JOINT SDG FUND

Final Narrative Report:
Joint Programmes in the Seed Funding Tracks

INTRODUCTION

Reporting period: From the start date to the end date of the joint programme (JP).

- Please be succinct and to the point, focusing on the most important accomplishments and issues that you want to bring to the attention of the Joint SDG Fund at the global level.
- Please do not exceed the word limit for each narrative question.
- Kindly ensure that the information provided is duly reviewed and approved by the RC and all PUNOs involved in the JP.
- Please contact rena.hinoshita@un.org, maria.berenguer@un.org, vittoria.gemelli@un.org, and/or maya.marquez@un.org for questions and support.

Submission deadline from RCOs to the Joint SDG Fund: No later than 2 months from the JP end date via MS Form (https://forms.office.com/e/zYeyMiXjAv)

PROFILE

JOINT PROGRAMME (JP) PROFILE:	
UN Country Team	Thailand
JP Title	Partnership to Accelerate SDG Localization in Thailand
Funding Round (Select the applicable funding round for the JP)	☐ Decent Jobs and Universal Social Protection ☐ Digital Transformation ☐ Education and Skills ☐ Energy Access and Affordability ☐ Food Systems Transformation ☒ Integrated Policy and Capacity Building ☒ SDG Localization
Cross-fertilized SDG Transitions (Select up to 2 main SDG Transitions that are reflected in the JP progress to date)	☒ Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss, Pollution ☐ Decent Jobs and Universal Social Protection ☐ Digital Transformation ☐ Education and Skills ☐ Energy Access and Affordability ☐ Food Systems Transformation
Contribution to Cooperation Framework Outcomes	Contributes to all Cooperation Framework Outcomes 1 and 3
Actual Start Date (i.e. fund transfer date)	23/08/2024
Duration	12 months
Actual End Date (i.e. operational closure date)	23/08/2025
Total Approved Funding	USD 249,995

from the Joint SDG Fund	
Planned Financial Closure Date	22/02/2026
Fund Management Modality: Administrative Agent (Pass-through Only)	Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO) - Mari Matsumoto, Portfolio Manager, mari.matsumoto@undp.org - Sara Ansari, Finance Manager, sara.ansari@undp.org
JP TEAM:	
Resident Coordinator	Name Michaela Friberg-Storey Email michaela.friberg-storey@un.org
JP's RCO focal point	Name Iwona Spytkowski Title Head of UNRCO Email iwona.spytkowski@un.org
Lead PUNO focal point	Name Niamh Collier-Smith Title/Organisation Resident Representative, UNDP Thailand Email niamh.collier@undp.org
Other PUNOs focal points	Name Srinivasa Popuri Title/Organisation Chief, UN-Habitat Bangkok Programme Office Email srinivasa.popuri@un.org
JP's designated communications focal point	Name Title/Organisation Email

OVERVIEW

1. Overall self-assessment of the JP achievements.

The primary objective of the Joint SDG Fund's seed funding track is to provide countries with support and resources to incubate and pilot transformative solutions and approaches (including actions to develop and implement national roadmaps or priorities) that can subsequently lead to accelerating progress across key SDG Transitions at scale. Towards this objective, please evaluate the performance of the JP.

1.a. Rate the overall performance of the JP: Did the JP deliver its key results as planned in the ProDoc?
☐ **Unsatisfactory, Marginal Achievement**: Less than 50% of expected results delivered.
☐ **Satisfactory Achievement**: 50-75% of expected results delivered.
☒ **Very Good, Solid Achievement**: 100% of expected results delivered; implementation completed on schedule.
☐ **Exceptional, Outstanding Achievement**: 100% of expected results delivered ahead of schedule, with additional results or improvements delivered.

1.b. Incubation and validation of solutions/approaches/roadmaps: How much results did the JP reach in incubating innovative approaches/national roadmaps and/or piloting transformative solutions during the 12 months?

☐ **Limited Results**: None of planned incubation activities/roadmaps or pilot solutions were rolled out.
☐ **Moderate Results**: Planned incubation activities/roadmaps or pilots began but remain at the early stages or within the limited scope at the time of the JP closure.
☒ **Good Results**: Planned incubation activities/roadmaps and pilot solutions are fully operational and validated.
☐ **Excellent Results**: All planned incubation activities/roadmaps and pilot solutions are completed and validated ahead of schedule, showing promising potential or early sign of scale-up.
☐ **Not Applicable**: The JP did not plan to incubate ideas, roadmaps or conduct pilots during this phase.

