



GIZ in Thailand 2014

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(German International Cooperation)

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German International Cooperation
GIZ in Thailand 2014



Who are we?

The **Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH** is an enterprise owned by the German Federal Government. GIZ commenced operations at the beginning of 2011. The organisation brings together the long-standing expertise of the Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst (DED) gGmbH (German Development Service), the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH (German Technical Cooperation) and InWEnt – Capacity Building International, Germany.

German development cooperation with Thailand began on 9 October 1956 when Germany and Thailand signed the Agreement on Development and Economic Cooperation. In 1959, the Thai-German Technical School was founded as the first milestone of the cooperation. Later it became known as the King Mongkut Institute of Technology North-Bangkok (KMITNB). Since then Thai-German Technical Cooperation has covered almost all fields. In the first decades projects focused on rural and agricultural development and vocational education.

Due to the rapid and successful transformation of Thailand into a newly-industrialised country, the focus in the 1990s shifted more and more towards the industrialisation process, the areas of environmental and climate protection as well as the modernisation of the state. Furthermore, with its economic and societal growth, Thailand plays a leading role in Southeast Asia. That is why regional activities of German Technical Cooperation are implemented from Bangkok today.

Currently, GIZ in Thailand, or rather from Bangkok, implements development projects in 6 areas:



Sustainable Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Vocational Education/ dual vocational education: Effective In-Company Training, Dual Excellence Education (AA) <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Consumption and Production, SCP Policy (EU by IS) <input type="checkbox"/> Green Procurement and Eco-Labeling (BMU, regional) <input type="checkbox"/> Greening Automobile (EU/BMU)
Environmental and Climate Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Alignment & Implementation of Thai Climate Change Policy (BMU) (Focus on mitigation) <input type="checkbox"/> Improved Flood and Drought Prevention, (BMU) (Focus on adaptation) <input type="checkbox"/> Economics of Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity (EU/BMZ, regional) <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Protection Programme: Climate Policy Project and Climate-Protection in Tourism Project (BMU), <i>terminated 2013</i>
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Energy Efficiency Policy Master Plan (BMU) <input type="checkbox"/> Project Development Programme: Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency inn SEA (BMW i)
Agriculture and Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> ASEAN Biocontrol for Sustainable Agrifood Systems (BMZ) <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Palm Oil (BMU), <i>terminated 2012</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Better Rice Initiative Asia (BRIA), <i>from the end 2013 (Private sector & BMZ, regional)</i>
Sustainable Urban Development and Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Clean Air for Smaller Cities in ASEAN (BMZ) <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Port Development in ASEAN (BMZ) <input type="checkbox"/> Energy-Efficiency in Transport in ASEAN (BMZ) <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Resource Management in Asian cities: NEXUS, (BMZ)
Regional Integration and South-South-Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Trilateral Cooperation Programme with Thailand and Malaysia (BMZ, TICA, MFA, Malaysia) <input type="checkbox"/> Alliance for Financial Inclusion (Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation/AusAid/BMZ) <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Organization for Supreme Audit Institutions (ASOSAI), <i>terminated 2013</i>

Our clients and financiers are several ministries of the German government, the European Union, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation as well as the private sector. The cooperation covers bilateral, trilateral and regional cooperation during the ASEAN integration process.

Since 2009, a program on **Thai-German Trilateral Cooperation in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam** is being implemented jointly with the Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA). The Program is currently working in Cambodia, Lao P.D.R and Vietnam and intends to expand its projects to Myanmar and Timor-Leste in coming years.

Besides development projects, GIZ also provides trainings and seminars for knowledge exchange. The goal is to strengthen individual capacities and skills, so-called *Human Capacity Development*. Beneficiaries of this knowledge exchange are individuals, the public and private sector (companies and NGOs) as well as GIZ staff.

Public Private Partnership (PPP)	CIM Integrated Experts	weltwärts – Volunteer Service	Special Human Capacity Development Services
Description			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects in environment, social standards, education, health, agriculture, water- and energy supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long term experts integrated into Thai or international institutions in Thailand. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young volunteers between 18 and 28 years of age support local governmental and non-governmental organisations for a term of 6 and 24 months. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GIZ internal trainings and events Trainings and workshops for externals Exhibitions, Policy forums
Partner Organisations			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Merck (chemical waste) South Pole (biogas operation) Archimedes (construction) SGF (fruit juice standards) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 10 experts in institutions of public, private and civil society sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 GIZ weltwärts volunteers in schools and projects in North and Northeast Thailand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries/Foundations Universities Private sector Civil societies

Effective In-company Vocational Training in the Mekong Region

Background

With the ultimate goal of private sector sustainable development, the project focuses on the development of most fundamental, constituent of all industries, namely the working force. The increasing transition of dominant labour-intensive industry to technology-intensive industry in the Mekong Region has been changing the axis of working force demanded by industries in the region. Skilled labour is foreseen to be indispensable in the near future. Thus, it is necessary to ensure that the region's working force is tailored to align with this demand.

A successful German model of skilled labour development contributes to the industrial demand as well as the dominant role of the private sector. The project, thus, believes that stimulating the intervention of companies in a skill development system would not only solve the current skilled labour deprivation in the labour market, but also has the potential to ensure the sustainability of the system.



Objectives:

- To have coordinated measures between German Ministries and other institutions implemented, in order to promote the Dual system of vocational education in the Mekong Region

Approach

Considering the fact that in the Mekong region, the vocational training is mainly, managed by governmental agencies. The promotion of in-company trainings (i.e. encouraging companies to conduct in-house trainings for staffs with no or mismatched skills by themselves) could be a good start to align the demand of skilled labour with the supply of a government-managed education system, before aiming for a sustainable structural coordination between the two parties.

● **Development of minimum standards for “in-company trainers” in the Mekong region:** The main focus of the project is to promote in-company training in companies. . Thereby the quality of in-company trainers has significant impact on the effectiveness of the scheme as well as the quality of workers being trained. Having standardised in-company trainers would not only assure that the workforce is equipped with appropriate specific skills according to the demand of companies, but also practically trained according to the general curriculum of vocational schools.

● **Promotion of experiences sharing and dialogues between German institutions:** Some German Ministries and institutions might hold specific mandates related to the field of international vocational education in the Mekong Region. Therefore the project aims to establish dialogues and common understanding on activities, which should be done by German institutions in the region so that they could perform complementarily in the pursuit of the aforementioned goal.

