



GIZ in Thailand 2018

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

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Address

GIZ Bangkok Office
193/63 Lake Rajada Office Complex (16th floor)
New Ratchadapisek Road, Klongtoey
Bangkok 10110,Thailand

Tel.: +66 2 661 9273
Fax: +66 2 661 9273 ext. 156

Postal Address

P.O. Box 11-1485 Nana
Bangkok 10112
Thailand

E-mail: giz-thailand@giz.de
Website: www.giz.de
www.thai-german-cooperation.info
Facebook: www.facebook.com/gizthailand

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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, which today is known as the King Mongkut University of Technology North-Bangkok (KMUTNB), was founded as the first milestone of the cooperation. Since then, Thai-German Technical Cooperation has covered almost all fields. In the first decades, projects focused primarily on rural and agricultural development and vocational education.

Due to the rapid and successful transformation of Thailand into a newly-industrialised country, in the 1990s the focus 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 various regional and global activities within the scope of Germany's international cooperation as well as triangular cooperation programmes with Thailand and Malaysia are based in Bangkok today.

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



GIZ projects based in Thailand	
Agriculture & Food Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN Sustainable Agrifood Systems (ASEAN SAS) • Better Rice Initiative Asia (BRIA) • Remote Sensing-based Information and Insurance for Crops in Emerging Countries (RIICE) • Trade Facilitation for Agricultural Goods in ASEAN
Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advancing and Measuring Sustainable Consumption and Production for a Low-Carbon Economy in Middle-Income and Newly Industrialized Countries (Advance SCP) • Risk-based National Adaptation Plan (Risk-NAP) • Thai-German Climate Change Programme • Water and Wastewater Companies for Climate Mitigation Thailand (WaCCliM) • Thailand Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (RAC NAMA)
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable Energy Project Development Programme (PDP) in South-East Asia • Renewable Energy Hybrid Grid System for Thai Islands (Solar Energy) • New Energy Nexus Southeast Asia (Nexus SEA)
Economics & Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Cooperation Programme to Improve the Quality and Labour Market Orientation of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (RECOTVET) • Thai – German Trilateral Cooperation Programme (TRICO)

Environment & Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Initiative on Disaster Risk Management (GIDRM) • Improved Management of Extreme Events through Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Watersheds (ECOSWat)
Urban & Industrial Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Efficiency and Climate Change Mitigation in the Land Transport Sector in the ASEAN Region (TCC) • EU Project on Sustainable Freight Transport and Logistics in the Mekong Region • Integrated Resource Management in Asian Cities: the Urban NEXUS
Good Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Partnership on Drug Policies and Development (GPDPD) • Improving Occupational Safety and Health of Healthcare Workers in Public Hospitals in Thailand

Academy for International Cooperation-Bangkok (Training Services for Sustainable Development)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-quality training for GIZ staff and public and private sector personnel across Asia • Over 40 courses on management consulting, communication, leadership and various technical competencies <p>More information: www.training.thai-german-cooperation.info</p>

Main Financiers:

BMZ: German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

BMUB: German Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety

BMWi: German Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy

EU: European Union

TH: Thai Government

PPP: Public – Private Partnerships



Thai-German Trilateral Cooperation Programme

Background

After almost six decades of Thai-German bilateral technical cooperation, Thailand is no longer reliant on development assistance. In 2008, Thailand and Germany signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Trilateral Cooperation to form a joint partnership with pooled resources for regional development. Both countries jointly apply their development experiences and technical know-how to support third partner countries by implementing small-scale trilateral projects in selected sectors, i.e. education, rural development, and health. Currently, the third partner countries include Lao PDR, Vietnam, and Timor-Leste, with a possible extension to Cambodia and Myanmar in the future. The programme also aims to enhance Thailand's role as a provider of development cooperation and to support South-South cooperation in order to promote regional knowhow, strength, and ownership. The programme is co-funded by the Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA) within the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).



