

# Mainstreaming SDGs in Thailand



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**The United Nations General Assembly**  
24 – 29 September 2015 in New York, United States of America

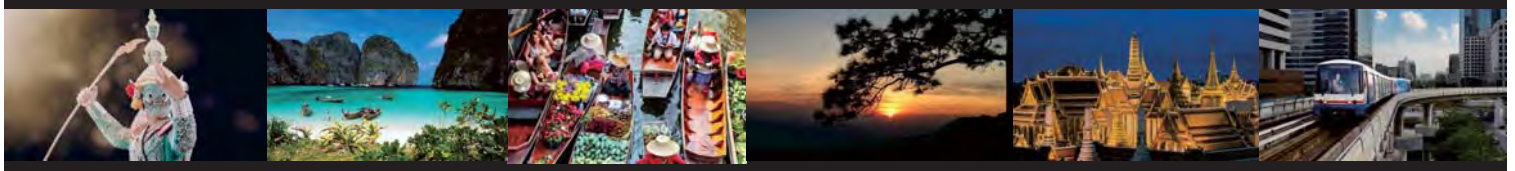




**Thailand** has adopted SDGs  
in policies and implementation at all levels

# Topics

- Introduction and Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP) for SDGs
- Mechanism to mainstream SDGs
- Implementation of SDGs in Thailand
- Roadmap on Plastic Waste Management



**Sustainable Development Goals (2015-2030)**



**National Strategic Plan = 20 Years Master Plan (2018-2037)**

**20<sup>th</sup> Constitution**



**12<sup>th</sup> National Economic and Social Development Plan**



**National Reform Plan**



**Paris Agreement**





## THAILAND

East and South Asia

### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

73.0

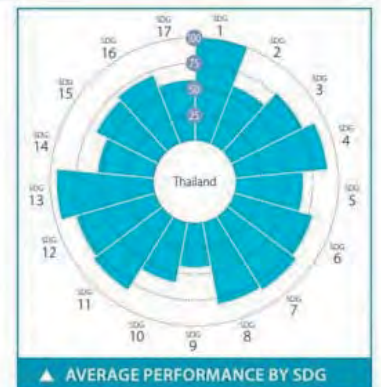
Regional average score

65.7

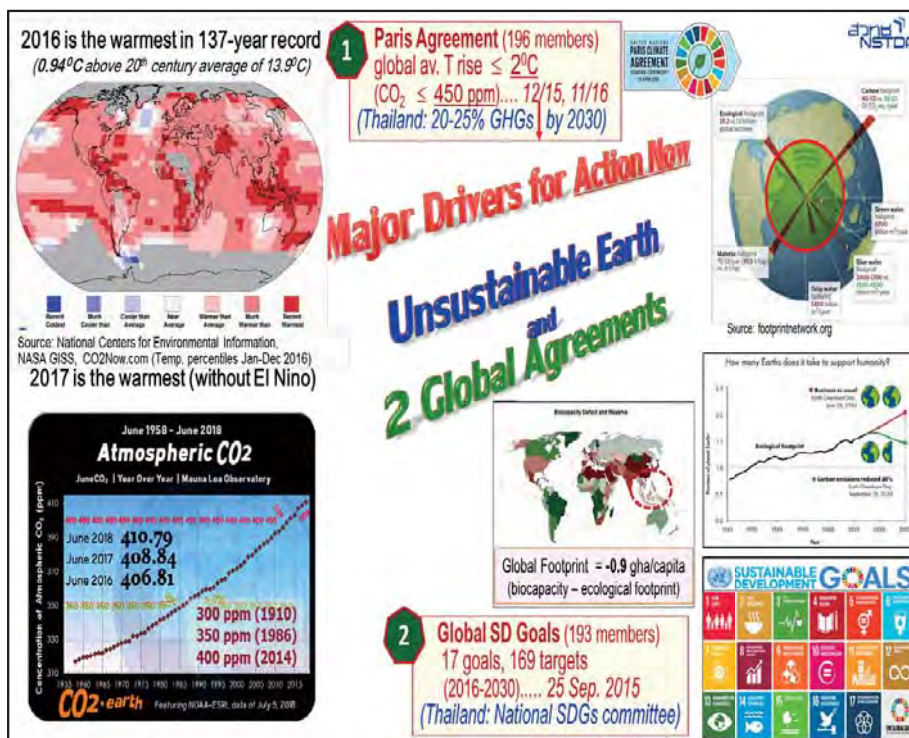
SDG Global rank 40 (OF 162)