● **Development of complimentary measures to promote in-company vocational education and training:** Through the dialogue between German Ministries and institutions and local partners, specific measures with common goal are to be set and put complementarily into action.

Donor/Duration: BMZ/ 2013 – 2015
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German-Thai Dual Excellence Education

Background

The issue of youth employment and skilled labour development system enhancement have been prioritized by many countries in Southeast Asia as the progressive industrialization and increasing value in production leads to higher demands on the technical and skilled workforce. Consequently, there is a particular need in the middle segment of workforce, namely those with technical and practical experience, which plays an important role in the operation, maintenance and repair of machines and execution of production processes in manufacturing.

In recent years, the development of vocational education in Thailand has been distinctively less supported compared to higher education. Despite the German assistance to introduce dual-oriented approach as a part of vocational education, actual incorporation of such an approach into the system has not yet been reached. Therefore, there is still a lack of high quality and practically trained professionals, while companies are demanding for qualified employees, with which the local labor market could not supply. The development of production capacity and value would, thus, be affected by this deficiency. The German institutions as GIZ and German-Thai Chambers of Commerce (GTCC) are, hence, interested in supporting the training of skilled workers according to the German dual system.

In this regard, the Federal Foreign Office has commissioned GIZ and GTCC to address the issue and initiate a functional forum for all stakeholders of the German-Thai cooperation in exchanging and further developing vocational education, namely through the "German-Thai Dual Excellence Education" project, which is to take action from August to November 2013.



Objectives

- To have excellent approaches for dual vocational education, contributing to quality improvement and visibility of the German vocational education and training schemes outside Germany

Approach

Within the time frame GIZ in cooperation with GTCC are determined to achieve the following;

- To establish the Dual Vocational Training Information and Service Center in Thailand
- To develop pilot projects in the field of Mechatronics, Automotive and Electrical Power engineering to assess and modify the developed curriculum to "excellent" models for further application

Donor / Duration: AA/ 08-11/2013
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Sustainable Consumption and Production: Policy Support Component

Background

The 11th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2012-2016), prepared by Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB), prioritises low-carbon society and green growth as one of the central themes, in an effort to turn the environmental and climate change crisis into opportunities. To this end, sustainable consumption and production (SCP) has been adopted as means to protect natural resources, mitigate environmental damages, ensure green economic growth and create new green jobs.



Objectives

- To support the Thai government in selecting, adapting and implementing suitable economic and regulatory policy instruments to promote SCP, hereby enhancing the long-term sustainability of Thai consumption and production patterns.

Approach

The Department of Industrial Works (DIW), within the Ministry of Industry, and the Pollution Control Department (PCD), within the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, are primary beneficiaries and counterparts of the project. They will together with Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB), Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) and Department of Environmental Quality Promotion (DEQP), implement this 3-year project.

The project is a Service Contract commissioned and fully financed by the European Union. The Consultant Consortium consists of GIZ, Thailand Environment Institute (TEI) and the Center for Sustainable Consumption and Production (CSCP), with GIZ as lead agency.

The Project is divided into four components with the following objectives:

Component 1: To develop a national SCP monitoring system and to strengthen the institutional framework for SCP in Thailand.

Component 2: To support the Green Procurement (GP) Policy and Action Plan as well as build capacity for implementing the GP Policy and Action Plan among local authorities and the private sector. This will also include the analysis of hurdles for further introduction of GP as well as suggestions for policies to overcome these hurdles.

Component 3: To conduct a number of pilot projects in order to demonstrate sustainable production principles and approaches in selected sector(s). This will include promotion of the Green Industry Mark among SMEs and finding ways to make SCP more attractive for the industry.

Component 4: To introduce SCP issues and concepts and apply awareness campaigns and driving forces for behavioural change among target groups.

Donor/Duration: EU/ 10/2011 – 09/2014

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Sustainable Consumption and Production for Low Carbon Economy: Green Public Procurement and Eco-Labeling

Background

Climate-friendly public procurement and the integration of climate relevant criteria into existing eco-labels are two key elements for establishing a low-carbon economy. Consequently, the Thai government has created a programme for the sustainable adjustment of its public procurement. The bottlenecks are to develop suitable criteria and reliable labels.



Objectives

Existing eco-labels in Thailand and in selected ASEAN countries are expanded covering climate protection criteria and the Green Public Procurement in Thailand is strengthened.

- The eco-labels in Thailand and selected ASEAN countries are adjusted to climate certification. (target group: general public)
- The existing Green Public Procurement in Thailand is expanded by climate aspects and tested in pilots. (target group: governmental agencies)
- The Thai Green Public Procurement strategies with adaptation to climate aspects are disseminated to the ASEAN Region. (target group: national and ASEAN governmental agencies)

Approach

The project supports the Thai national climate strategy in the following areas:

- Support the mitigation strategies and increase carbon sinks
- Awareness building and use of participation approaches in fighting climate change.
- Capacity building for staff of implementing agencies and organizations.
- Cooperation with international partners.

Public procurement covers about 20% of consumption in Thailand. Therefore, the project focuses on a very powerful driver for sustainable consumption. Moreover, climate-friendly consumption and production patterns in Thailand and other Asian countries will be supported in general, as those labels are also used by the private sector. Due to the improved enabling environment and market for climate-friendly innovations and products, the position of the regional economy will be also strengthened within the global market.

The public procurement staff will learn the new guidelines and trained to use the new options of the eco-labels. This approach will be designed in such a way that it can be applied to all ASEAN members and China. The experiences of China in the development of eco-labels will be incorporated into the framework of the ASEAN-China-cooperation.

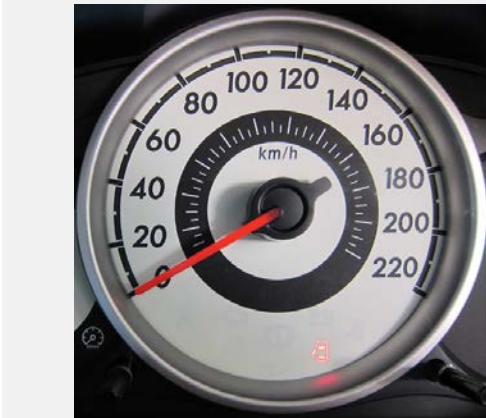
In addition, the project will support the evaluation of the current GPP strategy (2008-2011) and will help to implement the upcoming GPP strategy (2012-2015). The new GPP strategy is part of the new 11th National Economic and Social Development Plans (NESDP) in the next 5 years. The Plan contains a specific component on sustainable consumption in which GPP is integrated.