1.c. Sustainability and scalability potential: To what extent did the JP achieve in establishing pathways for future viability and scale-up of the innovations/solutions beyond the 12-month implementation?
☐ **Marginal Achievement**: Concrete sustainability or scale-up plan was developed but not operationalized; only preliminary discussion with potential partners/funders took place.
☐ **Moderate Achievement**: Sustainability and scale-up strategies were rolled out; potential scale-up pathways identified; active engagement with potential partners/funders underway.
☒ **Solid Achievement**: Comprehensive sustainability and scale-up strategies achieved a broad uptake; viable pathways for expansion secured; engagement with potential partners/funders deepened and showing promising outcomes.
☐ **Exceptional Achievement**: Robust sustainability and scale-up plans were implemented ahead of schedule; multiple viable scale-up pathways activated; strong commitments from partners/funders obtained; additional opportunities for expansion identified beyond initial plans.
☐ **Not Applicable**: The JP has not yet reached the stage of planning for sustainability and scalability.

RESULTS OF THE JP

A. Results-Based Narrative

2. Overall results of the JP (600 words / 1.5 pages max)

Using bullet points, describe the key achievement made by the JP, especially around how it contributed to incubating and piloting new ideas and approaches (including actions to develop and implement national roadmaps/priority areas) to propel the key SDG Transitions. Your response should cover how the JP made changes around 'enabling actions': 1) developing new policy and regulatory frameworks; 2) identifying new pipelines of solutions; 3) strengthened capacities of key stakeholders; 4) enhanced partnerships and financing mixes to ensure sustainability and scale, and other transformative shifts. Please include specific reference to the SDG targets identified in the ProDoc.

(600 words / 1.5 pages max; Please delete examples)

- Overall – The project was successfully completed with strong achievements. At the final Steering Committee meeting convened on 18 August 2025, senior representatives from UNRCO, UNDP, UN-Habitat, MOI, MFA, NSO, and NESDC reviewed and discussed the project's results on SDG localization.
- 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:
    - Output 1.1 Multilevel consultations and capacity building.
        - 30+ strategic workshops, awareness campaigns, and peer-learning sessions held.
        - Training on SDG data analysis, integration in planning, budgeting, and financing.
        - Inclusive approach engaging 1,500+ participants: youth, women, persons with disabilities, ethnic minorities, officials, civil society, and parliamentarians.
    - Output 1.2 Taking to scale government led campaigns on waste segregation, collection, and recycling.
        - Standardized operational manual for community waste banks developed.
        - MOI/DLA established a Community Waste Bank Operation Guidelines working group.
        - Capacity building conducted; workplan and direction for local implementation agreed.
        - Agreed next step: DLA will distribute the guideline nationwide, benefiting 7 million existing waste bank members.
- Outcome 2 Accelerating SDG localization through climate focused city capital investment projects in partnership with government and IFIs:
    - Output 2.1 To identify the local climate action challenge and provide technical solutions taking the form of bankable projects in two cities.
        - Technical support provided to Udon Thani City and Koh Samui Municipality in Feb 2025.
        - For Udon Thani City, identified underutilized wastewater plants; proposals for:
            - Expanding Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) networks.
            - Creating landscaped drainage corridors for recreation/flood control.
            - Reusing treated wastewater for irrigation and canal replenishment.
            - Projects to improve hydraulic efficiency, resilience, aesthetics, and health.
            - Agreed next step: Proposals to request provincial/funding support, benefiting ~152,807 residents.
        - For Koh Samui City, wastewater treatment plan to cover unserved areas;

