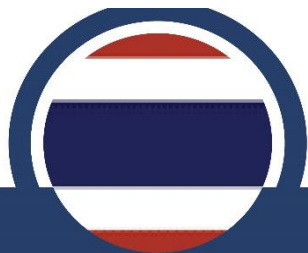


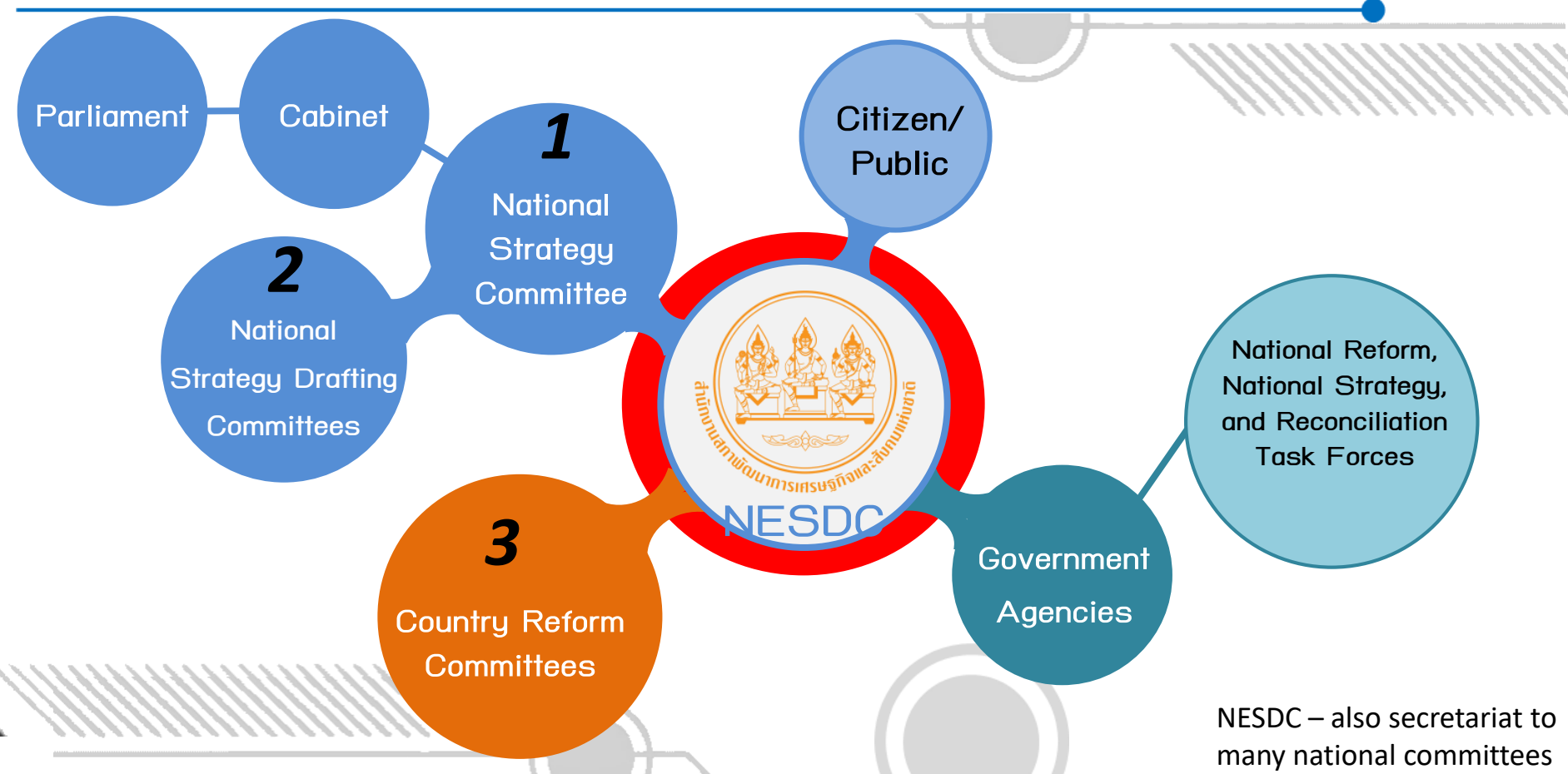
Thailand's 20 Year National Strategy : Formulation, Implementation and Monitoring/Evaluation



Sorraya Yosyingyong
Director of National Strategy and
Country Reform Division,
The Office of Economic and Social
Development Council



Functions of the National Strategy committee, Country Reform committees and NESDC



NESDC – also secretariat to many national committees

The Classic “Silo Mentality” – occurring mindset in Thailand’s public sector

For most developing countries, it means challenges and pressures more than opportunities and benefits..

Tang Jiaxuan

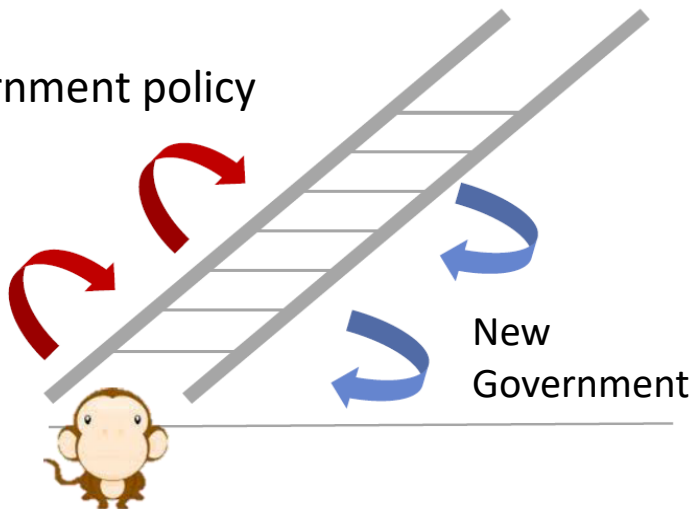


WHY 20-Year National Strategy?

Scenario 1 : a nation without a vision

-Promises given to the public prior to the election-

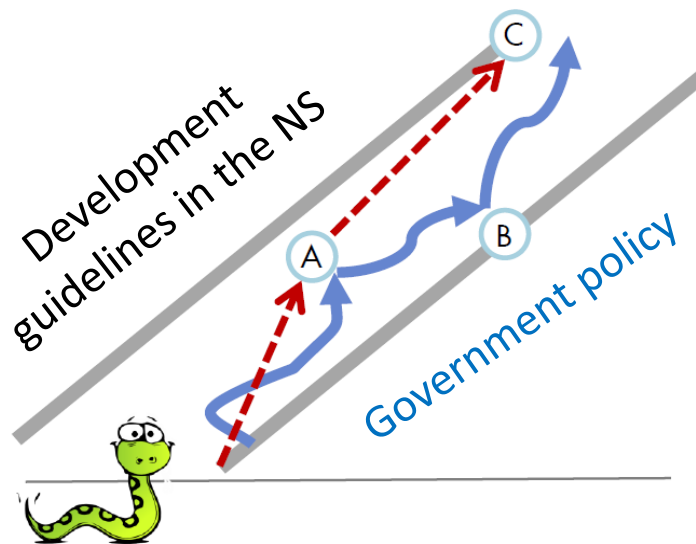
Government policy



ที่มา : ดร.สุวิทย์ เมษินทรีย์

Scenario 1 : a nation with a vision

The nation's Vision



Lets see what challenges we had prior to the National Strategy

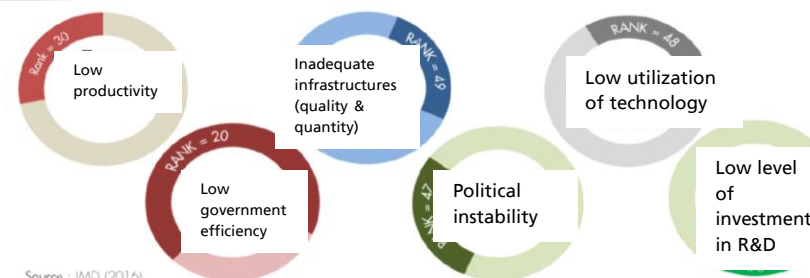
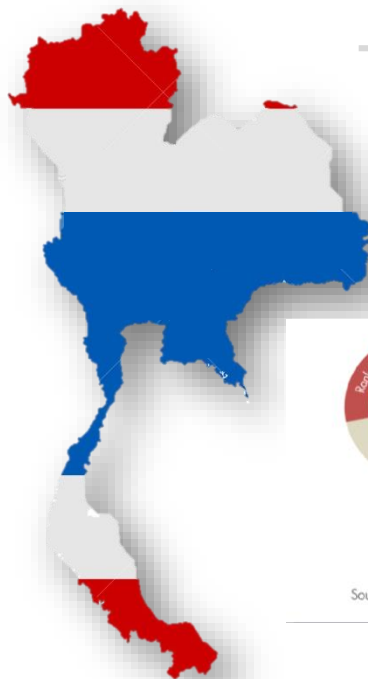
Disrupted developments

too many PLANS

Consistency? Duplication?
Necessary?

Segregation of budget allocation

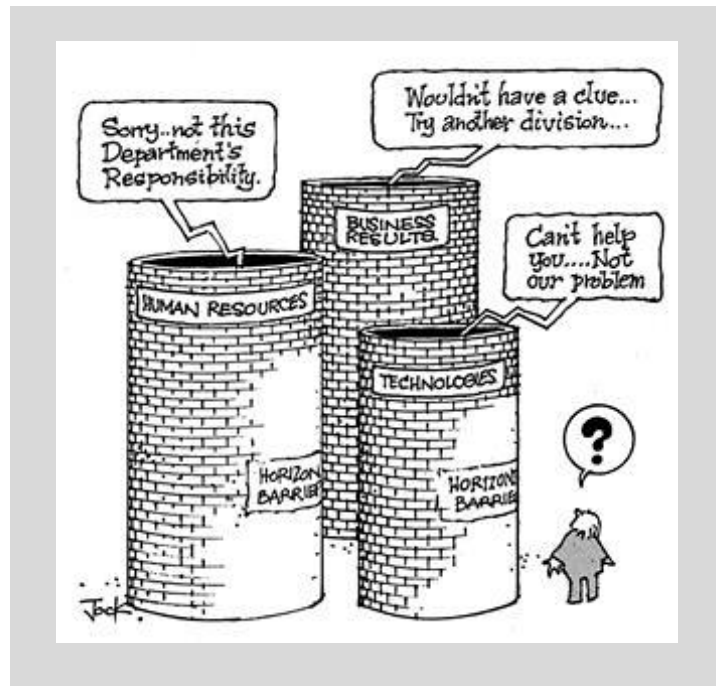
No national vision!!!



Middle Income Trap (1988 / 2011)

WHY 20-Year National Strategy?

The Classic “Silo Mentality”



CONSTITUTION OF
THE KINGDOM OF
THAILAND B.E. 2560

-Section 65-

*The State should set out **a national strategy as a goal for sustainable development** of the country under the principle of good governance to be used **as a framework for formulating consistent and integrated plans in a congruous force** to achieve such goal.*



20-Year Vision

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



All government agencies



Level of Plans

as endorsed by the Cabinet on 4th December 2017

1
End

20-Year National Strategy

Effective since 13th October 2018



Long-Term
National
Development
Goals

2

Master Plans under
National Strategy



Country Reform
Plans



NESDP



National Security
Plan



Development
Framework
for
other levels
of plans

3
Mean

Ministerial 5-Year and 1-Year Action Plan
(year.... -)

Action Plan
on.....
(issue based)
(year.... -)



Any other countries with a long-term plan??



Flexible?

Public Hearing?

Changeable?

Here for another 20 years??!!

**Got formulated by
a handful of technocrats!**

Cannot be revised!

Etc. etc. etc.



Key Principles employed in National Strategy Design and Implementation

PLAN DO CHECK ACT : PDCA

Policy Cycle

Causal Relationship : XYZ

past and future domestic trends

- Complex security issues
- Sluggish economic growth
- Aging society
- Multidimensional inequality
- Natural resources depletion/deterioration
- Public administration weaknesses



Anticipation of past and future external trends



- Globalisation – freer movements of labour, investment
- Shift of the economic powerhouse
- Disruptive technology

- Global warming and natural disasters
- Changes in power demand and consumption

- New forms of national security threats
- Global population aging
- Human rights

Thailand's Vision (2037)

