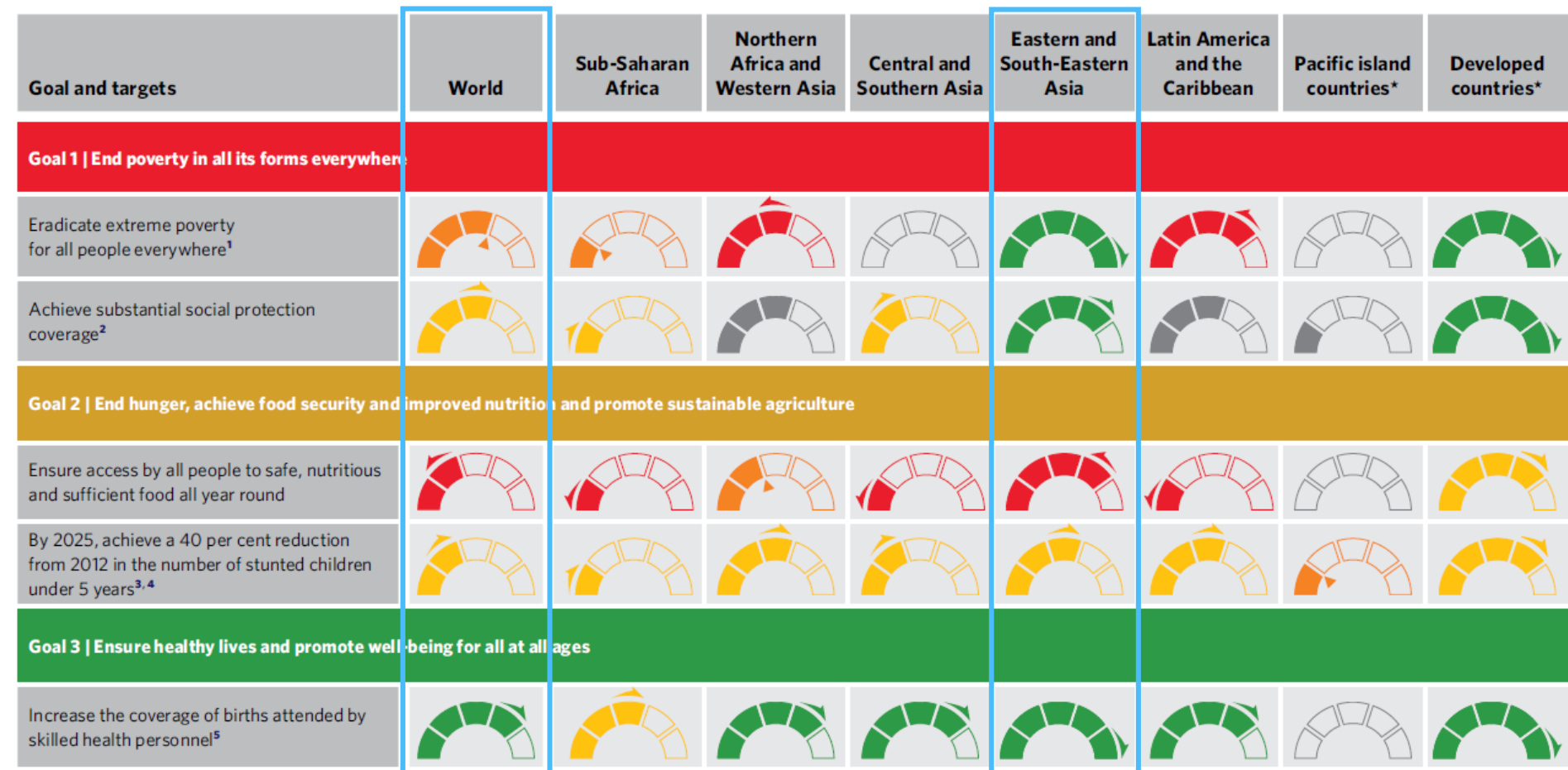
Reduce the proportion of urban population living in slums (SDG 11.1)

Reduce global greenhouse gas emissions (SDG 13.2)

By 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species (SDG 15.5)

Reduce the proportion of unsentenced detainees (SDG 16.3)

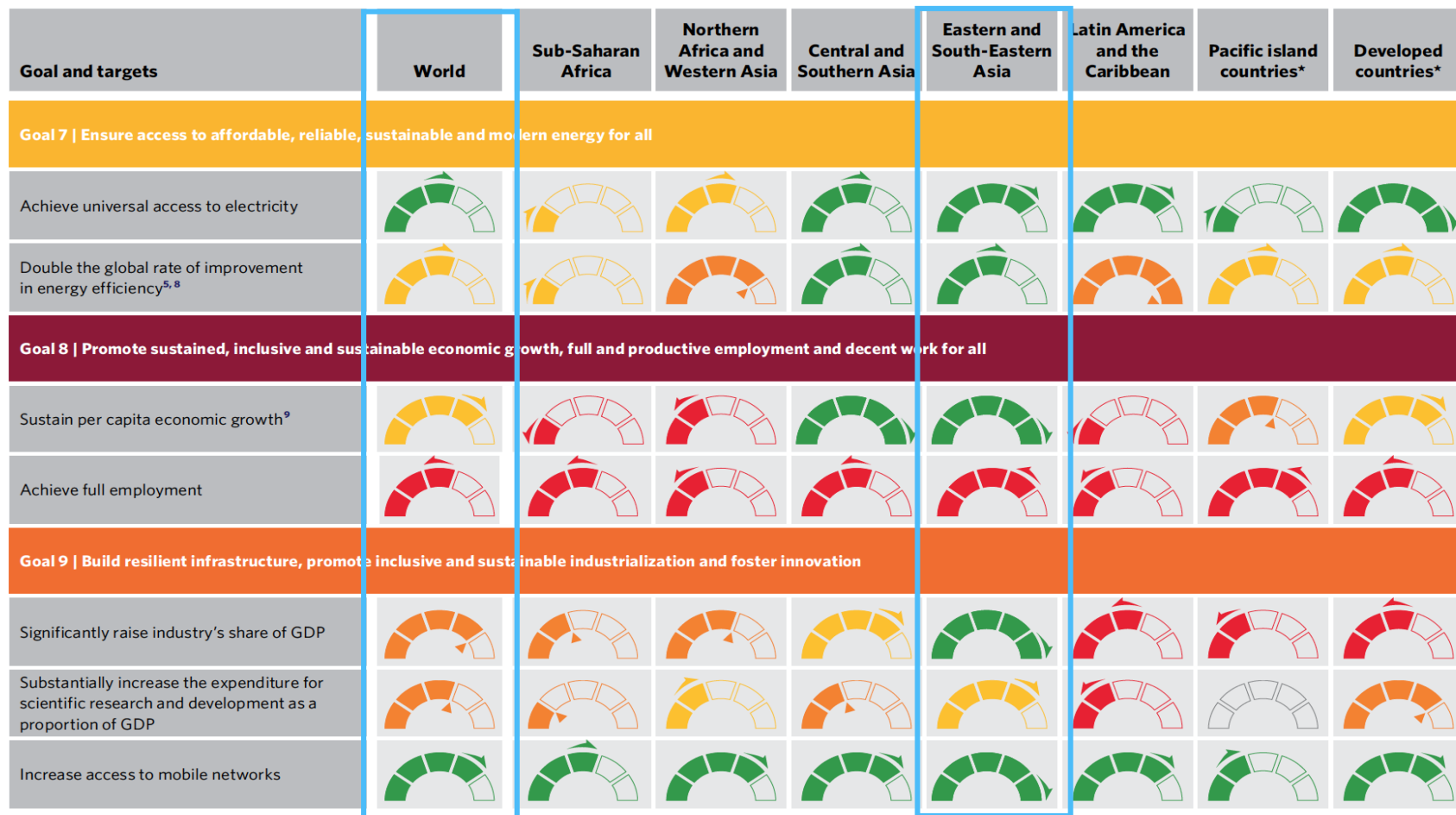
The progress towards achieving the SDGs – by regions



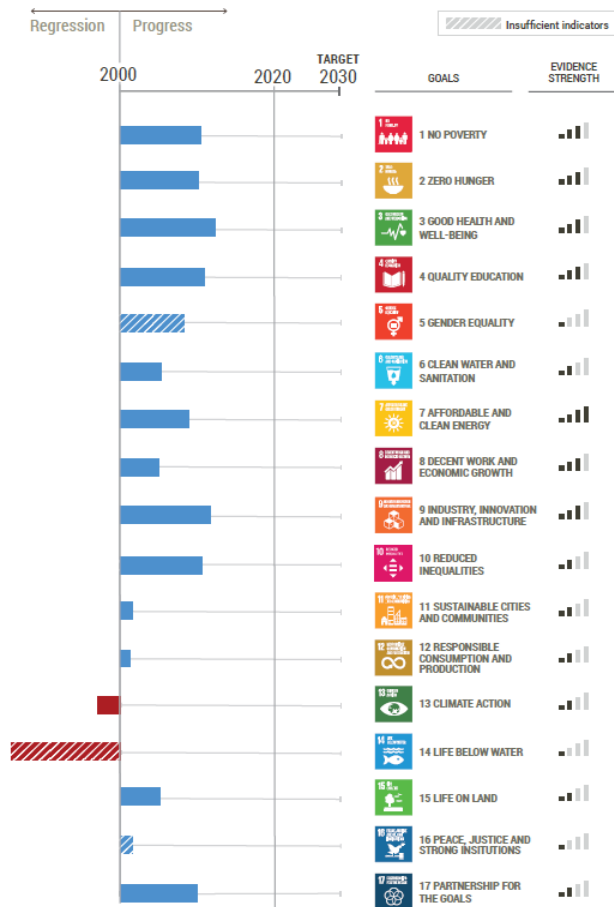
The progress towards achieving the SDGs – by regions