Auftraggeber/Dauer: BMU 05/2012 – 06/2015 **More information:** www.thai-german-cooperation.info
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Greening Supply Chains in the Thai Auto and Automotive Parts Industries

Background

Besides food and tourism, the automotive industry is the most significant sector for the Thai economy development. After China, Thailand became the largest exporter in the ASEAN region. In 2009, the Thai automotive industry employed more than 30,000 people. Automotive supply industry is largely diversified and involves over 160 fields of production e.g. plastic, rubber and electronics. A huge number of automotive parts industry suppliers (tier 2 and 3) are still facing outdated production processes polluting the environment. Therefore, Green Supply Chain Management (SCM) shall aim at the evaluation and optimization of these processes to improve the environmental performances.



Objectives

- to improve sustainable production of SMEs in the Thai auto and automotive parts supply chains

Approach

Under the SWITCH Asia Programme funded by the European Union (EU), GIZ is coordinating with Thai Automotive Institute (TAI), The Federation of Thai Industries (FTI), Thai SME Bank and the Center for Sustainable Consumption and Production (CSCP). The project implementation will strengthen the Thai automotive industry in:

1. Productivity and environmental performance improvement:

Existing cleaner production technology tools e.g. Profit Environmental Management (PREMA), Best Available Techniques References Document (BREFs), and Intelligent Quality Assurance (IQA) will be introduced to automotive entrepreneurs (Tier 2, 3). Trainings, individual consultation service and evaluation of the environment impact will be offered.

2. Developing financial services and enhancing networks, business:

Financial packages will be developed to support environment performance measures of SMEs in Tier 2, 3 under the cooperation with SME Bank. Furthermore, the project will support networking between automotive producers in 1, 2 and 3, Service Providers in order to strengthen and expand existing green procurement supply chain efforts.

3. Disseminating good practices and deriving policy recommendation:

Good practice examples will be disseminated to SMEs in automotive sector in Thailand. Policy recommendation will be derived from project implementation to the Thai Government e.g. Thai Automotive Industry Master Plan

Co-funded by EU, GIZ, TAI, SME Bank, CSCP

Duration: 02/2012 – 01/2015

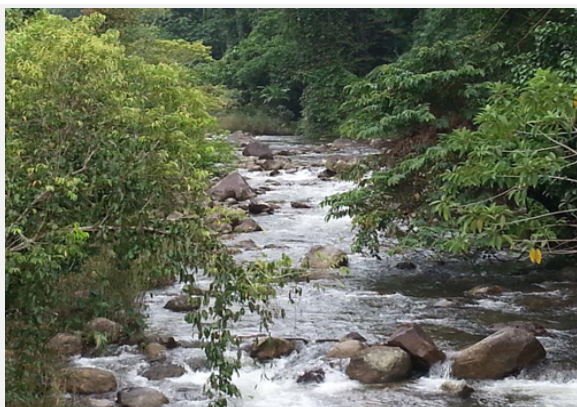
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Improved Management of Extreme Events through Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Watersheds

Background

As a result of climate change, floods and droughts in Thailand will increase in frequency as well as intensity. Local water management institutions lack technical capacity and innovative concepts to address such extreme events. Therefore the population of Thailand is expected to face large economic losses due to crop failure and loss of production. Water providing and regulating ecosystem services present untapped adaptation potential for cost effective and sustainable prevention measures.



Objectives

- To support the local water departments in the Chi and Tha Di basin in planning ecosystem-based adaptation measures against the effects of extreme events
- To facilitate in implementing ecosystem-based adaptation measures for the prevention of flooding and drought in the Chi and Tha Di catchment To reflect experiences into the national adaptation strategy for the water sector
- To support staff of the relevant water authorities to be able to design and evaluate ecosystem-based adaptation measures

Approach

The project's approach starts out in two pilot watersheds threatened by the impacts of climate change. To increase the adaptive capacity of the two watersheds, relevant professionals (from government, universities, etc.) will be advised to combine their expertise, activities and sources of information in order to exploit synergies and therewith improve the efficiency of the water management in the corresponding catchment area on the base of a common information management.

Inclusion of population is ensured by their involvement in stakeholder platforms. These platforms are based on the existing "River Basin Management Committee".

Innovative ecosystem-based adaptation approaches will be implemented for demonstration purposes of adaptation measures in catchment areas. This is supported by training courses for relevant stakeholders in ecosystem-based adaptation.

Based on the experiences gained from the intervention in the pilot watersheds, ecosystem-based adaptation approaches for the development of adaptive capacities are fed into the national level. At the same time ecosystem-based adaptation education and training formats are anchored on in the target region as well as the national level.

Donor/Duration: BMU 06/2013 – 07/2016
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Enhancing the Economics of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Thailand/South-East Asia

EU Project “Instruments for biodiversity conservation through payment mechanisms for ecosystem services in designated areas in Thailand as a model for South-East Asian countries” (ECO-BEST)

Background

Despite covering only 3% of the earth’s total surface, South-East Asia is home to 20 percent of all known species of plants and animals.

The region’s rich biodiversity and ecosystems generate immense economic values. These range from the biological resources that underpin local livelihoods to the raw materials that are used by large scale industries and the commodities that are traded in global markets. Economic forces such as pressing needs for development, rapidly expanding industry and settlement and market expansion are all impacting on biodiversity and ecosystems.



Objectives

To reduce land biodiversity loss in South-East Asian countries for the benefit of local communities.

- Improve national enabling framework conditions for the use of economic and financial tools in Protected Areas and Buffer Zones;
- Strengthen on-the-ground conservation efforts in pilot sites; and
- Build capacity, learning and information-sharing in the use of economic and financial tools.

Approach

The project will strengthen biodiversity conservation system in Thailand as a South-East Asian model for effective management and innovative financing schemes. It will also address the enabling institutional and framework conditions and initiate new categories of designated areas with focus on buffer zones and biodiversity corridors. It will promote and demonstrate best practices in the management of ecosystem service and payment systems through national and regional know-how transfer.

Implementing Partners

National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department (DNP), German International Cooperation (GIZ) and the Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ.