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

6 National Strategies

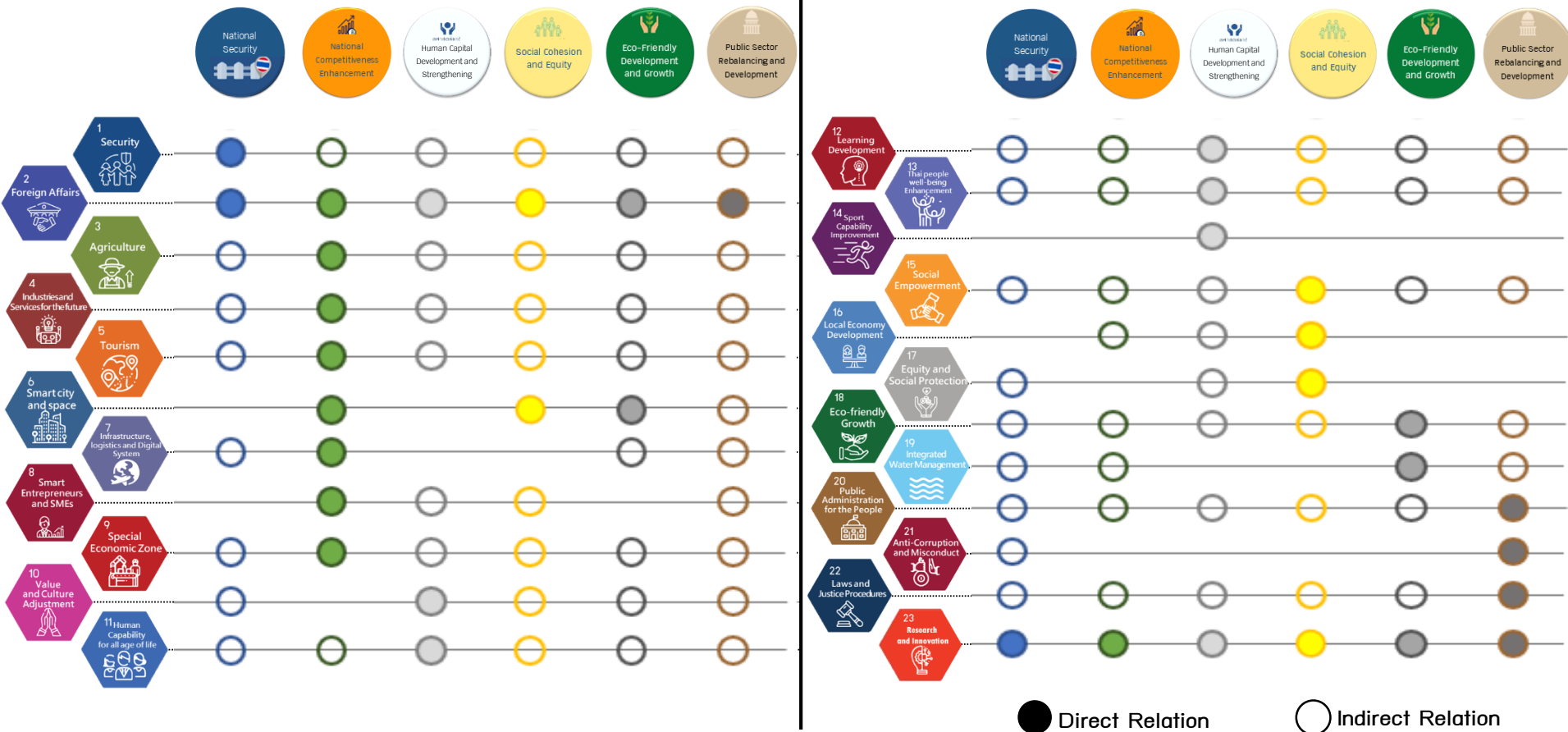




20-Year National Strategy and 23 Master Plans under the National Strategy

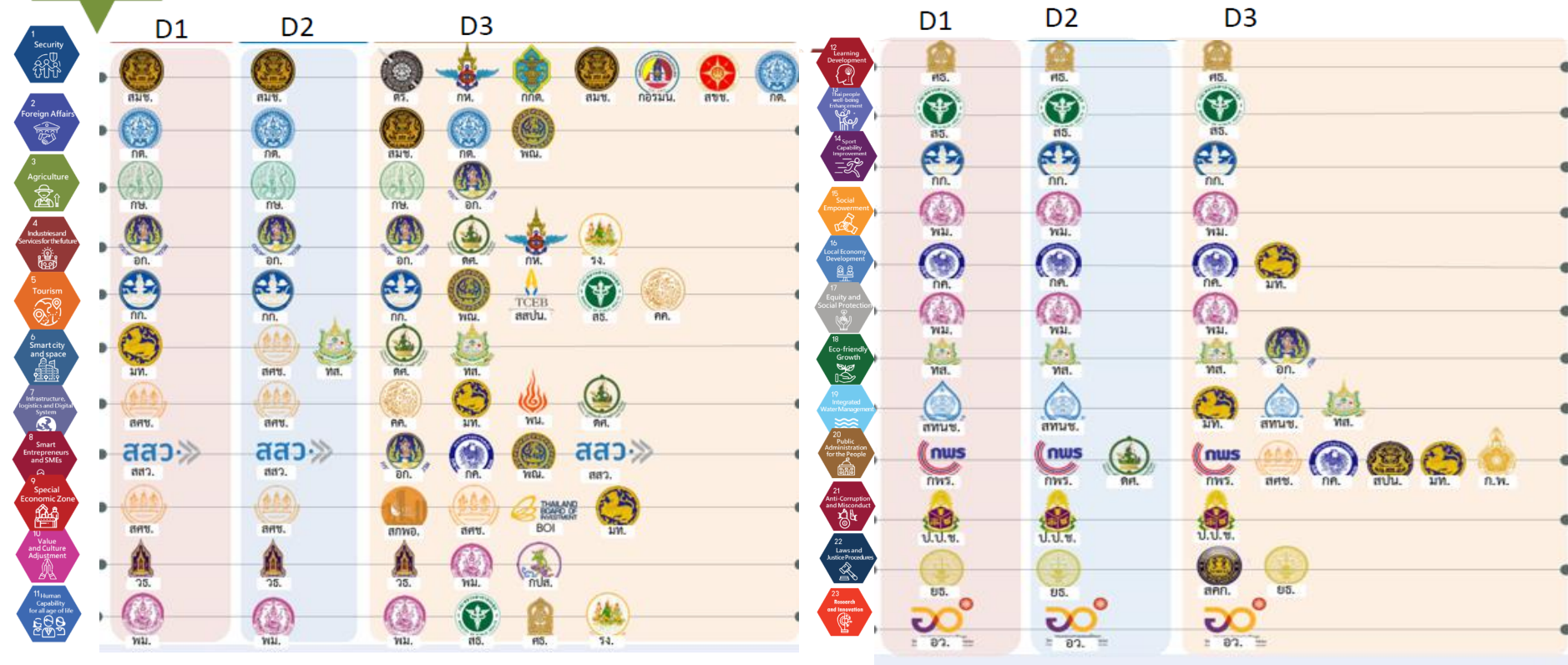
37 target and 41 indicators, 140 sub-targets and 167 indicators

Preliminary



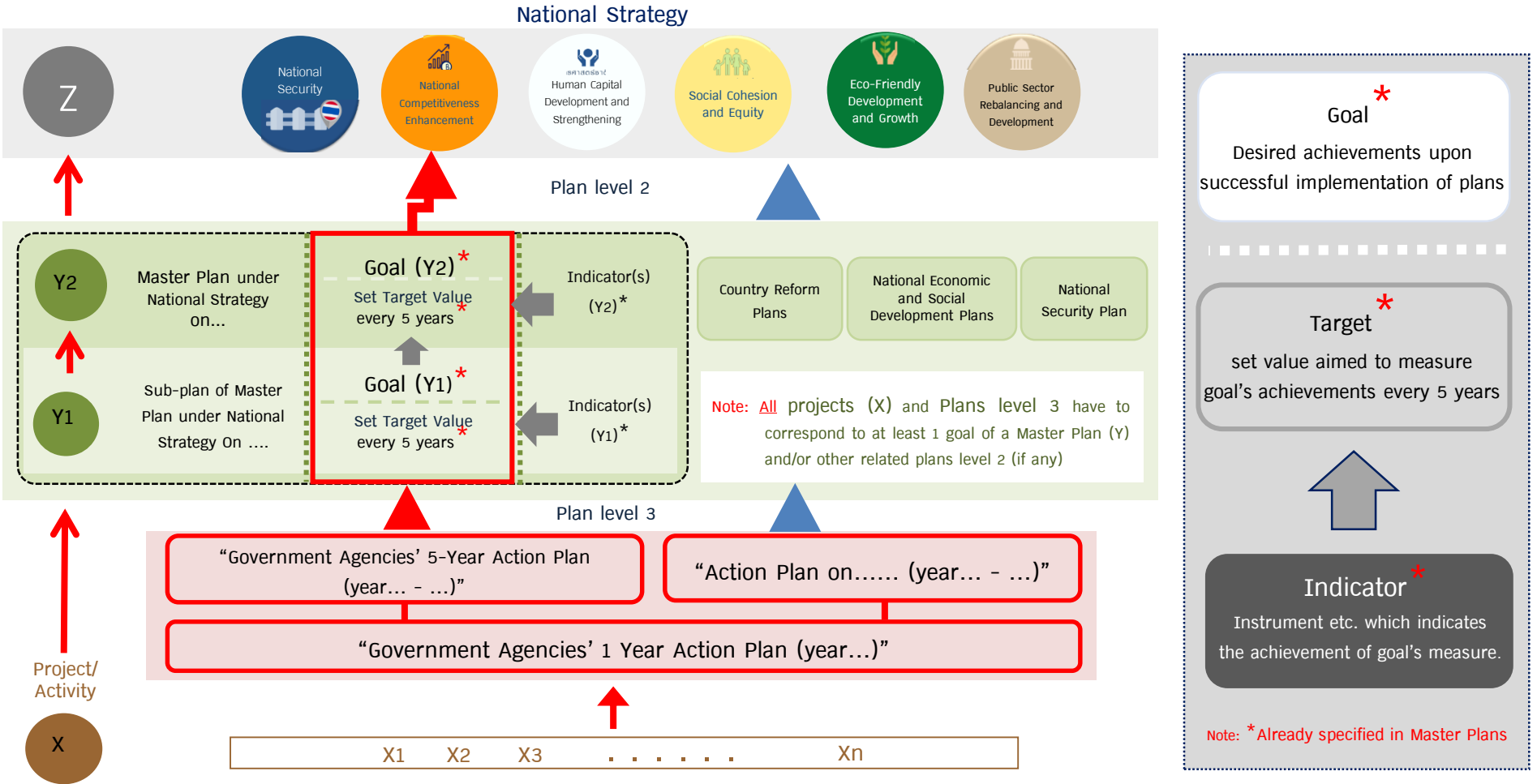
23 Master Plans under National Strategy

Effective since 18th April 2019



3 levels of Designated government agencies for each Master Plan under National Strategy – focal point

Causal Relationship between 20-Year National Strategy, Level 2 and 3 Plans and Action





The 13th NESD Plan

13th Development Plan

1st – 12th Development Plans

“Comprehensive”

aimed at well-rounded development and covering all development issues

“Indicative & Prioritized”
covering key prioritized development issues

1st Level Plan

National Strategy
(2018 - 2037)



To provide long-term overarching approach for national development

2nd Level Plan

Master Plans under the National Strategy



To lay out development issues according to National Strategy's goals

National Reform Plan



To solve urgent structural and regulatory barriers

National Economic and Social Development Plan



To provide development direction for the 5-year period

National Security Policy and Plan



To prevent and suppress threats to national security

3rd Level Plan

Action Plans

Other plans

To translate 1st-and-2nd-level plans into implementation

Objective of the 13th Plan

Thailand's Transformation

towards...

“Progressive
Society and
Sustainable
Value-creating
Economy”

Technology and
Innovation-driven Economy

Keeping Pace with
Global Dynamics

Realization of
Thai People's
Full Potential

Environmental
Sustainability



5 Targets 5 Indicators

1

To Restructure
Manufacturing and
Services towards
Innovation-based
Economy

Indicator:
**Gross National
Income
per capita**
To reach
8,800 USD

Indicator:
**Human
Development
Index (HDI)**
To reach a
'very high' level
(no less than 0.82)

2

To Develop
People for the
New Global Era

3

To Achieve
a Society of
Opportunity
and Fairness

Indicator:
**Disparity in
wellbeing**
(between top 10
and bottom 40)
is less than
5 times

Indicator:
**Greenhouse Gas
Emissions**
To achieve
a 15% reduction
from BAU level