Goal and targets	World	Sub-Saharan Africa	Northern Africa and Western Asia	Central and Southern Asia	Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean	Pacific island countries*	Developed countries*
Goal 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong opportunities for all								
Ensure all girls and boys complete primary education								
Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls								
Eliminate child marriage ⁵								
Ensure women's full participation and equal opportunities in national parliaments								
Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all								
Achieve universal access to safely managed drinking water services ⁷								
Achieve universal access to safely managed sanitation services ⁷								

The progress towards achieving the SDGs – by regions



The progress towards achieving the SDGs – Asia and the Pacific

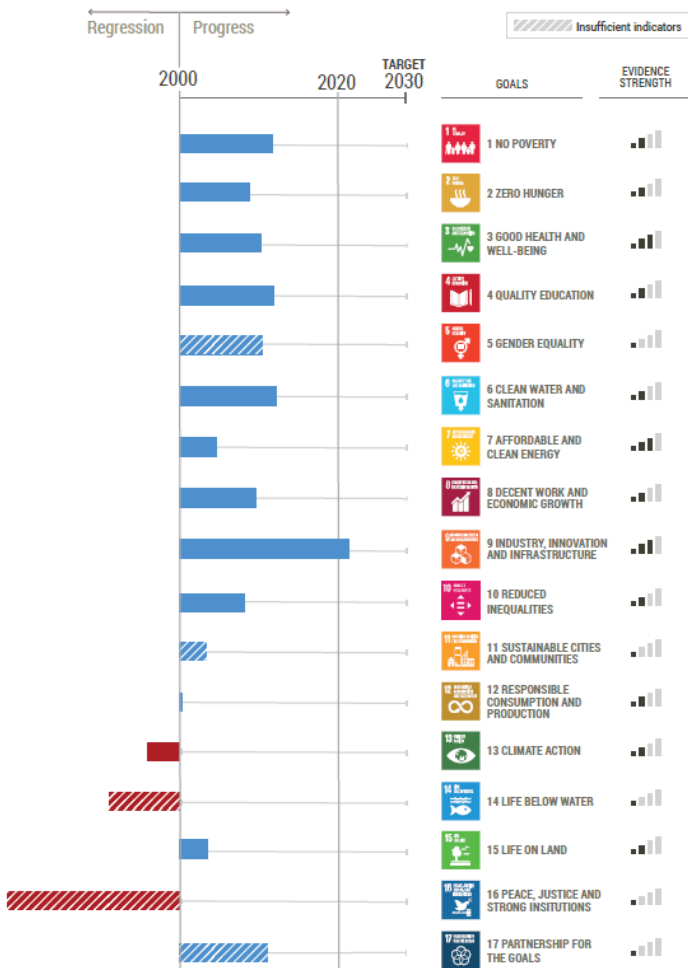


Snapshot of SDG Progress in Asia and the Pacific*

- Some progress but still behind 2020 milestone on all 17 goals
- **Good progress on SDG 3** (improving maternal and child health, vaccination coverage and malaria prevention) **and SDG 9** (improving access to mobile networks and reducing carbon dioxide emission per unit of manufacturing value added)
- **Regression on SDG 13** (greenhouse gas emissions) **and SDG 14** (declining quality of oceans and economic benefits from sustainable fisheries)
- Nearly half of all SDG indicators have enough data but with **weak data availability in SDG 5, SDG 14 and SDG 16**

The progress towards achieving the SDGs – Southeast Asia

Snapshot of SDG Progress in Southeast Asia*



- **Good progress on SDG 1, SDG 4 and SDG 6** but 16 goals are still behind 2020 milestone
- **Significant progress in SDG 9** (infrastructure development, improving access to mobile networks, growth of medium and high-tech industry, and reducing carbon dioxide emission per unit of manufacturing value added)
- **Regression on SDG 13** (increasing greenhouse gas emissions) **SDG 14** (worsening quality of oceans and slow progress regarding protected marine areas) **and SDG 16** (intentional homicide, unsentenced detainees and victims of human trafficking)
- **Weak data availability especially in SDG 5, SDG 11, SDG 14, SDG 16 and SDG 17**

*Part of the Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report 2021 by UN ESCAP
 Access full report at <https://www.unescap.org/kp/2021/asia-and-pacific-sdg-progress-report-2021>



Current economic development policies
based on sustainable development

The Paris Agreement and global climate policies

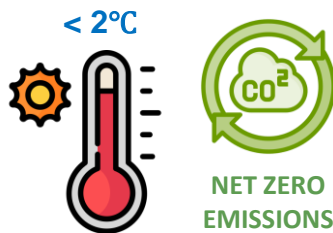


The Paris Agreement and global climate policies



The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change, adopted by 196 Parties at COP 21 in Paris in December 2015 and **entered into force on 4 November 2016**

Key aspects of the Paris Agreement



Limit the average global temperature increase to below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and reach net-zero emissions by 2050



Enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change



Mobilize appropriate financial resources for mitigation and adaptation



TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

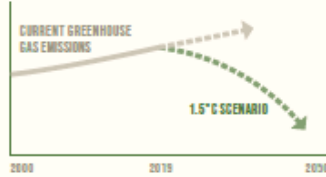
THE CLIMATE CRISIS CONTINUES, LARGELY UNABATED



2020 GLOBAL AVERAGE TEMPERATURE AT 1.2°C ABOVE PRE-INDUSTRIAL BASELINE

WOEFULLY OFF TRACK TO STAY AT OR BELOW 1.5°C AS CALLED FOR IN THE PARIS AGREEMENT

RISING GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS REQUIRE SHIFTING ECONOMIES TOWARDS CARBON NEUTRALITY



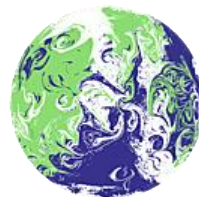
CLIMATE FINANCE INCREASED

↑ 10%
FINANCING 2015-2016
IN 2017-2018,
REACHING AN
ANNUAL AVERAGE OF
\$48.7 BILLION

Progress on global climate actions (SDG 13)

- Temporary reduction in GHG emissions due to COVID-19 pandemic but concentration of **GHG continued to increase in 2020**, reaching new record highs
- Still **off track to meet the Paris agreement target** of limiting global warming to 1.5°C and reaching net-zero carbon dioxide emissions globally by 2050
- A global campaign “**Race to Zero**” was launched in June 2020 to mobilize a coalition of leading net zero initiatives (net zero by 2050)
- **Increasing financial support** for global transition to a low-emission and climate-resilient future, with an annual average of \$48.7 billion in 2017-2018

From COP21 to COP26: Key outcomes of COP26



The Glasgow Climate Pact was adopted with an aim to make the 2020s a decade of climate action, including accelerating efforts towards the phasedown of unabated coal power



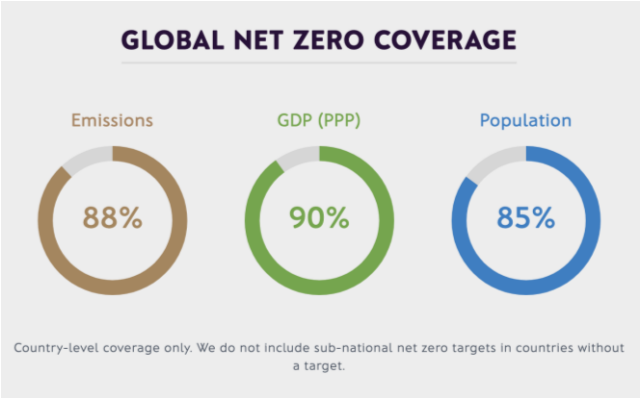
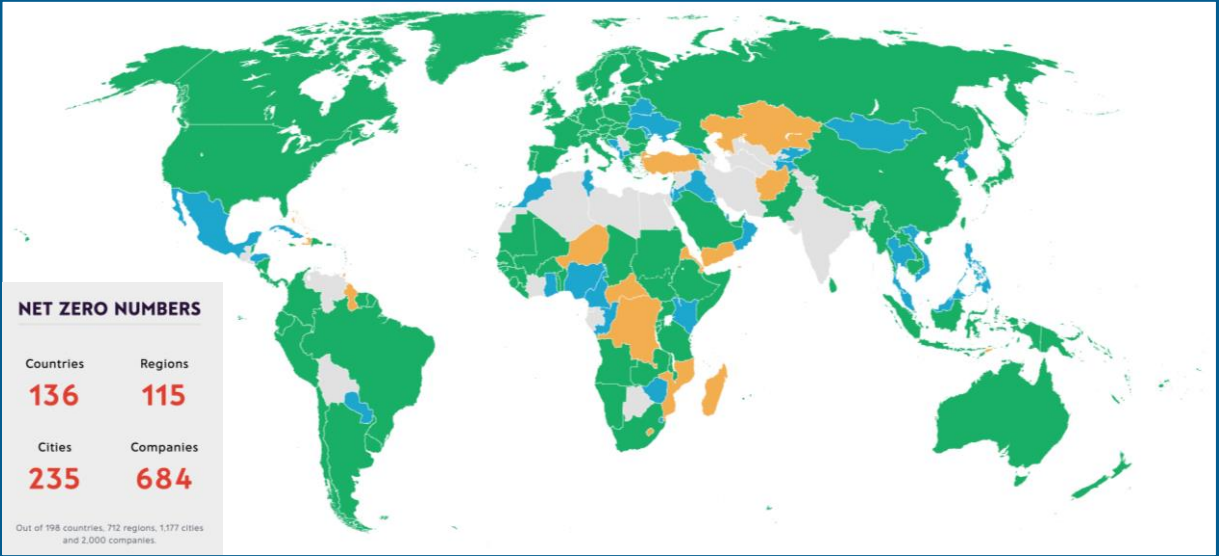
Finalization of the Paris Agreement rulebook which provides guidelines on how countries are accountable for delivering on their climate targets under their NDCs