            - Decentralized, smart-controlled wastewater management network.
            - Cluster based using MBBR (Moving Bed Biofilm Reactor), SBR (Sequencing Batch Reactor), or MBR (Membrane BioReactor) in 13 locations.
            - Expand sewer connections including hotels, hospitals, public markets, and ferry terminals.
            - Centralized IoT control systems, across all wastewater treatment plants
            - Agreed next step: Proposals to request provincial/funding support, benefiting ~164,902 residents.
    - Output 2.2 Identifying Financial Instruments in Partnership with the Government to Support Local Climate Action.
        - Introduced financing mechanisms in Udon Thani & Surat Thani (workshops May/July 2025).
        - Udon Thani:
            - Strong inter-agency collaboration and SDG-aligned budgeting recommended.
            - Estimated 1.6–4.5 billion baht/year required.
            - Options: green bonds, climate finance.
        - Surat Thani:
            - 39 priority projects identified; budget gaps in gender equality & climate action.
            - Recommended 25–30% budget increase, plus climate-risk insurance and results-based budgeting.
        - The findings are already used in provincial planning and budget revisions in 2025.
- Outcome 3 Enhanced multi-level SDG reporting by institutionalizing integrated provincial and local SDG monitoring processes:
    - Output 3.1 Roadmap for replicating the development of SDG's profiles for all 77 provinces.
        - Developed SDG Profile Guideline: step-by-step for provinces to track progress.
        - Key steps: multi-stakeholder vision, local SDG target selection, indicator alignment, participatory data collection.
        - Methodology and workplan endorsed by MOI, NESDC, NSO.
        - Enables provinces to set priorities and align with national goals.
        - Agreed next step: Use the guideline as a model to be replicated across all 76 provinces.
    - Output 3.2 Developing VLR Framework for Thailand for action-oriented VLRs development guideline at the city level:
        - Developed VLR Framework for municipalities, incorporating lessons from Nakhon Si Thammarat, Udon Thani, Koh Samui, plus ESCAP/UN-Habitat guidance.
        - Supports local SDG assessment, evidence-based planning, and prioritization.

- Consultations with NESDC, NSO, DLA, municipalities (May & Aug 2025).
- Benefits 22.6 million people in Thai municipalities (~34% of population).
- VLR for Koh Samui City using action-oriented assessment of the city's progress toward the 2030 Goals.

3. Constraints, adjustments and lessons (500 words / 1 page max)

In bullet points, please explain any constraints, including risks identified in the ProDoc's Risk Matrix, that were encountered and any adjustments that were made or mitigation actions taken by the JP team to strengthen the relevance and effectiveness of the JP and the coherence and coordination of UN system support.

In describing lessons learned, please be candid about both successes and failures, explaining what was learned from each experience and how these insights can inform future programming or scale-up efforts.

(500 words / 1 page max; Please delete examples)

- The Ministry of Interior (MOI), as the primary focal point of this JP, underwent a change in Permanent Secretary, which could potentially shift the Ministry's priorities, particularly under Outcome 1. To address this risk, UNDP has maintained active dialogue with both the Minister and the new Permanent Secretary to ensure continued commitment to the agreed programme outcomes. Senior MOI leadership has reaffirmed their ongoing support.
- This JP also coincides with the nationwide mayor elections scheduled for February–March 2025, which caused slight delays to the work plan and direction of Outcome 2. Anticipating this, the JP had prepared briefing packages to the new management and outlined multiple scenarios for the work plan and direction at the project's outset to mitigate the risk of delay.

4. Scale up and pathways for transformative systems change (Select all that apply)

Please select all relevant pathways that the JP applied with the aim of scaling up systematic transformation:

☒ **Capacity-building & local ownership:** Strengthening capacity of individuals, local institutions and communities to independently implement and sustain activities; or transferring ownership and management to local organizations for sustained impact.

☒ **Cross-sectoral collaboration & partnerships:** Partnering with diverse stakeholder groups to address interconnected issues and amplify impact; engaging with private and public sector to replicate successful programme components; or

institutionalize participatory governance mechanisms to ensure inclusivity and intensify effectiveness.

☒ **Policy integration & mainstreaming**: Incorporating successful programme elements into national or local policies and regulations to ensure wider adoption and impact; or integrating programme components into existing systems and structures for wider reach, efficiency and sustainability.

☒ **Resource mobilization & financial sustainability:** Developing innovative financing mechanisms and attracting new donors/investors to ensure financial sustainability and expansion; or influencing existing financing mechanisms or diversifying resource streams to support long-term programme viability and growth.

☐ **People-centred technology adoption & innovation**: Leveraging technology and solutions to increase reach, efficiency, impact of activities; or using technology and innovation to enhance cross-sectoral collaboration and scale-up of impact.