4

To Ensure a
Transition
towards
Sustainability

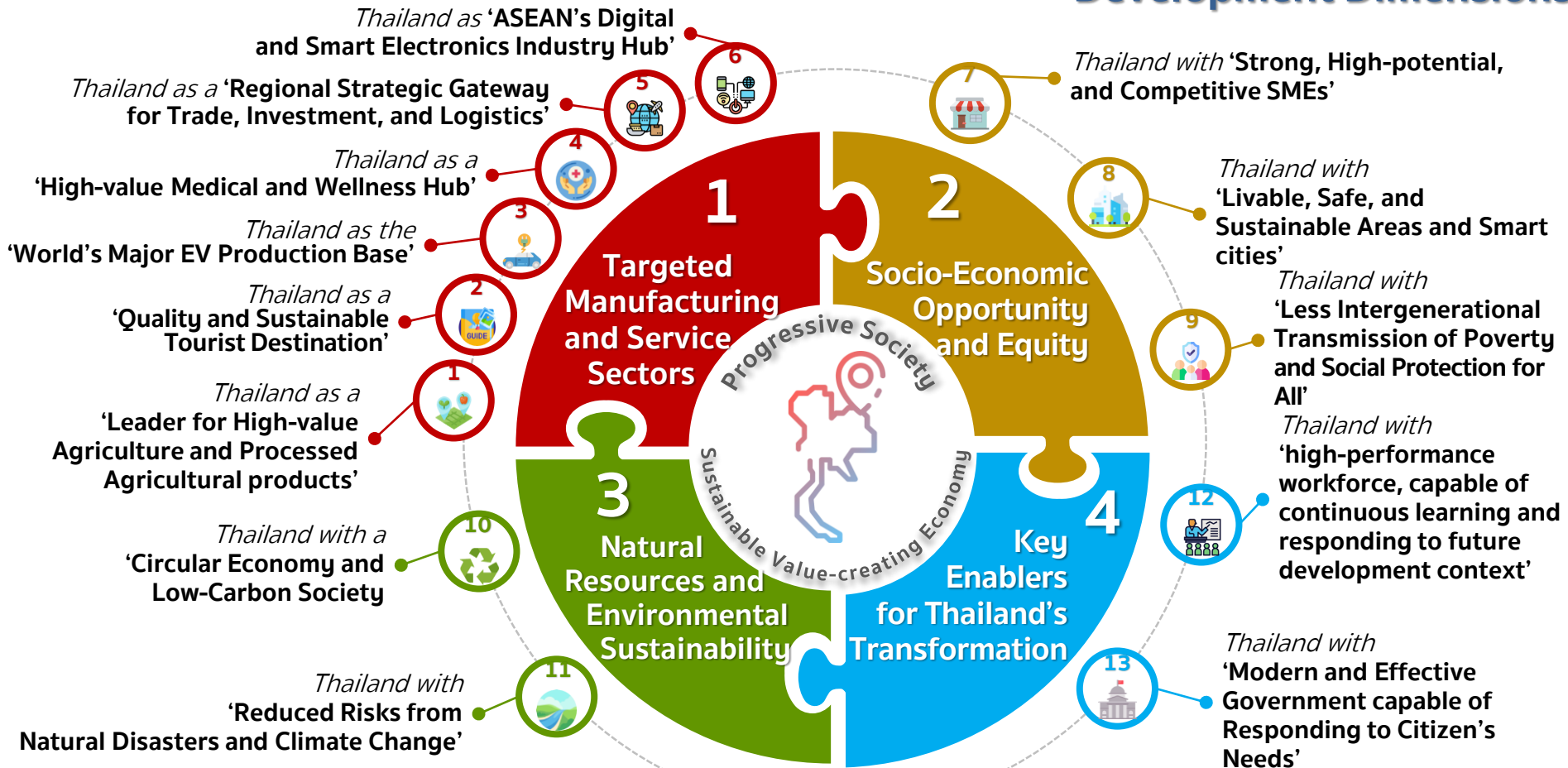
5

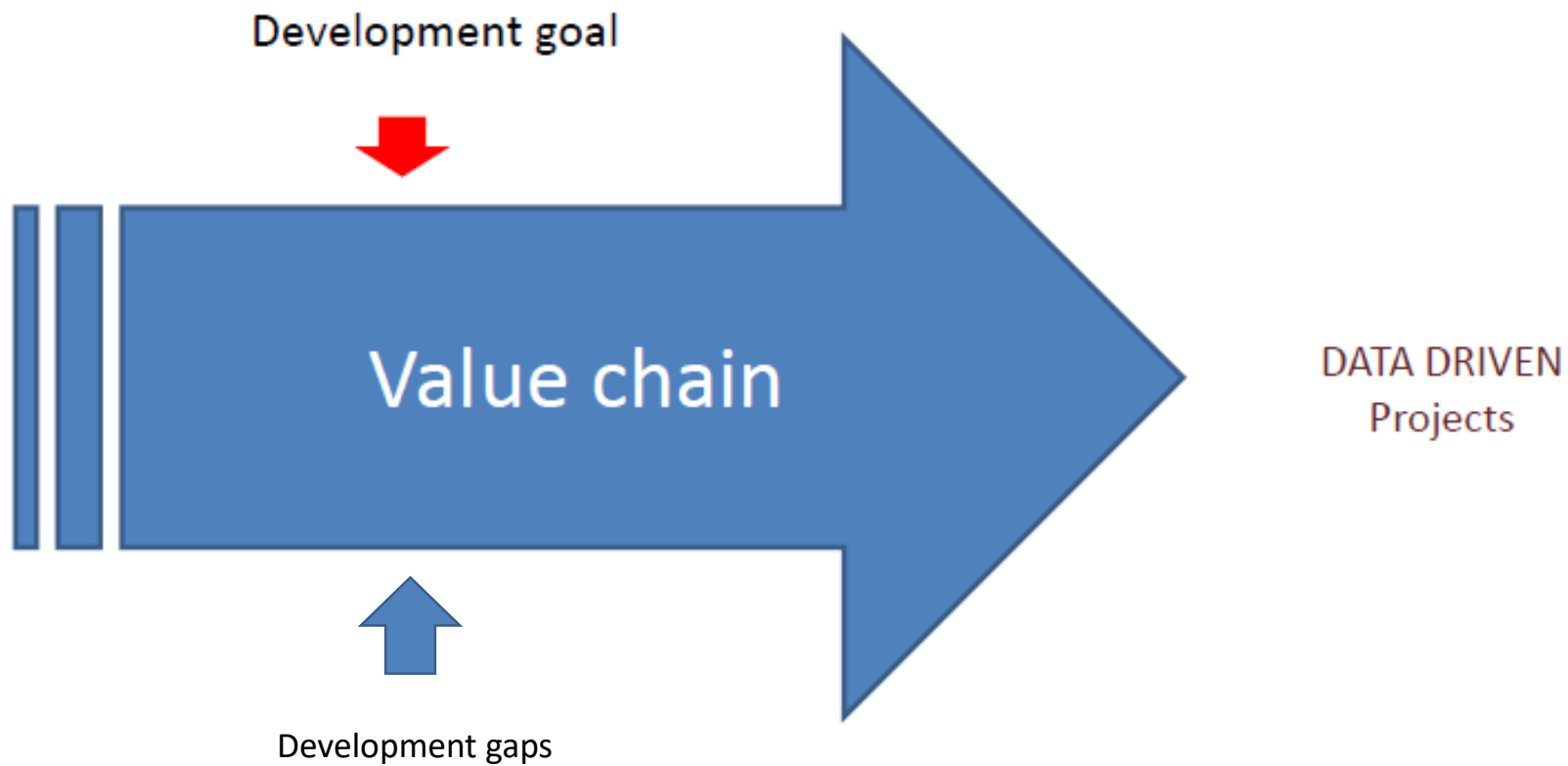
To Strengthen
Thailand's Capability
to Cope with Risks
and Changes in the
New Global
Context

Indicator:
**Composite
Index of
Change
Management**
is no less than
100

13 Milestones for Thailand's Transformation

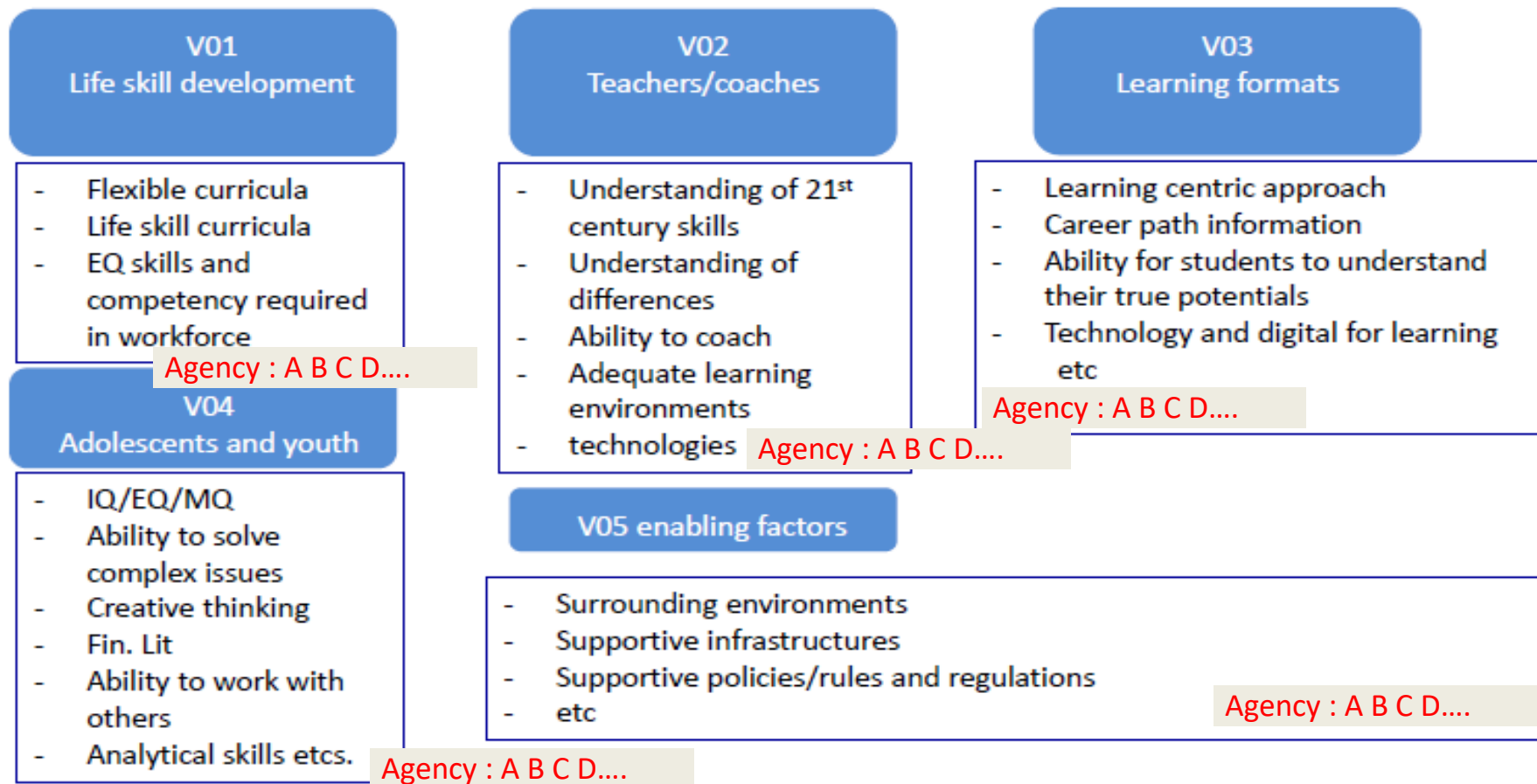
Based on 4 Key Development Dimensions



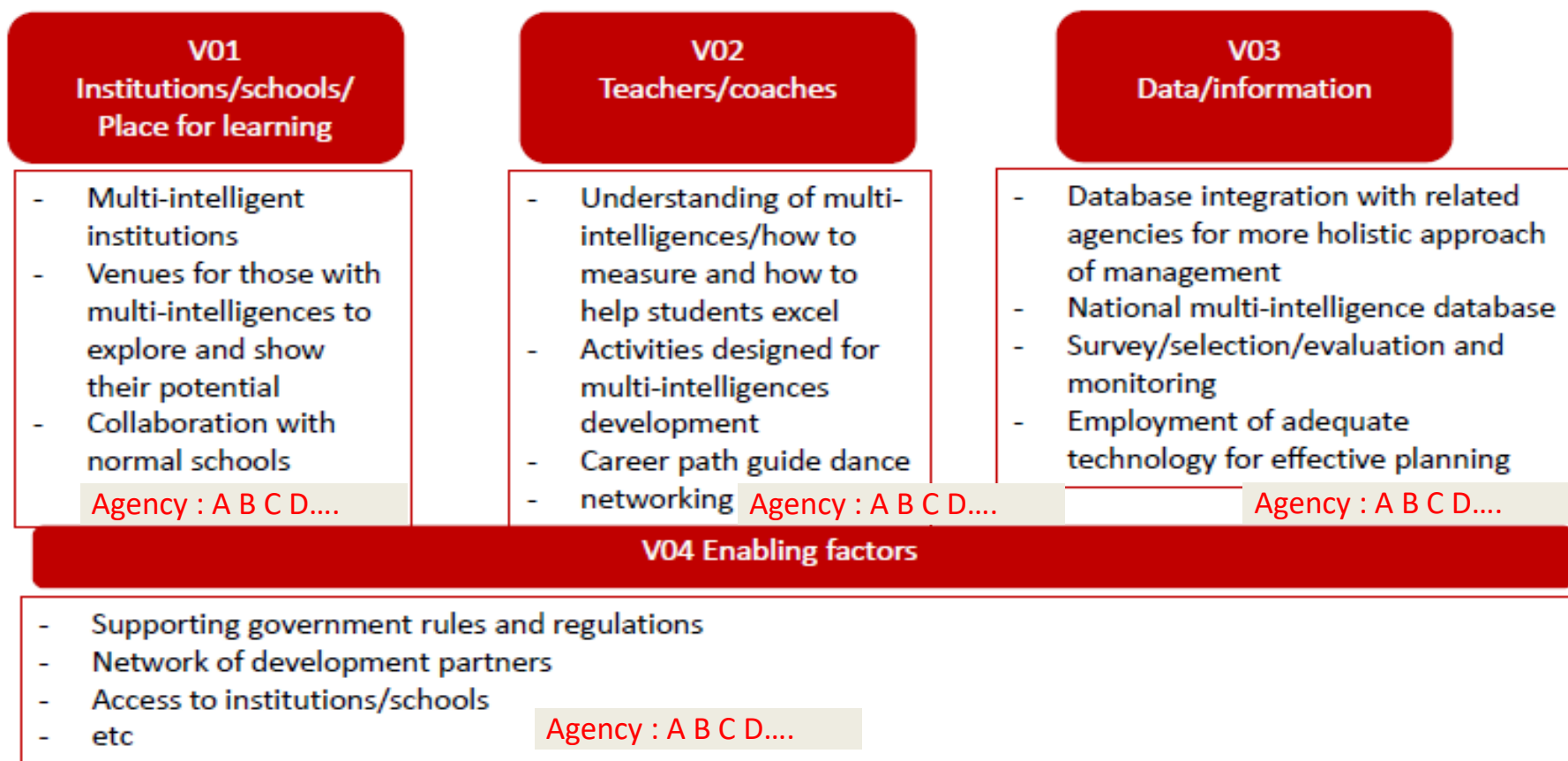


Goal : adolescents properly acquire 21st century skills, able to adequately adapt to live and work with others in harmony, and become the nation's law abiding citizens with virtue, ethics

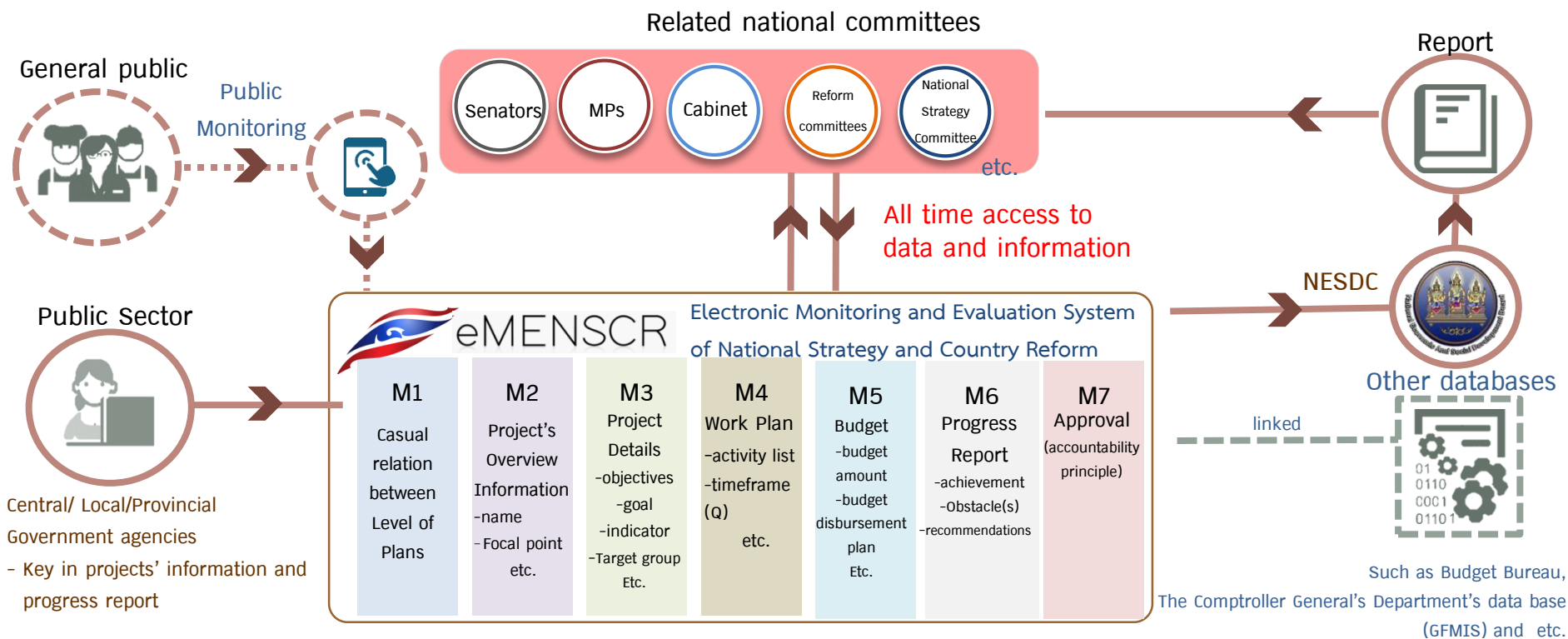
D1 D2 D3



Goal : Thailand has adequate database for more effective management of people with multi-intelligences so they can be developed to their full potentials



paperless / environmental friendly/ reduced redundancy / enhanced transparency / public participation and engagement