Co-funded by EU, BMZ and DNP

Duration: 03/2010 – 02/2015

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Thai-German Climate Protection Program

Background

International statistics show that Thailand has a high emission rate in relation to per capita income. This circumstance has been an impact from its economic development policies towards the New Industrialized Country (NIC) in the last 2 decades, the slow-down of its development only happened after the Economic Crisis in 1997s. In 2000, Thailand was ranked at the 4th place in greenhouse gas emission among ASEAN countries and at 31st place in the world. 56% of emission comes from the energy sector and 24% from agriculture (2003).

As Thailand is agricultural and tourism based economy, climate change effects could have impacts both directly and indirectly to the economic development and people quality of life. According to the predictions, the sea level would rise and would have negative effects on Bangkok, coastal erosions, agricultural areas and fisheries. In the inland, the increase in extreme floods and drought are expected to occur more frequently. In 2005, Thailand has initiated the first climate change strategy. In close coordination with other energy and environmental related initiatives and strategies the “**National Strategy for Management of Climate Change**” (2008-2012) has been developed.



Objectives

- Further development and implementation of the Thai climate change policy.
- Reduction of climate affecting emissions
- Increase national and local capability in adaptations.
- Strengthening the role of Thailand in the international community in the field of climate protection

Approach

This program composes of 3 individual projects together and provides higher efficiency through synergies between the different projects and with other national and international initiatives. Companies, associations, communities, provincial administration and civil groups are involved intensively.

Projects

- **Development and implementation of climate change policy:** Main focuses are providing policy advices and strengthening institutional capacities and human resources, for the development and implementation of the climate change policies, the improvement of international cooperation framework as well as public awareness and participation.
- **Energy efficiency in medium-sized enterprises:** The project conducts capacity building activities to improve consulting and training services for selected industrial sectors which are emission-intensive. As a basis, the project activities use the EU guidelines and concepts on “Integrated Prevention and Control of Pollution” (IPPC) and “Best Available Technology” (BAT).
- **Implementation of climate policy in tourism:** The project focuses on the development and dissemination of climate-change oriented planning and management instruments in the tourism sector. It also promotes investments in climate protection-related measures and the effectiveness of planning and management bodies through community-based management methods.

Donor / Duration: BMU / 2009 - 2013
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Background

Thailand steadily increases national support for a transition towards a low carbon economy. However, respective programmes are usually defined under the condition that they shall not compromise development of the national economy, expected to grow at 6-8% GDP annually. This also holds true for the National Climate Change Master Plan (CCMP) which calculates the peak of national CO2 emissions for 2050. Accordingly, Thai efforts to define and hold emission reduction pledges internationally.

In the implementation of the CCMP, Thailand has elaborated the first Climate Change Action Plans for pilot provinces and municipalities and has thus taken a big step in the direction of low carbon development. Nevertheless, a binding national Climate Change (Implementation) Strategy for the CCMP is still missing. A key component of this Strategy will be Renewable Energy (RE). Existing funding mechanisms have accelerated their development but reach short of initiating a true energy transition. Likewise, RE has played a minor role in the International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU).

In order to support Thailand in playing a more constructive role in international climate change negotiations, a focussed and consistent IKI BMU Portfolio, as well as an improved donor coordination is needed. This improved coordination of donor input in the field of climate change is goal of the Office for Climate Change Coordination (OCCC) that aims to improve its own position as national coordination authority in Thailand.



Objectives:

The project aims to support the partners in;

- the elaboration and pilot implementation of a new Thai Climate Change Strategy,
- the installation of a NAMA Focal Point at ONEP,
- the initiation of a regular Thai-German dialogue on Energy Transition,
- the elaboration of a strategy and suitable measures to strengthen the development of RE in Thailand,
- the alignment of all IKI project activities with the goals of the CCMP and Climate Change Strategy.

Approach

Component I - Strategy Support:

The project aims at continuing the support to strengthen capacities to develop and implement the Climate Change Policy in Thailand. The first focus will be on the elaboration of a new and ambitious Thai Climate Change Strategy. Secondly, the partners will be supported in the implementation of this strategy in 16 selected pilot provinces as well as in 32 pilot municipalities. As a result, climate change action plans will be elaborated for each of the pilot provinces and municipalities. The project will thus show the potentials of climate change for the economic development of Thailand to all stakeholders and especially the public, and will help to root the awareness for the necessity to act on local, provincial and national levels.

Component II - Energy Transition:

In the framework of a Thai-German Dialogue on Energy Transition, partners will discuss and define strategies and measures to reach the defined goals in the field of RE. Measures will also focus on showing how increasing performance an output of the RE and be integrated into the grid and mixed power supply system of Thailand.

Component III - Interaction:

The BMU-funded IKI projects will increase interaction. And overall donor input will be coordinated in order to strengthen Thailand's role and ability to communicate positions in international negotiations. The exiting strategic dialogue between Thailand and Germany will be continued. The interaction of the IKI projects in Thailand and the cooperation with different projects in the region will increase the impact of the BMU funded projects in Thailand.

Donor / Duration: BMU/ 01/2014 – 01/2017

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Background

Nowadays energy is at the heart of everybody's quality of life and a crucial factor for economic growth and employment. Energy demand in Thailand has been increasing continuously and depends heavily on energy imports due to limited domestic energy sources. Energy efficiency (EE) plays an important role in strengthening energy security, decreasing household expenditure and production costs, reducing import and trade deficit while increasing competitiveness. EE also helps mitigating pollution and greenhouse gases (GHG) which cause global warming and climate change. The Energy Policy and Planning Office (EPPO) was commissioned by the Ministry of Energy at the end of 2010 to establish an Energy Efficiency Development Plan (EEDP) for the period 2011-2030. The plan aims to reduce the energy intensity in Thailand by 25% until 2030 (baseline 2010). The Parliament approved the EEDP in June 2011. A near future 5-year Action Plan was approved early 2013.



Objectives

Energy efficiency strategies contribute directly to CO₂ emission reduction:

- To establish baseline criteria and propose improved energy data management,
- To contribute to development of new and improved energy standards,
- To strengthen existing supporting instruments and create additional value,
- To develop climate relevant instruments for implementing Energy Efficiency Plan.

Approach

The Thai German Programme on Energy Efficiency Development Plan (TGP-EEDP) aims at promoting energy efficiency in industry and building sectors by supporting the implementation of Thailand 20-Year Energy Efficiency Development Plan-EEDP (2011-2030) based on standards and incentives which will have a direct impact on CO₂ emission reduction. Examples of instruments to be developed under the EEDP are e.g. Standard Offer Program (SOP), Energy Efficiency Resource Standard (EERS) and optimized energy management systems. The TGP-EEDP will also link the EEDP with climate policy by means of developing NAMA's on the basis of energy efficiency policies.