☐ **Others.** Please specify: _____

5. Measures taken with a focus on sustainability (500 words / 1 page max)

In bullet points, please elaborate how the JP has ensured the mid- to long-term sustainability and scalability of the JP results beyond its 12-month implementation period. Your response should focus on 1) measures taken to ensure financial, institutional, and community-level sustainability of the JP outcomes, 2) 'enabling actions' that supported sustainability and ownership, 3) the exit strategy that facilitated the scalability and replication of the successful JP interventions.

1. Financial, Institutional, and Community-Level Sustainability
    a. Financial sustainability: Introduced innovative financing options (green bonds, climate finance, climate-risk insurance, results-based budgeting) to help provinces and municipalities close funding gaps and sustain SDG-aligned initiatives.
    b. Institutional sustainability: Integrated SDG tools and processes (e.g., waste bank guidelines, VLR frameworks, SDG Profile Guideline) into official workplans and national development planning frameworks, ensuring adoption by MOI, NESDC, and NSO.
    c. Community sustainability: Strengthened local ownership by training over 1,500+ community members, officials, youth, women, and vulnerable groups to manage waste banks, monitor SDG data, and apply tools at the local level.
2. Enabling Actions Supporting Sustainability and Ownership
    a. Conducted capacity building for municipal staffs to continue VLR processes, manage waste bank operations, and develop bankable climate projects beyond the project timeline.
    b. Established multi-stakeholder working groups (e.g., MOI-led waste bank taskforce) to ensure shared ownership and collective decision-making.

c. Encouraged inter-agency collaboration at provincial level, particularly in Udon Thani and Surat Thani, for SDG budgeting and integrated climate planning.
d. Promoted inclusive participation of vulnerable groups, embedding equity and ownership within community-driven initiatives.

3. Exit Strategy for Scalability and Replication
    a. Developed step-by-step SDG Profile Guideline for replication across all 76 provinces, providing a model for standardized monitoring and reporting. This process will be implemented through the UNDP SDG Localization Phase II funded by the European Union from 2025-2026, with total funding of $1,081,500.00.
    b. Designed city-level VLR Framework aligned with international standards (ESCAP, UN-Habitat), enabling municipalities nationwide to adopt and replicate.
    c. Documented lessons learned and alternative scenarios (e.g., election-related changes in local leadership) to safeguard continuity and adaptability.
    d. Secured ongoing UN support through follow-up frameworks and task forces, ensuring technical assistance and national–local alignment beyond the project's 12-month cycle.

B. Indicator-Based Performance Update

This section is based upon the JP results framework and workplan.

6. The JP results framework (Upload Excel)

Please assess the JP performance against the indicators identified in the ProDoc's Annex 1: Integrated results framework, namely 1) JP outputs and 2) JP contribution to Joint SDG Fund global indicators.

7. Key documents produced by the JP (Upload max. 10 files if available)

Please feel free to share up to 10 key documents, including, but not limited to, policy briefs, strategy papers, guidance notes, knowledge products and training materials that the JP would like to bring to the attention of the Joint SDG Fund at the global level. File types can be Word, Excel, PowerPoint, PDF, image, video and audio, but each file size must be below 1GB.

8. Number of people directly benefited by the JP

Direct beneficiaries are individuals, groups or organizations who actively participate in JP activities and directly benefit from its interventions, such as civil servants attending workshops, small business owners receiving training, or households accessing services provided by the JP. It is important to disaggregate the primary beneficiaries by sex and age as per table below when possible.

Type of engagement	Total Number of People	Number of Women and Girls*	Number of Children (ages of 0-14) *	Number of Youth (ages 15 –24)*
Training/workshops for targeted groups	174	126	0	3
Awareness raising campaign for broad audience	359	157	0	34
Dialogues/consultations with relevant stakeholders	697	413	0	6
Coordination meetings with key partners	134	74	0	0
Access to expanded services	268	162	0	0
Others (Please specify): _____				

** Note that it is allowed to have overlaps in the reporting of women/girls and children/youth columns.*

9. Contributions to marginalized and vulnerable groups (250 words / 0.5 page max)

In bullet points, please provide a summary of how the JP benefited the marginalized and vulnerable groups identified in the ProDoc. Include results achieved at both institutional/policy and local/human levels. Please find the 20 standard LNOB groups in footnote 28 on page 17 of the UNSDG Output Indicator Framework's Implementation Guide.