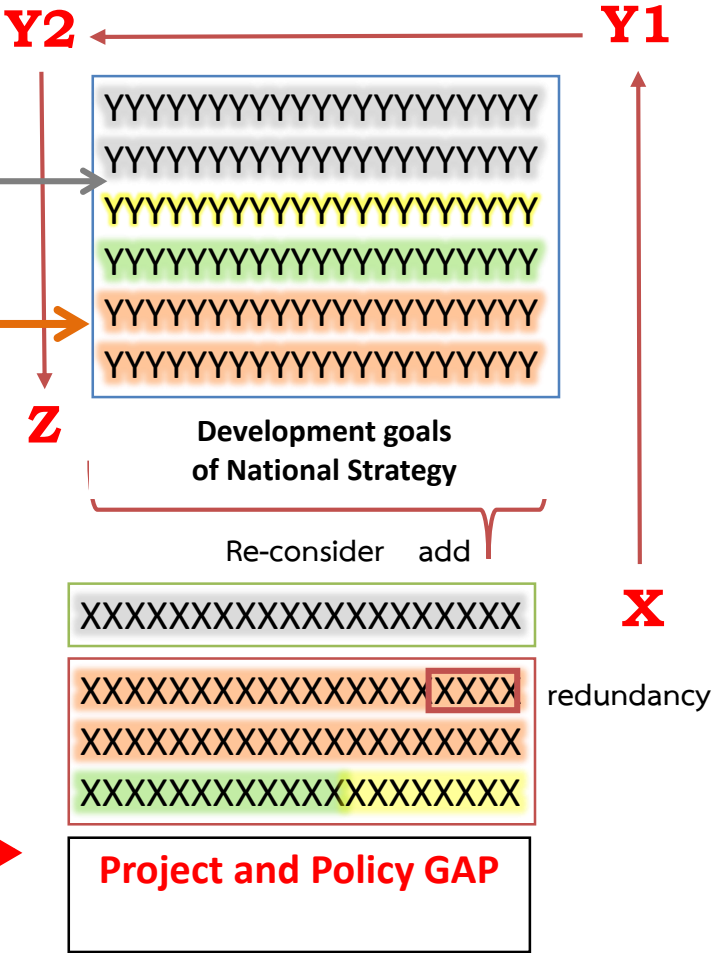
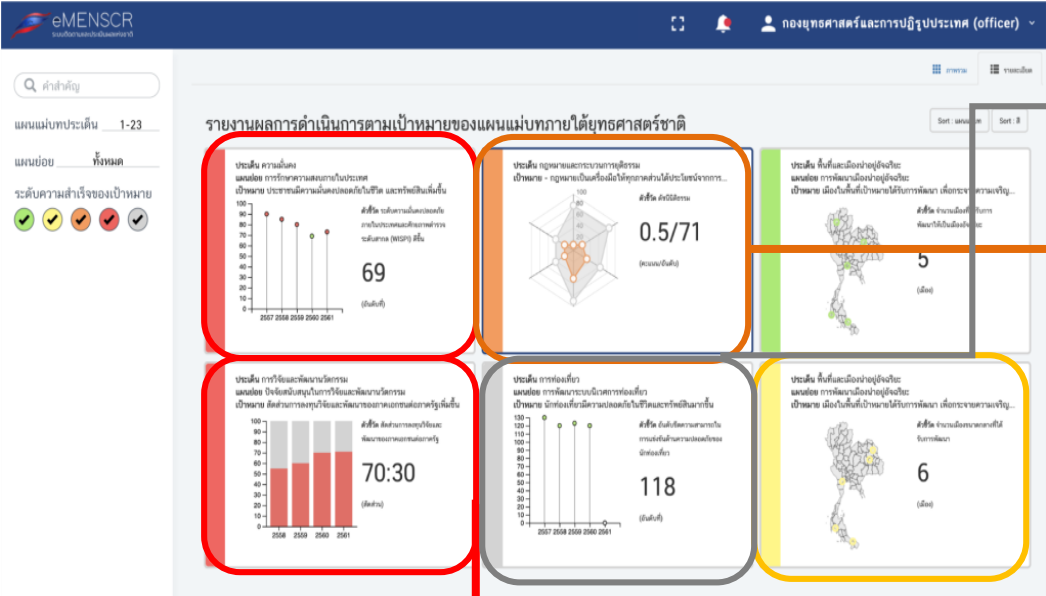
Example : eMENSCR dashboard (Display by target)



Example : eMENSCR dashboard (Display by target)



From eMENSCR to Project Evaluation





General public

Public Sector



data input



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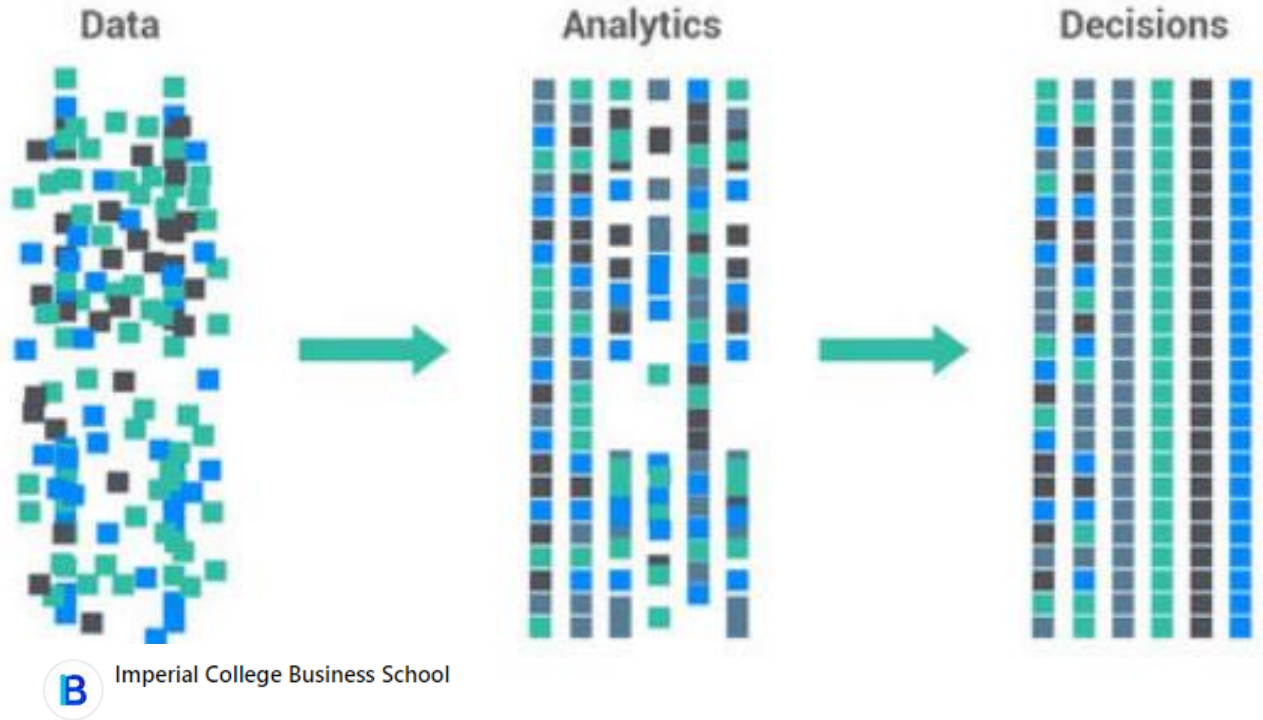
Gap Analysis

- Coverage of involving agencies in each Y1
- Redundancy of projects for each Y1
- Repetition of project locations
- Overall constraints and suggestion
- Budget allocation vs severity of problems etc.



<http://nscr.nesdc.go.th/json/>

Time to utilize technology to harvest the best out of data!



Challenges in developing and monitoring national indicator frameworks

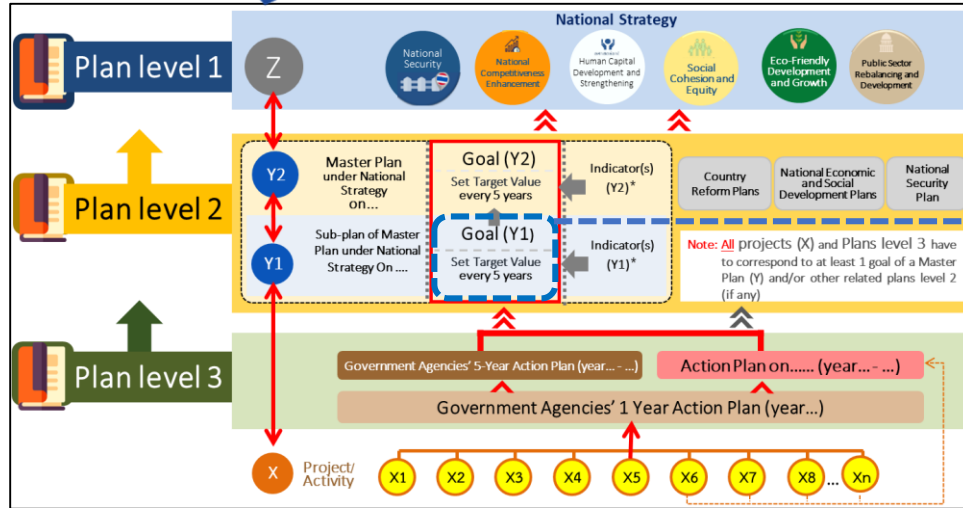


The Office of National Economic and Social Development Council

Formulate development plans.

Monitor and Evaluate the performance under development plans.

PDCA model



All Goals at all levels already have indicators set up.

Y1 Goals have been mapped with SDGs Targets.

Goals?

Indicators

Data Supply \neq

Data Demand

Data Gap

Proxy Indicators

Domestic /Global

Public agency/ non-public agency

May not truly reflect the goals.
May not be in line with SDGs indicators.

All public agencies should understand goals, perform to achieve goals and work together to identify suitable indicators that both reflect national goals and can be localized to SDGs indicators.

We perform to achieve goals, not just indicators, as they are just means of indicating achievement only.

Vision without action is a
dream. Action without
vision is a nightmare.

Japanese proverb

BIGHIVEMIND.COM

**VISION WITH
ACTION CAN
CHANGE THE WORLD**

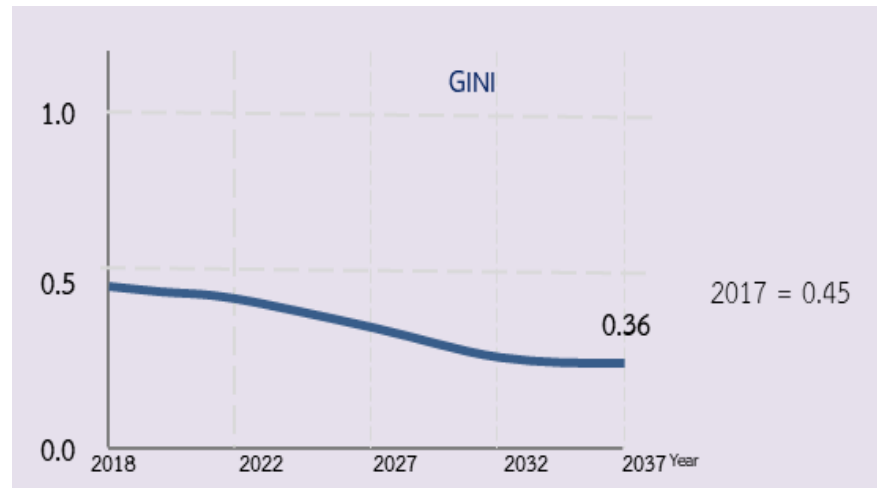
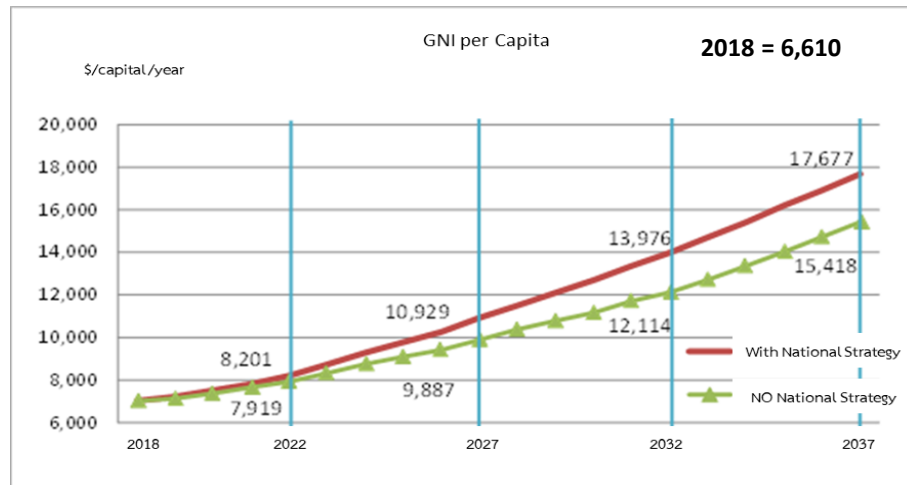
PA BAKER

PICTUREQUOTES.COM

PICTUREQUOTES



20-Year Goals : Vision



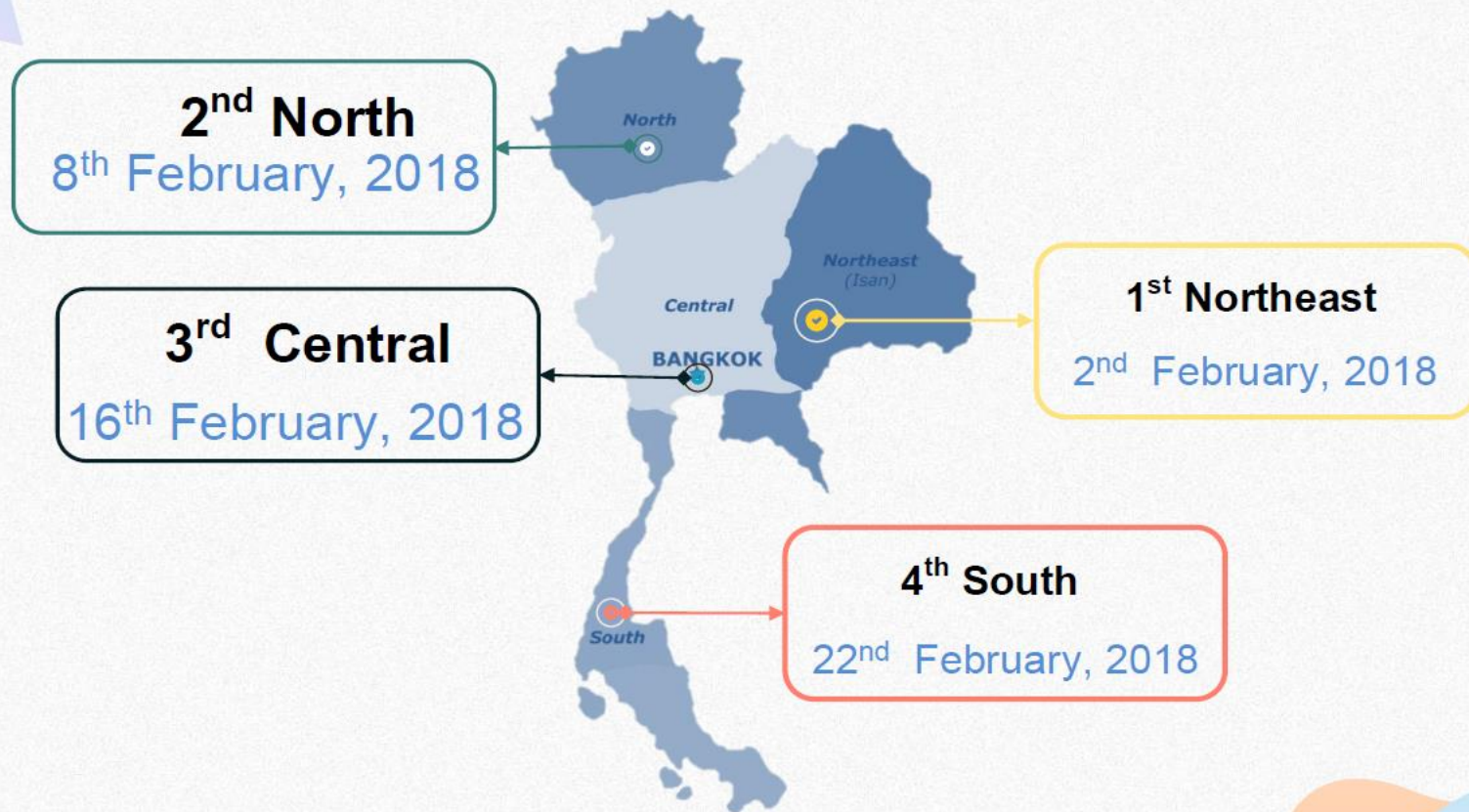
Assumption

1. Average GDP growth rate of 5% annually
2. Upper income level in 2037: income > \$us16,000
3. No significant negative changes in both global and domestic contexts such as epidemic, world war, global scaled natural disaster etc.