Donor / Duration: BMU/ 05/2012 - 04/2015
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Background

The Project Development Programme Southeast Asia (PDP-SEA) is a regional project formed as part of the initiatives: “renewables – Made in Germany” and “energy efficiency – Made in Germany” under the support from the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (BMWi). The BMWi has commissioned the German-Bilateral Chambers of Commerce (AHKs) and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH to jointly implement the initiative’s regional activities in Southeast Asia. The focus countries are Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam.

PDP-SEA provides information to German and South-East Asian companies to facilitate the exchange of experience and knowledge. The Programme is meant to strengthen both project development and implementation in renewable energy sectors with a particular focus on biomass, solar thermal, solar PV and biogas as well as in energy efficiency sectors, especially in industry and building. It aims at sharing knowledge and technology and creating business partnerships and sector-specific networks between German and Southeast Asian companies and business.



Objectives

- To Supporting the promotion of renewable energy technologies as a feasible alternative to conventional power generation
- Facilitating business partnerships and the exchange of experience and know-how
- Capacity building for sustainable market development

Approach

- Information Dissemination and Business Partnerships
 - Publications and expert talks
 - Match-Making / business trips to Southeast Asia
 - Information and delegation trips to Germany
 - Information Workshops in Germany
- Support to Beacon Projects
 - Support to business partners for the realization of beacon projects
 - Trainings and know-how transfer between local and German companies
- Sustainable Market Development
 - Marketing and awareness-raising campaigns
 - Support to renewable energy associations
 - Policy advice

Donor/ Duration: BMWi / 01/2011 – 01/2015
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ASEAN Biocontrol (ABC) for Sustainable Agrifood Systems

Background

Agriculture is one of the main economic sectors in the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). Despite consumers' and exporters' increasing interest in food safety and quality sustainable production techniques are rarely applied in the agrifood sector. In addition negative impacts of climate change increasingly affect value chains and call for adapted production techniques. In this context it is the aim of ASEAN to increase sustainability in agrifood systems.

To date there is a shortfall of coordinated standards, control mechanisms or strategies for information exchange among the ASEAN Member States. The capacities of national governments to establish national or regional policies are at times insufficient due to a lack of expertise of regulatory authorities and the private sector. Moreover the knowledge on the promotion of sustainable value chains including the private sector is low.



Objectives:

- **Set a policy framework:**
Development of regionally coordinated policies, strategies and dialogue concepts for a sustainable agrifood sector
- **Promote sustainable production techniques:**
Advance agrifood systems by promoting the use of sustainable inputs and sustainable crop management practices
- **Improve market linkages:**
Promotion of sustainable cross-border value chains while incorporating the private sector

Approach

As a main focus the project supports ASEAN in the development of policies and strategies for sustainable agrifood systems and exchange platforms for the Member States. In light of the planned ASEAN economic community the project also promotes sustainable cross-border value chains jointly with public decision-makers, agricultural enterprises as well as farmers' and private associations. Furthermore farming households are supported with the implementation of sustainable production techniques.

The project works on a regional level and maintains an additional six project offices in selected ASEAN Member States. ASEAN Member States are being supported through the provision of (inter)national expertise and the implementation of pilot projects. In addition various public private partnerships accompany the project. Regional communication will be enhanced through the establishment of various platforms for a political dialogue between public and private sectors as well as civil society.

Topics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Biocontrol agents■ Fertilizer and irrigation■ Farm economics
Value chains:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Rice■ Vegetables■ Fruits■ Coffee

Donor / Duration: BMZ / 2011 – 2017
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Sustainable Palm Oil Production for Bioenergy

Background

Vegetable oil, especially palm oil, has been used increasingly for energy since many years. The Thai government strongly supports this trend. But there is also criticism about the expansion of production areas. It is argued that the rapidly increasing production would lead to a destruction of the rainforests, the extinction of endangered species and the increase of food prices and bad working conditions.

Therefore, development of sustainability standards for bioenergy and the establishment of global certification systems play an important role. Initially, the Round Table for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) has been established to develop common standards. This forum has been launched by representatives of various stakeholders, e.g. producers, industry, NGOs as well as from the trade and finance sector.

On behalf of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU), GIZ supports the Thai partners to seriously take ecological and socio-economic effects of palm oil cultivation into consideration.



Objectives

- To introduce appropriate sustainable standards for palm oil production in Thailand
- To support the certification of smallholder producers and to monitor continuously environmental and social impacts production of palm oil.

Approach

In order to establish sustainability standards for palm oil production successfully in Thailand, smallholder farmers have to get involved. Through new organizational and management practices, production techniques will be optimized. In compliance with the RSPO standard, no rainforest will be replaced by cultivated lands.

It is important for Thailand that production yield per area unit will increase, therefore, the improvement of farming methods and optimized use of fertilizers play an important role, too. In addition, harvesting practices and cooperation with palm mills and distributors need to be improved in order to increase the oil extraction rate. Best practices and experiences will be disseminated through trainings through associations for smallholders.

At the national level, this project initiates a policy dialogue between the various stakeholders from politics, business sectors in order to establish adjusted standards. Important governmental agencies, private companies, associations in the palm oil industry are already involved in the project.

Donor / Duration: BMU / 2009 - 2012
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Background

The economic development of ASEAN countries in recent years has contributed to the impressive improvement of living standards. Despite the success and the constant growing economic and political influence, the ASEAN nations still face major challenges in their development path: the rapid economic growth has ecological and social impacts, causing increased consumption of resources and higher health and climate impacting emissions. The significant increase of the demand on the personal and commercial cars is one of the reasons. At the same time, the urban areas condense with the environmental damage and less quality of life. Therefore, the efficient use of resources, sustainable city planning and emission reduction in the ASEAN countries are particular importance. These main issues are the main topics for the Programme “Cities – Infrastructure – Environment” since 2009. The programme aims at strengthening the capacity of personnel, legislation and organization concerning to environment and climate protection fields in regional, national and sub-national level.



Objective:

- To implement “Clean Air Action Plans” in smaller cities in ASEAN-Region,
- To improve the quality and efficiency of the environmental and safety management in ports,
- To improve the fundamental of the energy efficiency and the reduction of greenhouse gas emission in the land transport sector in ASEAN-Region.