Objective

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

Approach

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

- Joint development and implementation of small-scale trilateral projects, from project design and preparation, to development of a steering structure, and project monitoring and evaluation through participatory process and ownership to ensure sustainability
- Synergy of know-How transfer in the sectors in which both Thailand and Germany possess expertise and experiences
- Capacity building and human resource development of team partners and project beneficiaries

The programme consists of four interlinked work areas:

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

Country	Project	Duration
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	2012-2016
	Support to Financial Audit for the State Audit Organization of Lao PDR	2017-2018
	Support to Lao Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET)	Inception phase
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
Timor-Leste	Sufficiency Economy and Business Promotion in the Agricultural Sector Project	2016-2017

Partners: Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA) and government and private agencies in Thailand, Lao PDR, Vietnam and Timor-Leste

Client / Duration: BMZ/TICA / since 2009

More Information: www.thai-german/cooperation.info

Contact: Mr. Vorathep Songpanya

E-mail: vorathep.songpanya@giz.de



ASEAN Sustainable Agrifood Systems (ASEAN SAS)

Background

Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Agriculture is one of the main economic sectors in ASEAN. Food security in ASEAN requires national agrifood production systems that sustain the livelihoods and competitiveness of local agriculture and supply sufficient staple food throughout the region.

ASEAN Sustainable Agrifood Systems aims at providing solutions for long-term food security in the region through development of regionally-coordinated policies and strategies for sustainable agriculture. This also includes promotion of cross-border value chains in concert with public decision-makers, agricultural enterprises as well as farmers' and private associations.

Based on pilot measures, concepts are developed how farmers are best supported in the implementation of resource-saving and environmentally-friendly production technologies and practices. By this, the Project supports the realisation of ASEAN and the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) by 2015 and beyond.



Objective

To enable ASEAN Member States to implement the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework and its Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security (SPA-FS) by focusing on the promotion of sustainable food production at the national level.

Approach

Intervention Areas

Building upon the results and experiences of the ASEAN Biocontrol project (2011-2013), ASEAN Sustainable Agrifood Systems (2014-2019) comprises three intervention areas:

- **Policy framework:** Development of regionally-coordinated policies, strategies and dialogue concepts for a sustainable agrifood sector
- **Production techniques:** Promotion of the use of sustainable inputs and crop management practices through capacity development
- **Market linkages:** Promotion of sustainable cross-border value chains in collaboration with the private sector

The project works at a regional level and has established six offices in the ASEAN region (Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam). 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 political dialogue between public, private and civil society actors.

Topics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Biological Control Agents ■ Soil and Nutrient Management ■ Farm Economics
Value chains:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Rice ■ Vegetables ■ Fruits

Client / Duration: BMZ/ 2011 - 2019

Contact: Dr. Matthias Bickel

More Information: www.thai-german/cooperation.info, www.asean-agrifood.org

E-mail: matthias.bickel@giz.de



Energy Efficiency and Climate Change Mitigation in Land Transport Sector in ASEAN Region (TCC)

Background

The transport sector has the second highest share of total final energy consumption in the ASEAN region. With 310 million tonnes of CO₂ emissions, transport in ASEAN is a significant contributor to global CO₂ emissions. Congestion, road safety and air pollution – responsible for 7 million premature deaths globally – are among the key issues related to transport. Sustainable transport must not only focus on passenger cars, but also consider freight vehicles and motorcycles as well.

There are large synergies between local and global sustainability, particularly when local pollutants such as black carbon – the 2nd largest contributor to climate change after CO₂ – are considered. However, the good news is that there are multiple options and a vast potential to increase energy efficiency and to reduce emissions in the land transport sector. In light of this, ASEAN's Kuala Lumpur Transport Strategic Plan (KLTSP) 2016-2025 includes sustainable transport actions in general, the issues of green freight and energy efficiency, which were designed to help reduce transport's environmental footprint.



Objective

To improve the conditions for the implementation of measures to increase energy efficiency and reduce climate relevant emissions from the land transport sector in the ASEAN region at the regional and national level.

Approach

The project follows a multi-level approach:

At the **ASEAN** level, the project advises and supports the implementation of the KLTSP and works closely with relevant ASEAN working groups such as the Land Transport Working Group (LTWG) and the Transport Facilitation Working Group (TFWG). On a **national** level, the project supports respective ministries of Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam to link their national strategies and action plans for energy efficiency and climate protection in transport to the KLTSP and support implementation measures thereof. Therefore, expert working groups on fuel efficiency and sustainable transport indicators are established and meet regularly.