(250 words / 0.5 page max; Please delete examples)

Institutional / Policy Level Results

Women and Girls

- Developed Community Waste Bank Operational Guidelines adopted by MOI/DLA, securing women's leadership in local waste management.
- Integrated gender priorities into provincial SDG financing, with Surat Thani highlighting gaps in gender-responsive action.

Youth

- Institutionalized VLR Framework and SDG Profile Guideline, creating avenues for youth in SDG monitoring at local levels.
- Youth engagement formally embedded in training and awareness campaigns within national SDG tools.

Persons with Disabilities & Minorities

- Inclusive consultations ensured underrepresented groups participated in SDG planning and monitoring, stakeholder consultations and workshops.

Local / Human Level Results

Women and Girls

- 900+ women directly benefited from trainings, consultations, and site visits, enhancing SDG, waste, and climate skills.
- Women co-led in waste bank guideline development, gaining recognition in governance.

Youth

- 40+ youth engaged through workshops and campaigns, boosting climate action leadership.
- Gained skills in SDG monitoring, financial literacy, and waste management.

Persons with Disabilities & Minorities

- Inclusive outreach (multilingual, accessible venues) ensured representation in workshops and dialogues.

10. Financial resources mobilized/leveraged

Please indicate the financial resources (in USD) mobilized or leveraged through the JP. Please clarify the source of funding/financing and the source type, such as PUNOs and Government contributions, public-private partnerships, private sector investments, and financial commitments from IFIs, DFIs and other donors.

Source of Funding/Financing	**Type of Source (e.g. PUNO, PPP, DFI, donor, etc.)**	**Expected amount planned in the ProDoc**	**Actual amount mobilized as initially planned in the ProDoc**	**Additional amount newly mobilized beyond the ProDoc expectation**
PUNO Co-funding	PUNO	$ 100,000	$ 0	$ 0
Government Co-funding	Government	$ 142,000	$ 0	$ 0

11. Cross-cutting issues and principles of leaving no one behind (LNOB)

For each question, select the relevant response. If yes, please list 1-2 examples of actions taken/results delivered, and if no, please provide a brief 1-2 sentence explanation in the table.

Question	Yes	No	Comment
The JP has adequately implemented environmental and social standards/safeguards to avoid and address adverse impacts on people and the planet.	/		This JP reviewed the environmental and social standards/safeguards during the project review by both UN agencies. Moreover, the social standards/safeguards have been actively monitored during the project implementation in 2024.
The JP has developed or operationalized a strategy to address human rights issues, undertaking and drawing upon relevant human rights analysis.		/	NA
The JP has developed or operationalized a strategy to address structural inequalities facing women and girls.		/	NA
The JP has demonstrated positive results / effects for youth in accordance with the principles in Youth 2030.	/		- This JP included youth and schools in the community waste bank activities which raised their awareness on environmental management and climate change while giving benefits gained from the waste banks to them. - Additionally, in the development of the SDG Profile guidelines, JP included youth participation in the consultation process. - The JP organized Youth Environment Workshop to include youth voices on climate change and

			environment issues (March 2025).
The JP has developed or operationalized a strategy to address structural inequalities facing marginalized and vulnerable persons in any other LNOB groups. Please specify which groups: _____	/		This JP included informal waste pickers in the community waste bank activities (consultations/trainings) which raised their awareness on environmental management and climate change while giving benefits gained from the waste banks to them.

C. Strategic Communications and Partnership Update

12. Strategic communications

Please provide the links to written articles published by the JP, or the draft outline of a written article to be finalized in the coming weeks. Examples of human-interest stories, practical guidance on storytelling, other useful tools to produce impactful written articles can be found in the Joint SDG Fund's Communications Guideline for Seed Funding Tracks on UNSDG Knowledge Portal (NB: PUNOs may need to request access first).

List of links to written articles of human-interest stories:
• **Launching Article:** Koh Samui: Bringing the People and the Planet Back to the Heart of the Island
  ○ Link: https://www.undp.org/thailand/stories/koh-samui-people-planet-heart-island
• **Closing Article:** Thailand Marks Milestone in Localizing SDGs Through Data-Driven Community Investment
  ○ Link**:** https://www.undp.org/press-releases/joint-sdg-fund-achievement

Draft outline of a written article of a human-interest story (500 words / 1 page max)

13. Strategic partnerships (Select all that apply)

What type of partnerships established during the JP made important contribution to the JP objectives?