The programme consists of three individual projects:

Air pollution and climate protection in medium-sized cities in the ASEAN Region: The overall objective is to empower smaller cities to develop and implement “Clean Air Action Plans”. The project cooperates with national partners and representatives of the ASEAN Secretariat and the eight participating ASEAN countries; Indonesia, Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam (two cities per country), in Malaysia and Myanmar (one city per country) were selected to be in the development and implementation of air pollution control plans with the participation of the private sector and civil society. More information: <http://www.citiesforcleanair.org/>

Sustainable port development in the ASEAN Region: Maritime transport and ports are essential components of international trade and goods movement. The concentration of shipping activities and port operations in a relatively small area represents high safety and health risks, as well as environmental deterioration. The project in cooperation with the ASEAN Ports Association (APA) supports participating ports in the ASEAN region to improve the quality and efficiency of their Safety, Health and Environmental (SHE) management. The project aims to achieve sustainable development through capacity development, providing technical assistance on SHE and creating environmental awareness with a focus on long term growth. More information: <http://www.sustainableport.org/>

Energy Efficiency and Climate Change Mitigation in the Land Transport Sector in the ASEAN Region: The project provides assistance in development and implementation of the strategies and action plans towards the improvement of energy efficiency and the reduction of greenhouse gas emission in land transport sector. The main focus is on the mobility in the urban area. The freight traffic is also involved due to its significant emission among other sectors. Moreover, a measurement and reporting system on the transportation data relevant to climate will be developed. On the national level, the project supports in sustainable transport policies, while on the regional level, platforms to exchanges best practices and peer-to-peer learning will be organized. More information: www.TransportAndClimateChange.org

Donor / Duration: BMZ / 2009 - 2015

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Background

The urban population in Asia is growing by 44 million people per year. This rapid urbanization brings major challenges for urban supply and municipal utilities. In particular, when it comes to water supply and sanitation systems, energy supply and energy efficiency, land use and food security, most Asian cities have reached a critical situation jeopardizing sustainable development. Municipal administrations in Asia plan and manage along sectorial lines and not in an integrated manner. Thus, they are not able to fully utilize the interaction and synergies in the three nexus sectors (water, energy and food security) and their related potentials during the implementation processes. The underlying causes go back to a wide range of responsibilities and competences, often lying with the regional and national level, that is, beyond the immediate sphere of influence of the local governments. This is especially true for the sectors of energy and agriculture (food security).

During the Rio+20 Conference in June 2012 the issues of water, energy and food security and their interrelationship gained greater international attention and now play a major role with regard to the updated agenda.



Objective

- To promote the basis for an integrated resource management approach in selected Asian cities through the module objective: to develop capacities (institutional and personnel) for integrated urban resource management in selected Asian cities.

Approach

The project focuses on the topics of secure water supply and sanitation systems, energy security and efficiency, land use, physical planning and food security. The implementation is based on a multi-level approach. The central starting point is the **local level** with the municipal administrations/planning offices. At the **meso-level**, among others, the city associations, training institutions and non-governmental organizations are crucial stakeholders. At the **macro-level**, the project targets national governments and international organizations to ensure that the project is linked to the international Rio+20 debate. The consulting process involves political stakeholders at the national, regional and local level. The project oversees the design, planning and, where possible, implementation of practical nexus pilot projects and at the same time seeks to feed the experiences gained at the local and national level into a regional dialogue and learning platform to achieve a regional pooling of knowledge.

The following city partners/countries are participating:

- Ulan Bator (1,200,000 inhabitants), Mongolia;
- Ba'n'an, (920,000 inhabitants), China,
- Rizhao (2,880,000 inhabitants), China,
- Weifang/Binhai Development Zone (9,000,000/ 1,000,000 inhabitants), China;
- Nakhon Ratchasima (Korat) (180,000 inhabitants), Thailand,
- Chiang Mai (150,000 inhabitants), Thailand;
- Da Nang (900,000 inhabitants), Vietnam;
- Yogyakarta (388,000 inhabitants), Indonesia;
- Naga City (180,000 inhabitants), Philippines;
- Santa Rosa, (330,000 inhabitants), Philippines.

While UNESCAP is the political partner organization, the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives - South East Asia (ICLEI - SEA) is the implementing organization.

Donor/Duration: BMZ 04/2013 – 12/2015

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Thai-German Trilateral Cooperation with Southeast Asian Countries

After almost six decades of Thai-German Bilateral Technical Cooperation, Thailand has become an emerging economy with no longer reliance on development assistance, and one of the main actors in the Southeast Asia region. In 2008, Thailand and Germany signed MoU on Trilateral Cooperation to form a joint partnership with pool resources for regional development. Under the programme, Thailand and Germany jointly transfer development experiences and technical know-how to support the third partner countries to implement small-scaled trilateral projects in selected sectors i.e. education, rural development and health. Currently, the third partner countries include Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam with possible extension to other countries in the region. The programme also aims to enhance Thailand's role as provider of development cooperation and support South-South cooperation focusing on expertise in the region to promote regional wisdom, strength and ownership. The programme is co-funded by Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)



Objective

- To foster development goals in target countries through the sharing of relevant expertise and support Thailand's role as the provider of development cooperation



Approach

The programme supports and strengthens the partners in Thailand and third countries through:

- Joint development and implementation of small-scaled trilateral projects, starting from project design and preparation, development of steering structure and project monitoring and evaluation
- Know-How Transfer in the sectors that both Thailand and Germany have expertise and experiences
- Capacity building and human resource development.

The programme is composed of 4 work areas that are closely linked together:

- Capacity building in development cooperation and result-oriented steering and project management
- Development of the instrument of trilateral cooperation
- Development of a joint strategy for Thai-German technical cooperation activities in the region
- Implementation of up to 9 small-scaled trilateral projects with the third partner countries, currently there are 5 projects as follows:

Country	Project	Period
Lao PDR	Paper Mulberry Supply Chain	2010-2013
	Nam Xong Sub-River Basin Management	2012-2014
	Strengthening National Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) in Lao PDR	2012-2014
Vietnam	Advanced Technical Services for SMEs in Selected Industries of Vietnam	2010-2012
	Strengthening Cooperative Management in Western Highland and Central Region of Vietnam	2013-2015

Partner agency:

Programme partner: Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA)

Project partners: Various government and private agencies in Thailand, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam

Donor / duration: BMZ and TICA/ since 2009

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Malaysian-German Triangular Cooperation

Background

Emerging countries significantly expanded their South-South cooperation in recent years. Through this development the interest in trilateral cooperation has also risen. This interest in the topic is mirrored in the international debate through the mentioning of trilateral cooperation in the coalition treaty of the Federal Government of Germany and the emphasis put on it in the concept note "Cooperation with Global Development Partners" of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. Regional development partnerships emphasize the value of successful bilateral cooperation and promote cooperation on equal footing. The experiences of bilateral cooperation between Malaysia and Germany, which ended in 2011, is further utilized and scaled up to a higher level through trilateral cooperation as a new and appropriate form of partnership.



