

Climate Change International Technical and Training Center (CITC)

GHG Reduction Planning and Concrete Actions

LoCARNet 4th Annual Meeting

12 October 2015



Ms. Chanyaphak Wathanachinda,
Capacity Building and Outreach Office, TGO and
Mr. Satoshi Iemoto, JICA Expert on Climate Change Policies
and Human Resource Development



Agenda

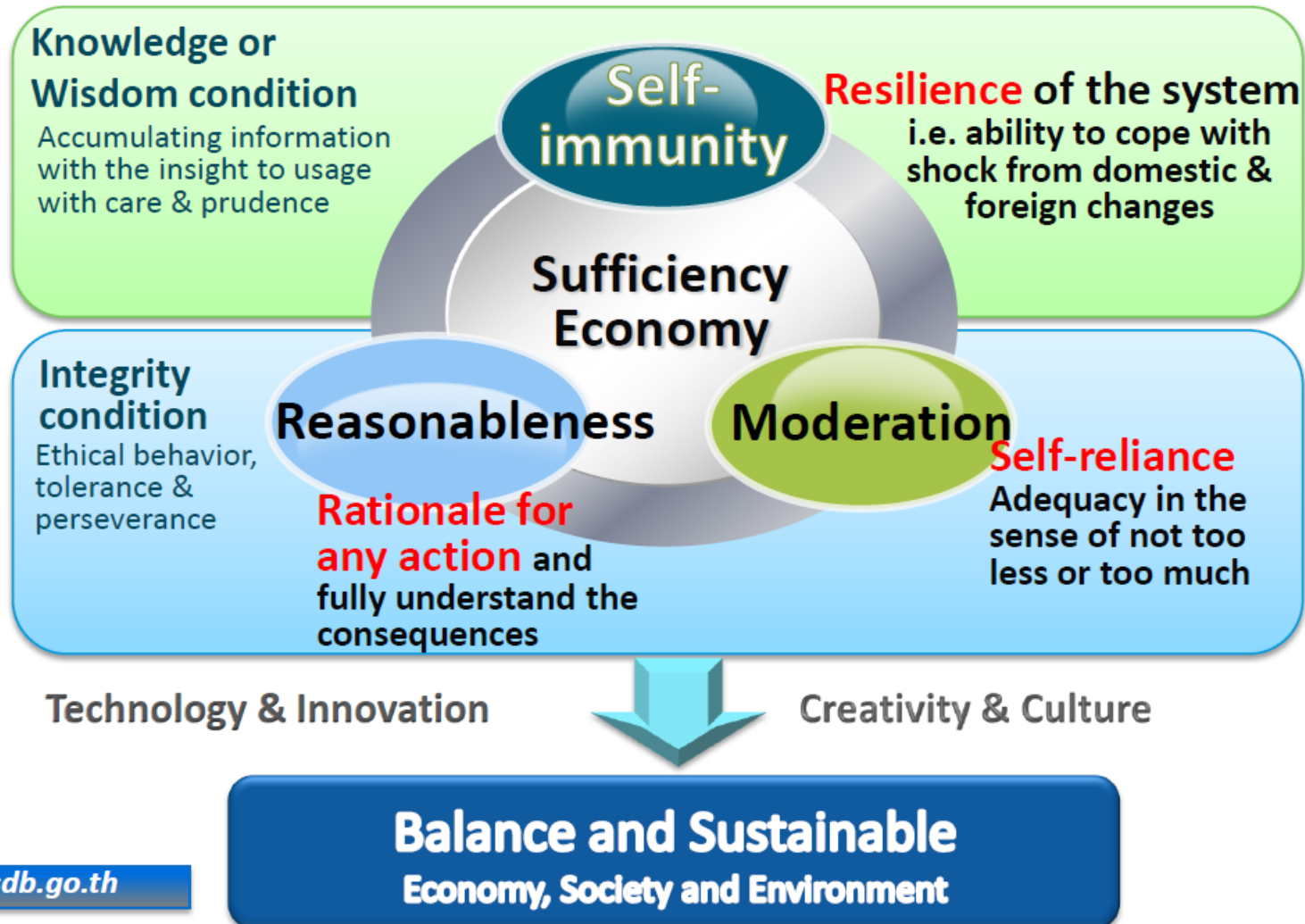
- **Overview of Thailand's Policies on Mitigation**
- **Introduction of the Climate Change International Technical and Training Center (CITC)**

- **Thailand's Framework Policies and Sectoral Plans**
- **Policies supporting the global climate agenda (NAMA and INDC)**

Thailand's Framework Policies & Sectoral Plans

Supporting Green Growth, Low Carbon and Resilient Society

The 11th National Economic & Social Development Plan (NESDP)
and the main concept of the national plan



11th NESDP comprises of 6 Strategies



6 Strategies: Managing Natural Resources and Environment toward Suitability

Climate change mitigation & adaptation issues are integrated into the national plan



Conserve, restore and **create the security of natural resource and environment bases**



Development paradigm shift towards **low-carbon economy and society**



Enhance adaptive capability on **climate-resilient society**



Natural disasters preparedness



Resilience on international trade related to environment and climate



Thailand roles on **international environmental agreements**



Pollution prevention and control

Thailand's Green Growth Plan



Thailand's Green Growth Plan

- **Economic** – Stability / Environmental Friendly
- **Society** – Equity / Reducing poverty
- **Environment** – Sustainable Management / Wisely Use
- **People** – Empowerment / Participation

