



JOINT
SDG
FUND

Joint Programme
Document:

*Partnership to Accelerate
SDG Localization in
Thailand*



Joint Programme Document Integrated Policy and Capacity Funding Track

Cover-page

MPTFO Project Reference Number	<i>(Leave blank, for automatic population in Quantum)</i>
Country	<i>Thailand</i>
Region	Asia Pacific
Joint programme title:	Partnership to Accelerate SDG Localization in Thailand
Duration:	<i>12 months</i>
Anticipated start and end dates:	<i>June/2024 to June/2025</i>
Short description:	<p><i>The JP is focused on the climate transition, a key government priority which targets off-track SDGs. In an upper-middle income context, the JP will leverage government resources while bringing to bear the UN’s cutting-edge policy and technical assistance to pilot scalable solutions that leave no one behind. It will build on the Cooperation Framework through the UNCTs work at the national, provincial, and local levels, while leveraging partnerships with line ministries. First, the JP offers scale by enhancing awareness and capacities to advance SDG localization at the provincial and city levels through the institutionalized partnership with all 77 Provincial Governors. This will involve multi level consultations and scaling up government-led campaigns on waste management. Second, the engagement is in-depth, as it will focus on two cities to accelerate SDG localization by identifying local climate action challenges and providing technical solutions taking the form of an SDG bankable project proposal on initiatives ranging from waste and water pollution, landfill management and design, wastewater facility operation and upgrade. It will also identify financing instruments in partnership with Government and IFIs to mobilize local-level financing project plans. Third, it will enhance multi-level SDG reporting by enhancing the existing provincial and local SDG monitoring mechanisms. This will involve developing a tool to replicate the SDG’s profiles for all provinces, alongside establishing a local-level framework for the SDG monitoring, reporting, and planning through the Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs).</i></p>
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Total budget:	<i>\$ 491,950</i>
Source of funds:	
UN Joint SDG Fund	<i>\$ 249,995 (maximum USD 250,000)</i>
PUNO 1 co-funding	<i>\$ 60,000</i>

PUNO 2 co-funding	\$ 40,000
Government co-funding	\$ 142,000
International donor co-funding	\$ 0
Other sources co-funding	\$ 0
Legal context	The legal basis for the joint programme is the Legal Annex for the signed United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2022--2026). It refers to the cooperation or assistance agreements or other agreements that are the existing legal basis for the relationship between the Government of Thailand and each Participating UN Organization.

Joint Programme Profile

Contribution to Cooperation Framework Outcome(s) and Output(s)	<p>Contribute to the following Outcomes and Outputs of the Cooperation Framework 2022-2026</p> <p>Outcome 1: Accelerating green, resilient, low-carbon and sustainable development</p> <p>Output 1: Scaling up low-carbon technologies, waste management, waste circularity, sustainable agriculture, ecotourism, and climate resilience.</p> <p>Output 2: Enabling and strengthening capacities for a low-carbon society, resilience, and disaster recovery with the capability to adapt to and reduce the risks of disasters.</p> <p>Outcome 3: People, especially those at risk of being left behind, can participate in and benefit from development, free from all forms of discrimination</p> <p>Output 5: Providing an enabling, rights-based, inclusive environment to address inequalities, support equal opportunities, and reduce poverty.</p> <p>Output 6: Enhancing good governance, rule of law, and social contract for SDG acceleration.</p>
SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme	SDG 1.3, SDG 2.4, SDG 10.2, SDG 11.3, SDG 11.6, SDG 12.5, SDG 13.3, SDG 16.7, SDG 17.14, and SDG 17.17
Expected key results of the Joint Programme	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhancing awareness and capacities for scaling up SDG localization at provincial and city levels, with a focus on climate transition. 2. Accelerating SDG localization through climate-focused city capital investment projects in partnership with government and IFIs 3. Enhancing multi-level SDG reporting by institutionalizing integrated provincial and local SDG monitoring processes
Anticipated direct beneficiaries	33.4 million rural people or 50.5% of the targeted national population
Anticipated financial leverage	\$ 142,000
Localization marker score	14

The primary focus on SDG Transitions in the JP. *Select all that are incorporated into the JP strategy and results.*

- Digital Transformation
- Food Systems
- Decent Jobs and Universal Social Protection
- Energy Access and Affordability
- Transforming Education

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate, Biodiversity, Pollution ¹²
<p>Main engine room actions that the JP supports.</p> <p><i>Select all that are incorporated into the JP strategy and results.</i></p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shifts across policy and regulatory frameworks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity building at scale <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deal room (financing mix) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pipeline of bankable and market-ready projects

¹ The JP primarily emphasizes the transition dynamics pertaining to climate, biodiversity, and pollution, with interconnections to transitions within the provision of decent jobs and social protection for rural populations and enhancing the food system.

² ^[1] The JP primarily emphasizes the transition dynamics pertaining to climate, biodiversity, and pollution, with interconnections to transitions within the provision of decent jobs and social protection for rural populations and enhancing the food system.

JOINT PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Situation analysis *(maximum of 500 words)*

Thailand mainstreamed the SDGs in its long-term National Strategy and the five-year plans, with the Prime Minister chairing the highest body responsible for the Goal's implementation. The country produces annual Voluntary National Reviews which are submitted every three years to the High-Level Political Forum. Thailand hosts the ASEAN Centre for Sustainable Development, and championed Bio, Circular and Green Economy at the 2022 APEC³. Following the SDG Summit, the country prioritizes SDG localization, overseen by key ministries: the Ministry of Interior (MOI) manages the 77 Provincial Governors, the National and Economic Sustainable Development Council (NESDC) monitors SDGs, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) addresses climate-related goals, and the Ministry of Finance (MOF) mobilizes funding for SDGs.

According to the national SDG tracker⁴, 29% of indicators are on track with a third regressing. The least progress has been made on goals related to climate, inequality, and hunger. Notably, four SDGs are projected to have all their targets *off track* to achieve by 2030, including SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), and SDG 13 (Climate Action). The Integrated National Financing Facility suggests that a US\$ 410 billion investment is needed to achieve the SDGs. A fourth of this investment is required to advance climate-related goals.

Despite national progress, provincial and local development is uneven. Provinces in the North-East and South are home to 60% of the poor with poverty and unemployment rates (especially among women and young people) double the national average⁵. The Common Country Analysis concluded that accelerating SDGs would demand high-impact localized climate action through strengthened subnational capacities, additional financing, and young people's participation. SDG localization is central to the UN's Cooperation Framework and mainstreamed in the three outcomes on an inclusive green economy, human capital development, and addressing inequalities. A third of the Cooperation Framework's budget contributes to subnational SDG acceleration, with UNDP leading as the integrator.

Gender analysis is crucial to address the significant disparities affecting women, particularly in poverty-stricken and rural areas. Women in these regions face higher unemployment rates and limited access to resources compared to men. For instance, according to the United Nations, women represent 70% of the world's poor and are often disproportionately affected by climate change and environmental degradation⁶. Integrating gender considerations into local and provincial plans, especially in areas like waste management and climate action, ensures that women benefit equally from sustainable development initiatives. For example, studies show that women are more likely to be involved in waste picking and recycling but often face discrimination and poorer working conditions compared to men⁷. By promoting women's participation and leadership at the community level, the project aims to foster inclusive growth and equitable progress towards achieving the SDGs.

Making a climate transition requires leveraging the 77 Provincial Governors leadership, their offices and local government machinery with a sharp focus on leaving no one behind. A priority identified in the provincial and local

³ [Source](#): Thailand hosted the APEC Summit in 2022, championing the Bio, Circular and Green Economy model through the leader's declaration which endorsed the Bangkok Goals as a comprehensive framework to further APEC's sustainability objectives.