New financial pledges to support developing countries in enhancing their adaptive capacity and strengthening resilience to the impacts of climate change

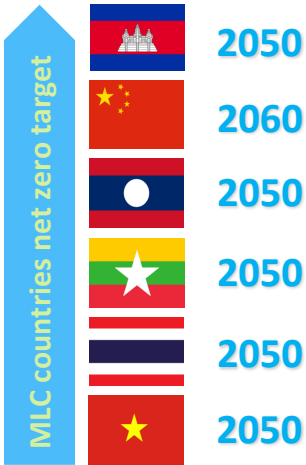
The Paris Agreement and global climate policies

Race to Zero countries with laws, policy documents or concrete timed pledges for carbon neutrality by target year



Source: *Energy and Climate Intelligence Unit **UNFCCC

Two countries have already achieved carbon neutrality: **Bhutan and Suriname**





Partnership for sustainable development in MLC



Partnership for sustainable development in MLC

Mekong– Lancang Cooperation (MLC)



Five priority areas for cooperation

- Connectivity
- Production capacity
- Cross-border economic cooperation
- Water resources
- Agriculture and poverty reduction

Established in 2015, MLC is an economic cooperation framework among six member countries: **China, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam** aiming to promote the sustainable economic and social development in the sub-region.

GDP (2020)



25.809
billion US\$



14.723
trillion US\$



19.133
billion US\$



79.852
billion US\$



501.644
billion US\$



271.158
billion US\$

Partnership for sustainable development in MLC

Joint Statement on Enhancing Sustainable Development Cooperation of the Lancang-Mekong Countries

The 6th MLC Foreign Ministers' Meeting in June 2021



Key outcome related to sustainable development and the SDGs



- Reaffirmed the commitment to contribute collective efforts to socio-economic development of the MLC countries, advance South-South cooperation and **enhance the implementation 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**
- Welcomed the list of projects supported by **2021 MLC Special Fund by China**
- Agreed to strengthen cooperation on **key medical supplies and vaccines production and technology transfer**, and make full use of the LMC Special Fund for Public Health



- Welcomed the **MOU on the Provision of Hydrological Information of the Lancang River** throughout the year
- Agreed to accelerate the implementation of the **Lancang-Mekong Environmental Cooperation Strategy and the Green Mekong-Lancang Initiative**
- Agreed to jointly develop the **Knowledge Hub for Low-Carbon , Green, and Sustainable Infrastructure**
- Supported **Joint Study on the changing Patterns of Hydrological Conditions of the Mekong-Lancang River Basin and Adaptation Strategies** to put forward engineering and non-engineering measures to tackle climate change



SDG Implementation in Thailand



Thailand's SDG Roadmap

Awareness Raising

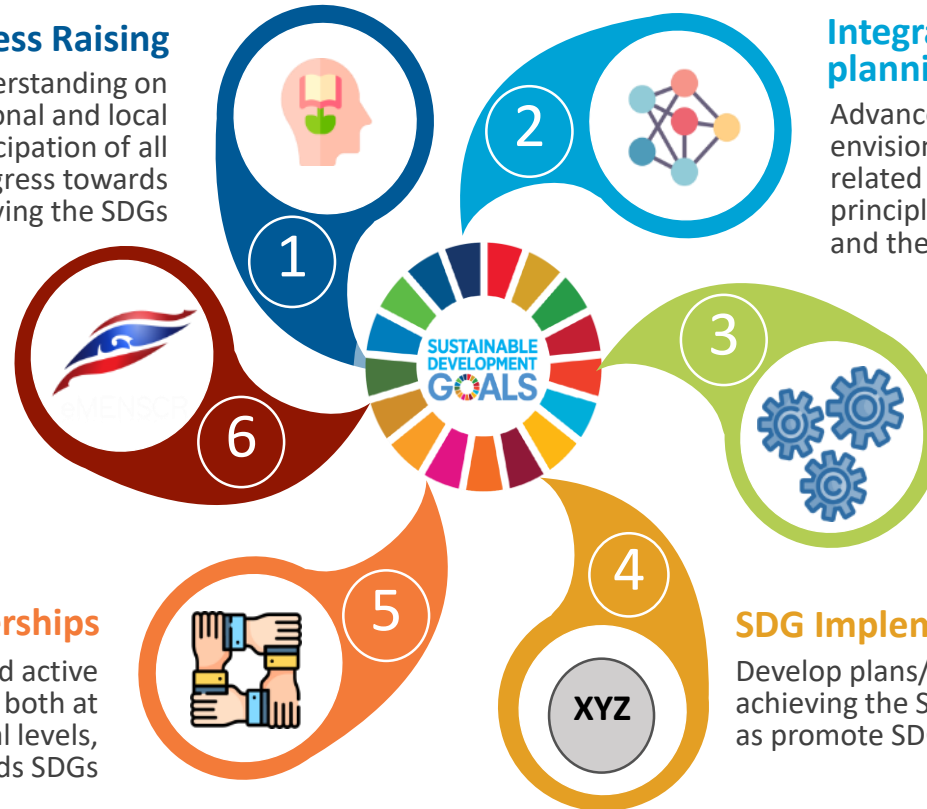
Promote awareness and understanding on sustainable development at national and local levels as well as encourage participation of all stakeholders in driving progress towards achieving the SDGs

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitor and evaluate the progress of SDG implementation through a data management system that regularly receives input data from relevant stakeholders

Partnerships

Encourage partnerships and active engagement of all stakeholders, both at domestic and international levels, to accelerate the progress towards SDGs



Integrating SDGs into national planning at all levels

Advance the country's development as envisioned in the National Strategy and related Plans which integrate the principles of sustainable development and the SDGs

Institutional and Coordination Mechanisms

National mechanisms provide policy guidance and support cooperation between public and private sector as well as academia and civil society to ensure coordinated and tangible results

SDG Implementation

Develop plans/projects that contribute towards achieving the SDGs and National Strategy as well as promote SDG implementation at the local level

Awareness Raising

Promote awareness on SDGs and encourage participation of all stakeholders



Knowledge management

- Study and analyze how to close knowledge gap on sustainable development to promote SDG achievement in 5 dimensions: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership
- Share and use knowledge derived from lessons learned
- Exchange/brainstorm ideas to find innovative solutions by engaging diverse groups of people and communities

Public communications

- Promote understanding on sufficiency economy philosophy (SEP) for sustainable development by showcasing best practices at annual public events such as A Bright Leap Forward
- Develop publications and communications kit such as 9 Steps to Sustainability Project, Roles of Local Administrative Organizations, SEP for SDGs Knowledge Kit, D-Phor to Sustainability Knowledge Kit, e-Article and short video clips
- Use modern platform to communicate with the public on SEP for SDGs such as NESDC website and Facebook pages ‘สภาพัฒน์’ (Sa-Pha-Phat) and ‘D-พอ Design’ (Dee-Phor-Design) as well as e-Document to disseminate lessons learned



<http://sdgs.nesdc.go.th/>



Video clips on SDGs



Publications & social media



SDGs Thailand



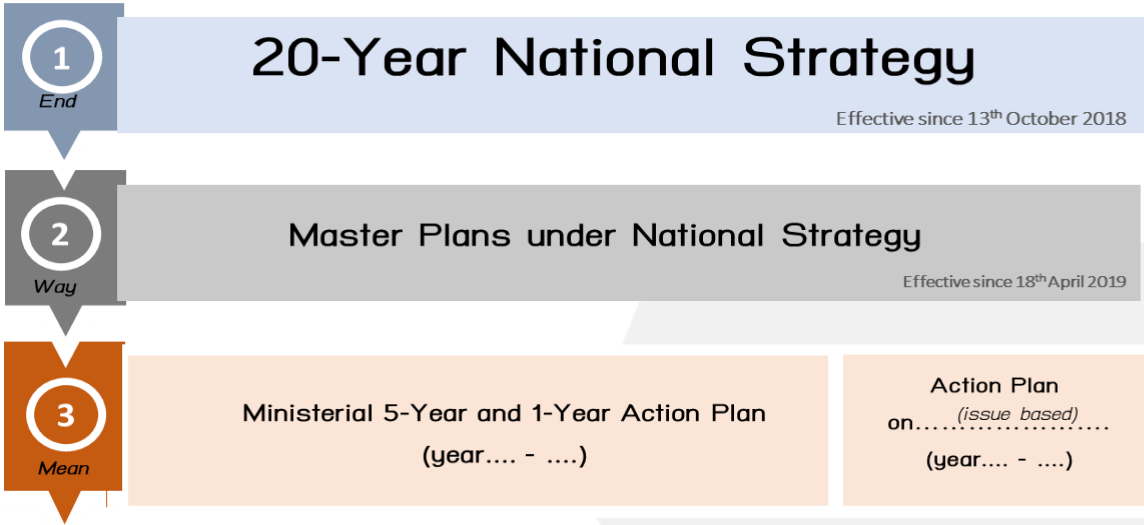


Vision of the 20-Year National Strategy

Thailand to become “a developed country with security, prosperity and sustainability in accordance with the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy”