### SPILOVER INDEX

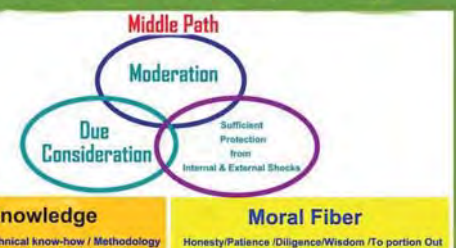
100 (best) to 0 (worst)



## Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP) for SDGs



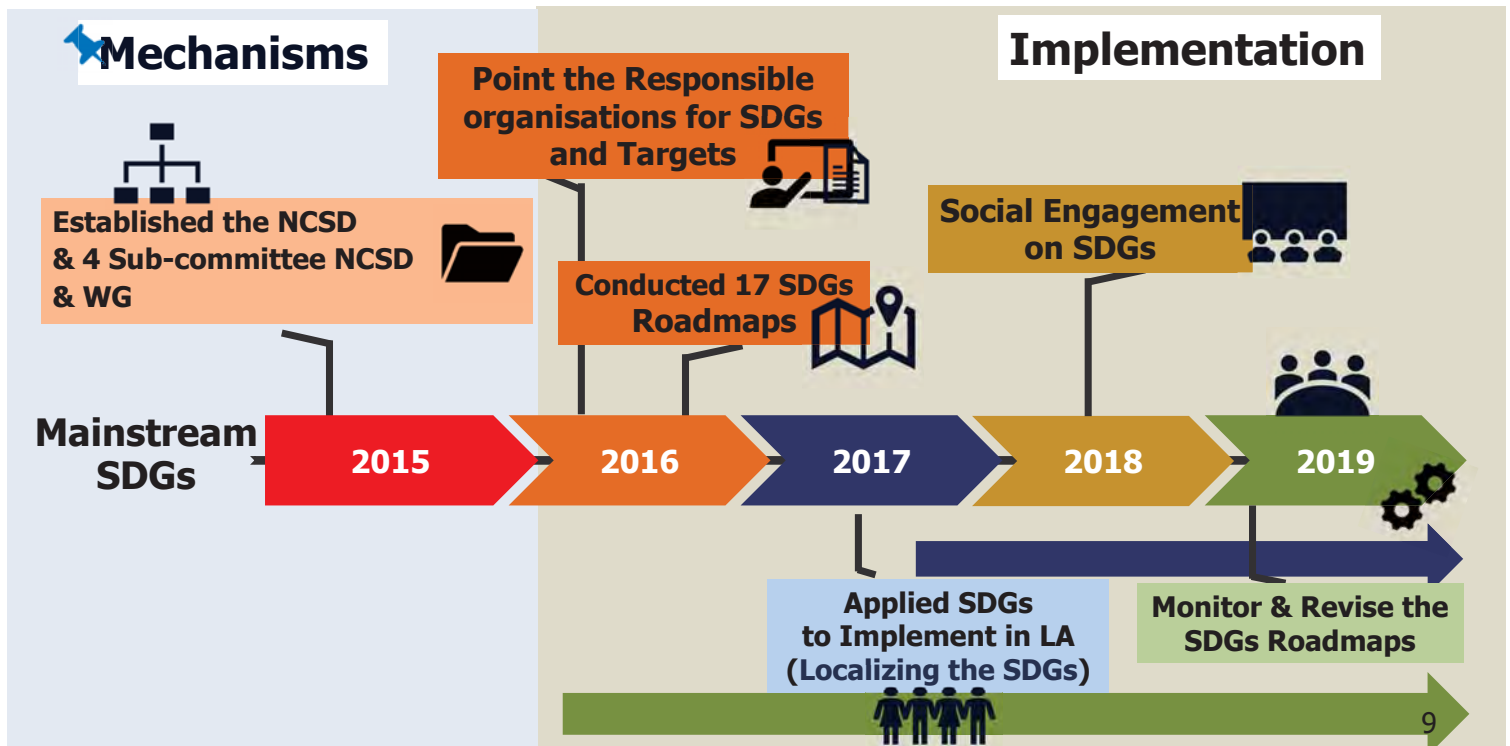
### Philosophy of the "Sufficiency Economy"