The approach consists of topical pillars on Fuel Efficiency Policies and Measures; a related pillar on Two- and Three-Wheelers including electrification; and a pillar on Green Freight & Logistics as well as data collection, indicators development, training and capacity building, and Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) in order to improve and strengthen capacities and knowledge in the region, among other tools.

Data, Indicators, and MRV

Measuring and reporting based on sound indicators and data is a main challenge in the implementation of sustainable transportation in the ASEAN region and also key for the monitoring of transport sector performance. Against this background, the KLTSP has called for the development of the monitoring framework and harmonised approach for indicators on energy and GHG emissions in the transport sector.

The project supports the development of regional sustainable transport indicators and guidelines to facilitate the compilation of transport data in order to assess the performance of transportation systems. Regional workshops are organised for knowledge exchange and learning.

Training and Capacity Building

Training to strengthen the capacities and knowledge in the region is a key for the successful implementation of the project. The trainings focus on building a course in the field of data, indicators, and MRV. Further, trainings on Fuel efficiency and Green Freight & Logistics are regularly offered to our counterparts and will also be made available once the project has ended.

Client/Duration: BMZ /2009-2018

More information: <http://www.thai-german-cooperation.info/>, www.transportandclimatechange.org

Contact: Mr.Tali Trigg

E-mail: tali.trigg@giz.de



Integrated Resources Management in Asian Cities: The Urban NEXUS

Background

The urban population in Asia is growing by 44 million people each year. This rapid urbanisation brings major challenges for urban supply systems. Especially with regard to water supply and sanitation systems, energy supply and energy efficiency, land use and food security, most Asian cities have reached a critical situation that jeopardises sustainable development. Municipal administrations in Asia usually plan and manage along sectorial lines and not in an integrated manner. Thus, they are not able to make adequate use of the interconnections between the three nexus sectors (water, energy and food security) to realise the resulting potentials and synergies between the nexus sectors. The underlying causes can be found in the inconsistent distribution of responsibilities and competences, often located at the regional and national level, that is, beyond the immediate sphere of influence of the local governments. The issues of water, energy, and food security and their interrelationship gained greater international attention during the Rio+20 Conference in June 2012 and now play a relevant role with regard to the Post 2015 Development Agenda including the SDGs, COP 21 and the Habitat 3 process.



Objective

To develop capacities (institutional and personnel) for integrated urban resource management in selected Asian cities.

Approach

Strategically, the programme focuses on two main elements. On the one hand, Nexus initiatives in the areas of sanitary systems, waste management and energy efficiency are being identified and developed utilising interdependencies and synergy effects for water supply, land use and food security. The initiatives will act as examples, demonstrating how the Nexus approach can be integrated into urban planning and development and how cross-sectorial planning can be improved. On the other hand, the knowledge and experiences generated by the Nexus initiatives is being exchanged and disseminated between the Nexus cities and cooperating institutions. A multilevel approach is applied to the programme, with the local level as the central starting point. The Nexus initiatives support the municipal administrations in analysing the city's infrastructure needs and possible Nexus approaches to meet them. At the meso-level, among others, city associations, training institutions and civil society organisations are central actors. At the macro-level, concerned national ministries and –agencies ensure that the Nexus approach is being addressed while international organisations integrate the Nexus approach into the Post 2015 Development Agenda, the SDGs, COP 21 and Habitat III.

The local and regional context is provided by the following partner cities / countries:

- Rizhao (2,880,000 inhabitants), China
- Ulan Bator (1,200,000 inhabitants), Mongolia
- Weifang/Binhai Development Zone (9,000,000/ 1,000,000 inhabitants), China
- Da Nang (900,000 inhabitants), Vietnam
- Nakhon Ratchasima (Korat) (180,000 inhabitants), Thailand,
- Pekanbaru (1,000,000) and Tanjungpinang (230,000 inhabitants), Indonesia
- Chiang Mai (150,000 inhabitants), Thailand
- Naga City (180,000 inhabitants) and Santa Rosa, (330,000 inhabitants), Philippines.