Linking the SDGs with 3 levels of national plans

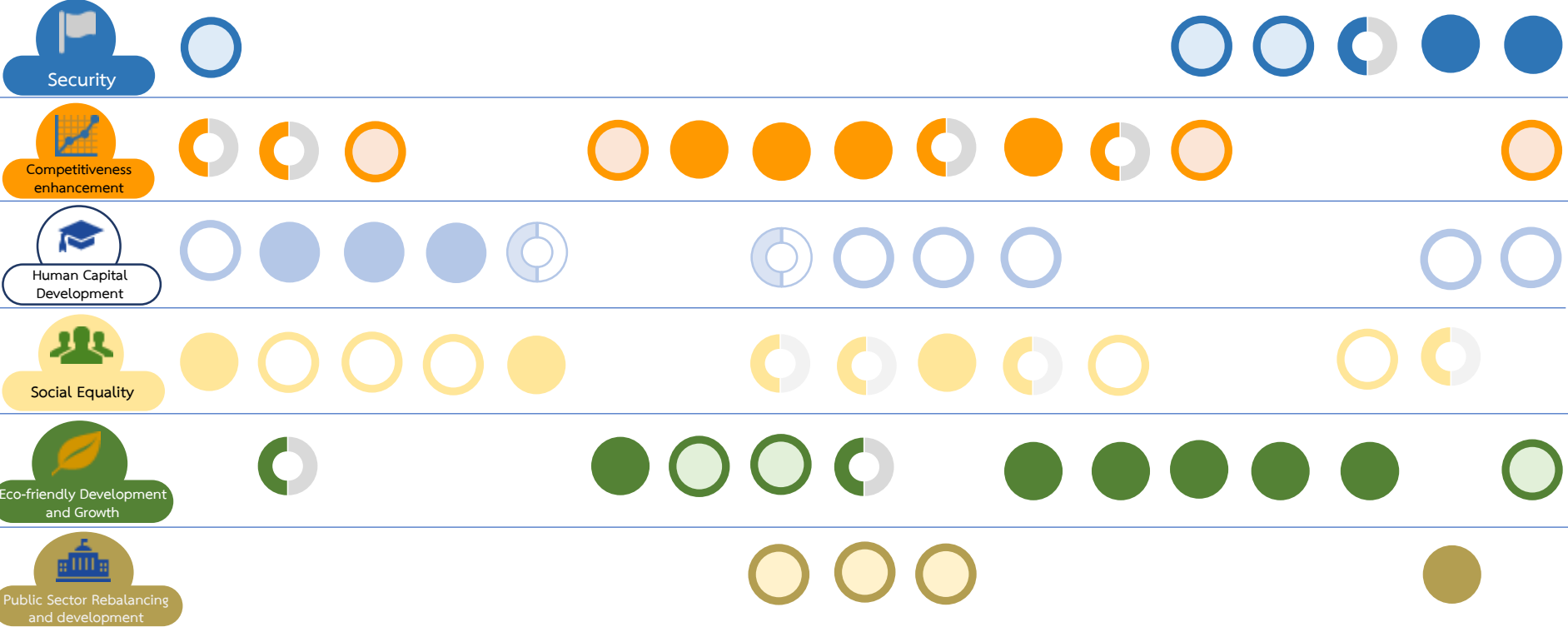


Long-Term National Development Goals

Development Framework for other levels of plans

Level of Plans as endorsed by the Cabinet on 4th December 2017

Linkages between 20-Year National Strategy and the SDGs



● = Direct Linkage ◐ = Moderate linkage ◑ = Partial linkage

Institutional and Coordination Mechanism

3

National Committee on Sustainable Development (NCSD) – chaired by Prime Minister

Policy level

Sub-Committee on SEP for SDGs

Sub-Committee on Strategic Environmental Assessment

Sub-Committee on Private Sector Partnerships for Sustainable Development

Sub-Committee on Youth for Sustainable Development

Line Ministries

International Development Partners



Public Sector



Private Sector



CSOs



Academia

Promote active engagement and partnerships to achieve the same goals (SDGs)

Localization

Academic Institutions

Local authorities

Province

Local authorities

Private Sector

Sustainable Cities/Communities (SDG Localization)



Assigned agencies for 17 SDGs and 169 targets

To promote sense of ownership and cooperation among concerned agencies



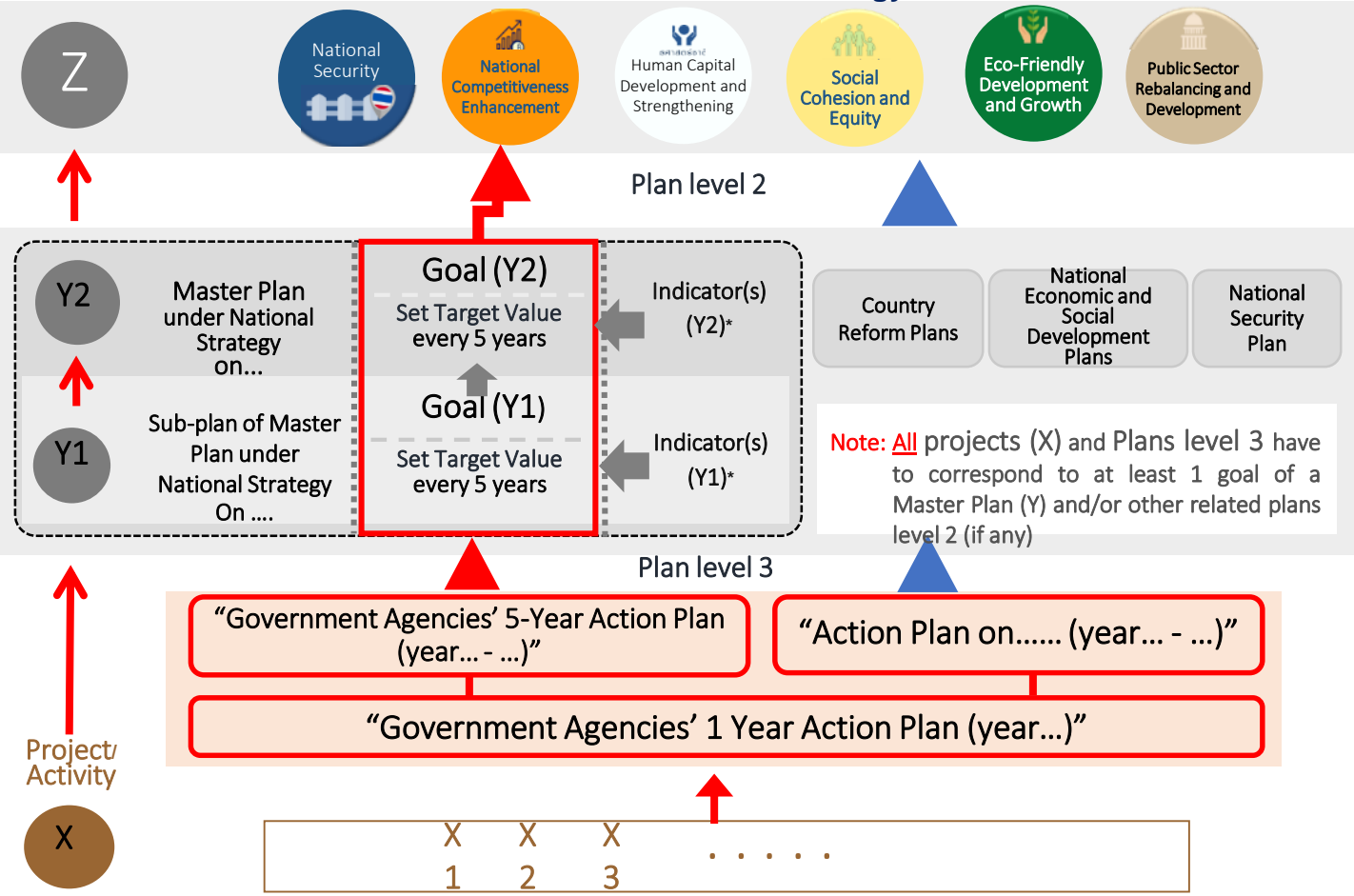
Line Ministries/Agencies responsible for each SDG



1 NO POVERTY	Ministry of Interior	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	NESDC
2 NO HUNGER	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Ministry of Interior
3 GOOD HEALTH	Ministry of Public Health	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
4 QUALITY EDUCATION	Ministry of Education	13 CLIMATE ACTION	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
5 GENDER EQUALITY	Ministry of Social Dev and Human Security	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Office of the National Water Resources	15 LIFE ON LAND	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
7 AFFORDABLE ENERGY	Ministry of Energy	16 PEACE AND JUSTICE	Ministry of Justice
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	NESDC	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Ministry of Industry		

SDG Implementation

National Strategy



Goal
Desired achievements upon successful implementation of plans

Target
set value aimed to measure goal’s achievements every 5 years

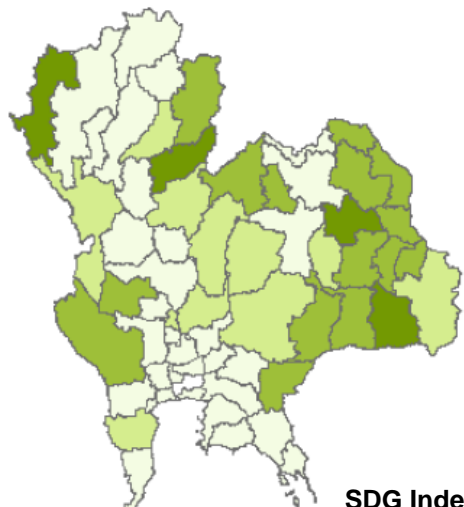
Indicator
Instrument etc. which indicates the achievement of goal’s measure.