⁴ [Source](#): UNESCAP, SDG Snapshot: Thailand's current state of progress against regional targets, since 2015 (Report launched in early 2023)

⁵ NESDC 2021

⁶ United Nations. (2020). "Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls." Retrieved from [UN SDGs](#).

⁷ Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO). (2021). "Waste pickers: Poor but productive." Retrieved from WIEGO.

plans is waste management, for which local governments are directly responsible. Given that 27 million tonnes of waste are generated annually, contributing to nearly 5% of greenhouse gas emissions, only a third of waste disposal sites are properly managed with operational and environmental controls. In addition, less than a third is being recycled with even lower rates for plastics. Localized action is a priority for government and local communities to enhance segregation, recycling, and technical solutions to manage landfills and dumpsites.

The proposed Joint Programme (JP) leverages SDGs at the sub-national level through high-impact advocacy, and localized actions, while generating data for evidence-based monitoring. The catalytic resources will complement existing UN-government partnerships enabling these to be taken nationwide and replicated.

Programme Strategy and theory of change *(maximum of 1500 words)*

The approach to climate transition in Thailand requires integrated and multi-level solutions. Waste represents one of the main sectors responsible for greenhouse gas emissions in Thailand and its complex management is affecting the country's ability to cut emissions and adapt to climate impacts committed in a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). Despite the effort of the central government to develop national waste management policies and plans, along with national campaigns, the operational responsibilities lie with sub-national government levels, often subject to limited capacities.

The JP aims to strengthen the government's approach to climate transition, focusing mainly on waste, by linking national-level initiatives and campaigns, with provincial and local climate action and financing. In these settings, the JP adopts and scale-up existing SDG Localization processes at the national, provincial and city scales as tools to inform prioritization and actions as well as to establish a coherent framework to measure future progress. The National SDG Tracker provides clear evidence to define the priorities for this JP, while the SDG Profiles developed in 15 pilot provinces and VLR at the city level will be used to guide local action under this programme, practically demonstrating and building capacities to link policies and projects to SDG gap analysis.

In an upper-middle-income country context, the JP will leverage government resources while bringing to bear the UN's cutting-edge policy and technical assistance to pilot scalable solutions that leave no one behind, premised on a human rights-based approach. The JP will also contribute to pressing Human Rights challenges by mitigating Environmental Degradation and Enhancing Social Protection (UPR), promoting sustainable development practices to address systemic issues related to Environmental Degradation and Social Inequality (National Human Rights Commission), improving water quality and reducing pollution to align with the human rights to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation⁸ (Special Rapporteur), addressing the rights of Vulnerable Populations Affected by Climate Change Impacts (Bangkok Principles on Climate Change, Human Rights, and Migration), and ensuring Environmental Protection and active involvement of local communities in Environmental Management and Development (Thailand's National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights). It will build on the UNCTs work at the national, provincial, and local levels, while leveraging strong partnerships with line ministries.

The JP will frame its focus on climate transition, linking it to the food system and social protection transitions, which are key government priorities, which target off track SDGs. The proposed strategy is two-pronged and led by UNDP, and UN Habitat in close partnership with MOI, NESDC and MONRE. First, the JP **offers scale** through the institutionalized partnership with all 77 Provincial Governors who signed an SDGs Statement of Commitment to accelerate climate action across their respective provinces⁹. Second, the engagement is **in-depth**, focusing on two

⁸ UPR: "strengthen the implementation of policies and measures to protect ... women, children, poor people, ethnic minorities" A/HRC/19/8 | SR on the HRs to safe drinking water and sanitation: take "a comprehensive and integrated approach to the management of ... wastewater by more coordinated policies and plans" and "strengthen meaningful public participation in decision-making processes related to water" A/HRC/24/44/Add.3 | CRC: "enhance capacity to develop and monitor poverty reduction strategies at the local and community levels ensuring equitable access to ... water and sanitation" CRC/C/THA/CO/3-4

⁹ Local SDG awareness rose by 10% to 27% in 2023 as compared to the baseline study at the onset of the partnership with the 77 Governors.

cities, leveraging existing initiatives to advance SDG-aligned city plans and co-creating SDG-aligned bankable projects.¹⁰ Third, interventions **will generate an evidence-base** for provinces and two cities that is replicable to support subnational policy-making and localized SDG monitoring.

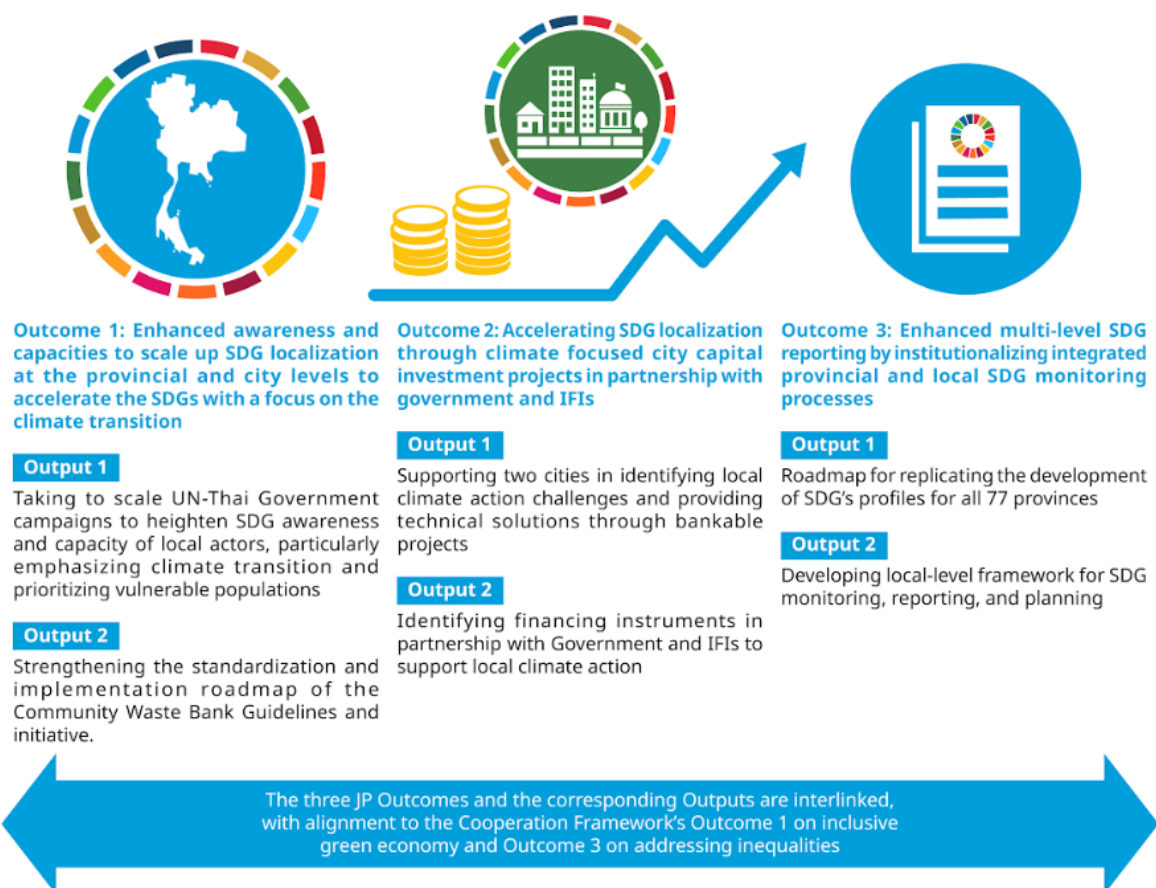
The **JP's gender strategy** is to mainstream the gender dimension in advocacy and capacity building, the city plans, and the monitoring processes. The consultations will give precedence to women and girls, to ensure that their capacities are built, and priorities reflected in city plans, decision-making as well as budgeting. The waste segregation, collection, and recycling campaigns, notably led by rural women, exemplify the commitment to realizing the goal of gender mainstreaming.