☒ National Government Institutions (Please specify): Ministry of Interior, National Economic and Social Development Council, Ministry of Foreign Affair, National Statistic Office, Department of Local Administration

☒ Sub-national Government Institutions (Please specify): Municipalities of Koh Samui and Udon Thani
☐ International Financial Institutions & Development Finance Institutions (Please specify): _____
☐ Private Sector Companies or Industry Associations (Please specify): _____
☐ Civil Society Organizations, Philanthropic Organizations and Foundation (Please specify): _____
☒ Academic/Research Institutions (Please specify): Prince Songkhla University, and Rajaphat University Udon Thani.
☐ Bilateral Development Partners (Please specify): _____
☐ Labour Unions or Organizations (Please specify): _____
☐ Others (Please specify): _____

ANNEX: SDG Localization Marker Survey

ONLY for the JPs with SDG Localization's Marker 3 to respond.

1) Please report on the SDG Localization monitoring indicators below. If an indicator is not applicable to your joint programme kindly state NA and briefly justify in the "Means of Verification" column.

Indicator	Baseline (2024)	Target (2025)	Evidence or means of verification
Number and type of local and regional governments and relevant local development stakeholders actively engaged in the programme design.	0	2	Koh Samui and Udon Thani Municipalities
Number and type of local and regional governments and relevant local development stakeholders with clear roles and responsibilities within the programme.	0	2	Koh Samui and Udon Thani Municipalities
Number and type of persons or representative organizations involved in activities developed with the primary aim of enhancing local populations' ownership and inclusion in sustainable development processes at the subnational level, led by local development stakeholders.	0%	57%	8. Number of people directly benefited by the JP; the total number of individuals who directly benefited from the Joint Programme stands at 1,632. Of these participants, 932 were women and 43 were youths, collectively representing approximately 57% of the total attendees at workshops and events.
Number and type of specific events, publications, or training materials aimed primarily at building capacity for local sustainable development/SDG localization in local development stakeholders.	0	9 (6 publications, 3 trainings and workshops)	- SDG Profile Guideline - Community Waste-Bank Guideline - Two SDG Financial Lanscape Assessments - VLR Framework - Koh Samui's VLR (Link to all publications: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1jaTet5amqxK9KVxtIVBuom5eU3ih0Kpn?usp=sharing) - Training: Financial Mechanisms for SDGs (Dec 2024) - Train workshop in Koh Samui on climate actions. - Youth Environment Workshop in Chiang Rai (March 2025)

Number and type/description of specific coherent policies, regulations, and/or tools developed to enhance SDG localization (Disaggregated on policies, regulations, or tools focused on cross-sectoral or cross-level policy coherence).	0	2	SDG Financial Landscape Assessments were conducted in the selected provinces (Surat Thani and Udon Thani).
Number and type/description of mechanisms or activities developed to improve the transparent and accountable financing of SDG localization.	0	2	SDG Financial Landscape Assessments were conducted in the selected provinces (Surat Thani and Udon Thani).
Number and type of relevant initiatives/processes that the projects contribute to reach large scale, transformative impact.	0	2	- SDG Profile Guideline - VLR Framework
Percentage of programmatic expenditures allocated explicitly to activities that directly impact local sustainable development processes and systems (e.g. food systems value chains, local health or education systems, energy and water management, local economic development, local climate action, multilevel governance) embedded in local SDG-related priorities which are expressed in local strategies.	0	39.7%	A total of $99,174 has been allocated to the SDG Profile Guideline, Community Waste-Bank Guideline, two SDG financial mechanism assessments, the VLR Framework, two climate proposals, and Koh Samui's Voluntary Local Review (VLR). This amount represents 39.7% of the overall project budget.
Number and type of local financial tools/instruments developed or strengthened to support SDG implementation at local level.	0	2	Two SDG Financial Lanscape Assessments conducted in Surat Thani and Udon Thani
Total amount (in USD) of additional public and private sector resources mobilized for local SDG implementation at the local level.	0	USD 20.9 million (763 million THB)	Led by UN-Habitat, the climate proposals on wastewater treatment in Koh Samui Municipality (valued at approximately USD 10.8–11 million) and Udon Thani City Municipality (valued at approximately USD 9.5–9.9 million) have been submitted to municipalities' annual budgets in Q2 2025.
Percentage of results contributing to SDG localization that have met their preplanned target/milestones.	0	100%	All preplanned targets and milestones are met.
Number of local and regional governments and/or local service providers integrating aspects of policy coherence for sustainable	0	2	Provincial offices of Surat Thani and Udon Thani.