*Note: *Already specified in Master Plans*



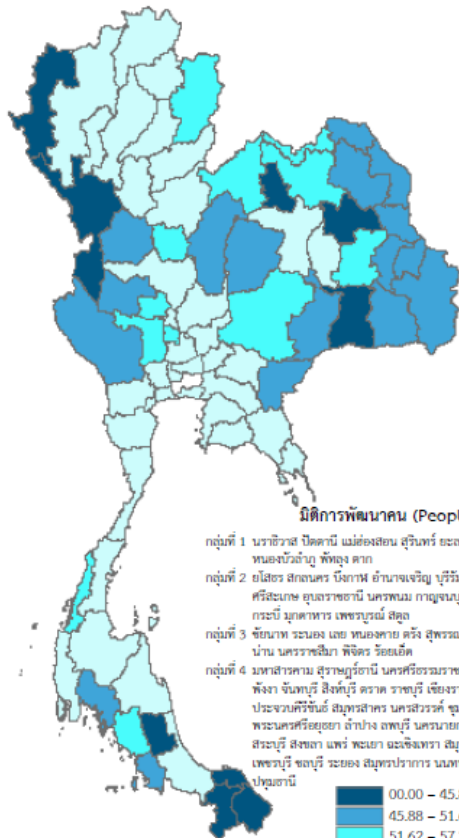
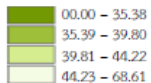


Provincial SDG Index



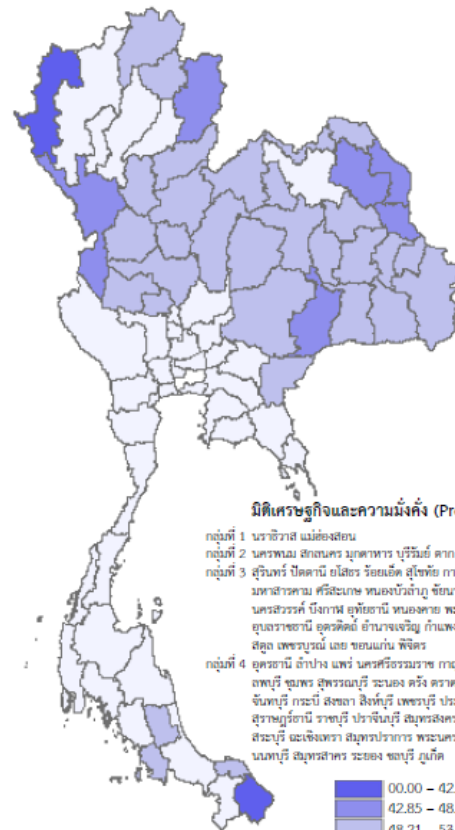
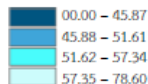
SDG Index (overall)

- กลุ่มที่ 1 ปัตตานี แม่ฮ่องสอน กาฬสินธุ์ ศรีสะเกษ นครราชสีมา อุตรดิตถ์
- กลุ่มที่ 2 ร้อยเอ็ด บึงกาฬ ยะลา พัทลุง สุรินทร์ นครพนม สกลนคร สระแก้ว
หนองบัวลำภู กาญจนบุรี น่าน แะ บุรีรัมย์ อำนาจเจริญ มุกดาหาร
นครศรีธรรมราช ยโสธร อุทัยธานี
- กลุ่มที่ 3 มหาสารคาม ตรัง ชัยภูมิ เพชรบูรณ์ อุบลราชธานี ตาก เพชรบุรี
พิษณุโลก สิงห์บุรี ระนอง นครราชสีมา แพร่ สทิงบุรี กระบี่
- กลุ่มที่ 4 ปราจีนบุรี ชัยนาท อุตรดิตถ์ พิจิตร สุพรรณบุรี สุโขทัย ชุมพร
กำแพงเพชร สกล หนองคาย พังงา ราชบุรี เพชรบูรณ์ เชียงราย ตราด
อำนาจ สุราษฎร์ธานี ประจวบคีรีขันธ์ นครปฐม กำแพง อย่างทอง
สงขลา นครสวรรค์ เชียงใหม่ ภูเก็ต นครนายก ขอนแก่น
ฉะเชิงเทรา จันทบุรี ระยอง สระบุรี สมุทรสงคราม
พระนครศรีอยุธยา ชลบุรี สมุทรสาคร ปทุมธานี สมุทรปราการ
นนทบุรี



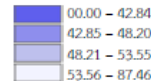
มิติการพัฒนาคน (People)

- กลุ่มที่ 1 นครราชสีมา ปัตตานี แม่ฮ่องสอน สุรินทร์ ยะลา กาฬสินธุ์
หนองบัวลำภู พัทลุง ตาก
- กลุ่มที่ 2 ยโสธร สกลนคร บึงกาฬ อำนาจเจริญ บุรีรัมย์ อุทัยธานี สระแก้ว
ศรีสะเกษ อุบลราชธานี นครพนม กาญจนบุรี ชัยภูมิ กำแพงเพชร
กระบี่ มุกดาหาร เพชรบูรณ์ สกล
- กลุ่มที่ 3 ชัยนาท ระนอง แะ หนองคาย ตรัง สุพรรณบุรี อุตรดิตถ์ อ่างทอง
น่าน นครราชสีมา พิจิตร ร้อยเอ็ด
- กลุ่มที่ 4 มหาสารคาม สุราษฎร์ธานี นครศรีธรรมราช อุตรดิตถ์ สุโขทัย
พังงา จันทบุรี สิงห์บุรี ตราด ราชบุรี เชียงราย ขอนแก่น
ประจวบคีรีขันธ์ สมุทรสาคร นครสวรรค์ ชุมพร อำทูน
พระนครศรีอยุธยา กำแพง สทบุรี นครนายก เชียงใหม่ พิษณุโลก
สระบุรี สงขลา แพร่ เพชรบูรณ์ ฉะเชิงเทรา สมุทรสงคราม ปราจีนบุรี
เพชรบุรี ชลบุรี ระยอง สมุทรปราการ นนทบุรี ภูเก็ต นครปฐม
ปทุมธานี



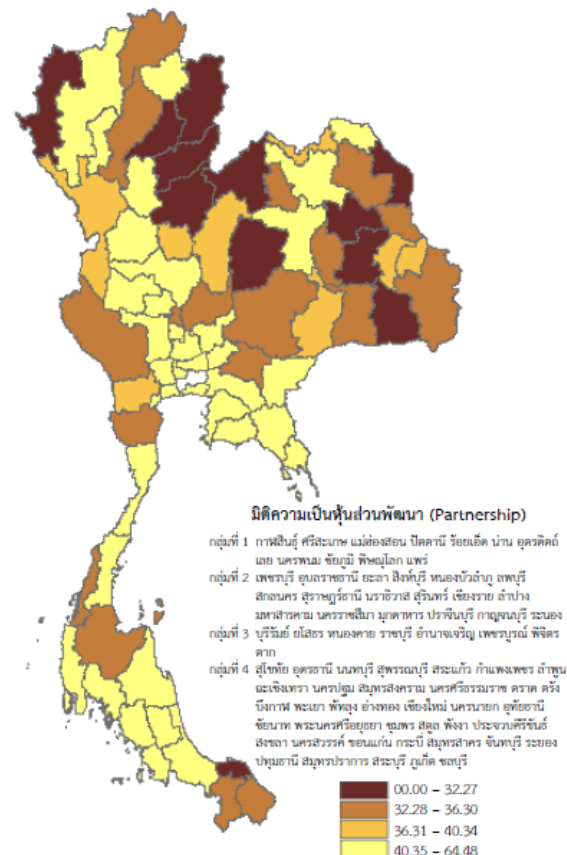
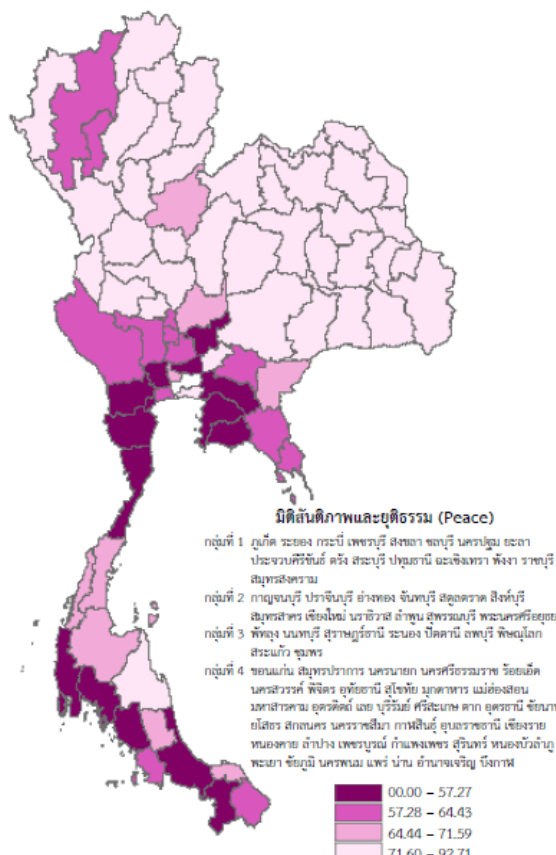
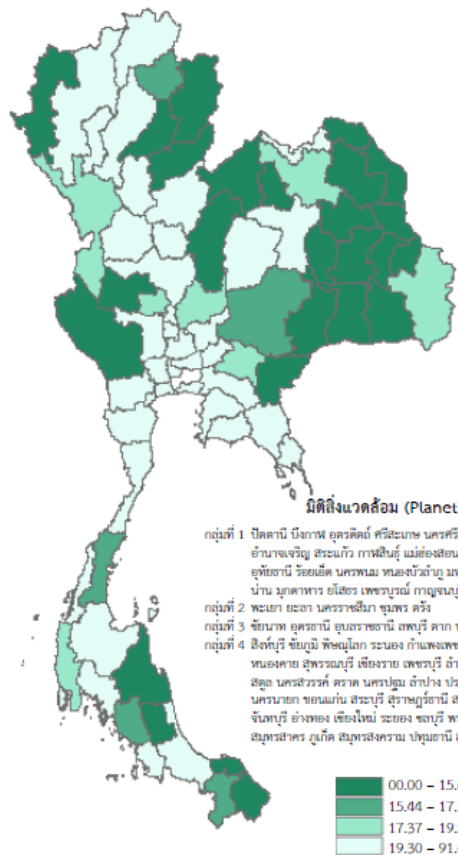
มิติเศรษฐกิจและความมั่งคั่ง (Prosperity)