Economy / Society / Environment / Culture

Balance / To cope with a result of globalization

# Time line of SDGs Implementation



## The National Committee on SD

Chaired by the Prime-minister

### Sub-committee

#### Mainstream SDGs

Chaired by Minister of Prime-minister Office

#### Promote SEP 4 SDGs

Chaired by the expert of civil society

#### Conduct MIS

Chaired by the expert of Private Sector

#### SEA

Chaired by the expert

### Working Group

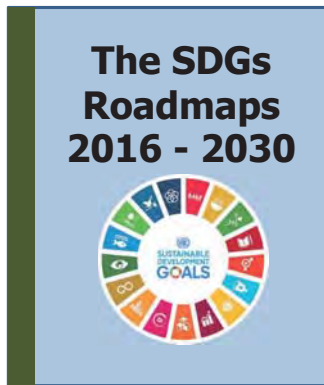
Mainstream SDGs for Implementation

Conduct the National SDGs reports (VNR)

Develop Economic-Social-Law mechanism to support SD



## The SDGs Roadmaps



## Public-Private Partnerships



Leaders from private companies

## Thailand 4.0



## Voluntary National Review



## The MNRE Committee to Mobilize SDGs

- Chaired by the MNRE Permanent Secretary and members are composed of all sector.

### 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



Working Group to implement SDGs 6

### 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



Working Group to implement SDGs 12

### 13 CLIMATE ACTION



Working Group to implement SDGs 13



### 14 LIFE BELOW WATER

Working Group to implement SDGs 14

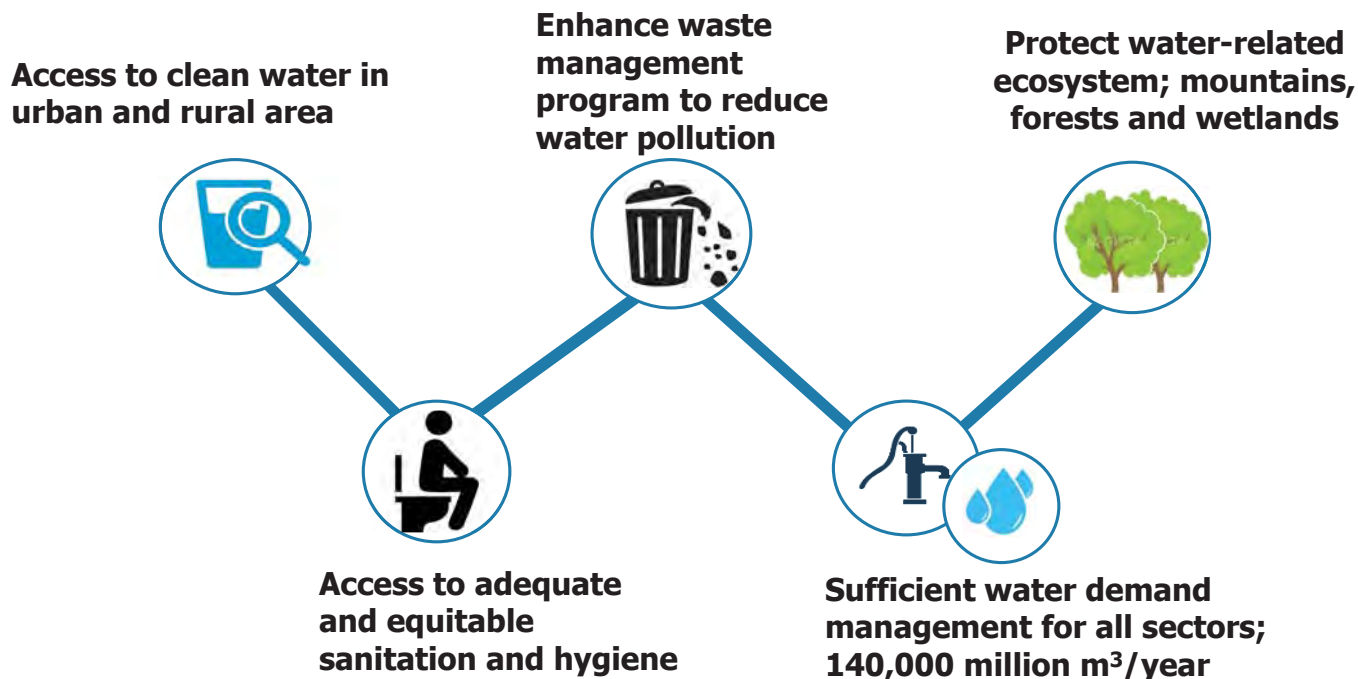
### 15 LIFE ON LAND



Working Group to implement SDGs 15



## Goal 6 : Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



5

## GOAL 12 : ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS



Developed the Material Footprint & the Domestic Material Consumption database for indicators



