

# THAILAND



## Key Policies and Plans to Promote Green Growth

### **The 11th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2012 – 2016):**

Thailand's National Economic and Social Development Board formulates development strategies at the national and other levels. The current plan includes a Green Policy that calls for addressing climate change more rigorously and moving toward a low-carbon economy and society.

### **Thailand Climate Change Master Plan (2012–2050):**

The Climate Change Master Plan is a framework of integrated policies and action plans relating to climate change. It supports climate change preparedness initiatives and aligns with the country's economic and socio-cultural contexts, and sufficiency economy philosophy. The plan includes three key strategies:

1. Mitigation of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and increase of GHG sinks to promote sustainable development
2. Strengthening the capacity of human resources and institutions and to manage the risks from the effects of climate change and cross cutting issues
3. Adaptation for coping with the negative effects of climate change

## Sectoral Initiatives

### **Energy**

- Targeting a 25 percent GHG energy intensity reduction by 2030, with alternative energy comprising 20 percent of total energy use
- Developing the 20-Year Energy Efficiency Development and the Alternative Energy Development Plan

### **Agriculture and Forestry**

- Encouraging local authorities to enhance carbon sinks through forestation and sustainable forest resource management
- Allocating national budget to establish an information center and satellite systems to track forest cover, land use, and land-use change

### **Waste**

- Developing an incentive scheme to promote electricity generation from waste, including plans to build a plant in Bangkok

### **Sub-national**

- Promoting the “Clean City Clean Mind” and “Low Carbon City” initiatives, providing technical assistance to local governments



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## Feature Initiative: Thai Low Carbon City

“Low Carbon City” refers to a province, city, municipality, or community that pursues a systematic process to achieve GHG emission reductions. The Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization has developed a nine-step process to involve stakeholders in working towards a Low Carbon City:

1. Survey key activities (economic and social) in the target city
2. Prepare GHG inventory for each key emitting sector
3. Identify emission reduction measures and technologies in each key emitting sector
4. Analyse and select emission reduction measures and technologies
5. Project (1) emissions under a BAU scenario and (2) emissions if GHG mitigation measures and/or technologies are adopted
6. Set GHG reduction targets at the city level
7. Create an action plan
8. Implement the action plan, and monitor progress and results
9. Review targets, direction, measures, and action plan



## The Nine Step Low Carbon City Process



## Factors for Success

- Local government leaders must have understanding and political will
- Involve stakeholders early and throughout the process
- Show stakeholders compelling co-benefits from GHG mitigation measures
- Communicate and raise awareness on good practices
- Help build readiness and capacity of entities in charge at the local level

## What's next?

- Link voluntary GHG mitigation in cities with the carbon market
- Network with other cities to share and build on experiences



## Pioneer Low Carbon City: Muangklang Municipality

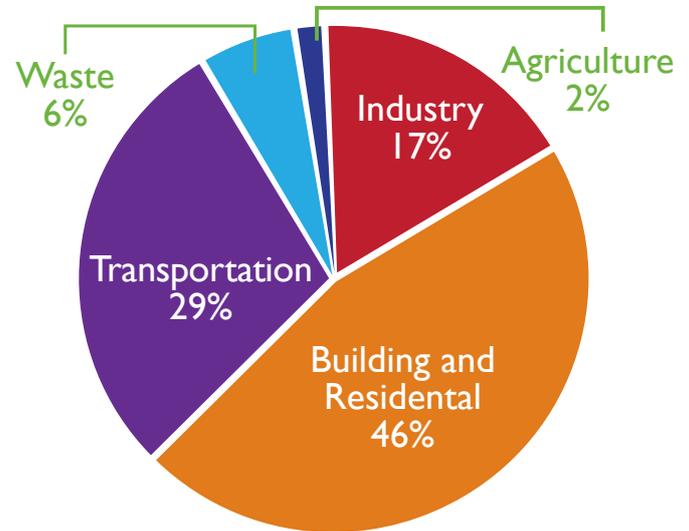
### Voluntary GHG Mitigation Goals

- Reduce per capita emissions by 100 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e annually, or 5%, within five years, and by 200 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e annually, or 10%, within 10 years

### Mitigation Measures

- **Buildings:** Encourage commercial building and home owners to select energy efficient products receiving the “Energy Label No.5”; raise awareness on energy saving behaviors; adopt clean energy in public buildings
- **Transport:** Add public buses and improve routes to minimize personal vehicle use; convert public fleets to run on NGV and biofuels; encourage city residents to use bicycles
- **Waste:** Install municipal waste separation belt to sort organic waste and recyclables from general waste prior to landfill disposal, avoiding 448.4 tCO<sub>2</sub>e over 10 years from landfill methane; install biogas digester
- **Agriculture:** Convert unused land area to rice fields and construct municipal rice mill for local processing and consumption, avoiding 61.6 tCO<sub>2</sub>e from transporting rice from elsewhere
- **Urban Green Spaces:** Increase area dedicated to public parks; green and improve pedestrian routes to promote exercise and reduce motorcycle use

Muangklang GHG Emissions  
by Sector (2010)



Total GHG Emissions: 41,741 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

### Co-Benefits

Mitigation measures in waste in Muangklang also lower solid waste disposal costs for municipal authorities, generate new revenues from sale of recyclables, and extend the life of the landfill. The new rice mill helps generate income from rice sales, reduces dependence on the rice market and purchases from outside the municipality, and promotes food security for the local community.





## Voluntary Carbon Labeling

The Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization, offers three types of carbon labels:

- **Carbon Reduction Label:** 163 products by 42 companies are certified for reducing process emissions by at least 10 percent, using minimal grid-purchased energy, and leveraging high-efficiency technologies.
- **Carbon Footprint for Products:** 726 products by 177 companies have completed a product life-cycle assessment and calculated their carbon footprint.
- **CoolMode Label:** 18 fabrics by 6 manufacturers are recognized as using innovative fiber technology that is especially suited to hot weather.

*“In order to avoid and lessen impacts of climate change which are likely to cause increasing damage, countries must urgently work together to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases. Adjustments should be made to move towards low emission development.”*

--His Excellency Mr. Preecha Rengsomboonsuk,  
Minister of Natural Resources  
and Environment of Thailand  
at the Asia LEDSGP Forum, September 2012



The Asia LEDSGP Partnership is a regional, voluntary network that serves as a platform to promote low emission development. The partnership supports peer-to-peer learning, knowledge sharing, and improved coordination and cooperation among governmental and non-governmental partners working to advance low emission growth in Asia. The Asia LEDSGP Partnership is a regional platform of the LEDSGP Global Partnership. For more information, see: <http://en.openei.org/wiki/LEDSGP>, or email: [asialedsgp@lowemissionsasia.org](mailto:asialedsgp@lowemissionsasia.org)