Example of Countries with Medium Long Term Strategy/Plan



Public hearing during the Drafting of National Strategy



Public hearing during the Drafting of National Strategy



Goals of 6 National Strategies

01

The National Strategy on Security

1. National security and public contentment
2. National environmental management to promote security, safety, independence, sovereignty, peace, and orderliness at national, social, and community scales.
3. Prepare the country for all types and levels of threats and disasters, together with existing and future security challenges prevention and mitigation through integrated resolution mechanisms in collaboration with public, private, and civil sectors.
4. Non-governmental organizations, neighboring countries, and worldwide alliances.
5. Good governance principles.

02

The National Strategy on Competitiveness Enhancement

1. Thailand becomes developed country and economic sustainability.
2. Thailand's competitiveness is in high level.

03

The National Strategy on Human Capital Development and Strengthening

1. Citizens are expected to be frugal, generous, disciplined, and ethical, equipped with logical thinking and 21st Century skills.
2. Citizens are encouraged to preserve local languages while encouraged to acquire lifelong learning and development habits.

04

The National Strategy on Social Cohesion and Equity

1. Public involvement will be encouraged as a mechanism to enable cooperation for society in general.
2. Decentralization of power and responsibilities.
3. Create viable and healthy economic and social surroundings aimed for quality citizens.

05

The National Strategy on Eco-Friendly Development and Growth

1. Promote sustainability for future generations.
2. Promotion of mutual growth in terms of the economy, environment, and quality of life.
3. Area-based design and implementation, with the promotion of all related sectors' direct involvement to the extent possible.
4. Achieve sustainable development in terms of manifesting a healthy society, economy, and environment; implementing good governance.

06

The National Strategy on Public Rebalancing and Development

1. Government of the people for the people and the common good of the nation and the happiness of the public at large.
2. Size of government agencies should be appropriate in accordance with its roles and missions.
3. All government agencies need to be achievement oriented to operate with good governance and commit to the general public benefit at large.
4. The country's justice system should be fair and non-discriminating with the judicial process works correctly according to the rule of law.

The National Strategy on National Security



1 Maintaining domestic peace

- ... strengthening all sectors in the context of national security awareness as well as promoting their participation in problem-solving
- ... enhancing loyalty to key national institutions
- ... reinforcing political stability in a democratic regime of government with the King as Head of State, in line with good governance principles, and with a focus on collective interest
- ... developing mechanisms designed to effectively mitigate and prevent the roots of significant security problems

2 Mitigating existing security problems and preventing anticipated national security related issues

- ... solving existing security problems
- ... monitoring, mitigating, and preventing anticipated national security related problems
- ... ensuring long-lasting safety and peace in the Southern border provinces
- ... maintaining stability and health of marine and terrestrial natural resources and environment in general

3 Strengthening national capacity to prepare for threats that might affect national security

- ... developing efficient nationally integrated intelligence systems
- ... preparing the country, the military, security agencies, and public and civil sectors to be ready and equipped with the capacity needed to effectively protect and maintain national sovereignty as well as to be prepared for all forms and levels of multidimensional threats
- ... developing an efficient national threat preparedness and management system

4 Integrating security cooperation within the ASEAN region and among foreign countries including related government and non-governmental organizations

- ... consolidating and maintaining international security
- ... enhancing and maintaining regional peace and stability
- ... creating development cooperation with neighboring countries, regions, and the rest of the world, including both related government and non-governmental organizations

5 Developing mechanisms for overall security management

- ... developing mechanisms for monitoring, notifying, preventing, and solving security problems on an overall and concrete basis
- ... conducting security management to facilitate national development in other dimensions
- ... developing mechanisms and organizations to implement the national security strategy





1 Exploring value-added agriculture

- ... farming that reflects local identity
- ... safe farming
- ... biological farming
- ... processed agricultural products
- ... smart farming

2 Developing future industries and services

- ... biological industry
- ... integrated medical industry and service
- ... digital, data, and artificial intelligence industry and service
- ... transport and logistics industry and service
- ... national security industry

3 Creating diverse tourism

- ... creative and cultural tourism
- ... business tourism
- ... health, beauty and traditional Thai medicine tourism
- ... maritime tourism
- ... regional cross-border tourism

4 Developing high quality infrastructure to connect Thailand with the world

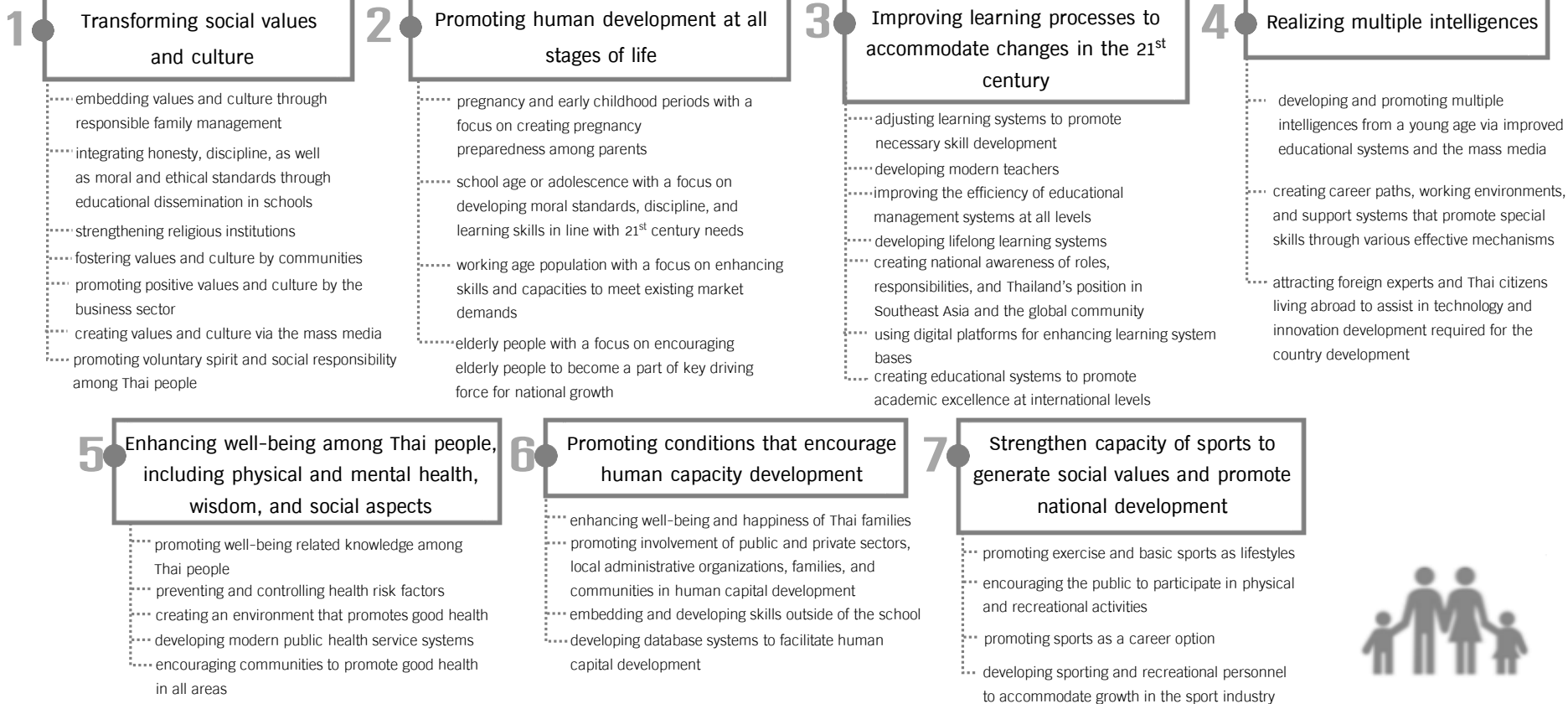
- ... creating seamless transport networks
- ... developing more special economic zones (SEZs)
- ... expanding economic areas and cities
- ... developing modern technological infrastructure
- ... maintaining and enhancing macroeconomic stability

5 Developing a modern entrepreneurship-based economy

- ... developing “smart” entrepreneurs
- ... facilitating easier access to financial services and assistance
- ... improving access to markets
- ... facilitating information access
- ... adjusting roles in and facilitating access to public services



The National Strategy on Human Capital Development and Strengthening





1

Mitigating inequality and creating multidimensional justice

- adjusting local economic structures
- reforming tax systems and advocating for consumer protection
- distributing land ownership and resource access on an equitable basis
- increasing productivity and promoting a skilled, quality, and creative Thai labor force operating in safe working environments
- creating comprehensive social insurance schemes that are adequate for everyone regardless of gender and age
- conducting targeting social investment to provide assistance to poor and underprivileged people
- promoting equitable access to public health services and education, specifically for low-income and underprivileged people
- developing equitable and inclusive access to due process of law

3

Promoting social empowerment

- building a strong, sharing, and ethical society and promoting consolidation of all sectors
- preparing foundations required for a quality aging society
- promoting collaboration among public, private, and civil sectors as well as academe
- promoting gender equality and women's roles in social development
- promoting development based on social and cultural capital
- promoting development of information technology and creative media to accommodate a digital society

2

Expanding economic, social and technological hubs to other parts of the country

- developing economic, social and technological hubs in other regions of the country
- formulating regional economic and social development plans covering all required aspects of development
- designing urban planning systems to promote safety and quality of life for society as well as accommodating an aging society and urban development trends
- adjusting public administrative structures and revising legal regulations to set up required foundation for regional-level administrative systems and mechanisms
- promoting area-based development on knowledge, technology, and innovations
- developing skilled local labor forces

4

Empowering local community capacity for development, self-reliance, and independent management

- promoting behavioral improvement at a household level for a more effective and efficient life planning in terms of health, family, finance and work
- empowering community capacity for self-reliance
- developing cooperation among related sectors to achieve community of democracy
- generating wisdom and knowledge as immunity against changes within communities





1 Promoting green growth and sustainable development

- ...increasing bio-based economy value in line with the National Strategy on National Competitiveness Enhancement
- ...conserving and rehabilitating biological diversity
- ...conserving and rehabilitating rivers, canals, and other natural water sources nationwide
- ...maintaining and expanding eco-friendly green areas
- ...promoting sustainable consumption and production

2 Promoting sustainable maritime based economy growth

- ...increasing value of a maritime bio-based economy
- ...improving, rehabilitating, and developing the entire marine and coastal resource ecosystem
- ...rehabilitating beaches, protecting and improving the entire coastal resource ecosystem, and setting out an integrated coastal management policy
- ...developing and increasing eco-friendly marine activities

3 Promoting sustainable climate-friendly based society growth

- ...mitigating GHG emissions
- ...adapting to prevent and reduce losses and damages caused by natural disasters and impacts of climate change
- ...focusing on investment in public and private sectors' climate-friendly infrastructure development
- ...developing preparedness and response systems for emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases caused by climate change

4 Developing urban, rural, agricultural, and industrial areas with a key focus on a sustainable growth

- ...establishing ecological landscape plans to promote urban, rural, agricultural, industrial, and conservation area development on an integrated basis in harmony with area capacity and suitability
- ...developing urban, rural, as well as agricultural and industrial areas in line with the ecological landscape plans
- ...eliminating pollution and agricultural chemicals that damage the environment in line with international standards
- ...sustainably conserving, rehabilitating, and developing natural resources, architectural heritage, art and culture, as well as local identity and lifestyles
- ...developing networks of urban and community development institutions and volunteers through a mechanism of local sectors' involvement and participation
- ...strengthening public health and environmental health systems as well as enhancing capacity for addressing preventive measures of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases

5 Creating eco-friendly water, energy, and agricultural security

- ...developing the entire river basin management system to ensure national water security
- ...enhancing productivity of an entire water system to promote water-use efficiency and generate value added for water consumption up to par with international standards
- ...creating national energy security and promoting eco-friendly energy usage
- ...enhancing energy efficiency through energy intensity reduction
- ...developing agricultural and food security in terms of quantity, quality, pricing, and access at both national and community levels

6 Improving the paradigm for determining the country's future

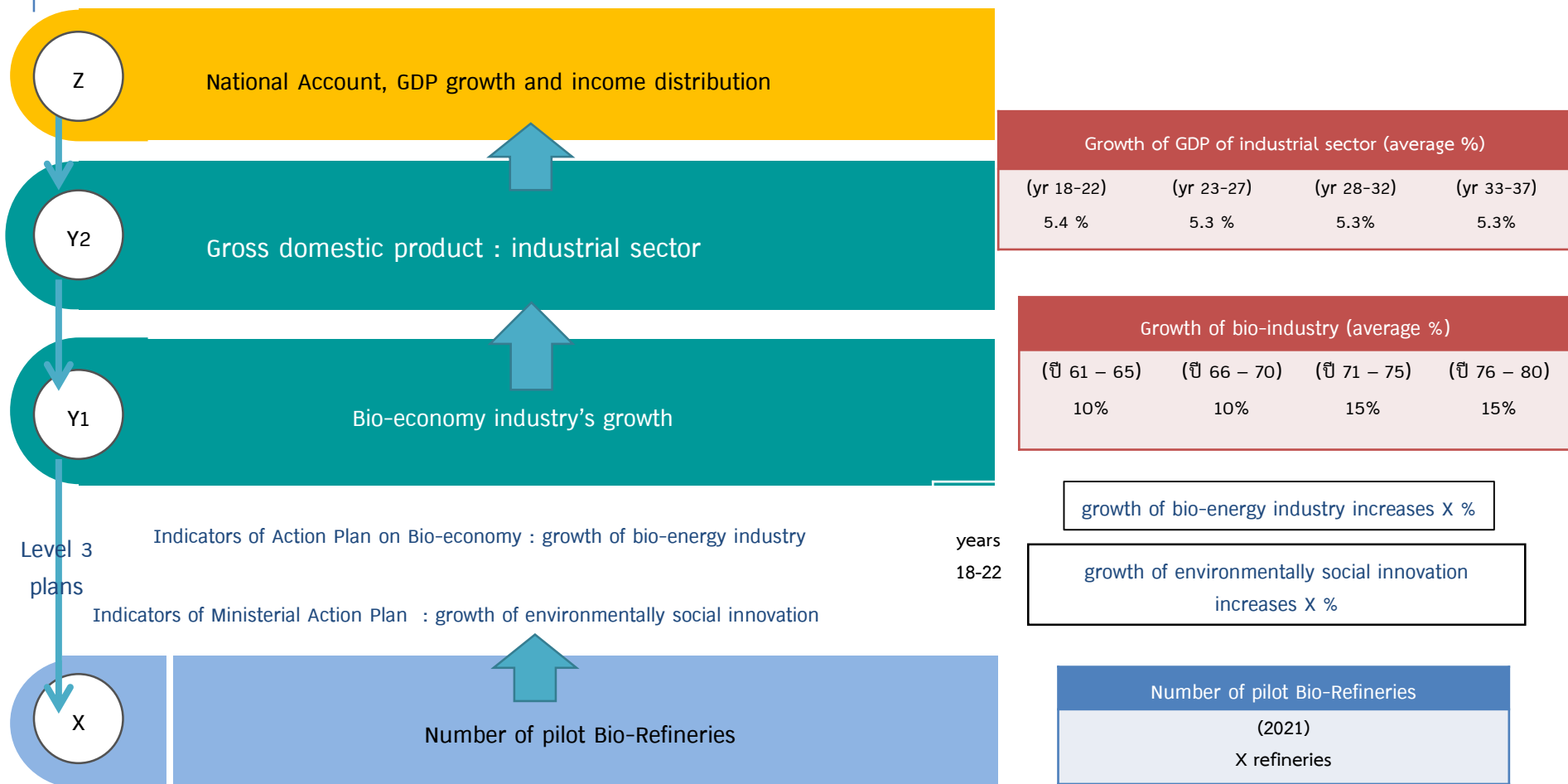
- ...promoting desirable environmental friendly characteristics and behaviors that positively contribute to the environment and quality of life of Thai people
- ...developing tools, justice mechanisms and systems, and environmental welfare
- ...establishing institutional structures to manage significant issues concerning natural resources and environmental management
- ...initiating projects that can improve a development paradigm in order to determine the country's future in terms of natural resource, environmental, and cultural sustainability based on public participation and good governance