Ratified the Basel, the Rotterdam, the Stockholm and the Minamata Conventions



formulated the Corporate Governance Code for new companies by the Securities and Exchange Commission



conducted the 3<sup>rd</sup> Green Procurement Plan and promoted all sectors to buy green products especially business sectors

7

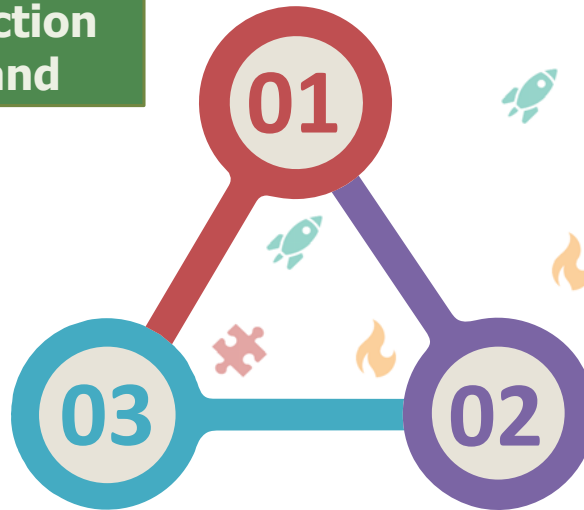
## SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



### Climate action in Thailand

#### Improve education, awareness & mitigation

built capacity for local residents to prevent and mitigate impacts of disaster



#### Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity

integrated adaptation issues into the local development plans in 4 pilot regions.

#### Integrate climate change measures to policies

The 20-Year National Strategy (2017–2036)

13

13

## SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



launched the "No Smoking Beach" program



announced 4 marine and coastal protected areas; Koh Kra, Koh Khai, Koh Mun islands and some coastal districts



Monitored ocean acidification and its impacts  
National Roadmap on marine plastic debris management



End overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing



Established Provincial Committees on Marine and Coastal Resources Management



**SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**



**06** established and supported community networks

**05** monitored and reported the country's ivory trade and possession

**04** eradicated illegal African elephant ivory trade



**01** Draft the Community Forests Act

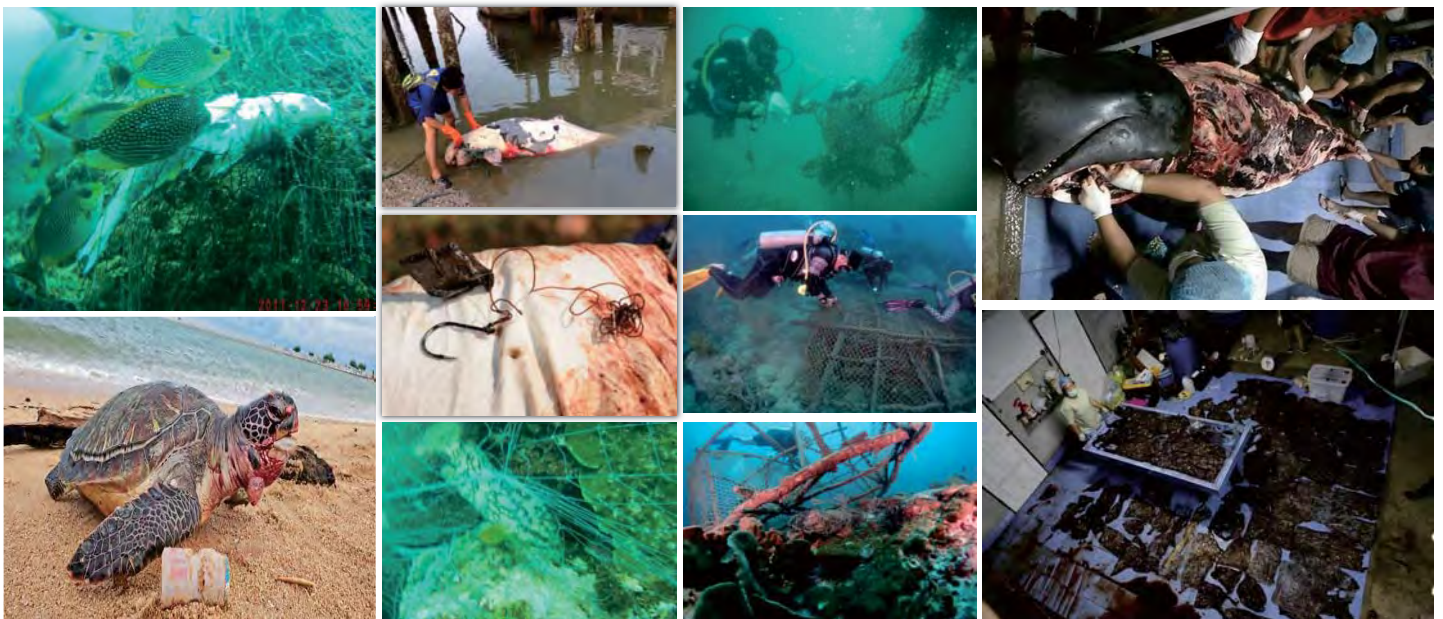
**02** promote local community participation in community forest management