Objective

- To jointly plan, implement and evaluate sustainable development projects using the complementary strengths of Malaysia and Germany.

Approach

Triangular cooperation is a cooperation mode of its own. As a key pillar of the development cooperation between countries, triangular cooperation demands specific financial and especially professional contributions of both donors and has therefore become a relevant tool to strengthen complementary contributions from North-South and South-South cooperation.

The triangular cooperation is implemented when the complementary capacities of Germany and Malaysia emerge as an added value for the third countries. In addition, Malaysian and German executing organisations equally benefit from the sharing of experience and best practices. Joint project implementation contributes to the support of capacity development in the third countries and to donor harmonisation in the region.

Germany and Malaysia are strategic partners, who share a common understanding of sustainable development. They embark on a pilot triangular cooperation project in Cambodia in 2012, with plans to engage with Timor-Leste and Myanmar in the future. Other third countries can be included upon request. Germany's overall approach is oriented towards the joint development and implementation of sustainable and effective development projects and programs.

Sectors

The three sectors in which Germany and Malaysia will carry out triangular projects are:

- vocational training and education,
- rural and economic development
- fishery.

Partner agency: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia

Donor / duration: BMZ / since 2012

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Background

The work of Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) is an important starting point for the improvement of the effectiveness and accountability of the public sector, a central pillar of Good Financial Governance. At the same time SAIs also contribute to corruption prevention.

Furthermore audit results strengthen as a means political participation, acceptance and confidence of citizens by sharing information to them. However, in most of the SAIs in ASEAN countries the functional capability is not sufficient to meet these requirements.

Under the Asian Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (ASOSAI), GIZ supports the establishment and strengthening of a regional network among South-East Asian SAIs since 2010. The objective of the project is to strengthen the capacities by fostering knowledge transfer, thematic expertise and hence improve the reputation of SAIs in the region.



Objective

- To strengthen the capacities of South-East Asian Supreme Audit Institutions by the establishment of a regional network.

Approach

In order to strengthen SAIs in a thematical targeted manner, three working groups were established:

- 1) Quality Assurance
- 2) Strategic Relations to the institutional environment of SAIs
- 3) Environment Audits with a focus on water resource management.

The project supports knowledge exchange by implementing tailored workshops and seminars in the working groups and furthermore provides thematical expertise. The integration of so-called „stronger“ SAIs, such as Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore enables the use of regional expertise, fosters South-South Learning and Peer learning activities.

The working group on environmental auditing for instance is preparing a parallel audit on water resource management in the Mekong-River delta. The participants of the Mekong-neighboring countries (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam) are developing an audit concept, with support by the ASOSAI working group on environmental auditing and the SAIs of Indonesia and Malaysia, according to international standards which forms as a basis to conduct the audits. The results will then be discussed among the participating SAIs and will entail recommendations to the respective governments how to address environment-related issues around the Mekong-River delta. The activities of the working group therefore serve as a contribution to the SAIs to train their staff on environmental auditing and hence strengthen their capacities.

Donor/ Duration: BMZ/ 08/2010 – 02/2013

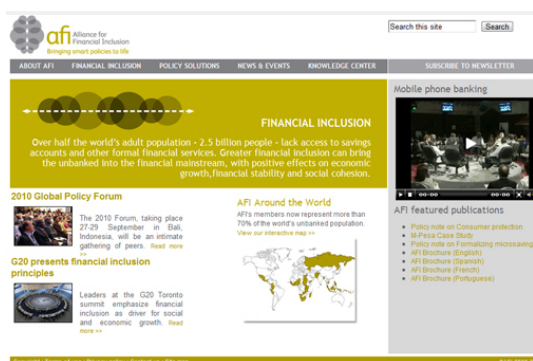
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Background

Currently, around 2.5 billion adults worldwide are living without a bank account and have no access to financial and loan services, because they lack of trust and securities: e.g. without ID card or passport, they cannot open a bank account.

According to researches, a better access to financial services will contribute to economic growth, if income per capita increases through savings and investments in poor households and small and medium sized businesses. With the mobilization of national savings, the financial system will be stabilized and external dependencies are reduced. Nevertheless, over half of the world's adult population has no access to savings accounts and other financial services.



Objective

- Within 2010, additional 50 million people with an income of less than 2 US dollar per day, will have access to saving accounts, insurances and other financial services.

Approach

The Alliance for Financial Inclusion (AFI) is a global network of policymakers in developing countries. It helps poor people living on less than US dollar 2 per day by providing them an access to financial services. As a peer-to-peer platform for knowledge sharing, the project will promote South-South cooperation, and provide data and information as well as subsidies to transfer successful models from one country to another. The international project will be implemented on behalf of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation by GIZ. The project has its main office in Bangkok, established in September 2008. AFI brings together more than 100 central banks and other institutions worldwide, it represents nearly 70 percent of the people without a bank accounts. The network will develop policy measures to provide millions of people in developing countries with access to financial services.

Thank to the worldwide network of AFI, developing countries can for the first time exchange their knowledge on efficient policies. Although most of the intelligent solutions to expand financial access come from developing countries, this know-how is dispersed all over the world.

Donor: Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
Public agency: Central banks
More information: www.afi-global.net
Contact person: Mr Alfred Hannig

Country: Worldwide
Duration: 2009-2014
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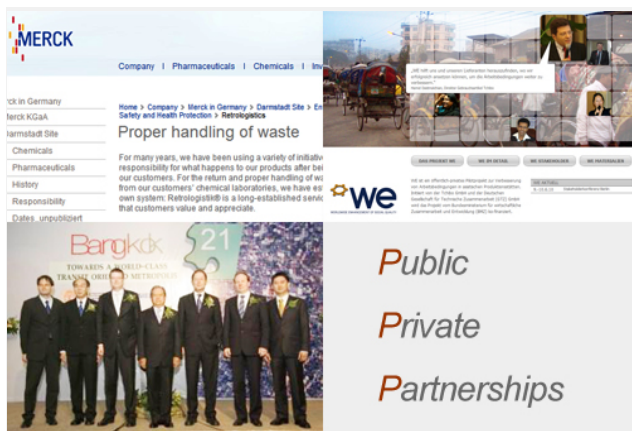
Development Partnerships with the private sector (develoPPP) in Thailand

Background

The engagement of the private sector is necessary to achieve goals of development cooperation. The targeted fields of cooperation development are overlapping with those of the private sector e.g. environment, education, health, agriculture, water and energy supply. The partnerships with the industry sector (www.develoPPP.de) initiated by BMZ combine the interests and use the strengths of the partners.