The JP primarily emphasizes the transition pertaining to climate, biodiversity, and pollution, with interconnections to transitions within the provision of decent jobs and social protection for rural populations and enhancing the food system. These connections build on the existing approaches of the Thai government and the PUNO agencies in relation to climate-related initiatives. For instance, the national initiative on Community Waste Banks promotes solutions to improve the waste management at the local level, increase awareness on waste production and disposal, including food, and to provide alternative income and social security to the engaged communities, which can receive health and life insurances as a result of their contribution. The JP will further strengthen the Waste Bank approach, reflecting on additional benefits to the communities, including the possible integration or collaboration with the informal waste picker sector.

The **theory of change** - If the short-term outcomes are achieved, including increased awareness, enhanced capacity, improved waste management practices, increased financing, and data-driven provincial and city-level SDG monitoring processes, then it will lead to the intermediate outcomes being realized, including the enhanced subnational capacity of citizen and governments to implement SDGs, integrated climate-focused projects, and evidence-based decision making then the long-term outcome is achieved, which will accelerate progress of SDGs at the provincial and city levels and improve well-being for all, including women and girls, youth, rural and urban poor, ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups.

The Theory of Change can be found in Appendix IV, including assumptions, inputs, outputs, outcomes and impact.

¹⁰ UNDP's SDG localization initiative is producing 15 provincial SDG profiles in 2023. UN-Habitat is supporting Udon Thani with its VLR, and its integration of components of the Global Urban Monitoring Framework. UNDP is supporting the implementation of the Thailand Youth Climate Agenda and the Declaration on Children & Youth and Climate Action across the country.



Outcome 1: Enhanced awareness and capacities to scale up SDG localization at the provincial and city levels to accelerate the SDGs with a focus on the climate transition.

To increase awareness and build capacities of subnational and local actors, the JP will execute multi-level campaigns to promote SDG localization, leveraging government and UN-led ongoing initiatives to effectively amplify the outreach and impact. These outputs are directly linked to the achievement of Outcomes 2 and 3.

Output 1.1: Taking to scale UN-Thai Government’s campaigns to raise SDG awareness and capacity of local actors with emphasis on catalyzing SDG progress through climate transition with a focus on vulnerable populations.

Utilizing the commitment of the 77 Provincial Governors, waste management initiatives, funded from national budgets, will be prioritized. The UN will facilitate collaboration between the government and stakeholders,

convening MOI, governors, local authorities, and SDG champions to enhance their capacities in waste segregation¹¹, collection, and recycling mobilization efforts.

The UN will collaborate with local SDG working groups across five regions, engaging 1,000 stakeholders, including marginalized communities, to initiate SDG localization consultations, cultivate SDG champions, and empower vulnerable groups, particularly young people, women, ethnic minorities, and persons with disabilities. Digital advocacy strategies will enhance outreach, and city-to-city exchanges will facilitate peer learning for accelerating SDG implementation, ultimately raising SDG awareness, currently at 27%, and building local capacity.

Output 1.2 Strengthening the standardization and implementation roadmap of the Community Waste Bank Guidelines and initiative.

In its initial phase, nationwide waste bank structures have engaged over 699,000 members and collected 1.3 million tons of recyclable waste, resulting in a 4% reduction in landfill waste. Recycling efforts significantly contribute to climate transition, with carbon footprint reductions ranging from 25% to nearly 100%. Proceeds from recyclable waste sales fund various social initiatives, including scholarships and social protection benefits, strategically integrating climate, education, and social protection transitions to address multiple SDG challenges at the grassroots level. Through successful waste management projects of UNDP and UN-Habitat, the JP will enhance MOI's waste bank capacity and standardize processes, offering income generation incentives at the community level. Collaborating with local SDG working groups, the JP will strengthen MOI's waste bank management guidebook and provide technical advice, focusing on gender mainstreaming, leaving no one behind, and climate resilience.

¹¹ The waste segregation yields 550,000 tons of carbon reductions amounting to 0.13% in Thailand's GHGs. The carbon reductions have been validated by an independent agency and the carbon credits translate into USD 27,000 of supplementary financing for sustainable community projects. Additionally, the resulting compost is utilized to enhance soil fertility and food security.



Outcome 2: Accelerating SDG localization through climate-focused city capital investment projects in partnership with government and IFIs

Building on existing UN initiatives in three pilot cities of Udon Thani, Chonburi, and Hat Yai, the JP will identify the key climate challenges and develop technical solutions. These will be aligned with provincial and local development plans through viable capital investment project proposals, linked to innovative financing mechanisms. In the selected provinces and respective cities, UNDP and UN-Habitat have developed SDG profiles, VLR, and province-wide solid waste assessments, which will inform the identification of the local climate action challenges and the monitoring outputs under the JP’s outcome three.

Output 2.1 Supporting two cities in identifying local climate action challenges and providing technical solutions through bankable projects.

Leveraging the consultation process from the JP’s outcome one, as well as the SDG profiles and VLRs in the selected cities, UNDP and UN-Habitat will work in partnership to identify climate-related challenges and formulate SDG bankable project proposals. UN-Habitat will lead the development of a VLR in one of the selected cities, grounding the project proposals in SDG-aligned evidence and data. Based upon the local developmental gaps extrapolated from the SDG profiling and assessment processes, initiatives could range from treating waste and water pollution, landfill management and design, wastewater facility operation and upgrade, circular economy frameworks, etc. With the UN’s technical expertise, the cities will be supported to strengthen stakeholder engagement capacities to inform and implement inclusive climate action projects. This approach will emphasize inclusive, bottom-up, technology-driven, and sustainable solutions. Based on the local authorities’ advice, the project proposal could aim to strengthen the Community Waste Bank integration in the wider waste management system of the cities.

Output 2.2: Identifying financing instruments in partnership with Government and IFIs to support local climate action.

The JP will build on the ongoing SDG Investor Map, Biodiversity Finance, and the Integrated National Financing Framework initiatives to promote financing solutions and instruments to support green, climate-friendly development at subnational levels. The JP will identify investable subnational areas and/or projects that support local climate action and match them with options of financing models to channel the much-needed investment to kickstart or scale-up such projects. This will capitalize on existing financing solutions that mobilized over \$2.1million by UN-Habitat and UNDP previously¹² and leveraging its existing partnerships private sector. Ultimately, recommendations on subnational financing solutions drawn from this JP will feed into the national-level financing strategy within the Integrated National Financing Framework to ensure the synergy between national and subnational financing policies and instruments in supporting the implementation of climate transition.

Outcome 3: Enhanced multi-level SDG reporting by institutionalizing integrated provincial and local SDG monitoring processes

The JP would strengthen the SDG data linkages between the local, provincial, and national levels, which is required to enhance SDG monitoring as requested by the NESDC and MOI.

Output 3.1 Developing roadmap for replicating the development of SDG profiles for all 77 provinces

The JP through the Roadmap will develop a methodology to monitor the progress of the SDGs by assessing available tools and methodology to craft a context-specific guideline for Thailand. This will capitalize on the SDG profiles developed for 15 pilot provinces led by UNDP’s existing initiative. The Roadmap will not only take into consideration the methodology used for the SDG Profile but also other relevant and useful tools available to be incorporated, including data collection, analysis, and visualization. It will also integrate elements from the UN-Habitat Global Urban Monitoring Framework, UNICEF’s MICS survey data¹³.

Output 3.2 Developing local-level framework for the SDG monitoring, reporting, and planning

To facilitate replicability and to capture best practices, the UN-Habitat will share and co-design with the government a framework to implement VLRs, capturing the main success factors and benefits for cities in undertaking SDG localization efforts. The guidelines will enable sub-national level entities to develop their development strategies through VLRs, leveraging the SDG profiles.

