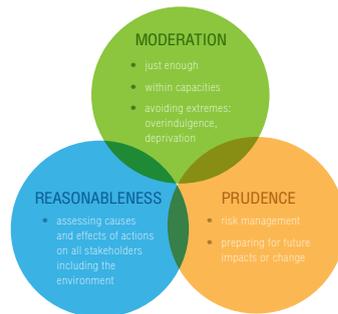




## How does SEP get us to “SUSTAINABILITY”?

We make sure that our decision-making is in line with three basic principles:



We use SEP in making decision, according to our knowledge and virtues:



We aim, as a result of our decisions, to mark progress towards sustainability with balance in the four dimensions of life:

PROGRESS WITH BALANCE IN LIFE'S FOUR DIMENSIONS



# Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP)

## SEP at a Glance

The Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP) provides orientation for sustainable lifestyle based on the principles of moderation, reasonableness, and prudence, using both knowledge and virtues for decision-making. The SEP can be applied to all levels, from the individual, family, and community, to society as well as in all sectors and fields of a society to solve problems or take action in different situations.

## SEP for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The SEP is an approach for development to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, comprising of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets.

Thailand is keen to share its experiences and practices of the SEP with other developing countries and international organizations along Goal 17 in “Global Partnership” through South-South and triangular cooperation.

The Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, has initiated a project-based programme based on the application of the SEP with some developing countries such as Lesotho, Timor-Leste, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Tonga, and Bangladesh.

## Sample Projects Using The Sufficiency Economy Philosophy



### Phase I (Bilateral Cooperation)

TICA collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) of Timor-Leste to implement a project on “Sufficiency Economy Village” in Hera, Dili district. It aimed to establish a model village and learning center to provide knowledge about the application of the “Sufficiency Economy Philosophy”. The project has focused on capacity building of extension workers and teachers in vocational schools for agriculture in transferring appropriate agricultural technology and knowledge to local farmers.



### Phase II (Trilateral Cooperation)

TICA, GIZ, the Department of Agricultural Extension and the Sukothai Thammathirat Open University has started the project on “Sufficiency Economy and Business Promotion in the Agriculture Sector”. It aims to develop pilot master trainers of MAF on sustainable agricultural systems and value chain promotion, thereby supporting target farmer groups in 4 villages (Hera, Metinaro, Ulmera, and Lihu) to increase their agricultural production and develop local markets using Sufficiency Economy Philosophy as guidance.

## Projects under the Thai-German Development Cooperation



### Thai-German Highland Development Project (1981-1998)

The Thai-German Highland Development Project was jointly executed by the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) to assist His Majesty, King Bhumiphol Adulyadej’s Royal Initiated Project during the 1980s.

The project aimed to tackle an illicit drug / opium production in the Golden Triangle area and advocate the integration of ethnic minorities to the mainstream of the Thai Nation based on a holistic approach which consisted of the development in agriculture, public health, education, community development, and women’s development. With around 20 organizations, an area- and community-based integrated development approach was used.

In 3 pilot areas in Chiang Rai and Mae Hong Son provinces, the poppy cultivation was replaced by crop farming to increase income while schools were built to improve general education for the hill tribe people. As a result, opium production in Thailand fell from some 9,000 ha in 1980 to less than 1,000 ha in 1990.



### Thai-German Livestock and Farming Project (1965-1977)

Germany provided technical cooperation to develop dairy and beef production in the North of Thailand in order to reduce the import of dairy products amounting at that time to 600 million Baht annually.

Huay Kaew Livestock Station in Chiang Mai was jointly sponsored by the Department of Livestock Development and the German Government. The project focused on the development of various activities, including; animal breeding, animal nutrition, veterinary service, agricultural extension, dairy plant, slaughterhouse, cooperative, and marketing.

During 1970 to 1973, the Huay Kaew Livestock Station has also provided general agricultural extension services for farmers in the region which helped to increase dairy and meat production in the North. This inspired the Thai Government to develop similar projects in other regions which has increased the numbers of dairy farmers and cooperatives throughout the country.