Thailand's Climate Change Policy

Prasert Sirinapaporn,

Director of Climate Change Management and Coordination Division, Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning

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Presentation Outline

- Institutional structure
- Climate Change Master Plan 2014-2050
- Pre-2020 - Thailand's NAMAs
- National Adaptation Plan
- Post-2020 – INDCs

Institutional Structure for Climate Change Policy

National Committee on Climate Change Policy (NCCC)

Chair

Prime Minister

Vice-Chairs

Minister of Natural Resources and Environment

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Technical Subcommittee

Negotiation Subcommittee

NAMAs Subcommittee

NCCC members:

1. Prime Minister's Office
2. Ministry of Finance
3. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
4. Ministry of Transport and Communications
5. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
6. Ministry of Information and Communication Technology
7. Ministry of Energy
8. Ministry of Commerce
9. Ministry of Interior
10. Ministry of Science and Technology
11. Ministry of Education
12. Ministry of Public Health
13. Ministry of Industry
14. Bangkok Metropolitan Administration
15. Office of the National Economics and Social Development Board
16. Bureau of Budget
17. 9 Experts

Secretariat

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

ONEP/CCMP

(Policy formulation and National Focal Point)

TGO

(DNA (for CDM) / Technical support and services to carbon market actors)

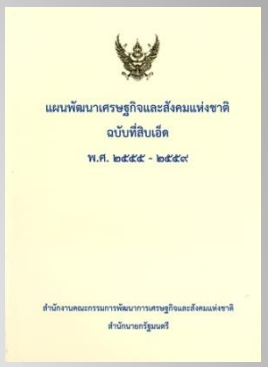
Climate Policy Integration in Thailand

Environmental Quality Management Plan B.E. 2550-2554

Environmental Quality Management Plan B.E. 2555-2559

National-level planning

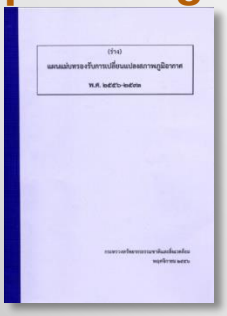
10th National Economic and Social Development Plan B.E. 2550-2554



11th National Economic and Social Development Plan B.E. 2555-2559

Issue-based planning

National Strategic Plan on Climate Change B.E. 2551-2555



Climate Change Master Plan B.E. 2557-2593

Sectoral planning

- Power Development Plan
- Energy Conservation Plan
- Renewable Energy Development Strategies
- Sustainable Transport Master Plan

, etc.

Local-level planning and implementation

Climate Change Master Plan

Key features:

- Long-term plan (continuous response to long-term issue)
- Comprehensive framework (to guide specific actions)
- Roadmap of short, medium and long-term goals
- Flexibility (rolling plan subject to evaluation every five years)

Climate Change Master Plan

Vision: Thailand has achieved climate resilience and low carbon growth in accordance with sustainable development agenda

Mission:

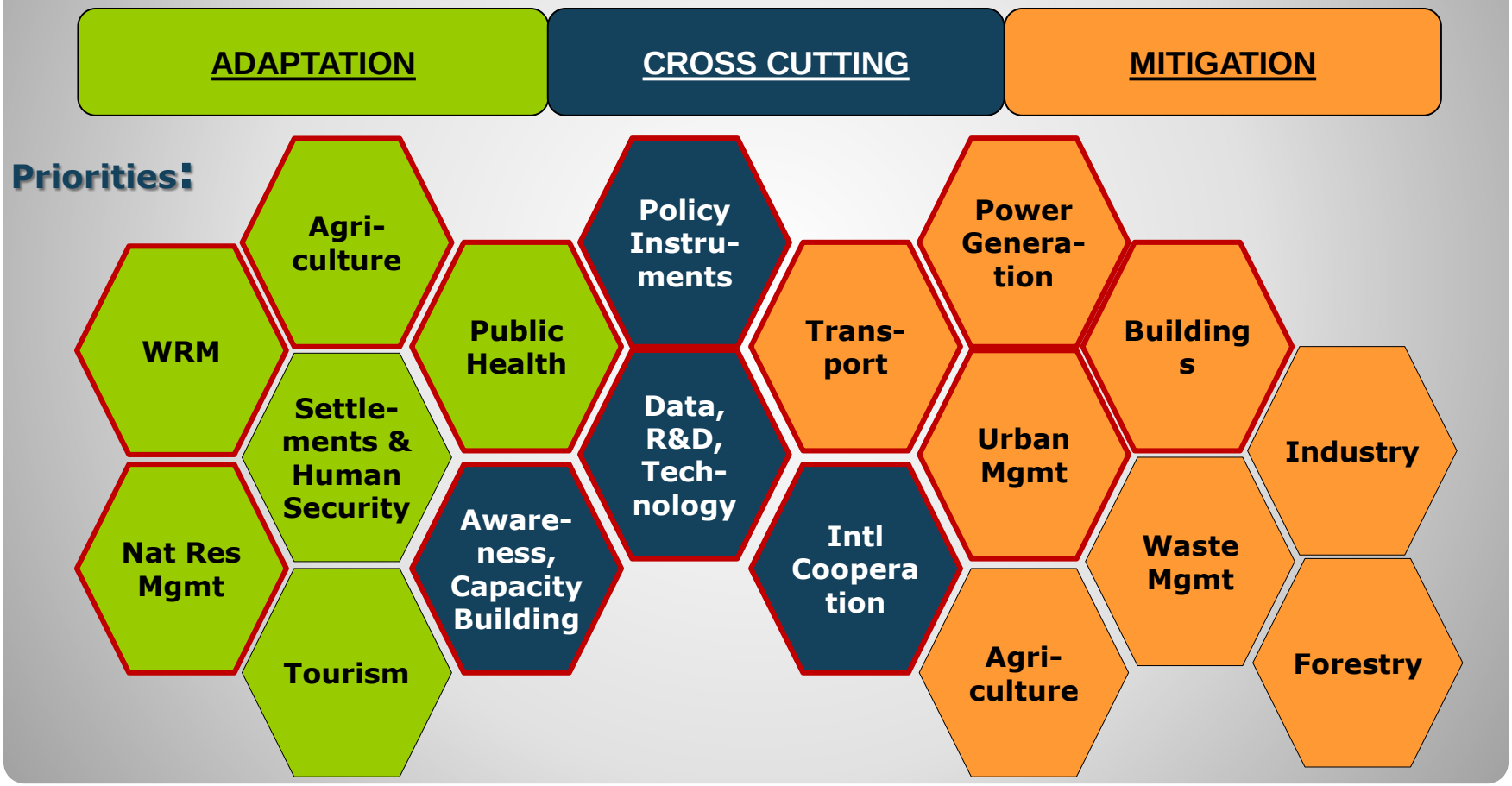
1. Build climate resilience for Thailand's development by mainstreaming climate change adaptation into development planning of all sectors and levels

2. Reduce GHG emission and establish policy instruments to encourage sustainable and low-carbon development

3. Develop appropriate knowledge base, databases and technologies to support climate change adaptation and low-carbon development

4. Enhance capacity and awareness of development partners at all levels to enable effective engagement in executing climate change policy and plan

Climate Change Master Plan



Climate Change Master Plan

Short-term (2016)

- vulnerability maps formulated
- 19% biodiversity protected area and 5,000 rai (about 800 hectares) additional mangroves annually
- 50% of coastal cities with coastal restoration plan
- establishment of NAMAs and MRV
- development of policy instruments to encourage low-carbon growth

Medium-term (2020)

- forecasting and early-warning
- climate insurance systems
- national adaptation fund
- 40% growth in forest cover
- maximum conservation area for biodiversity protection
- all coastal cities with coastal restoration plan

Long-term (2050) & continuous

- more farm land and farmers with irrigation system
- more farm land outside irrigation area with water resource development
- more farmers in hot spots with training on natural disaster management and vocational training
- more farmers with climate insurance
- less climate-related agricultural loss per agricultural GDP
- more land in natural disaster hot spots with soil and water conservation and restoration
- more managed surface water
- more population with access to clean water
- more natural disaster hot spots with surveillance systems

Climate Change Master Plan

Short-term (2016)

- center or platform for climate change R&D network
- databases including GHG emission database, GHG mitigation registry, database to support climate change negotiations
- development of relevant action and/or strategic plans in line ministries

Medium-term (2020)

- 7-20% reduction of GHG emission from energy and transport sectors, relative to BAU
- 25% share of renewable energy in final energy consumption
- more municipalities with over 10 m² per capita of urban green space
- development of local-level action plans on climate change adaptation
- smart grid technology deployed

Long-term (2050) & continuous

- fewer endangered species
- more eco-tourism
- 20% reduction of final energy consumption relative to BAU
- 25% reduction in energy intensity relative to BAU
- more public transport travel
- less GHG emission from land transport sector
- more low-carbon and environmental-friendly investments in industry
- less open dumping area
- more farm land with GAP or organic standards
- less agricultural burning
- less GHG emission per GDP

Pre-2020

Linking Actions in Thailand to Global Efforts: NAMAs

- At COP13, Parties decides to address enhanced actions on climate change mitigation and identifies NAMAs – Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions – as option for actions by developing countries (Decision 1/CP.13 para. 1(b)(ii))
- At COP16, Decision 1/CP.16 Para. 48, Parties agrees that developing countries will take NAMAs in the context of sustainable development, supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity building, aimed at achieving a deviation in emissions relative to business as usual emissions in 2020.
- Decision 1/CP.16 Para. 50, Parties invites developing countries that wish to voluntarily inform the COP of their intention to implement NAMAs in association with this decision to submit information on those actions to the secretariat.