- กลุ่มที่ 1 นครราชสีมา แม่ฮ่องสอน
- กลุ่มที่ 2 นครพนม สกลนคร มุกดาหาร บุรีรัมย์ ตาก น่าน
- กลุ่มที่ 3 สุรินทร์ ปัตตานี ยโสธร ร้อยเอ็ด สุโขทัย กาฬสินธุ์ สระแก้ว ชัยภูมิ
มหาสารคาม ศรีสะเกษ หนองบัวลำภู ชัยนาท เชียงราย
นครสวรรค์ บึงกาฬ อุทัยธานี หนองคาย เพชรบูรณ์ นครราชสีมา
อุบลราชธานี อุตรดิตถ์ อำนาจเจริญ กำแพงเพชร พิษณุโลก พัทลุง
สกล เพชรบูรณ์ แะ ขอนแก่น พิจิตร
- กลุ่มที่ 4 อุตรดิตถ์ กำแพง เพชร นครศรีธรรมราช กาญจนบุรี ยะลา เชียงใหม่
สทิงบุรี ชุมพร สุพรรณบุรี ระนอง ตรัง ตราด อ่างทอง นครนายก
จันทบุรี กระบี่ สงขลา สิงห์บุรี เพชรบุรี ประจวบคีรีขันธ์ อำทูน
สุราษฎร์ธานี ราชบุรี ปราจีนบุรี สมุทรสงคราม พังงา นครปฐม
สระบุรี ฉะเชิงเทรา สมุทรปราการ พระนครศรีอยุธยา ปทุมธานี
นนทบุรี สมุทรสาคร ระยอง ชลบุรี ภูเก็ต



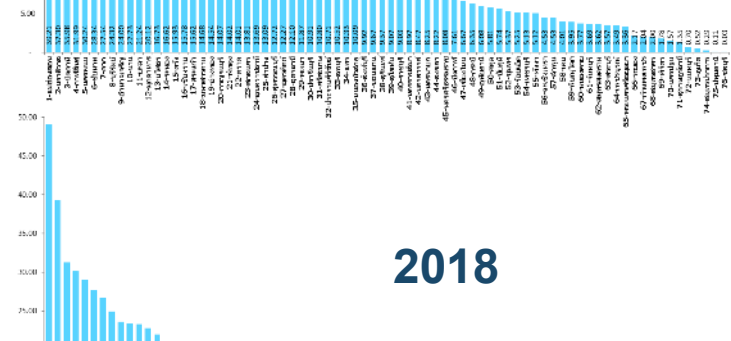
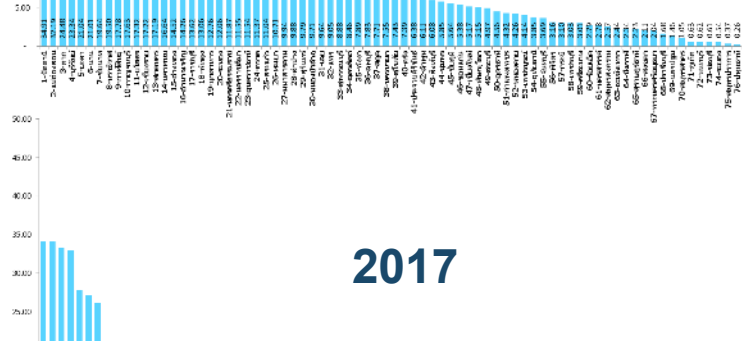
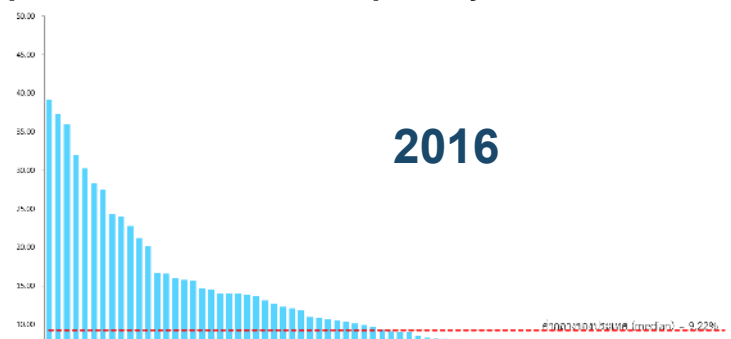
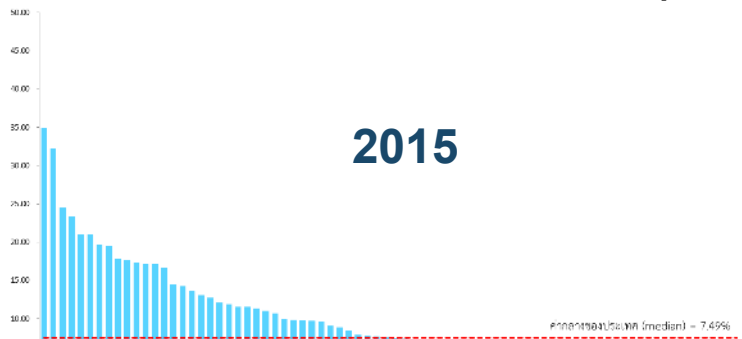


Provincial SDG Index



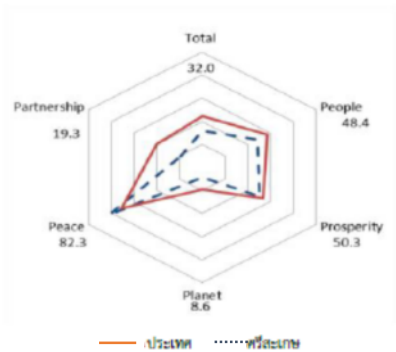
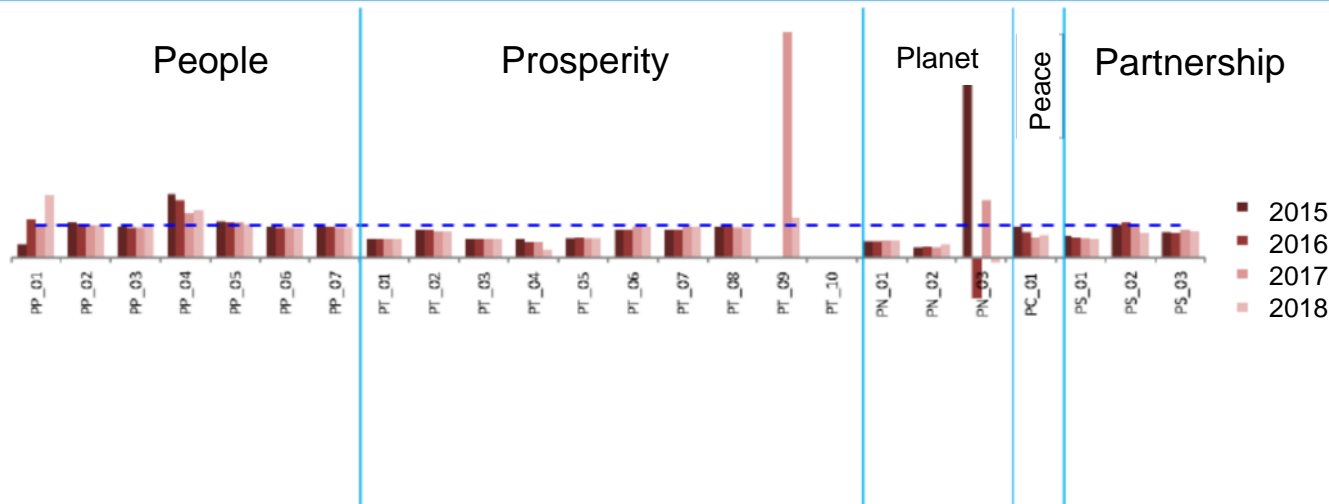


Indicator PP01 Proportion of population under national poverty line





Srisaket Province



Median score Srisaket Province

ตัวชี้วัด	ค่ากลางประเทศ				ศรีสะเกษ			
	2558	2559	2560	2561	2558	2559	2560	2561
ภาพรวม	42.01	42.74	44.29	44.22	33.55	33.71	36.46	31.96
ด้านการพัฒนาคน (People)	58.35	57.84	57.60	57.34	51.64	49.22	53.36	48.4
ด้านเศรษฐกิจและความมั่งคั่ง (Prosperity)	48.91	50.00	52.14	53.55	43.74	44.26	47.91	50.33
ด้านสิ่งแวดล้อม (Planet)	17.21	18.80	20.49	19.29	7.00	7.40	8.44	8.64
ด้านสันติภาพและยุติธรรม (Peace)	74.52	64.76	67.91	71.59	75.75	73.8	83.34	82.29
ด้านความเป็นหุ้นส่วนพัฒนา (Partnership)	40.40	43.33	43.33	40.34	35.49	36.59	35.84	19.27