**03** protected endangered species of wild fauna and flora

15

15

## Impacts of Plastic Debris on Marine Life







Other countries  
label/brand

## Thailand's Marine Debris Management



1. Policy Support and Governance

2. Regulation and Enforcement

3. Research and Development

4. Public Participation and Outreach

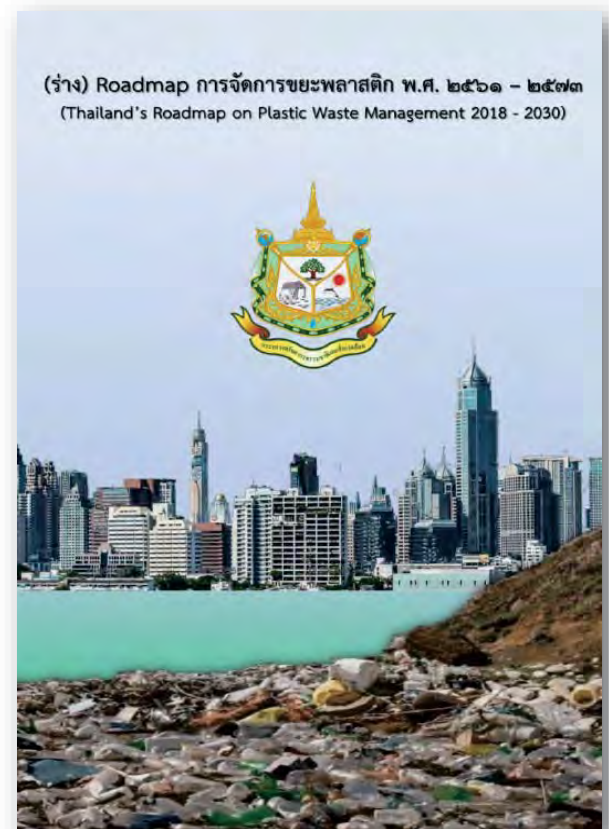
5. International Cooperation



## Thailand's Roadmap on Plastic Waste Management 2018 - 2030

### The Objective

1. to reduce and stop the use of plastic and replace it with environmentally friendly materials by 2019/2022
2. 100% of plastic waste will be reusable by 2027