- 1 ● **Having a people centric public sector that effectively delivers responsive, fast, and convenient services with transparency**
 - ...providing international standard public services
 - ...having a well-connected and integrated public sector that can provide public services through digital technologies
- 2 ● **Having an integratedly managed public sector that adheres to the National Strategy as an end goal and can effectively support and promote developments at all levels, issues, missions, and areas**
 - ...endorsing the National Strategy as the country's key mechanism to national development
 - ...having national monetary and financial systems designed to effectively support the implementation of the National Strategy
 - ...designing a national monitoring and evaluation systems designed to effectively evaluate the National Strategy's achievements at all levels
- 3 ● **Downsizing of the public sector in accordance to missions and tasks and promoting public participation in national development**
 - ...adjusting government agencies to have appropriate sizes suitable for missions and tasks
 - ...inclusively involving all sectors in national development
 - ...promoting decentralization and supporting of local administration organizations to become government agencies operating with high competency and good governance
- 4 ● **Modernizing the public sector**
 - ...ensuring that the public sector can adequately operate with flexibility in accord with the nation's development contexts
 - ...developing and adjusting procedures and practices of all government agencies to be up to date and responsive to changes
- 5 ● **Ensuring that government employees and staff exhibit morality, ethics, virtues, dedication and professionalism**
 - ...having flexible and ethical human resource management within the public sector
 - ...having all personnel employed in the public sector to adhere to the value of being the ethical government of the people and ensuring that all the personnel have clear career path development
- 6 ● **Ensuring that the public sector operates with transparency with no corruption and malfeasance**
 - ...involving all parties to participate in corruption and malfeasance prevention of the public sector
 - ...having all personnel of the public sector to uphold morality, ethics, and honesty as foundation in their day-to-day jobs
 - ...ensuring that the entire process of corruption suppression is effective, strict, fair, and traceable
 - ...having an integrated corruption prevention and suppression management
- 7 ● **Ensuring that the country has laws only to the extent of necessity and in accordance with existing national contexts**
 - ...repealing or revising laws that are no longer necessary or unsuitable to existing circumstances
 - ...having laws only to the extent of necessity
 - ...ensuring effective, just and fair law enforcement at all levels
- 8 ● **Ensuring that the country's judicial administration respects human rights and treats all people equitably**
 - ...having judicial personnel and agencies that respect and uphold democratic principles and human dignity
 - ...ensuring that all judicial agencies have proactive roles in all stages of fact finding
 - ...ensuring that all judicial administration agencies – civil, criminal and administrative – have mutual goals and strategies
 - ...promoting alternative justice systems, community justice systems, and participatory judicial administration
 - ...developing alternative punishment measures to replace outdated penalties



Example : Causal Relationship of Goals and Indicators



Contingency Plan 2021-2022: Conceptual Framework

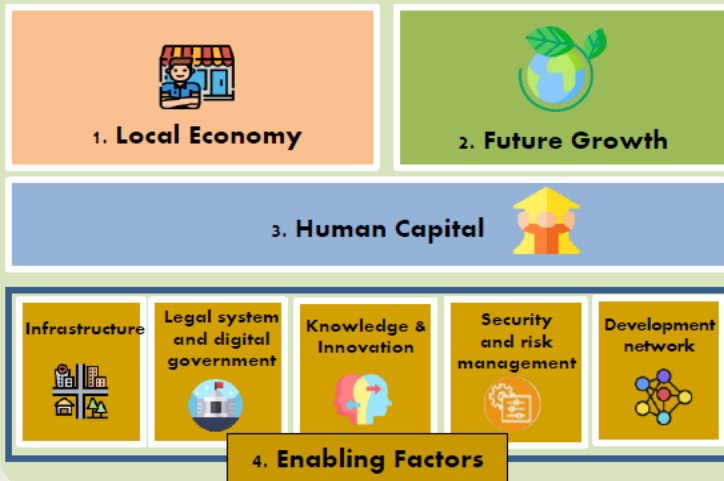
Literature Review & Expert Opinion

- National Economic and Social Recovery Framework
- Recommendations from Advisory Committees
- UN study on Thailand's COVID-19 Socio-Economic Impacts
- Assessment on Global Mega Trends

Master Plans & Development Issues Selection Criteria

- Degree of the COVID-19 disruption upon the progress within the Master plans
- Determine issues that require urgent attention under new development landscape
- Time-responsive

Priority Focus Areas



Contingency Plan 2021-2022



<http://nscr.nesdc.go.th/cpcovid/>

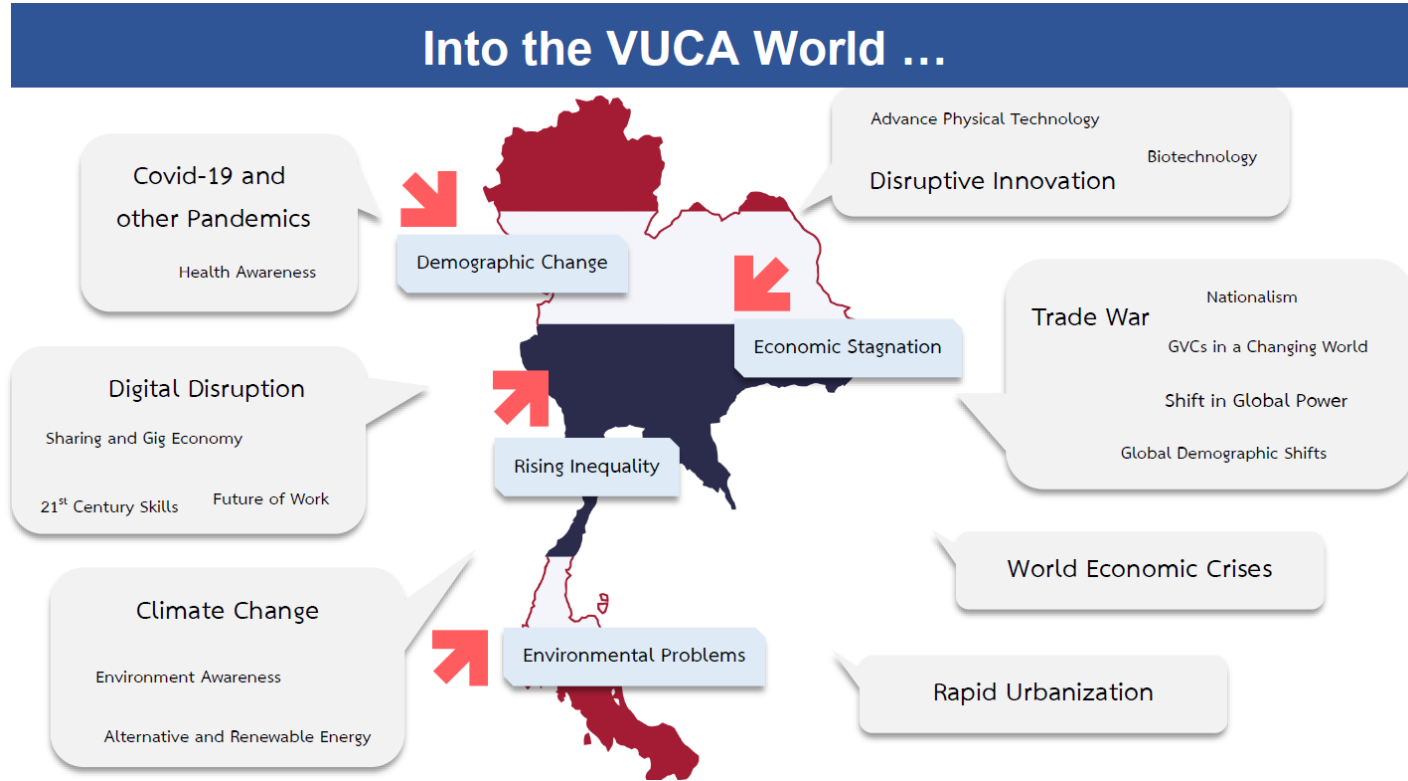
5 years



So we revised
the Master
Plans under
the National
Strategy



Adjusted
goals/
indicators/goal
targets





13 Milestones of the 13th Development Plan



1st Milestone Thailand as a 'Leader for High-value Agriculture and Processed Agricultural products'

1



Targets

- 1 **Adding value** to agricultural/
processed agricultural products

GDP from agricultural sector grows by 4.5% per year

- 2 **Improving Infrastructure**
essential to agricultural sector

- 3 **Enhancing capability of
agricultural entrepreneurs**

A number of community enterprises increases by 35%



Strategies

- 1 Applying **targeted technology
and innovation** to enhance
production and product's value

- 2 Expanding **markets for high-value
agricultural products**

- 3 Scaling up **sustainable and
eco-friendly agriculture**

- 4 Developing **water
management system**

- 5 Promoting **e-marketplace
and online markets**

- 6 Supporting **crop insurance
and agricultural product
standards**

- 7 Enhancing effectiveness
**to reduce cost and
increase the value**

- 8 Promoting **land allocation
and agricultural areas**
for farmers

- 9 Developing **database
of agriculture**

- 10 Enhancing
farmers' capability

- 11 Developing **mechanism
to create networks and
partnership** on agriculture

2

2nd Milestone Thailand as a 'Quality and Sustainable Tourist Destination'



Targets

- 1 Achieving **high-quality tourism**
Tourist expenditure per capita increases by 10% per year
- 2 Increasing **reliance on domestic tourists and income distribution to rural areas**
Tourism revenue in secondary cities grows by 10% per year
- 3 Ensuring **Sustainable Tourism Management** in all dimensions
Communities approved by tourism standards increase by 50 communities per year



Strategies

- 1 Promoting high-value **activities, products, services, and tourism**
- 2 Encouraging **high-potential niche tourism**
- 3 Promoting tourism with **high standards and international recognition**
- 4 Enhancing **skills and capability of tourism workforce** in the tourism sector
- 5 Improving **laws and regulations** that are outdated and hindering business activities
- 6 Developing a **smart tourism database** that is accessible and easily used

3rd Milestone Thailand as the 'World's Major EV Production Base'

3



Targets

1 **Creating demand** for electric vehicles (EVs)

EV adoption rate reaches 26% by 2027

2 **Supporting investment and adaptation** by original manufacturers

Thailand becomes ASEAN's No.1 EV manufacturing base

3 **Preparing supporting factors**

EV charging stations increases by 5,000

EV workforce reaches no less than 30,000



Strategies

1 Encouraging a transition to **EVs adoption**

2 Promoting **export-led EVs production**

3 **Planning a transition** to EVs throughout the supply chain

4 Enhancing **capability of EVs manufacturers**

5 Having **measures for those affected by EVs adoption**

6 Conducting relevant **research & development**

7 Preparing **energy infrastructure**

8 Improving **regulations** to support business growth

9 Enhancing **skills of EVs workforce** responding to demands

10 Specify **attribute and safety standards**

11 Providing **funds** for EVs manufacturers

4th Milestone Thailand as a 'High-value Medical and Wellness Hub'

4



Targets

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1
Adding value
to wellness products
and services

Share of wellness
products to GDP
value
reaches 1.7% | 2
Building knowledge
on medicine and
public health |
| 3
Creating
equity of access
to health care | 4
Developing
public health
emergency
management system
in response to health
threats and emergencies |



Strategies

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1
Enhancing
medical services' potential
for economic benefits | 5
Ensuring a well-managed
health care system
balancing between a commercial
use and public health. |
| 2
Building capacity to become
a global wellness hub | |
| 3
Adding value to medical
and wellness industry | 6
Improving
public health emergency
management system |
| 4
Enhancing R&D capability
in healthcare | |

5th Milestone Thailand as a 'Regional Strategic Gateway for Investment, Trade, and Logistics'

5



Targets

1
Becoming a **regional gateway for trade and investment**

Thailand's rank in World Bank's '*Ease of Doing Business*' reaches the world's top 20

2
Promoting participation in **regional supply chain**

Total value of investment increases by 6% per year

3
Becoming a **regional transportation and logistics hub**

Thailand's rank in World Bank's '*Logistics Performance Index*' reaches the world's top 25



Strategies

1
Strengthening Thailand's position
in the new global context

3
Investing in **targeted industries**
towards Thailand 4.0

2
Investing in **infrastructure**
to drive Thailand towards
becoming a trade and
investment gateway and
a major economy
in the region

6th Milestone Thailand as 'ASEAN's Digital and Smart Electronics Industry Hub'

6



Targets

1

Promoting the growth of **Thailand's digital economy**

Share of digital industry to GDP reaches 30%

2

Increasing exports of smart electronics industry

Share of exports reaches 60% of electric and electronics (E&E) industry

3

Adding value to digital and smart electronics industries

A number of tech start-ups reaches no less than 6,000



Strategies

1

Driving Thailand's society and economy with **digital technology**

2

Building upon a strong **electric and electronics (E&E) industry**

3

Enhancing **Thailand's digital competitiveness**

4

Creating an **ecosystem** to support the development of digital and smart electronics

7th Milestone Thailand with 'Strong, High-potential, and Competitive SMEs'



Targets

1

Building a favourable **environment** for SMEs growth and competitiveness

2

Strengthening **SMEs potential for business growth and adaption** within a new competitive era