List of marginalized and vulnerable groups ¹⁴	Dedicated Output
Women and girls	Output 1.1, 1.2, & 2.1

¹² USD 2 million raised with USD 300 million in the pipeline for Songkhla on city digital solution through UN Habitat’s technical support. UNDP raised USD 100,000 for Koh Tao’s small tourist boat drivers and taxi drivers by collecting marine debris floating in the ocean and cleaning the beaches.

¹³ The Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) is an international household survey programme developed by UNICEF in the 1990s.

¹⁴ The other marginalized and vulnerable groups include, amongst other, minorities (incl. Ethnic, religious, linguistic...), people of African Descent, persons deprived of their liberty, peasants and rural workers, human rights defenders (incl. NGOs, journalists, union leaders, whistleblowers...), migrants, stateless persons, LGBTIQ+ persons (sexual orientation and gender identity), persons living with (HIV/AIDS, leprosy...), persons with albinism, victims or relatives of victims of enforced disappearances, victims of (slavery, torture, trafficking, sexual exploitation and abuse...). List as per the standard 20 LNOB groups according to the Implementation Guide for the Output Indicator Framework for measuring the United Nations contribution towards the Sustainable Development Goals: https://1102656428-files.gitbook.io/~files/v0/b/gitbook-x-prod.appspot.com/o/spaces%2F-MbDdHe_y0zwBb9YTe4W%2Fuploads%2F4114YgYQuQo7qKb5vcyl%2FG%20-%2020221031-%20Implementation%20Guide.pdf?alt=media&token=e54c735a-c0a6-4984-8025-2f8b777d1d89.

Children	Output 1.1, & 1.2
Youth	Output 1.1, 1.2, & 2.1
Persons with disabilities	Output 1.1, & 1.2
Older persons	Output 1.1, & 1.2
Indigenous peoples	Output 1.1, & 1.2
Refugees & asylum seekers	
Internally displaced persons	
Peasants and rural workers	Output 1.1, & 1.2

Key Stakeholders and existing initiatives

The project presents an opportunity to deepen stakeholder engagement at multiple levels, supporting a common understanding of SDG localization and an integrated approach to climate action from the national to the provincial and local scale. At the national level, MOI represents the main project counterpart, chairing the project Steering Committee with RCO and guide the overall project implementation. Beyond MOI, several other national agencies and ministries will be engaged to ensure consultative processes, guidance on the respective areas of focus and buy-in. These include: NESDC, NSO, MOF, MOI, MONRE, MSDHS, and MFA. Beyond government agencies, the project will seek participation of key national and international organization, including the UN Country Team, academia (example Chulalongkorn University) and research institutes.

At the provincial level, the project will engage directly with the Provincial authorities, including the Governor’s offices, to steer the project activities. The project will engage regional agencies of the relevant ministries, depending on the thematic relevance with suggestion and support from the governor’s office. The project will also convene and leverage network of partners at the sub-national level which include local government authorities, civil society organizations, academics and local media outlets.

At the local level, the project will establish a close collaboration with the Mayor’s offices and administration, engaging in working groups different departments relevant to data collection and project development. Local institutions such as universities, research institutions, think tanks, local civic networks, and private sector entities will also be engaged to strengthen local stakeholder networks and knowledge bases. In each partner city, a detailed stakeholder map will further identify specific stakeholder groups for consultation and inclusion. Regarding relevant existing initiatives, firstly, by leveraging the provincial SDG Working Groups led by the Governors, the proposed JP aims to advocate for the SDG acceleration methodology and campaign. The program will maximize inclusive processes to strengthen subnational institutions and stakeholders’ knowledge on SDG implementation and monitoring through UNDP’s and UN-Habitat’s SDG Localization projects and the agencies’ networks and knowledge footprint in Thailand. Recognizing the efforts of SDG champions across various localities, the JP will facilitate the sharing of experiences from local leaders. Success stories related to key SDGs will be promoted, highlighting the involvement of government agencies such as NESDC, NSO, MOF, MOI, MONRE, MSDHS, and MFA. It will also foster peer-to-peer learning events, enabling Local Administrative Organizations (LAOs) to learn from each other’s experiences and jointly devise practical solutions for their respective areas through UNDP’s MoU with the associations of local governments and the Department of Local Administration (DLA). These collaborative efforts aim to drive meaningful progress in SDG implementation, bridging gaps, promoting inclusivity, and amplifying awareness at the local level. Moreover, UNDP is working with the Ministry of Finance (MOF) and the NESDC in formulating an

Integrated National Financing Framework for Thailand to ensure that the country's sustainable development agenda is supported by a comprehensive and fit-for-purpose financing framework. This also provides an opportunity to ensure gender considerations are embedded in all stages of project formulation. Thailand is one of the pioneer countries to begin establishing a climate change financing framework, namely an NDC Support project undertaken in collaboration between UNDP and the Office of Natural Resources and Environment Policy and Planning (ONEP), which includes strengthening subnational public climate finance reforms. Since 2014, UNDP, the NESDC, and ONEP, through the Biodiversity Finance (BIOFIN) initiative, have worked with national and subnational stakeholders to create sustainable finance solutions, making Thailand one of the first countries to channel public and private capital via the Biodiversity Finance initiative. In terms of legislative mechanisms, UNDP has built trust and relationships with the Judiciary and its relevant organizations such as The Supreme Court, the Administrative Court, and the Judicial Training Center Institute, as well as the Ministry of Justice, through several projects. These include promoting judicial integrity through the JIN ASEAN Platform, organizing Justice by Design workshops, and promoting climate justice knowledge. Additionally, UNDP has been an institutionalized partnership with members of parliament. The SDGs have now become mainstreamed in the work of Parliament, with growing demands to learn more about how to apply SDGs to various thematic issues. The parliamentary partnership as and the close relationship with cities will enable UNDP and UN-Habitat to provide platforms that bring national and sub-national actors together, ensuring synergies between national and sub-national plans and policies, and promoting both top-down and bottom-up approaches to development. With these extensive experiences and strong expertise, both UNDP and UN-Habitat are ideally positioned to work with the UNCT to formulate pipelines of potential SDG projects at the local level and explore appropriate and practical solutions to fund these projects.

Sustainability and Exit Strategy *(maximum 500 words)*

The sustainability and exit strategy for the JP is developed to ensure the lasting impact of its initiatives by focusing on community, financial, and institutional sustainability.

Community Sustainability:

A rigorous monitoring system will be established to track progress toward the SDGs, incorporating community-level indicators customized to the distinct contexts and priorities of each province. This approach fosters participatory methodologies by entrusting the responsibility for data collection and reporting to provincial-led committees or organizations. Such decentralization is anticipated to enhance local accountability and ensure the relevance of interventions to community needs.

Financial Sustainability:

The integration of financial indicators into the monitoring system will facilitate the thorough tracking of fund allocation and utilization for sustainable development projects. Emphasizing transparency and accountability in financial management draws donor funding and investors, thus safeguarding the ongoing financial viability of the JP's endeavors.

Institutional Sustainability:

Initiatives to institutionalize the adoption of VLRs within MOI and other pertinent ministries are underway, maximizing the established SDG working at the provinces. The VLR process will perpetuate SDG monitoring and reporting at the local level. A training regimen is envisioned for MOI officials to enhance proficiency in data collection, analysis, and reporting methodologies, thereby fortifying the accuracy and reliability of SDG progress reports. Regular consultations and dialogues with local stakeholders will serve as forums to evaluate progress, identify obstacles, and formulate strategies for refinement, thereby streamlining the integration of JP initiatives into government policies and programs.

Through the process of empowering local capacity to monitor and reporting the SDG Progress, leaders at both local, provincial and national level will be able to develop a better comprehensive policy strategy that is tailored to local

needs and tackle issues from both bottom-up and top-down approach. While national agencies are developing policy for a nation wide impact, local and provincial agencies are able to track the progress and report back of its impact as well as suggested recommendations including mobilize resources that can better applied to the local situation. The collaborative development of campaigns, guidelines, and technical proposals alongside government institutions and key stakeholders fosters government ownership and bolsters capacities for future implementation and scale-up of activities. This integrative approach underscores principles of accountability, transparency, and community participation, thereby laying a robust foundation for sustained transformative impact transcending the temporal confines of the JP.