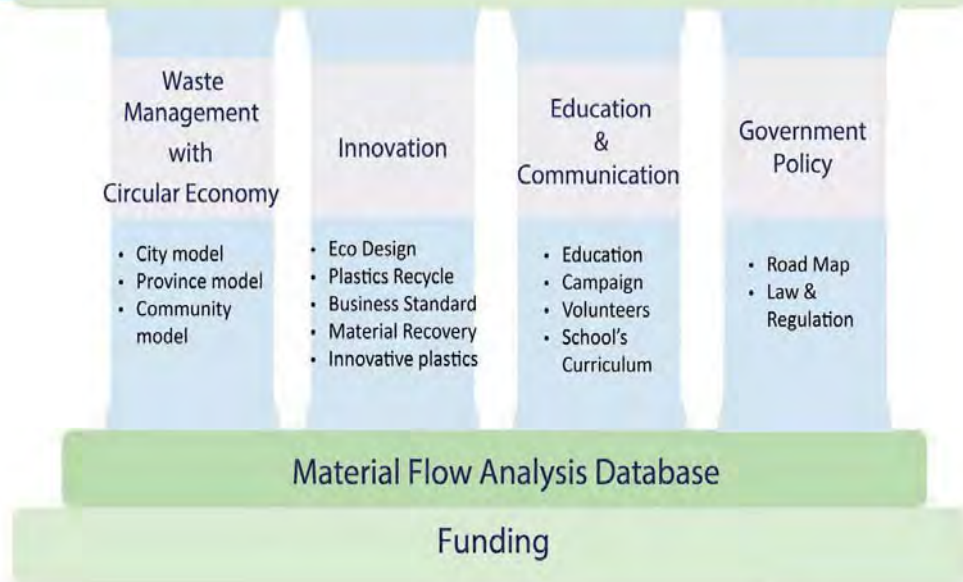




## Program Strategy and Governance



Reduce Thailand Plastics Marine Debris 50% by 2027



## Waste Management System: Plastic Circular Economy Model for City

### Plastic Circular Economy Model Development for City

☑ **Pilot Area:**  
Bangkok, Klong Toei District

1<sup>st</sup> Phase Plan: 18 months

☑ **Progress:**  
PPP Plastic and Bangkok Metropolitan had signed an MOU with 7 office and residential buildings to implement the 1<sup>st</sup> phase project.

☑ **NPO Partner:**  
TIPMSE







## Program on “Enhancement and Capacity Development to Prevent threats of Smoking on the beach on marine and coastal resources and on human health ”



Problem of Marine Debris		Impact of Cigarette Butts	Measures to prevent threats to marine and coastal areas
<p>Marine debris – floated, deposited on the beach and the sea floor – becomes an environmental problem at global level.</p>	<p>Marine debris is distributed in various regions. Approximately 270,000 metric tonnes of marine plastic debris was observed globally, particularly in the Pacific Ocean.</p>	<p>Marine debris is critical threat to marine animals, especially marine mammals, sea turtles, and sea birds.</p>	<p>Beaches, coasts, and islands are marine and coastal resources.</p>
<p>The large proportion of marine debris is plastic, food wrappers, styrofoam, and cigarette butts, which take a long time to be decomposed.</p>	<p>Cigarette and cigarette butts contribute up to 32% of the total marine debris.</p>	<p>Hazardous chemicals in cigarette butts, such as Arsenic, Nicotine, Iron, and Ethylphenol, contaminated in sea salt and sea water have directly impact on microbes and marine animals.</p>	<p>DO NOT smoke or discard cigarette butts on the beaches, except only in the provided area.</p>
		<p>Decomposition of cigarette butts takes 2-12 years, causing long-term environmental problem.</p>	<p>DO NOT discard solid waste, plastic, styrofoam, paper, food waste, oil, sewage, contaminant, animal wastes, and animal remains on the beach.</p>
			<p>DO NOT perform any activities that might cause damage to the beaches.</p>

## Thailand’s Marine Debris Management



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2. Regulation and Enforcement
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5. International Cooperation





# Recycled Plastic Road

One of the Innovation in Circular Economy



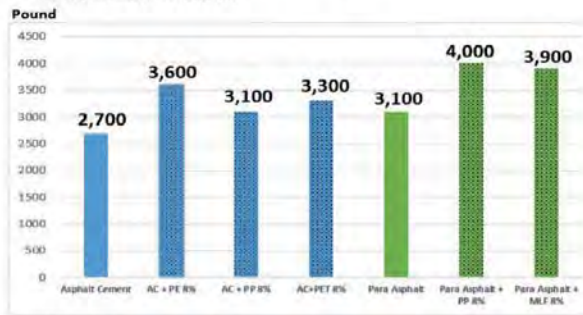
SCG



15-33% higher Marshal Stability with same friction level as conventional asphalt

## Why plastic ? As a binder and modifier

- Soften at around 130°C
- Have a binding property hence used as a binder
- Enhance mechanical properties as a aggregate
- Excellent water resistance



## Success cases

- RIL Industrial Estate
- Amata Industrial Estate
- 7-11 Saimai Soi 3 and Rajpattana So24
- And many more to come..