หมายเหตุ : * ตัวชี้วัดที่มีการหมุนข้อมูล
 ** ตัวชี้วัดที่มีการเก็บข้อมูลล่าสุดปี 2560
 *** ตัวชี้วัดที่มีการเก็บข้อมูลเพียงปี 2558 และ 2560

Private Sector



Promote responsible and sustainable business practices as well as ESG principles

Civil society



Encourage participation of civil society and vulnerable groups including localizing SDG actions

Youth



Empower youth and support their participation in sustainable development policy-making process

International development partners



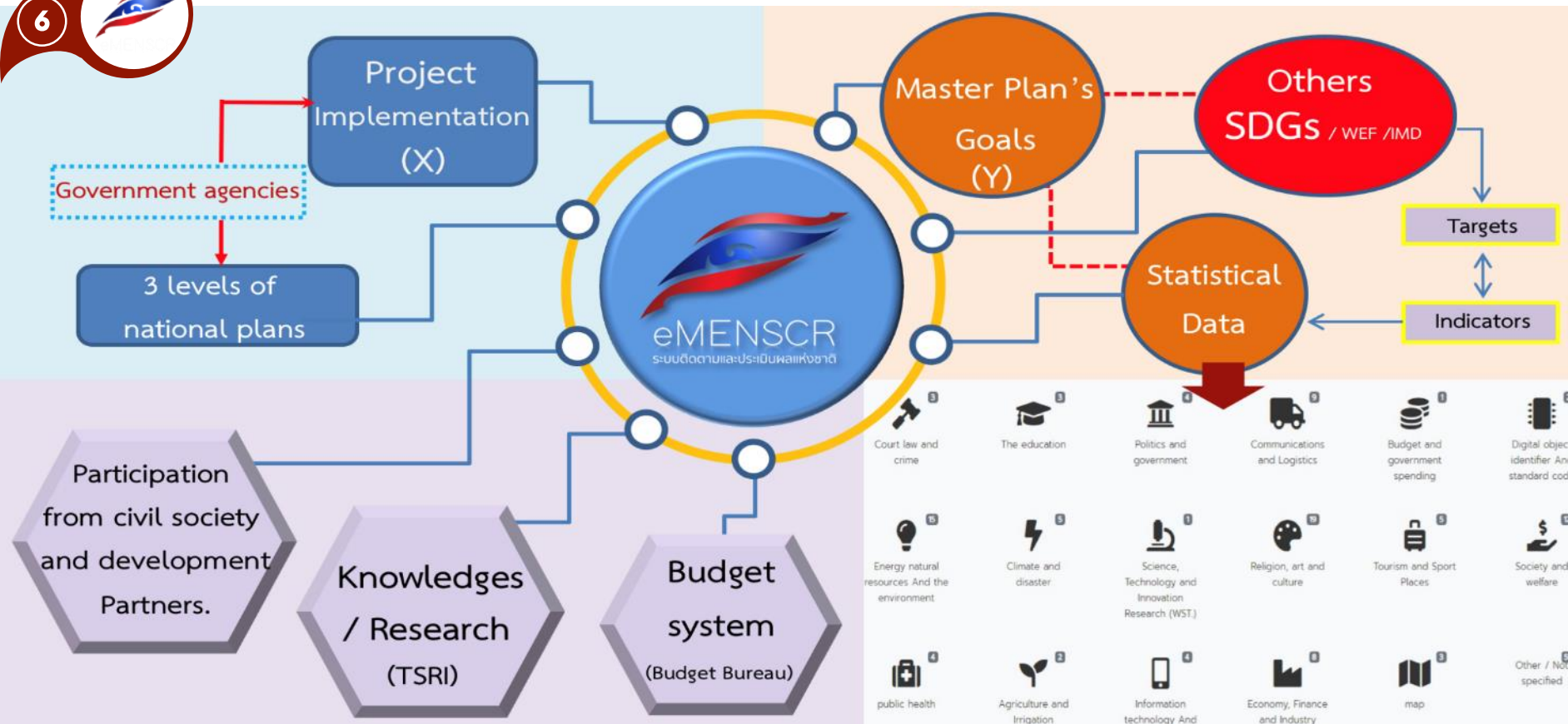
Promote cooperation for capacity building and enhancing SDG implementation



Jointly set goals and coordinate implementation approaches to achieve the SDGs

Monitoring and Evaluation

Electronic Monitoring and Evaluation System of National Strategy and Country Reform: eMENSCR



6

Government agencies

Project Implementation (X)

3 levels of national plans

Participation from civil society and development Partners.

Knowledges / Research (TSRI)

Budget system (Budget Bureau)

eMENSCR
ระบบติดตามและประเมินผลแห่งชาติ

Master Plan's Goals (Y)

Others SDGs / WEF / IMD

Statistical Data

Targets

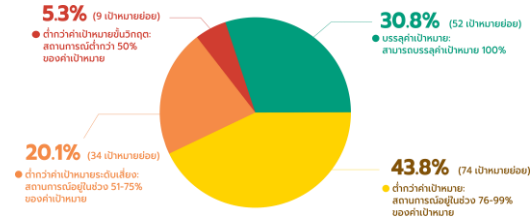
Indicators

- 1 Court law and crime
- 3 The education
- 1 Politics and government
- 3 Communications and Logistics
- 1 Budget and government spending
- 2 Digital object identifier And standard code
- 3 Energy natural resources And the environment
- 3 Climate and disaster
- 1 Science, Technology and Innovation Research (WST.)
- 1 Religion, art and culture
- 3 Tourism and Sport Places
- 1 Society and welfare
- 1 public health
- 2 Agriculture and Irigation
- 1 Information technology And
- 1 Economy, Finance and Industry
- 3 map
- 1 Other / Not specified



Thailand's SDG Progress Report (2016 – 2020)

Assess the progress of Goals and Targets





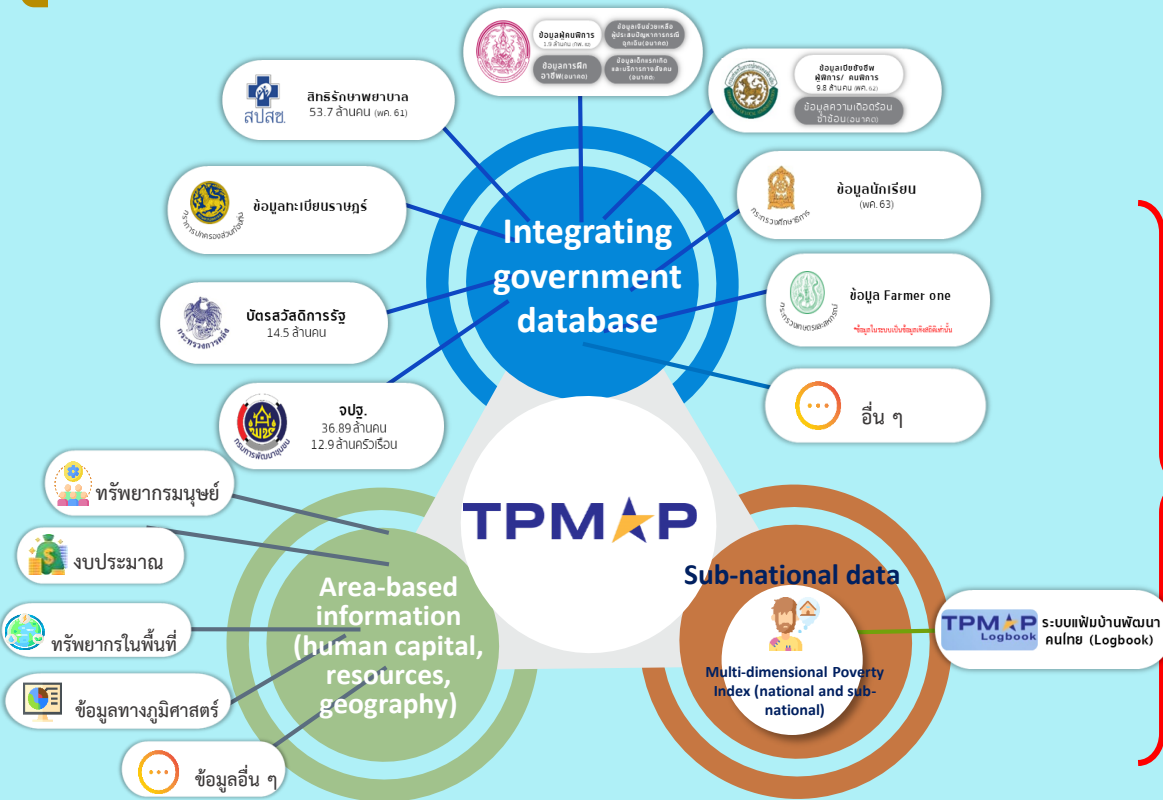
Case study



THAI PEOPLE MAP AND ANALYTICS PLATFORM (TPMAP)



WHAT IS TPMAP?