development into their monitoring and reporting processes.			

2) What action areas has your JP prioritized since launch to advance the SDGs at the local level? (Select all that apply)

☒ Empowering local authorities and communities (e.g. capacity building, leadership development, technical support)
☒ Facilitating multi-stakeholder engagement (e.g. participatory planning processes, community consultations)
☐ Strengthening multi-level governance (e.g. vertical coordination, central-local policy alignment)
☒ Localizing SDG financing (e.g. municipal finance mechanisms, local resource mobilization, local SDG budgeting)
☒ Enhancing local data systems (e.g. disaggregated data collection, community-based monitoring)
☐ Expanding social service access (e.g. last-mile delivery, integrated service provision)
☐ Others (please specify): _____

3) To what extent has funding from the joint programme budget be directly channelled or mobilized to local-level actors (e.g. local governments, local community organizations, local service providers) to support SDG Localization efforts in the reporting period?

☐ 0% i.e. no resource has been directed to local-level actors.
☐ 1-24% of total programme funding directed to local-level actors.
☒ 25-49% of total programme funding directed to local-level actors.
☐ 50-74% of total programme funding directed to local-level actors.
☐ 75-100$ of total programme funding directed to local-level actors.

4) Please describe how the territorial or localization approach is applied in your joint programme. Include the following key aspects into your response.
   - Alignment between joint programme and local development plans and integration of results in local processes, frameworks and SDG monitoring system.
   - Role of subnational-level (local and regional) governments and other key local institutions/stakeholders in the implementation of the joint programme.
   - Description on how capacities and innovation of local stakeholders for integrating SDG and multi-actor collaboration are identified and reinforced.

(500 words / 1 page max)

Alignment with Local Development Plans and SDG Monitoring Systems

• The JP was designed to align with Thailand's governance and decentralization framework and the Ministry of Interior's (MOI) role in overseeing provincial and municipal development plans.

• Provincial and municipal development strategies were systematically linked to the SDG Profiles created during Phase I, which provide context-specific baselines for tracking progress. These profiles served as entry points for integrating SDG targets and indicators into local planning processes.

• The JP promoted institutionalization of Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) as mechanisms to embed SDG monitoring in local systems. By harmonizing local data with the National Statistical Office's frameworks, the programme ensured coherence between subnational and national SDG reporting.

Role of Subnational Governments and Local Stakeholders

• Subnational governments (provincial administrations, municipalities) were primary implementing partners, leading consultations, site visits, and piloting climate resilience projects (e.g., wastewater reuse in Udon Thani and Koh Samui).

• The Department of Local Administration (DLA) under MOI played a coordinating role, particularly in scaling up waste bank guidelines across municipalities.

• Local institutions, including universities and civil society organizations, acted as technical partners to ensure evidence-based planning and broader community engagement.

• Collaboration extended to parliamentarians and local councils to mainstream SDG commitments into budget allocation and resource planning, thus embedding localization within decision-making structures.

Reinforcing Capacities and Innovation at Local Level

• The JP invested in capacity-building workshops for municipal staff and community actors, equipping them with tools for SDG data analysis, climate project design, and innovative financing (e.g., green bonds, climate insurance).

• Innovative practices, such as the Community Waste Bank Operational Guidelines, were institutionalized and replicated across provinces, offering scalable models for community-driven resource management.

• Youth, women, and marginalized groups were actively engaged in SDG monitoring and advocacy activities, reinforcing multi-actor collaboration and inclusive local leadership.

• By supporting the development of second-generation VLRs (to be extended to Voluntary Provincial Review or VPR to connect between VNRs and VLRs), the programme fostered a culture of continuous learning and innovation at the local level

– END –