Sustainable development needs the involvement of the private sector, not only in the Federal Republic of Germany but also in the partner countries of BMZ. Enterprises create jobs, secure income, provide technical know-how and introduce new technologies.

Companies from Germany and other European countries, operating in developing countries, face particular challenges e.g. prospective businesses are often confronted with legal certainties, poor training and education, ineffective administrative structures or insufficient infrastructures.



Objectives

- To increase sustainable benefits from the involvement of the private sector, creating cost saving synergies.
- To improve the living standards in developing countries by promoting sustainable, environmentally and socially sound economic development.

Recently, there are 3 PPP projects in Thailand:

With Merck: GIZ and Merck KGaA set a common objective on waste management for laboratory chemical packaging in Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines. Hazardous waste and chemicals are often disposed with normal municipal waste due to lack of knowledge in managing hazardous waste substances. The PPP aims to establish environmental-friendly disposal and recycling systems for used chemical packaging materials and chemicals from laboratories.

With South Pole: The project is to enhance the availability of monitoring and verification systems for biogas plant operators such as in the agro-industry in Thailand. The newly developed interface is capable to read various monitoring equipments and allows the control of the biogas plant performance to increase the plant efficiency. At the same time the interface ensures the required reporting for verification of the CDM project. Target groups are owners of biogas plants, biogas plant technology suppliers and operation and monitoring service providers.

With Archimedes: The objective is to develop the holistic standard of sustainable constructions in Thailand. To achieve this, the originally in Germany developed DGNB standard criteria will be adapted to the conditions of Thailand. Awareness raising and knowledge transfer from the DGNB-System shall create ownership of the internationally recognized Thai standard at the target groups such as. real estate companies, construction companies, investors and facility managers.- The audit process will be established and training programmes for architects, engineers and auditors will be developed.

With SGF (Sure-Global-Fair): SGF International e.V. and GIZ set a common objective to increase safety and quality of fruit juice products in accordance with national and internationally recognized standards. A selected group of Thai fruit processing suppliers, laboratories and auditors are being integrated into the voluntary control system for raw material suppliers.

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weltwärts – Young Volunteers with GIZ in Thailand

The weltwärts volunteer program is a program initiated by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). The target group are young people – both German and non – German living in Germany. Under the motto ‚Learning by serving‘, young volunteers use their talents and apply their abilities, get to know another culture and gather defining experiences for their future careers. The project partners benefit from the involvement of the volunteers in the sense of assistance towards self-help. Weltwärts shall also increase the understanding, respect and tolerant. Working and learning together are getting along regardless racism. The voluntary services contribute significantly information and education policy development and support young people working in the development policy.



Partner organizations of GIZ/weltwärts in Thailand are NGOs, associations, local administration organizations, educational organizations.

Since September 2012, 15 new GIZ weltwaerts volunteers started working for 12 months in Thailand.

From the mid of 2013, BMZ sends the weltwaerts volunteers only via non-governmental organizations, therefore, the GIZ will not send the young volunteers to Thailand anymore.



GIZ/weltwärts Thailand

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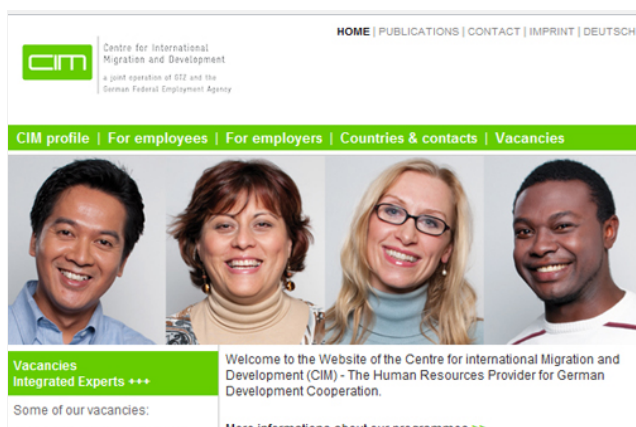
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Centre for International Migration and Development – CIM Integrated Experts in Thailand

CIM is the human resources placement programme for German Development Cooperation. It is supported by two strong partners: the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH and the German Federal Employment Agency (BA).

The first CIM expert worked in Thailand 30 years ago. CIM provides highly qualified specialists and managers corresponding to demands of the public and private sectors and civil society in Thailand. CIM supports experts with services and with subsidies to top up their local salaries.



Objective

- To support local partners in order to achieve development goals of BMZ/BMU and its partner countries.

Currently, CIM-experts work in the following Thai national and regional partner institutions:

No.	Titel	Name	Positions	Partners organizations
1	Dr.	Wolfgang Baltus	Experte Bioplastik, Senior Project Manager	National Innovation Agency (NIA)
2	Mr.	Stefan Bepler	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia & Pacific (RECOFTC)
3	Dr.	Thomas Jaekel	Expert on Bio-control	Department of Agriculture (DOA)
4	Mr.	Nicholas Hollmann	Advisor on Sustainable Urban Development at the International College: Centre for Sustainable Urban Development	King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang (KMUTL)
5	Mr.	Bernhard Mohns	Expert on resource conflict management Senior Program Officer: Market and livelihoods	Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia & Pacific (RECOFTC)
6	Mr.	Martin Vensky-Stalling	Expert on technical cooperation (Industry Linkages and TDC/TP Advisor)	Technology Park Project Office Chiang Mai University,
7.	Mr.	Jan Immel	Expert on Development Cooperation and International Business	German-Thai Chamber of Commerce (GTCC)
8.	Mr.	Robert Himmler	Expert on Energy Efficiency	Joint Graduate School of Energy and Environment (JGSEE), King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi (KMUTT)

Donor: BMZ/BMU

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