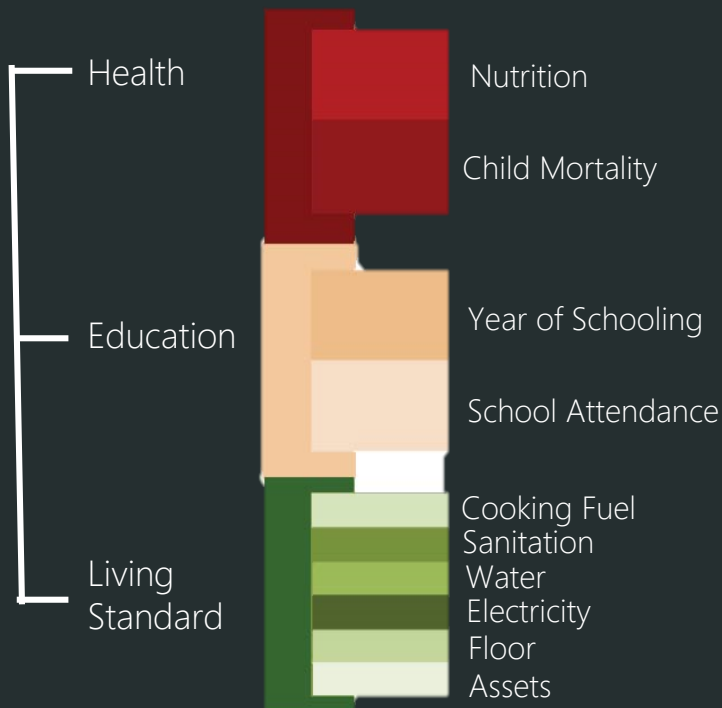


TPMAP is a big data platform for data analytics aiming at precision poverty alleviation, reducing inequality and improving quality of life for Thai citizens. Policy makers can use TPMAP to derive precision poverty alleviation programs that are suitable for individuals in each province, district or sub-district.

TPMAP is the country's first policy analytical tool that can identify target population at both household and individual levels which helps optimizing the government's development and welfare programs

HOW DOES IT WORK?

Original MPI: 3 Categories/ 10 Indicators



TPMAP : 5 Categories/ 17 Indicators

Health Care

- Did the newborns in the house weigh above 2.5 Kg?
- Did the household's food consumption meet minimum hygienic standard?
- Did the household members use medicines in a suitable manner?
- Did the household members with age above 6 years old exercise regularly 3 times a week, 30 minutes each?

Living Standard

- Was the condition of the house safe to live in?
- Did the household members have enough drinking water (5 liters per person per day)?
- Did the household members have access to clean water for daily usage (45 liters per person per day)?
- Was the house kept tidy and hygienic?

Education

- Were children age 3-5 years old in the household properly raised and taken care off?
- Were children age 6-14 years old in the household received mandatory nine-years education?
- Were children who finished mathayom 3 able to continue on to mathayom 4 or comparable education level?
- Were household member age 15-59 years old able to properly read and write Thai, and perform basic math calculations?

Income

- Were household member age 15-59 years old have proper jobs and income?
- Were household member age above 60 years old have proper jobs and income?
- How much is the average income per year of individual household members?

Access of Public Services

- Were the elders in the household properly taken care off by their family, community, government or private agencies?
- Were the disabled in the household properly taken care off by their family, community, government or private agencies?

HOW DOES IT WORK?



*Population registers as of 31 December 2020

Integrating government database

- จปฐ.**
36.89 ล้านคน
12.9 ล้านครัวเรือน
- บัตรสวัสดิการรัฐ**
14.5 ล้านคน
- ข้อมูลเชิงชีพ**
ผู้พิการ/ คนพิการ
9.8 ล้านคน (พค. 62)
ข้อมูลความพิการ
ซ้ำซ้อน (คนพิการ)
- ข้อมูลผู้พิการ**
ผู้พิการ/ คนพิการ
9.8 ล้านคน (พค. 62)
ข้อมูลความพิการ
ซ้ำซ้อน (คนพิการ)
- สิทธิรักษาพยาบาล สปสช.**
53.7 ล้านคน (พค. 62)
- ข้อมูลนักเรียน**
(พค. 63)
- ข้อมูล Farmer one**
*ข้อมูลในระบบเป็นข้อมูลเชิงสถิติเท่านั้น
- ข้อมูลทะเบียนราษฎร**
- ข้อมูลเชิงลึก**
จากห้องที/ ห้องทีน



National ID

60 million**

** National ID number

Population surveyed by Community Development Dept.

คนที่ได้รับการสำรวจ (จปฐ.)
36.89 ล้านคน

คนยากจน (จปฐ.)
(ตามเกณฑ์ MPI)
3.26 ล้านคน

Elderly allowance

ข้อมูลเบี้ยยังชีพผู้สูงอายุ

Population registers

ข้อมูลทะเบียนราษฎร

ข้อมูล Farmer one
Farmer one

Targeted poor people "คนจนเป้าหมาย"
983,316 คน

Population entitled to welfare cards

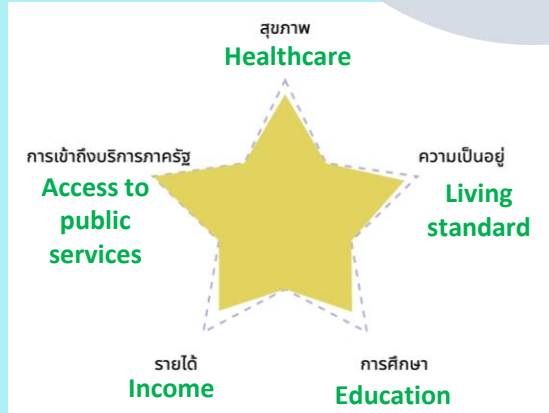
คนลงทะเบียนสวัสดิการแห่งรัฐ
14.5 ล้านคน

Disabled persons allowance

"คนจนเป้าหมาย" 983,316 คน

คนจน (จปฐ.) ที่ไม่ลงทะเบียนสวัสดิการแห่งรัฐ

ข้อมูลบัญชีคนพิการ



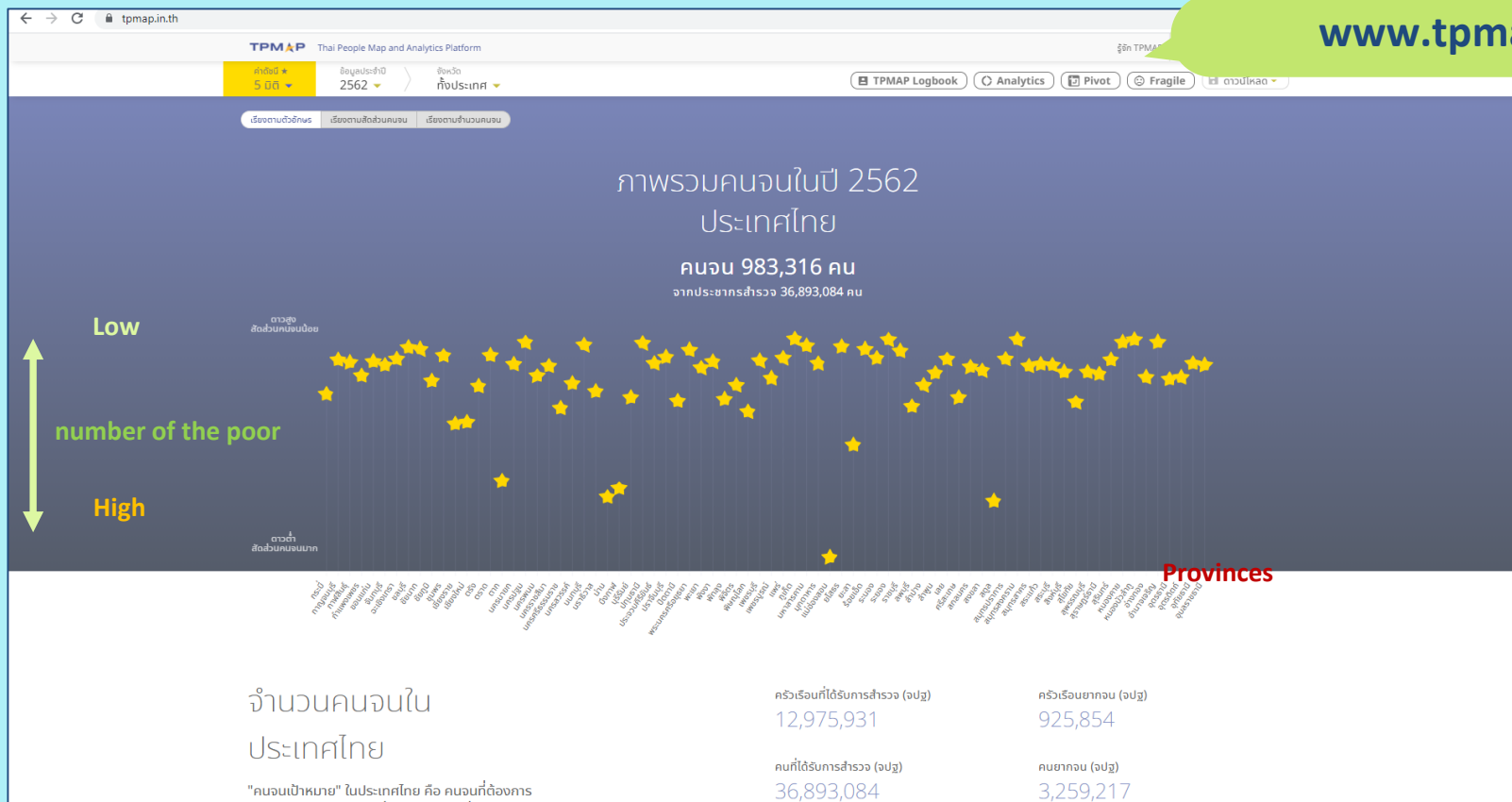
Multidimensional Poverty Index

Number of the poor in each dimension

- ★ คนจนสุขภาพ 198,263
- ★ คนจนความเป็นอยู่ 192,489
- ★ คนจนการศึกษา 355,593
- ★ คนจนรายได้ 373,942
- ★ คนจนการเข้าถึงบริการภาครัฐ 2,087

DATA VISUALIZATION

www.tpmmap.in.th





Thank you!