Steering and management arrangements *(maximum 500 words)*

The JP implementation will be integrated into the Cooperation Framework’s existing core governance mechanisms of Outcome Group 1 on an inclusive green transition and Outcome Group 3 on addressing inequalities, which are aligned with the Government’s National and Economic Social Development Plan. This will further maximize SDG localization efforts through a whole-of-UN approach of the Outcome Groups. The JP results framework and workplan will be integrated into the Outcome Group’s joint workplans in UN Info, reducing transaction costs of the JPs mid-point and final reporting. To strengthen its delivery, the JP will leverage the expertise of the inter-agency Data and Results Reporting Group, the Operations Management Team, and the Communications Groups. The management arrangements include the following roles and responsibilities:

- The Resident Coordinator, as the co-Chair of the JP Steering Committee together with MOI leadership, has an integral role. The Resident Coordinator through their overall oversight signs off on the joint programmes design, ensures a coherent offering from the UN and drives output results, validates the annual work plans, and manages key partnerships at the leadership level with the Government.
- The JP Steering Committee, in accordance with the agreed-upon Term of Reference consistent with the UNSDG guidance note. Its members will include the PUNOs, line ministries and civil society representatives with a specific focus on women, youth, people with disabilities, ethnic minorities, and rural communities.
- National and sub-national government commitment: the key government partners overseeing SDG localization and who are members of the JP Steering Committee include: MOI which manages the 77 Provincial Governors and being the key link to sub-national governments, the NESDC which monitors SDGs, MONRE which addresses climate-related goals, and the MOF, which mobilizes funding for SDGs.
- UNDP will be the Lead Agency and will act as Secretariat to the JP Steering Committee. UNDP will coordinate with the PUNOs on the mid-term progress as well as final reporting. Data for this will be sourced from the Cooperation Framework’s UN Info joint work plans.
- The JP Team is comprised of the PUNO agencies, UNDP, and UN Habitat, who will implement the work plan, while working in partnership with all levels of government and civil society counterparts.

Monitoring, accountability, financial management, and public disclosure

Standard text – do not change

Reporting on the Joint SDG Fund will be focused on concrete results and grounded in evidence. The RCO focal point and lead PUNO is responsible for coordinating and drafting a concise annual report (using the Fund Secretariat template/guidance), which is submitted to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat through the RC by January 31st of the following year. Additionally, a final narrative report must be prepared and submitted to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat through the RC no later than two (2) months after the operational closure of the Joint Programme activities.

The JP Steering Committee, co-chaired by the RC, is mandated to oversee and monitor the implementation of the joint programme, with the involvement of Joint SDG Fund Secretariat to which it must submit data and information

upon requested. Additionally, the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat may request additional insights, such as policy papers, value-for-money analysis, case studies, infographics, or blogs/articles, as needed.

PUNOs will be required to include information on complementary funding received from other sources (both UN cost sharing, and external sources of funding/financing) for the activities supported by the Fund, including in kind contributions and/or South-South Cooperation initiatives, in the report.

PUNOs at Headquarters level shall provide the Administrative Agent with the following statements and reports prepared in accordance with its accounting and reporting procedures, consolidate the financial reports, as follows:

- Annual financial reports as of 31st December each year with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Joint SDG Fund Account, to be provided no later than four months after the end of the applicable reporting period; and
- A final financial report, after the completion of the activities financed by the Joint SDG Fund and including the final year of the activities, to be provided no later than 30 April of the year following the operational closing of the project activities.

The JP will be using a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent. The programmatic UN entity of the Facility shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent of the Joint SDG Fund (Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office). Such funds will be administered by each UN Agency, Fund, and Project in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. The entity shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent.

A minimum of 5% of the JP budget is allocated for monitoring, reporting, evaluation, audit and communications. Indirect costs of the Participating Organizations recovered through project support costs will be 7%, with exception of WFP and UNHCR which should be 6,5%. All other costs incurred by each PUNO in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs. Procedures on financial transfers, extensions, financial and operational closure, and related administrative issues are stipulated in the Operational Guidance of the Joint SDG Fund. PUNOs and partners must comply with Joint SDG Fund brand guidelines, which includes information on donor visibility requirements.

Annex 1: Integrated results framework and workplan

JP Outputs

Output 1.1.: Scaling up UN-Thai Government campaigns to raise SDG awareness and empower vulnerable groups through climate-focused progress.

Cooperation Framework alignment:

Outcome 1: Accelerating green, resilient, low-carbon and sustainable development

Output 2: Enabling and strengthening capacities for a low-carbon society, resilience, and disaster recovery with the capability to adapt to and reduce the risks of disasters.

Outcome 3: People, especially those at risk of being left behind, can participate in and benefit from development, free from all forms of discrimination

Output 5: Providing an enabling, rights-based, inclusive environment to address inequalities, support equal opportunities, and reduce poverty.

Output indicator 1: Number of campaigns with provincial governors and local leaders to amplify the impact of climate action as a catalyst for SDG progress supported by the JP.

Baseline: 0

Target: 1

Means of verification: SDG localization campaign coverage by local media.

Output indicator 2: Number of dialogues and peer-to-peer learnings organized

Baseline: 0

Target: 4

Means of verification: Dialogues and peer-to-peer learning events reports

Output 1.2: Strengthened government-led campaigns on waste bank initiative

Cooperation Framework Alignment:

Outcome 1: Accelerating green, resilient, low-carbon and sustainable development

Output 1: Scaling up low-carbon technologies, waste management, waste circularity, sustainable agriculture, ecotourism, and climate resilience.

Outcome 3: People, especially those at risk of being left behind, can participate in and benefit from development, free from all forms of discrimination

Output 5: Providing an enabling, rights-based, inclusive environment to address inequalities, support equal opportunities, and reduce poverty.

Output indicator 1: Number of capacity-building sessions conducted for provincial governors, district chiefs and/or other pertinent local authorities	Baseline: 0	Target: 1	Means of verification: Workshop report issued and published by MOI
Output indicator 2: Number of guidebooks on community waste bank management developed or revised with support from JP	Baseline: 0	Target: 1	Means of verification: Revised Guidebook
Output Indicator 3: Recommendations focused on gender inclusion measures integrated in the guidelines	Baseline: N/A	Target: At least 1 recommendation gender balanced inclusion	Means of verification: Revised Guidebook and report from consultations and workshops

Output 2.1: Identifying the local climate action challenge and providing technical solutions in two cities taking the form of a bankable projects

Cooperation Framework Alignment:

Outcome 1: Accelerating green, resilient, low-carbon and sustainable development

Output 1: Scaling up low-carbon technologies, waste management, waste circularity, sustainable agriculture, ecotourism, and climate resilience.

Outcome 3: People, especially those at risk of being left behind, can participate in and benefit from development, free from all forms of discrimination

Output 5: Providing an enabling, rights-based, inclusive environment to address inequalities, support equal opportunities, and reduce poverty.

Output indicator 1: Number of city consultations conducted in participating cities to identify local climate-related challenges and provide technical solutions in the form of bankable or viable projects.	Baseline: 0	Target: 6	Means of verification: City consultation reports
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Output indicator 2: Number of SDG-aligned project proposals developed in participating cities, specifically targeting local climate-related challenges and incorporating technical solutions provided through bankable projects.	Baseline: 0	Target: 2	Means of verification: SDG-aligned bankable project proposals
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Output 2.2: Identifying financing instruments in partnership with the Government and IFIs to support local climate action.