- Low Carbon Society
- Zero Waste
- Green Products
- People Participation

- Value added creation
- Global-local linkage
- Niche market
- Area-based

- Natural resources-based
- Cheap labor
- Mass productivity



National Master Plan on Climate Change 2015-2050



1. Water flood and drought management
2. Agriculture and food Security
3. Tourism adaptation to climate change
4. Surveillance of climate change impact to health
5. Natural resource management
6. Natural disaster risk minimization



1. Promotion of RE industry development
2. Sustainable transport management
3. Reduction of energy use and Increase EE in buildings
4. Energy and waste management in industry
5. Waste minimization and efficient management
6. Co-benefit agricultural management
7. Increase forest areas for carbon sink
8. Green /low carbon cities



1. Data and research development
2. Policy and management tools
3. Public awareness raising
4. International cooperation on climate change

Thailand's Energy Plans

- Alternative Energy Development Plan (2012-2021)
- Energy Efficiency Development Plan (2011-2030)

**AEDP Target: 25% of RE
in total energy
consumption by 2021**

**EEDP Target: 25% of RE
in total energy
consumption by 2021**

Thailand's policies supporting green growth and LCRS

Government Policy on Waste Management Roadmap

Operation Plan

- 1: Accumulated waste management
- 2: Creating platform for waste to energy
- 3: Decided rules and measures for waste and hazardous waste management
- 4: Build a discipline for Thai people

Actions in timeline

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Urgent term
(within 6 months) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Accumulated waste management for 6 provinces• 5 pilot provinces for waste management |
| Medium term
(within 1 year) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Target area: 20 provinces |
| Long term
(over 1 year) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Target area: 46 provinces |

Thailand's 2020 pledge to the UNFCCC

Thailand's 2020 pledge to the UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)



H.E. General Dapong Ratanasuwan
Minister of Natural Resources and
Environment

“Thailand will endeavor, on a voluntary basis, to reduce its GHG emissions in the range of 7 to 20 percent below the Business as Usual (BAU) in energy and transportation sectors in 2020, subject to the level of international support provided in the forms of technology development and transfer, finance, and capacity building for NAMAs preparation and implementation.”

The above-mentioned NAMAs will include **counter-measures**, as following:

- **Renewable Energy:** Biomass, Biogas, Hydro, Solar, Wind, Waste-to-Energy
- **Energy Efficiency:** EE improvement in Industries, Buildings, Transport
- **Bio-fuels and alternative energy sources**
- **Environmentally sustainable transport system**



Thailand's 2020 pledge to the UNFCCC

Thailand's Intended Nationally Determined contributions (INDCs)

No 1006.3/ 11812



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Environmental Policy and Planning
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1 October B.E. 2558 (2015)

Dear Executive Secretary,

Subject: Thailand's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)

The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), in its capacity as Thailand's national focal point to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, is pleased to communicate Thailand's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), as attached.

Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Raweewan Bhurdeej
Secretary - General

Ms. Christiana Figueres
Executive Secretary
UNFCCC secretariat
P.O. Box 260124
D-53153 Bonn
Germany

Thailand intends to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by **20 percent** from the projected business-as-usual (BAU) level by 2020. The level of contribution could **increase up to 25 percent**, subject to adequate and capacity building support through a balanced and ambitious global agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Thailand's submitted INDC document is available from the following URL:

http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Thailand/1/Thailand_INDC.pdf

Thailand's 2020 pledge to the UNFCCC

Thailand's Intended Nationally Determined contributions (INDCs)

Accompanying information

Baseline: BAU projection from reference year 2005 in the absence of major climate change policies (BAU2030: approx. 555 MtCO₂e)

Time frame: 2021-2030

Coverage: Economy-wide (Inclusion of land use, land-use change and forestry will be decided later)

Targeted gases: CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs and SF₆

Assumptions and methodological approaches:

- Global warming potential on a 100-year timeframe in accordance with the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report
- National statistics, including sector activity and socio-economic forecasts

Thailand's 2020 pledge to the UNFCCC

Thailand's Intended Nationally Determined contributions (INDCs)

Accompanying information

Planning process:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Economic and Social Development Plans• Climate Change Master Plan (2015-2050)• Power Development Plan (2015-2036)• Thailand Smart Grid Development Master Plan (2015-2036)• Energy Efficiency Plan (2015-2036)• Alternative Energy Development Plan (2015-2036)• Environmentally Sustainable Transport System Plan (2013-2020)• National Industrial Development Master Plan (2012-2031)• Waste Management Roadmap
International market mechanism:	Thailand recognizes the important role of market-based mechanisms to enhance the cost effectiveness of mitigation actions, and therefore will continue to explore the potentials of bilateral, regional and international market mechanisms as well as various approaches that can facilitate, expedite and enhance technology development and transfer, capacity building and access to financial resources that support Thailand's efforts towards achieving sustainable, low-carbon and climate-resilient growth, as appropriate.
Review and adjustments:	Thailand reserves the right to review and adjust its INDC as necessary upon finalizing the new global agreement under the UNFCCC.