Thailand's NAMAs/Pledge for Target Year 2020

Thailand's NAMAs

CO_2 Counter-measures

- ***RE***: *Biomass, biogas, hydro, Solar, Wind,* ***Waste-to-energy*** *etc.*
- ***EE*** *in Industries & Buildings*
- ***Bio-Fuels*** *and alternative energy sources*
- ***Environmental Sustainable Transport System***

"Thailand will endeavor to lower CO_2 emissions in the range of 7-20% in 2020 compared to the BAU"

Thailand's NAMAs

Thailand's Current Policies/Plans (Energy and Transport)

- **10-year Alternative Energy Development Plan (2012-2021), 25% targeted, including Bio-fuels**
- **20-year Energy Efficiency Development Plan 2011 – 2030 :**
  - **Energy Efficiency (EE) in buildings and industries (voluntary)**
- **Environmental Sustainable Transport System Plan**

National Adaptation Plan (NAP)

- National Adaptation Framework
  - 6 months / synthesis of current data / knowledge assessment / activity under Climate Policy Project
- National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Phase I
  - Budget year B.E. 2558 / Climate risk assessment nationwide and policy recommendations
- Support to Climate Risk Assessment – new proposal to BMUB
- National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Phase II
  - Budget year B.E. 2559 / Action plan in priority sectors

Post-2020
Intended Nationally Determined Contributions: INDCs

COP 20 Lima Decision -/CP.20 Lima call for climate action, Para 14; *Agrees* that the information to be provided by Parties communicating their INDCs, in order to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding, MAY INCLUDE, as appropriate;

Up Front Information	Thailand's INDCs Preparation
1. Reference Point (as appropriate, a base year)	Base Year: 2005 (The same as NAMAs)
2. Time frames and/or Periods for Implementation	2030
3. Scope and Coverage	Sectoral; Energy, (Waste, IPPU) (cover about 60-80% of Thailand GHGs Emission; Second National Communication)
4. Planning processes	PDP, EEDP, Transport and Traffic Master Plan and etc.
5. Assumptions and Methodological approaches	Enduse approach (AIM Enduse, demand driven), IPCC Guidelines and Co-benefit approach

Post-2020
Intended Nationally Determined Contributions: INDCs

I. Review, Analyze mitigation potentials Thailand's post 2020 contributions

- **Review of UNFCCC and Thailand Pre 2020 and Post 2020 Mitigation**
- **Status/Readiness of Thailand for post 2020 contributions**
- **Countermeasures/Priority areas of Mitigation Contributions**

II. **AIM/Enduse** and Multi-benefit analysis

- **AIM Modeling Energy (IPPU/Waste)**
  → **Result From Model** (Energy Consumption, CO_2 Emission, Abatement Costs)
  → **GHG Mitigation Potential**
- **Post 2020 Assessment** (Cost Effectiveness, Co-benefit, Energy Security)

→ **Policy measures for post2020 agreement**

III. Consultation and INDCs preparation

- **Stakeholders Involvement**
- **Thailand's post 2020 Readiness and Contributions**

Political Decision

Lessons learned from Thailand's NAMAs

Potential data challenges for iNDCs preparation:

- Access to sectoral data is sometimes difficult.
- Institutional arrangement is not clearly defined for both ex-ante assessment and for MRV.
  - Mandates for relevant agencies need to be agreed for data input in ex-ante assessment.
  - Mandates and framework for data collection, reporting and verification (MRV).
- Capacity building in MRV is needed in all relevant sectors.

Possible improvements:

- Early institutional arrangement is required with clearly defined mandates. (i.e. institutional arrangement should be discussed in the iNDCs study phase and decided upon in the iNDCs approval process.)
- Early start of capacity building activities in key sectors. (i.e. capacity building should continue from NAMAs and expand to other key relevant sectors.)

Thailand's INDCs Approval Process

iNDCs preliminary study results

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Stakeholder consultations → Dept. of Treaties and Legal Affairs to determine if parliamentary approval is required

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Sub-committee Approval

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National Committee (NCCC) Approval

Cabinet Approval

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Parliamentary Approval (if needed)

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Submission to UNFCCC

Thank you!