Cooperation Framework Alignment:

Outcome 1: Accelerating green, resilient, low-carbon and sustainable development

Output 1: Scaling up low-carbon technologies, waste management, waste circularity, sustainable agriculture, ecotourism, and climate resilience.

Output indicator 1: Number of analyses conducted on financing mechanisms and solutions including gender budgeting tools in partnership with the Government and/or (IFIs) to support local climate action.

Baseline: 0

Target: 2

Means of verification: Analysis of financing mechanism and solution including gender budgeting tools

Output 3.1: Roadmap for the development of SDG’s progress monitoring at the subnational level.

Cooperation Framework Alignment:

Outcome 3: People, especially those at risk of being left behind, can participate in and benefit from development, free from all forms of discrimination

Output 6: Enhancing good governance, rule of law, and social contract for SDG acceleration.

Output indicator 1: Number of detailed roadmaps developed to replicate the SDG Profile at the subnational level, facilitating comprehensive tracking and alignment with local development priorities.

Baseline: 0

Target: 1

Means of verification: A roadmap published to the 77 provinces.

Output 3.2 Local level framework for the SDG monitoring and reporting

Cooperation Framework Alignment:

Outcome 3: People, especially those at risk of being left behind, can participate in and benefit from development, free from all forms of discrimination

Output 6: Enhancing good governance, rule of law, and social contract for SDG acceleration.

Output indicator 1: Development of a comprehensive local-level framework for SDG Localization, facilitating effective monitoring, reporting, and integration of sustainable development goals into local policies and

Baseline: 0

Target: 1

Means of verification: Consultations with national, provincial, and local governments reports

practices.

Local level framework

Output indicator 2: Number of cities having developed VLR

Baseline: 2

Target: 3

VLR Report

Output Indicator 3: Actively recruit diverse voices, including women , ensuring their perspectives are included and prioritized in the consultation and event agendas.

Baseline: N/A

Target: Integrate gender equality and social inclusion focus item on the consultative process, on the VLR and Framework.

Means of verification: Local level framework, VLR Report and consultation agendas.

JP contribution to Joint SDG Fund global indicators

Engine room 1. Shifting policy/regulatory frameworks			
Number of new or enhanced the integrated policy solutions and regulatory changes formulated to accelerate SDGs with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline: 0	Target: 1	MOV: Report of Adoption of SDG Profile and/or VLR
Engine room 2. Capacity building at scale			
Number of governmental (both at central and sub-central levels) and non-governmental organizations with enhanced capacity to design, implement and finance integrated policies, regulations and innovative solutions for SDG acceleration, with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline: 0	Target: 2	MOV: City Project Proposals

Number of tools, procedures and mechanisms (e.g. SOPs, training module, incentive structures) developed or implemented, focused on building capacities for SDG acceleration with Joint SDG Fund support (disaggregated by central and local actors).	Baseline: 0	Target: 2	MOV: SDG localization consultations and capacity-building activities
Engine room 3. Developing market-ready pipeline of actions.			
Number of actions, projects, businesses or organizations identified for inclusion in market-ready pipeline with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline: 0	Target: 3	MOV: Report published by MOI and City Project Proposals
Engine room 4. Devising a financing mix (deal room)			
Number of investors providing direct financing to integrated multi-sectoral solutions developed, with support from the Joint SDG Fund (disaggregation by type of investors – e.g. Gov, private, PPP, DFIs/IFIs).	Baseline: 0	Target: 3	MOV: MOI published report

Joint Programme Workplan

Output	Geographic focus	Start	End	PUNO	SDG Target	Human Rights Marker	Gender Marker	QCPR function	Available Budget (US\$)
Output 1.1	Nationwide	Q3 2024	Q4 2024	UNDP	13.3 10.2 16.7 2.4	2	2	4 capacity development; 5 convening and partnerships, 7 support function	33,000
Output 1.2	Nationwide	Q3 2024	Q4 2024	UNHA	12.5 10.2 1.2	2	2	1 normative support, 2 policy advice and thought leadership, 4 capacity development	16,600

Output	Geographic focus	Start	End	PUNO	SDG Target	Human Rights Marker	Gender Marker	QCPR function	Available Budget (US\$)
Output 2.1	Udon Thani, Songkhla	Q3 2024	Q2 2025	UNHA	11.3 11.6 16.7	1	2	2 policy advice, 3 data analysis, 4 capacity development, 5 convening, 7 support function	73,540
Output 2.2	Udon Thani, Songkhla	Q4 2024	Q2 2025	UNDP	13.3 17.14 17.17	0	1	2 policy advice, 3 data analysis, 4 capacity development, 5 convening, 7 support function	45,500
Output 3.1	Nationwide	Q3 2024	Q2 2025	UNDP	16.7 17.14 17.17	0	2	2 policy advice, 3 data analysis, 4 capacity development, 5 convening, 7 support function	45,500
Output 3.2	Nationwide	Q3 2024	Q2 2025	UNHA	16.7 17.14 17.16	1	2	2 policy advice, 3 data analysis, 4 capacity development, 5 convening, 7 support function	19,500

Note: UNHA=UN Habitat

Annex 2: Risk Matrix

Risks	Categories	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact, as per instructions)	Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare – 1	Impact: Essential – 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigation measures	Risk owner
<p><u>Changing or rotating senior administration</u> at the Ministry of Interior (MOI) could threaten the continuity of support for the SDG seed funding proposal.</p>	5: Political risks	9	3	3	<p>Integrate the proposal into existing MOI initiatives to align our objectives with broader governmental priorities and formalize the MOI role as co-chair of the steering committee, ensuring direct involvement in decision-making processes and providing a platform to advocate for continued support from MOI. Additionally, establish a comprehensive communication and stakeholder engagement strategy to cultivate strong relationships with key decision-makers within the MOI.</p>	UNDP and UN Habitat
<p><u>Changing or rotation of subnational government</u> in participating cities and provinces.</p>	5: Political risks	8	3	3	<p>Ensure close communication with participating cities and provinces along with national government representative to ensure a continuous and coherent approach. Ensure continuous stakeholder commitment. Maintain a focus on short and medium-term action plans, based on long term vision. Work closely with designated focal points at the senior technical level within city government. Ensure that the project proposals are aligned and supported by national and municipal priorities and legal frameworks.</p>	
<p><u>Stakeholders are no longer interested in the project</u></p>						

Risks	Categories	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact, as per instructions)	Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Essential - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigation measures	Risk owner
<u>Implementation of the local level SDG monitoring:</u> capacities of officials may be uneven to collect and analyze data required for provincial SDG profiles and VLRs	7: Strategic risks	9	3	3	Leverage existing partnerships with the governor's office and provincial NSO to build capacities of local-level officials on data collection. Ensure close collaboration with sub-national government officials and provide trainings	UNDP, UN Habitat
<u>Lack of coordination between different levels of government for data and information sharing and for co-development of project activities</u>	7: Strategic risks	8	3	4	Improving communication and vertical integration will be addressed through the consultations planned throughout the implementation and enhancing the Provincial SDG Working Group. A stakeholder engagement plan for the entire process (from planning to implementation) will be prepared prior to implementation. Output 3.2 Developing local-level framework for the SDG monitoring, reporting, and planning aims to enhance multi-level governance.	UNDP, UN-Habitat
Sub-national authorities do not follow strategic recommendations on inclusive and sustainable approaches	7: Strategic risks	8	2	3	Apply appropriate evidence-based approaches to ensure that project activities and proposals advance sustainability principles aligned SDGs and NUA implementation Provide sound technical advice on how to integrate the cross-cutting issues at programme and project level Ensure that Gender Equality and Social Inclusion components are integrated in all project's components	UNDP, UN Habitat

