

BREAKOUT GROUP

OUTCOME 1 Multi-Stakeholder Consultation 14 June 2021

Summary of discussions | Outcome 1

Thailand's transformation into an inclusive economy based on a green, resilient, low-carbon, sustainable development is accelerated.



UNITED NATIONS
THAILAND



Inputs- Advance Green Economy

- Green approach and potential policies is not fully integrated by the Government: e.g. Carbon tax, clean fuel policies, stopping biodiversity loss due agricultural production. The green approach should align with the income generation activities for poor farmers to increase the proportion of Thai Middle Income (avoid middle income trap)
- Green economy policies can be advanced by Govt by looking at ways these policies do not impact livelihood of Thai people.
- Advance green economy for an ecofriendly society.
- During the Post covid era, implement green measures to support poor population for higher income, focusing on productivity and added value of Thailand's very good agriculture Sector
- Subsidy measures are counter productive for biodiversity as well, so a Green economy approach and policies is key to improve people's income, improve air quality, enforcement on household waste management and protect biodiversity

Inputs- to accelerate BCG

Barriers for private sector to accelerate BCG

- Robust support the Value Chain from up-to-downstream, inclusiveness towards Brand owners and modern trade is recommended.
- Key industrial players (big brothers) should assist and lead the SMEs to achieve the bio circular green (BCG) economy goals

Barriers for public sector to accelerate BCG

- BCG is a national scheme, we should consider empowering the roles of the Min of Industry and Commerce—as they are the actual leaders in the production and trade.
- Accelerate the integration of recycled materials in the production.
- (Please define CE/Circular Economy. Effective preparedness on CE (which will be effective in the next 2 years) should be well outlined by Thai governmental agencies/public sector. This also to develop the strategies to protect domestic products.
- Robust support including privileges required for recycling companies and factories.

Support from the UNs

- Accessible tech supports on BCG
- Promotion of BCG i.e. rewarding scheme for manufacturers/producers, BCG awards available in stock market
- Accessible financial resources i.e. World bank, ADB for BCG key manufacturers and SMEs
- SMEs is weak and need to be mentored by big enterprises. Ministry of commerce also needs to be involved. Need to limit imports to protect internal production and manufacturing.

Inputs - For Food security

- Food security: self sufficiency philosophy is key through multi crops agriculture strategy with biodiversity management
- Waste management is important to be enforced. Wet waste includes food waste and research is needed to convert wet waste to fertilizer
- Expansion of green areas is also needed
- Diversification of crops, from monoculture to multi crops to enhance resilience

Inputs - Agriculture Sector

- Need to reduce field burning as it affects people health
- Renting agricultural machines is proved to improve income of farmers and can bring to a transformation of the agricultural sector.
- Need to switch to high value crops and multi crops, but measures are needed to encourage farmers to do so.
- Irrigation systems are reduced.
- Crops diversification, improve land ownership.
- Reduce free subsidies.
- Digital technology is important for agriculture for farmers
- Reduce food waste
- Better Response to disaster and agriculture sector inclusion
- Support and Mentor SMEs
- Attract Young people and Youth to the Agriculture Sector- increase digital literacy
- Apply different measures other than subsidies to farmers in order to improve productivity through green measures and to contribute to green economy and eradicate poverty.

Inputs - Make Disaster management relevant

- In Thailand, Hazards and disasters are increasing, not only the climate related ones
- An all hazards approach is needed learning from the COVID 19 experience, and to include health crises and -response
- All sector approach needs to be adopted
- Business resilience is strong in Thailand but weak infrastructure makes them less resilient, particularly the SMEs
- SMEs are key to achieve the SDGs but Fiscal crises, unemployment and underemployment and climate change disasters pose a risk
- Assist with Business continuity management.
- Assist Public private cooperation when facing crisis;
- Increase relevant disaster and climate information to the business sector
- Greening skills for adolescents and engagement with young people and understand the impact of climate change on youth and children