Contributions of SMEs to GDP reaches 36.5%

3

Ensuring effective **access to government support**



Strategies

1

Building a **favourable environment** for SMEs

2

Developing a **data-integration platform** for SMEs

3

Ensuring a **financial mechanism** is in place

4

Encouraging **digital SMEs**

5

Strengthening **government support for SMEs**

6

Developing a global **start-up ecosystem, sources of funding, and networks**

7

Promoting **social enterprises'** business capabilities

8th Milestone Thailand with 'Livable, Safe, and Sustainable Areas and Smart cities'

8



Targets

1

Promoting **regional economic growth** and investment in special economic zones

2

Reducing **disparity in income distribution** between regions

3

Building **livable, sustainable, and resilient cities** that supports the well-being of all



Strategies

1

Enhancing **grassroots economy**

2

Developing a **cooperating mechanism** for areas and cities development

3

Preparing **digital and logistics infrastructure**

4

Strengthening **areas and cities management**

9th Milestone Thailand with 'Less Intergenerational Transmission of Poverty and Social Protection for All'

9



Targets

1 Enhancing opportunities for households with intergenerational poverty

All poor households are lifted out of poverty by 2027

Share of children from poor households completing higher education or acquiring equivalent skills increases by 50%

2 Providing adequate social protection for all

Share of social insurance insured workers reaches no less than 60%

Share of elderly poor drops to 4% or lower



Strategies

1

Providing
**targeted
assistance**
to the poor

2

Creating **equal
opportunities**
for children from
poor families

3

Enhancing
**social protection
benefits for people
of all age groups**

4

Building
**effective social
protection system**

5

Developing an
integrated database
for poverty eradication and
social protection provision

10th Milestone Thailand with a 'Circular Economy and Low-Carbon Society'



Targets

- 1 **Unlocking value of circular economy**
and ensuring effective use of resources

Contributions of circular economy to GDP
increases by no less than 1%

- 2 Ensuring sustainable **conservation,
restoration, and utilization of
natural resources**

Thailand's rank in '*Environmental Performance Index*'
reaches ASEAN's top 4

- 3 Building a **sustainable low-carbon society**

Share of renewable energy consumption increases by 10%
Waste generation per capita decreases by 10%



Strategies

1

Promoting **industries
and services** guided
by circular economy
and low-carbon society

2

Raising **incomes
among local
communities and
farmers** through
circular economy and
low-carbon society

3

Restoring
and improving
**resource
efficiency**

4

Developing **technology
and a supporting
mechanism**
for circular economy
and low-carbon society

5

Promoting
behavioral changes
for a new sustainable
lifestyle

11th Milestone Thailand with 'Reduced Risks from Natural Disasters and Climate Change'

11

Targets

- 1 **Reducing impacts and losses**
from natural disasters and climate change
- 2 **Minimizing risks**
from natural disasters and climate change
- 3 **Building immunity**
to natural disasters and climate change

Strategies

- 1 Protecting and reducing **impacts on key areas**
- 2 Enhancing **people capacity and community resilience** to withstand the impacts
- 3 Utilizing **science and technology** in risk management
- 4 Ensuring **natural resource conservation and restoration** to prevent and minimize the impacts
- 5 Changing **consumption and production** patterns
- 6 Promoting **International Cooperation**

12th Milestone Thailand with 'high-performance workforce, capable of continuous learning and responding to future development context'

Targets

1 Realizing full potential of Thai people of all age groups

Share of children who are developmentally on track
according to '*Early Childhood Development Index*' reaches 88%

Labour productivity increases by no less than 4% per year

2 Ensuring a demand-driven workforce development

Thailand's score in '*WEF Global Competitiveness Index*'
on skills pillar increases by 20%

3 Promoting access to lifelong learning

Thailand's score in '*OECD Programme for the International Assessment
of Adult Competencies (PIAAC)*' is above the global average

Strategies

1 Developing Thai people of all age groups in all dimensions

including early
childhood development,
labour skills, and
elderly's value

2 Building a high-performance workforce

including quality workers
and smart entrepreneurs

3 Promoting lifelong learning by building learning ecosystems and providing easily accessible learning options

13th Milestone Thailand with 'Modern and Effective Government capable of Responding to Citizen's Needs'

13

Targets

- 1 Improving **quality and access to public services**
Citizen satisfaction with public service quality is no less than 85%
- 2 Enhancing **public sector capacity and agility**
Thailand's rank in '*E-Government Development Index*' reaches the world's top 40

Strategies

- 1 Improving **quality of public services** to be more responsive, convenient, and affordable
- 2 Promoting a **flexible, connected, open, and effective public management**
- 3 Transforming into a **digital government** with data-driven development
- 4 Upskilling the **public service workforce** and improving **laws and regulations**, to support the country's development

Next Steps

October 2022



**The 13th Plan
comes into force**

Feb – Sep 2022



Presenting the 13th Plan
to the National Strategy Committee,
the Cabinet, the Parliament,
and the King for consideration

Nov 2021 – Jan 2022



Public Hearing with all stakeholders
to review and prepare the 13th Plan

National Strategy Committee

Regulating the whole process

1

Plan: Planning

Office of the NESDC formulates the 13th plan under the supervision of the National Economic and Social Development Council and through public hearing involving all stakeholders

2

Do: Implementing the Plan

Top-down

Bottom-up

Mechanism

Steering Committee
(Newly formed body consisting of relevant ministries and stakeholders)

**Regional Plan
Provincial Plan, and
Provincial Cluster Plan**

Budget

Integrated Expenditure Budget and other budgets

3

Check: Monitoring and Evaluation

through existing mechanisms;

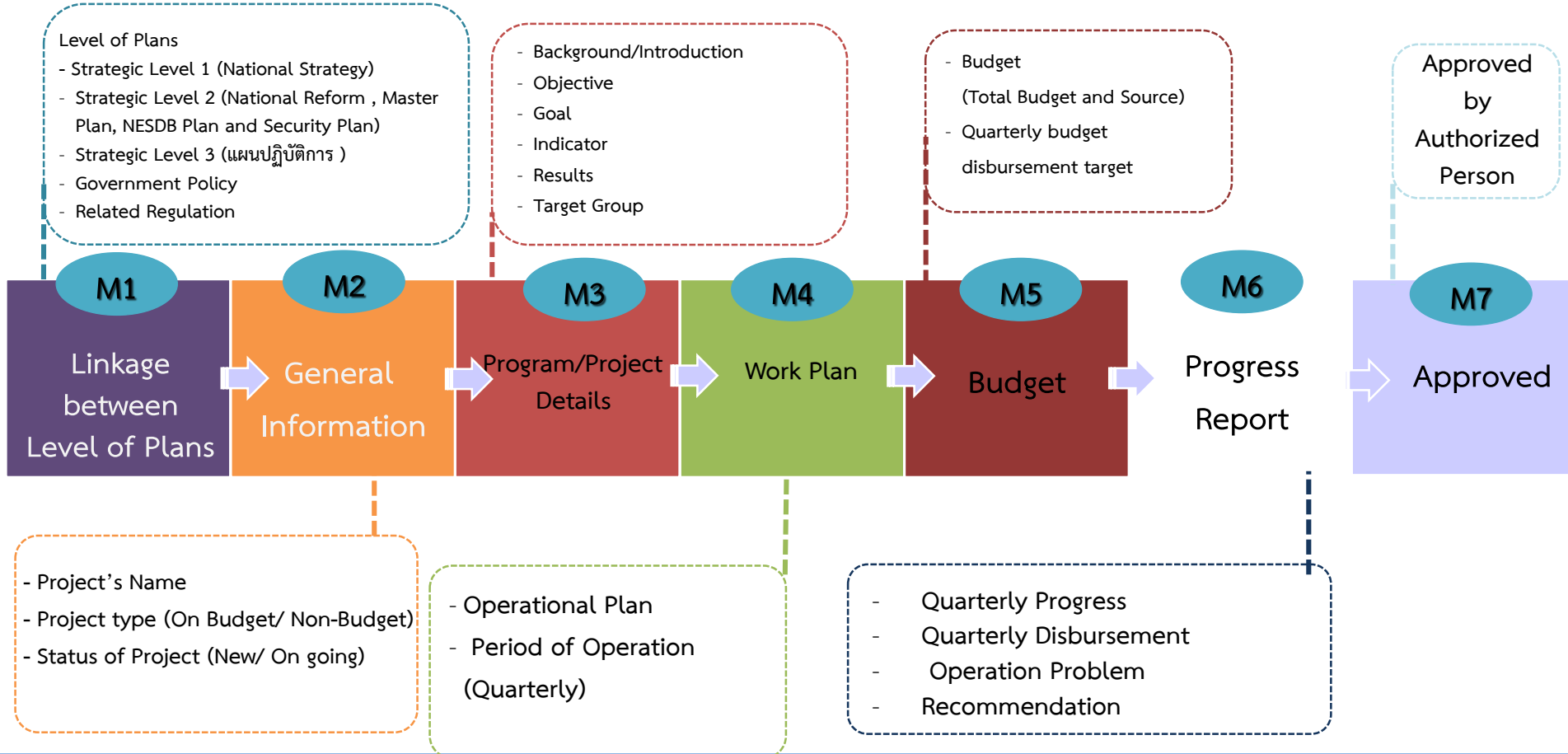
- Inspectors
- Public Sector Audit and Evaluation Commission
- Bureau of the Budget
- NESDC

4

Act: Improving the Plan

Relevant implementing and M&E agencies/mechanisms take actions to improve the plan and the process

Structure of Monitoring and Evaluation System





2017 : The Prime Minister has commanded related government agencies to adopt Big Data analytics in public service administration

TP(**poverty**)MAP



TP(**people**)MAP

Who are the poor ?



Where are the poor?



What are the root causes of the poverty ?



How to eradicate poverty in a more sustainable manner?

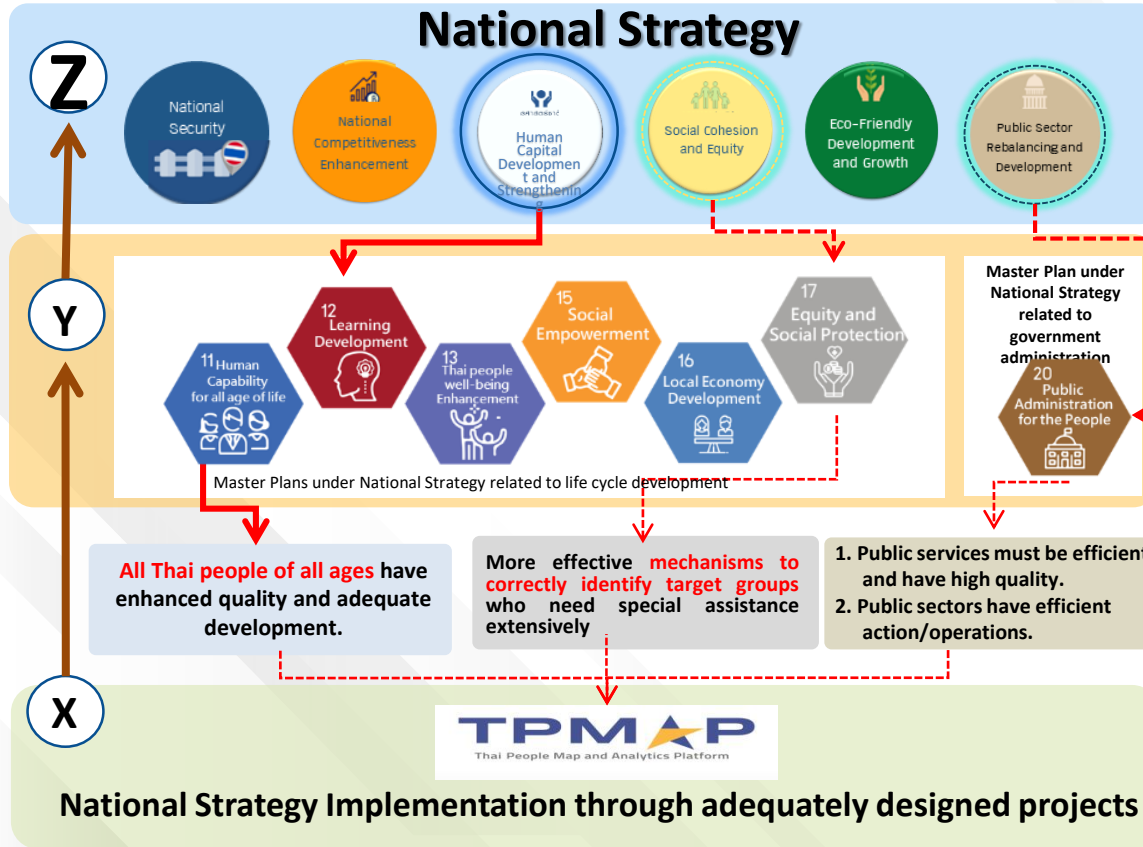


National Strategy Coherence



National Strategy

National Strategy



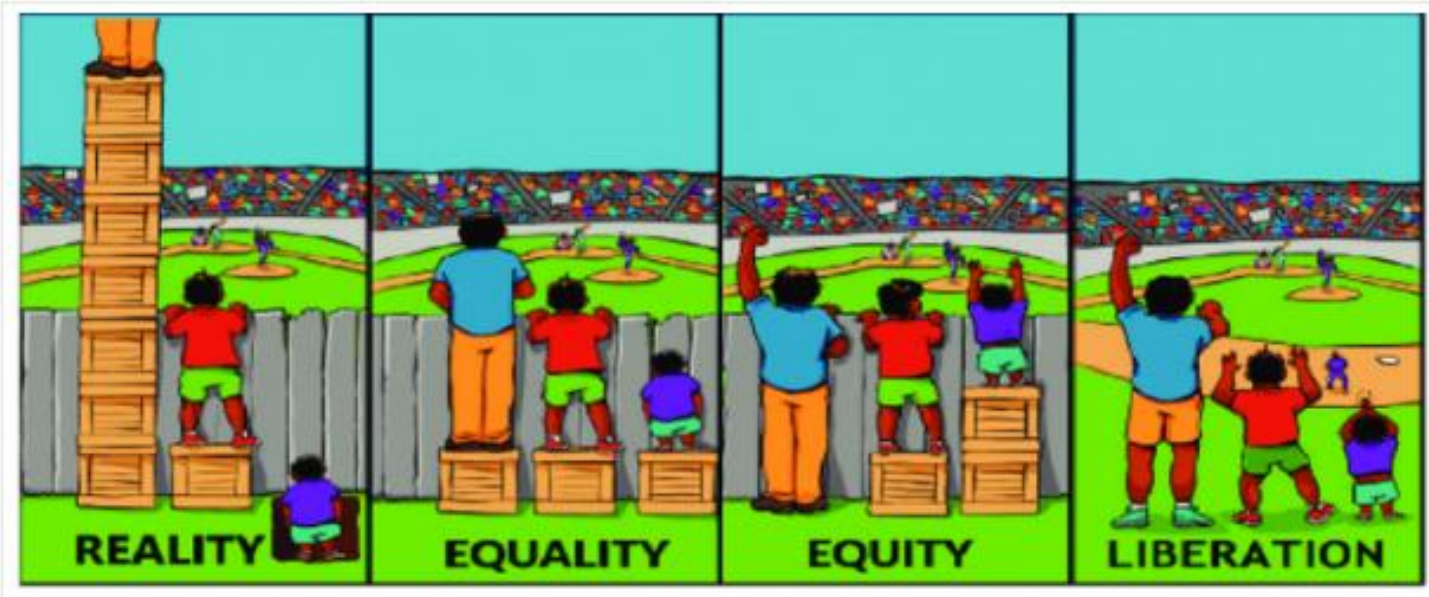
Development and Strengthening Human Capital

- Development of Thai people's quality of life, happiness, and well-being
- Accelerating the capacity and life long learning skills of Thai people in the 21st century
- Development of Thai society and families

TPMAP and TMAP Logbook

Big Data platform designed to help indicate where the poor are and what assistance they may need, using integrated data from various sources with 13 NID number and MPI application. Therefore, need and area specific assistance and development can be deployed

Thailand's goal by 2027 is to end Intergenerational poverty



WHAT IS TPMAP?