Risks	Categories	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact, as per instructions)	Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Essential - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigation measures	Risk owner
<p><u>The situation in the Southern Border Provinces may be volatile at times, posing a potential security risk to delivering on the JP in this geographical area.</u></p>	<p>8: Safety and Security risks</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>All personnel planning to operate in the southern border provinces must consult with the Agency's security focal point, obtain a special briefing from UNDSS, and apply for mission clearance from the Executive Secretary at ESCAP</p>	<p>UNDP, UN Habitat</p>

Annex 3: Localization, Gender Equality and Human Rights markers

SDG Localisation Marker

Please see refer to the detailed guidance on applying the marker here: <https://www.jointsdgfund.org/publication/sdg-localization-marker>

Dimensions	Criteria or eligibility	Responses	Explanation	Means of verification
Programme Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the programme or initiative explicitly include results and/or expected outcomes directly related to advancing SDG localization? 	Yes	The proposal explicitly includes results and expected outcomes related to advancing SDG localization.	Provincial SDG Localization Strategy Report VLR
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is at least 70% or more of the programmatic budget allocated specifically to activities that enhance advocacy, actions or monitoring related to SDG localization? 	Yes	Allocation breakdown: Advocacy = 20% SDG localization action = 45% Monitoring = 24% Total budget meeting criterion = 89%	Progress Report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Were local and regional governments actively engaged and consulted during the programme design phase? 	Yes	Consultations were made at national, provincial and local administrator levels in 2023 by leveraging existing programmes.	UNDP and UN Habitat reports
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Were local service providers and/or other local actors and stakeholders actively engaged and consulted during the programme design phase? 	Yes	Local administrators, municipalities, local civil society organizations and other stakeholders were consulted and engaged to design local SDGs programs by leveraging existing programmes.	UNDP and UN Habitat reports
Advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has the programme or initiative planned to develop new knowledge material, research, publication or relevant resources related to 	Yes	Publish and disseminate VLRs Share SDG profiling tools Organize experience sharing workshop	UN Habitat Report and JP progress report

Dimensions	Criteria or eligibility	Responses	Explanation	Means of verification
	SDG localization, specifically building on local experience?			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has the programme or initiative planned to develop specific events, campaigns, communications or capacity-building activities on SDG localization, especially targeted at local or regional governments, local service providers, or other local actors and stakeholders? 	Yes	Capacity building of stakeholders Workshop to exchange implementation experience SDG competition initiative	UNDP, and UN Habitat Reports and JP progress report
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the joint programme or initiative incorporate mechanisms, spaces or activities designed to bolster coherent policies, regulations, plans, programmes, and service-delivery approaches or models by local and regional governments and/or local service providers, facilitating their meaningful contributions to the SDGs and addressing the principles of leaving no one behind? 	Yes	The joint program incorporates mechanisms and activities to bolster policies, regulations, plans, programs, and service-delivery approaches by local and regional governments and service providers, facilitating their meaningful contributions to the SDGs while ensuring inclusivity and leaving no one behind. Through collaborative platforms, capacity-building activities, and tailored initiatives, the program empowers these stakeholders to play a significant role in advancing sustainable development goals at the local level.	Project progress report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the joint programme or initiative have an inclusive and participatory multi-stakeholder approach, involving civil society, 	Yes	At the local level, the project activities will include consultations with a broad range of stakeholders from civil	Project progress report

Dimensions	Criteria or eligibility	Responses	Explanation	Means of verification
	<p>academia, citizens, the private sector and/or others to jointly implement transformative initiatives toward localizing the SDGs? This could include, for example, mobilizing and sharing knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources to support the achievement of the SDGs at the local level.</p>		<p>society, academia, citizens, the private sector and other relevant groups and their inputs will be integrated in the output development process. Inclusive stakeholder engagement and inclusion will be considered in each step of the project development, both in consultations and events and in the integration of Stakeholder Engagement Strategies and GESI components in the technical project proposals developed.</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the joint programme or initiative include a multi-level governance approach to address the SDG challenges through collaboration between different levels of government, as well as with international organizations, and local communities? This approach recognizes that effective action requires coordinated efforts at various scales, from local and regional to national and global. 	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The joint program (JP) builds upon the declaration of 76 governors to advance SDGs, with a specific focus on climate-related goals, facilitated by the UN Thailand and led by the Ministry of Interior (MOI) across the nation. The MOI spearheaded the localization of SDGs, empowering governors to take leadership roles at the provincial level, which cascades down to local administrations in a coordinated manner, while preserving the diversity of local programs that align with individual contexts.</p>	<p>Project progress report</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the joint programme or initiative feature mechanisms or activities aimed at improving the transparent and accountable 	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The analysis of the SDG viable project proposal will utilise the Integrated National Financing Framework, in close</p>	<p>Project progress report</p>

Dimensions	Criteria or eligibility	Responses	Explanation	Means of verification
	<p>financing of SDG localization? This may include the development of decentralized financing policies, the creation of market-ready pipeline of local actions, expansion of local fiscal space, resource mobilization by local or regional governments, participatory budgeting approaches, etc.</p>		<p>consultation with the Ministry of Finance which synergizes a wide range of tools—from tax and budget to public debt, incentives, and financial instruments. The ongoing SDG finance initiatives in Thailand are also incorporated as part of the policy recommendations, including the SDG Investor Map, Inclusive Insurance and Risk Finance, Biodiversity Finance, and Climate Finance that incorporate gender, and social inclusion (CC-GSI).</p>	
Accountability & Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the joint programme or initiatives include dedicated results, supported by a robust accountability framework, to systematically collect and report on contributions to SDG localization, both at the outcome and output levels? 	Yes	<p>The joint program ensures accountability and transparency by systematically collecting and reporting on contributions to SDG localization. It utilizes the UNSDCF outcome framework and the Average Score of Provincial Development Index to measure progress. Additionally, the SDG profiling tool and tracker serve as monitoring tools to ensure accuracy and transparency in reporting.</p>	Project progress report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the joint programme or initiative include a dedicated plan to ensure the sustainability, leveraging of financial resources and replication/expansion of the SDG actions in additional localities, 	Yes	<p>The joint program includes a plan for sustainability, leveraging financial resources, and expanding SDG actions. Initially focusing on 15 provinces, it aims to collect experience in SDG</p>	Project progress report

Dimensions	Criteria or eligibility	Responses	Explanation	Means of verification
	developed in collaboration with local and regional governments, local service providers and other local actors and stakeholders?		profiling for nationwide scaling. Developed collaboratively with local and provincial governments, service providers, and stakeholders, the plan ensures tailored strategies for long-term success and replication.	
Criteria for Scoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Marker 3: Between 9 and 12 criteria marked as Yes. ● Marker 2: Between 4 and 8 criteria marked as Yes. ● Marker 1: Between 1 and 3 criteria marked as Yes. ● Marker 0: None of the criteria marked as Yes. 			Total # of Yes = 14	

Gender Equality Marker

Please copy the output as per in the workplan and add the Gender Equality marker score and justify the scoring. Please refer to the UNSDG guidance here:

<https://help.uninfo.org/un-info/results-framework/results-framework-structure/suboutput-level/guidance-on-applying-tags-and-markers/guidance-on-applying-the-gender-equality-human-rights-and-sustaining-peace-markers>

Joint Programme Outputs	GEM Score	Justification
Output 1.1	2	This output showcases a significant consideration of gender equality and women's empowerment through its engagement in multi-level consultations. Women play leading roles in waste segregation, thereby contributing directly to their empowerment. Additionally, by prioritizing inclusivity and sustainability in waste management solutions, the output indirectly empowers women who are frequently engaged in informal waste collection and management roles. Moreover, it ensures that women's voices are heard and valued in decision-making processes, promoting their leadership and participation in environmental governance. The focus on gender-responsive approaches also addresses the unique challenges faced by women in waste management, such as safety and access to resources, waste segregation labour in the household and aims to create supportive environments where women can thrive and lead in sustainable practices with sufficient return on value.
Output 1.2	2	The JP will support a government campaign with a strong social component. The community waste banks aim to strengthen the role of households, families and communities in the local waste cycle, where women play a leading role. The JP aims to support the scale-up of this initiative and to further define the methodology of implementation. The JP will work further the inclusion of gender-sensitive measures to ensure close attention to the current and potential role of women under this initiative. The Community Waste Bank provide the opportunity for communities and women to contribute to the waste cycle and access social security services as medical and life insurance, based on their contributions. Furthermore, the strengthened approach to community waste bank guidelines will provide the opportunity to further address gender inclusion, especially those in vulnerable groups such as informal waste pickers.
Output 2.1	2	This output involves technical solutions for climate action challenges in two cities. While it may indirectly benefit women and contribute to gender equality, the primary objective is climate action. Gender balance and women inclusion will be considered in each step of the output's development, both in consultations and events and in the integration of GESI components in the project proposals developed.