Paving a sustainable future..



# Highlight – Recycled Plastic Road



## Rayong Industrial Estate (pilot)



## SC ASSET (Grand BKK Boulevard)



## CP All (7-11 Parking Lot)



## AMATA Industrial Estate



## Real Estate Model

## Industrial Estate Model

## Community Model





# Thailand's Marine Debris Management

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## Zero plastic waste with Circular Economy





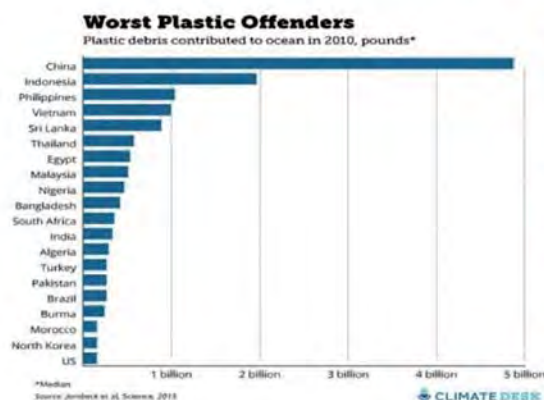


# Thailand Public Private Partnership for Plastic and Waste Management

(Thailand PPP Plastic)



## Thailand PPP Plastic: Program Background



Press Conference and MOU Signing: June 5, 2018

- Thailand was ranked the 6th of global marine plastic debris in 2010.
- According to the research of Thailand Plastics Institute and Chulalongkorn University in 2018, total waste plastics from post consumers are 2.1 million tons.
  - 1.5 million tons to landfill & incineration
  - 0.4 million tons to be recycled
  - 0.01-0.03 million tons likely to leak from the system to the ocean together with the existing waste plastics at the landfill.
- Unprecedented collaboration between Thai Government, private sectors and NGOs to solve plastic waste issue.
- 15 organizations from the government sector, private sector, and non-profit organizations signing this MOU to address Thailand plastic marine debris on June 5, 2018.
- Thai Government announced the national goal to 'reduce Thailand plastic ocean waste at least 50% by 2027'.

Promotion on Reducing Marine Debris  
(Cabinet Resolution, 17 July 2018)



- Reduce plastic bags and foam boxes in the governmental offices and also develop the KPI
- Campaign the reduction of plastic bags in fresh markets/ supermarkets
- Ban plastic bags and foam boxes in National Parks/ Zoological Centres
- Set priority action in 24 coastal provinces

Promotion on Reducing Marine Debris  
(Cabinet Resolution, 17 July 2018)





## Say no to plastic bags



## Say no to plastic bags







# Thailand's Marine Debris Management

1. Policy Support and Governance
2. Regulation and Enforcement
3. Research and Development
4. Public Participation and Outreach
5. International Cooperation

## The 9<sup>th</sup> Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific Bangkok, Thailand, 4-6 March, 2019





**ASEAN Youth Camp**  
**ASEAN Youth Stepping Towards Environmental Sustainability**  
**Thailand, 24 – 30 April, 2018**



**ASEAN ACT**



**ASEAN Conference in Reducing Marine Debris in ASEAN Region**  
**Phuket, Thailand, 22-23 November 2017**





## Special ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Marine Debris Bangkok, Thailand, 5 March, 2019



## Outcome documents



### 1. The Bangkok Declaration on Combating Marine Debris in ASEAN Region



The ASEAN Leaders at the 34th ASEAN Summit in Bangkok, Thailand (June 2019)

### 2. The ASEAN Framework of Action on Marine Debris



# The Way Forward



## Regional Action plan

### The ASEAN Framework of Action on Marine Debris

- (i) Policy Support and Planning
- (ii) Research, Innovation, and Capacity Building
- (iii) Public Awareness, Education, and Outreach
- (iv) Private Sector Engagement

### International Cooperation

- Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- World Bank
- ADB
- ASEAN-EU
- G20
- SIDA

## Conclusion

- Thailand has been applying the SEP in all sectors,
- SDGs are integrated in the national policies and national long-term strategies,
- SDGs are transformed into action at all pillars and all levels,
- The CSD is the key mechanism to mainstream SDGs policies,
- public-private-people partnership engagement is the key success factors to stimulate achievement



**Thank you for your attention**