Data driven and evidence based **policy/plan/project design and implementation**

At Households and individual level

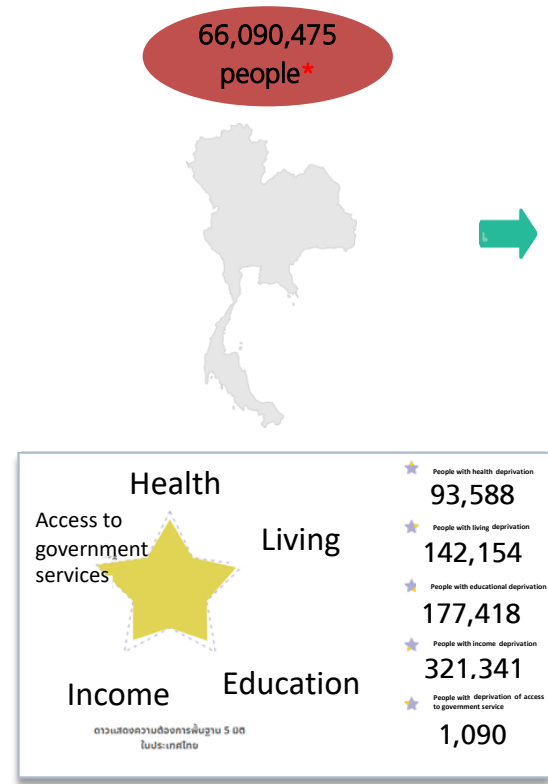
Big Data Analytics platform that integrates data from various databases to

- **Indicate** those who are the most likely to be IN NEED
 - provide **in-depth analyses** of multi-dimensional poverty/deprivation

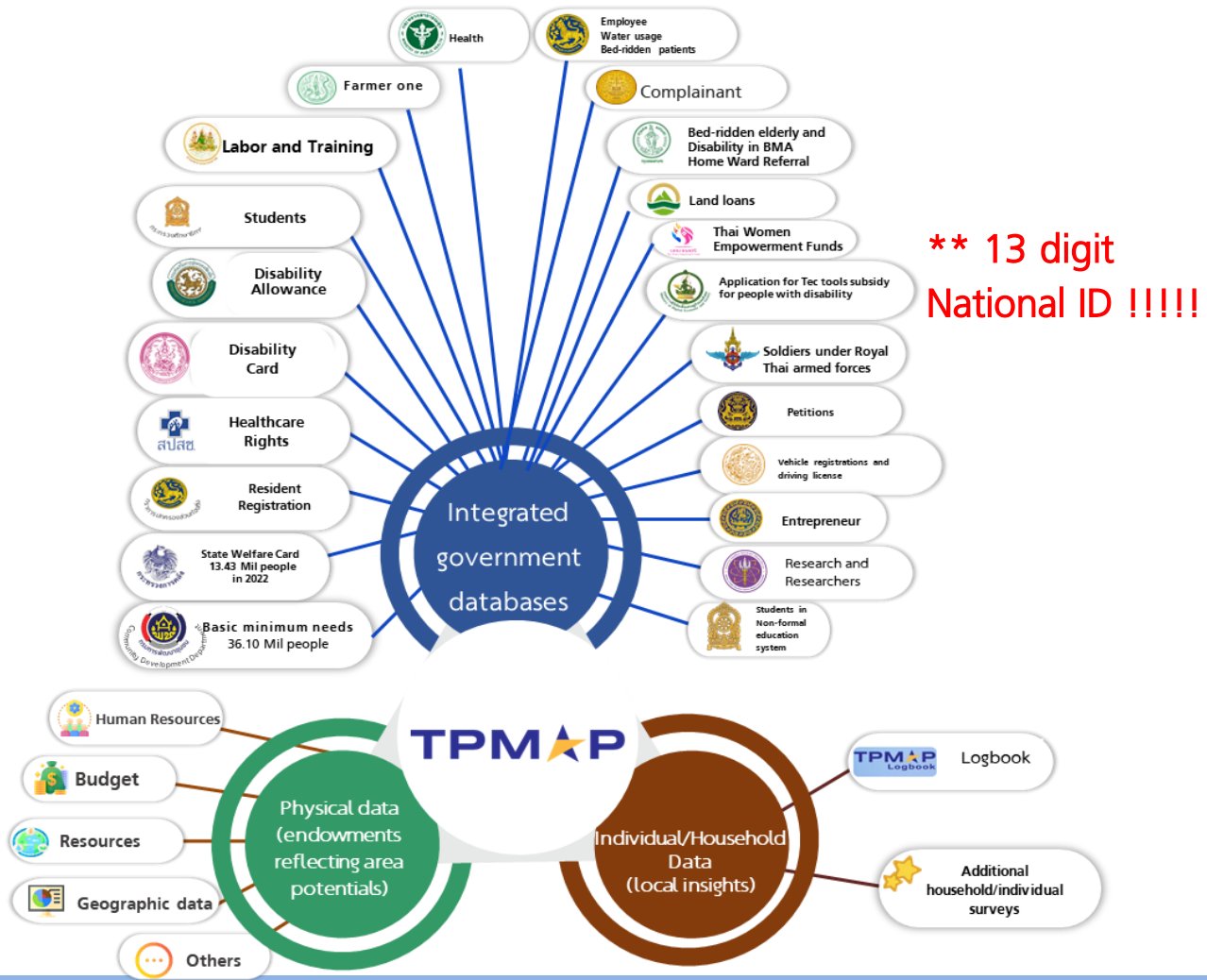


Data driven **monitoring and evaluation** of related policy /project/operation formulation, leading to more accurate and efficient poverty eradication and life cycle development

TPMAP : Database



*Announcement of Central Registrar on Number of Population from Registration on 31 December 2022



** 13 digit National ID !!!!!

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

- A versatile methodology that can be adjusted to incorporate indicators that are appropriate in regions
- Able to display data of diversity of the problem in each area and population group.

Therefore, MPI is an academic tool applied to TPMAP to help determine deprivation in each area, thereby, providing customised solutions and development suitable for each target.

Current application of MPI in TPMAP: 5 dimensions of deprivation

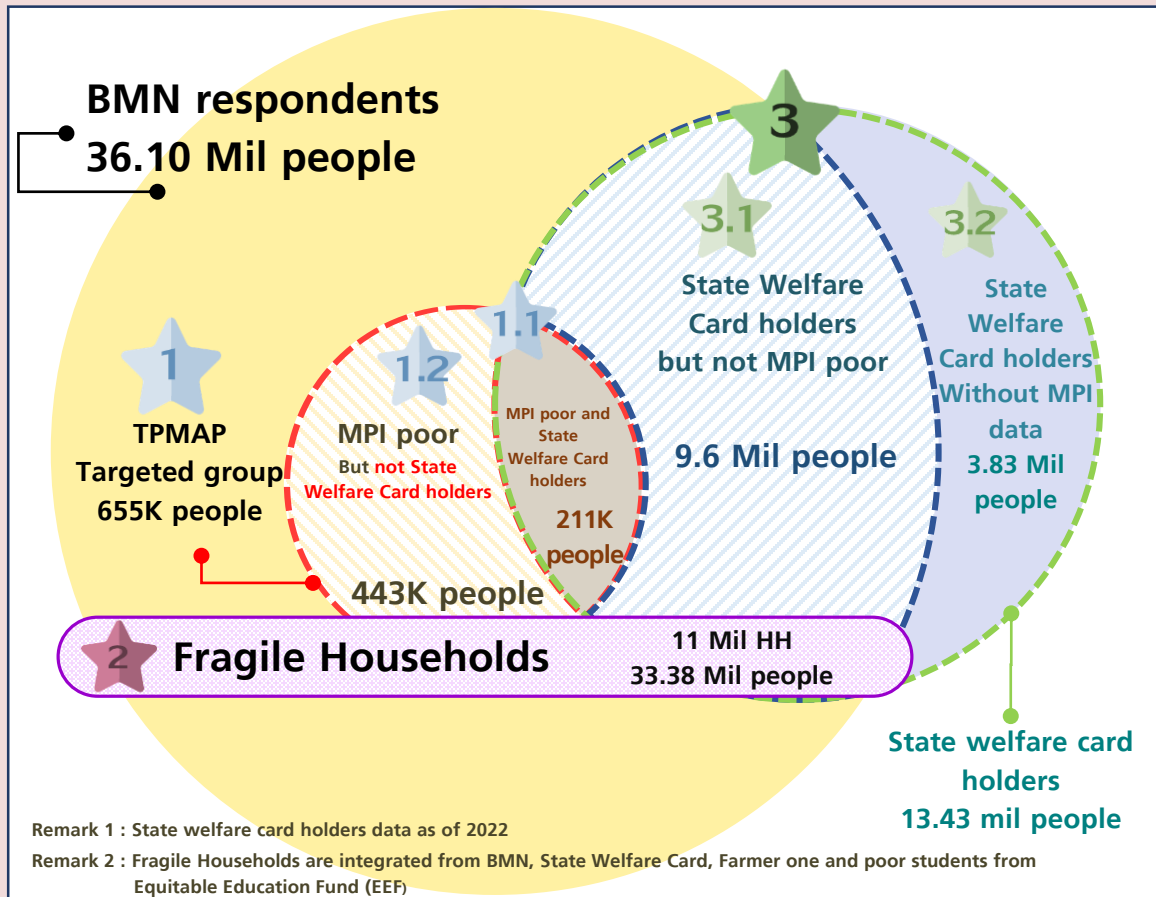
- Living
- Access to public services
- Education
- Health
- Income

Deprivation dimension	Weight	Indicators
Health	1/5	Weight of newborn baby (> 2,500 g.)
		Hygiene diet
		Taking medicine for treatment
		Exercise (At least 3 days a week / 30 minutes per time)
Living	1/5	Housing stability
		Household with clean water (at least 5 l. per day per person)
		Household with sufficient water (at least 45 l. per day person)
Education	1/5	Clean residence
		Early childhood child(ren) are cared for and prepared for education
		Child(ren) with compulsory education (Grade 7-9)
		Child(ren) currently in high school
Income	1/5	Adult literacy
		15 to 59-year-old person having job and income
		Elderly person having job and income
Access to public services	1/5	Average annual individual income exceeds threshold
		Elderly person taken care by government
		Disabled person taken care by government

MPI
3Ds

5Ds

Targeted groups in 2023

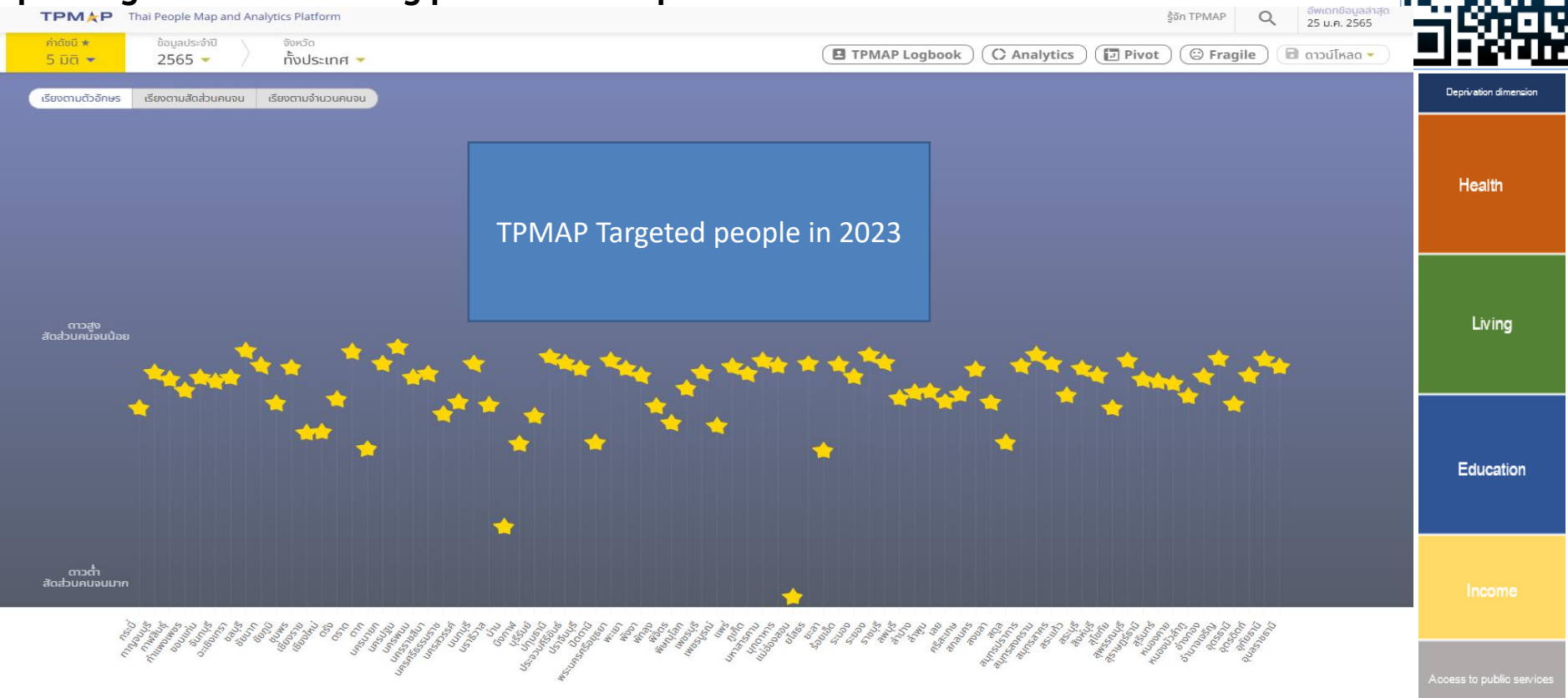


TPMAP website

www.tpmmap.in.th

“Data Storytelling” @ www.tpmmap.in.th

poverty rate/incidence by provinces and problem dimensions



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The PELDC also endorsed poverty eradication and life cycle development 4 step-measure to be implemented nationwide