Output2.2	2	<p>This output focuses on identifying financing instruments for local climate action projects by applying the handbook on climate change (CC), gender, and social inclusion (GSI) to planning and budgeting in Thailand developed by UNDP. PUNOs will prioritize gender-responsive climate action that addresses the unique impacts of climate change on women and promotes their active participation in designing and implementing solutions. While the primary objective is to support climate action, there is a significant opportunity to integrate a gender lens into these financing mechanisms. By ensuring that women, particularly those in vulnerable and marginalized communities, have access to these financial instruments, the output can enhance gender equality and women's empowerment. This aligns with the UNDP initiative "Strengthening Feminist Economics Lens in the Alignment between Fiscal Policy and the SDGs," which emphasizes tax policy and public budgeting for promoting gender equality and social inclusion.</p>
Output 3.1	2	<p>While the primary objective remains the development of guidelines for replicating SDG profiles across provinces, it is essential to highlight the significant lack of gender data in Thailand. This gap is not limited to Goal 5, as gender issues and targets are relevant across at least seven of the SDGs.</p> <p>In a multidimensional societal context, gender data plays a critical role. During overlapping crises, gender data enables decision-makers to identify the most marginalized, understand their specific challenges, craft effective policy responses, and measure policy efficacy. This output will provide guidance to sub-national policymakers on leveraging gender data to move from insight to action, measuring results, and ensuring accountability.</p>
Output 3.2	2	<p>While this output involves developing guidelines for VLRs at the city level, it's essential to highlight that women will play an active role in shaping these guidelines. Consultations with local authorities and stakeholders will seek always a gender balance, to ensure women representation. Based on the consultative processes, as well as on UN standards, the framework will include recommendation for the integrating gender balance and women inclusion in the process of consultations, drafting and inputs of all future Voluntary Local Reviews. For instance, the VLR process will explicitly outline the engagement of women, thereby promoting gender equality and empowerment within the overall process. The developed framework will address the importance of gender-disaggregated data and participatory data collection process.</p>

Human Rights Marker

Please copy the output as per in the workplan and add the Human Rights marker score and justify the scoring. Please refer to the UNSDG guidance here: <https://help.uninfo.org/un-info/results-framework/results-framework-structure/suboutput-level/guidance-on-applying-tags-and-markers/guidance-on-applying-the-gender-equality-human-rights-and-sustaining-peace-markers>

Joint Programme Outputs	HRM Score	Justification
Output 1.1	2	<p>This output demonstrates a significant consideration of human rights by involving multilevel consultations and fostering inclusivity and sustainability in waste management solutions. The activity targets patterns of discrimination and marginalization by seeking inclusive solutions. The initiative will cultivate SDG champions, and empower vulnerable groups, particularly young people, women, ethnic minorities, and persons with disabilities to engage in policy making. This will be leveraged by the PUNO’s network such as, women’s and youth group, ethnic minorities population, and PWD, etc. In additions, climate justice dimension and Thailand’s commitment to the global conference or treaties will be considered during the consultation such as Thailand’s Net Zero.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Output is explicitly grounded in the enjoyment or fulfilment of human rights (or lack thereof). 3. Output targets patterns of discrimination, inequality or marginalization 4. References to ‘rights holders’ and/or ‘duty bearers’ with respective responsibilities and entitlements 5. Participation and meaningful engagement of various stakeholder including the beneficiary groups/rights holders incorporated into the output.
Output 1.2	2	<p>The activity demonstrates a significant contribution towards the realization of human rights by targeting environmental rights and social equality, strengthening the implementation of measures to protect women, children, poor people, ethnic minorities (UPR A/HRC/19/8). It also enhances poverty reduction strategies at the community level (CRC/C/THA/CO/3-4)/. The output targets patterns of inequality by focusing on gender mainstreaming, leaving no one behind, and climate resilience.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Output is explicitly grounded in the enjoyment or fulfilment of human rights (or lack thereof). 2. The normative framework and/or the outcomes from treaty bodies/UPR or special procedures are used to inform the output 3. Output targets patterns of discrimination, inequality or marginalization

		5. Participation and meaningful engagement of various stakeholder including the beneficiary groups/rights holders incorporated into the output.
Output 2.1	1	This output focuses on providing technical solutions for climate action challenges in two cities. This output will support cities to strengthen stakeholder engagement capacities to inform and implement inclusive climate action projects. This approach will emphasize inclusive, bottom-up, technology-driven, and sustainable solutions. While it may indirectly benefit human rights by addressing environmental issues, there is limited consideration. Hence, the rating of 1.
Output 2.2	0	This output primarily focuses on identifying financing instruments for climate action projects which focuses on inclusive and participatory process. Through the SDG working group at the provincial level, women and youth group, PWD and other rights holder populations will be included through the invitation and convening power of the PUNO at sub-national level. Moreover, UNDP will utilize the existing knowledge and knowhow integrating climate change (cc), gender, and social inclusion (gsi) into planning and budgeting which we have been promoting with several key stakeholders in the country.
Output 3.1	0	The SDG Profile comprises data gathering against SDG indicators and conducting perception surveys on people's development priorities. This process is particularly crucial in the context of Thailand, where human rights challenges are significant. By incorporating a comprehensive approach to data collection, the SDG Profile can shed light on issues such as freedom of expression, digital rights, and the treatment of marginalized communities. These insights will help ensure that development initiatives are inclusive and address the broader human rights situation in Thailand, ultimately fostering a more equitable and just society. The guideline under this output will incorporate these approach and emphasize on participation of LNOB populations, in particular, the survey questions has been designed to include rights holder dimension when assessing people's development priorities.
Output 3.2	1	While this output involves developing s framework for VLRs at the city level, there is limited consideration of human rights beyond stakeholder participation. The guidelines will mainstream human rights principles enabling meaningful engagement of diverse stakeholders (especially LNOB groups), outlining the respective entitlements and responsibilities of 'rights holders' and 'duty bearers'. Therefore, it is rated as contributing in a limited way to the realization of human rights.

Annex 4: Budget per UNDSG Categories

Budget per UNDG Categories										
UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	PUNO 1 UNDP		PUNO 2 UN-Habitat		PUNO 3 name		PUNO 4 name		TOTAL	
	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)
1. Staff and other personnel	31,600	60,000	70,500	40,000					64,500	0
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	500		3,000		0	0	3,000			
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0		0		0	0	0			
4. Contractual services	78,000		17,740		0	0	141,000			
5. Travel	9,500		18,400		0	0	21,500			
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0		0		0	0	0			
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	4,400		0		0	0	9,000			
Total Direct Costs	124,000				109,640		0	0	233,640	
8. Indirect Support Costs (7% of total direct costs – except for WFP and UNHCR which should apply 6.5% of total direct costs)	8,680		7,675		0	0	0			
TOTAL Costs	132,680	60,000	117,315	40,000	0	0	0	0	249,995	100,000

Declaration of commitment and signatures of Joint Programme

By signing this Joint Programme document, all signatories commit to work together in a spirit of partnership to achieve the results identified in the results framework, work plan and budget.