While UN ESCAP is the political partner organisation, the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives – South East Asia (ICLEI - SEA) is the implementing organisation.

Client / Duration: BMZ / 04.2013 – 12.2015

More Information: www.thai-german-cooperation.info

Contact: Ms. Ruth Erlbeck

E-mail: ruth.erlbeck@giz.de



Risk-based National Adaptation Plan (Risk-NAP)

Background

In 2015, as a reaction to increasing loss and damages caused by climate change, Thailand has started to develop its National Adaptation Plan (NAP). Although adaptation is part of the Climate Change Master Plan as well as other national policies, specific information on climate related risks and options to adapt to these risks are still lacking. At the same time, insufficient integration of adaptation needs in subnational planning processes is being observed.

Hence, the project aims at supporting the development of a risk-based national adaptation plan (NAP) and integrating it into national and subnational planning processes, in order to strengthen Thailand's capacity to adapt to the risks of climate change.

The Risk-NAP Project will support the Thai Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment (MoNRE) and its Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), as well as the Department of Public Works and Town & Country Planning (DPT) of the Thai Ministry of Interior (MoI).



Objective

To develop national adaptation plan (NAP) and integrate the priorities of Climate Change Risk Analysis (CCRA) based NAP into sector policies/strategies and subnational planning instruments

Approach

To achieve the project's aim, future climate changes will be projected for Thailand and, in more detail, for four subnational pilot areas. Based on the projections, the resilience will be analysed and climate risks quantified (Climate Change Risk Analysis (CCRA), component 1).

Building upon this climate change risk analysis, the project will support the development of the NAP through trainings as well as by offering advice for the integration of adaptation into development planning and budgeting as well as on setting up a monitoring and evaluation system (component 2).

Furthermore, the results of the CCRA will be integrated in sector strategies and policies as well as in local planning processes of selected pilot areas (component 3).

Finally, the partner will be supported to shape national and international financing instruments according to the needs of the NAP (component 4).

Client / Duration: BMUB / 08.2015 – 05.2019

Contact: Mr. Heinrich Gudenus / Mr. Tim Mahler

More Information: www.thai-german-cooperation.info

E-mail: heinrich.gudenus@giz.de / tim.mahler@giz.de



Support to the Development and Implementation of the Thai Climate Change Policy

Background

Climate Change (CC), as a policy issue, has the potential of integrating a wide range of technical, economic, environmental, and social concerns into one truly comprehensive, horizontal approach. This complex task will require the connection of different sector strategies towards the greater goal of supporting Low Carbon Development in Thailand. CC policy must therefore focus on creating the political and economic conditions for connecting economic growth to climate protection. In a previous project, financed through the German International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the German Ministry for the Environment, Nature protection, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB), GIZ assisted the Thai Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment (MoNRE) and its Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) in the elaboration and implementation of the Thai National Climate Change Master Plan 2012–2050 (CCMP). Corresponding CC Strategies and Action Plans were then developed for 2 Provinces and 2 Municipalities in an effort to connect Climate Change Policy with regional / local development planning.



Objective

To support Thailand in developing an ambitious Climate Change Policy and its implementation on the national, provincial and local levels, thereby strengthening Thailand's contributions to the Conference of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Approach

Component 1

- Elaboration of the new Thai Climate Change Strategy (2014-2018), as well as a guideline for its implementation.
- Integration of the Thai Climate Change Master Plan and Climate Change Strategy into the development plans of 17 Thai provinces and 32 selected municipalities.
- The integration of measures to further Renewable Energies and Energy Efficiency in the pilot provinces of Nan and Rayong.
- Installation of a NAMA Focal Point at ONEP and the definition of three pilot NAMAs.

Component 2

- Initiation of a regular Thai-German dialogue on Energy Transition.
- Elaboration of a strategy and suitable measures to strengthen the development of Renewable Energies and Energy Efficiency in Thailand.

Component 3

- Alignment of all German IKI-financed project activities with the goals of the CCMP and Climate Change Strategy
- Support ONEP in the coordination of all international donors.
- Strengthen the political dialogue between the BMUB and MoNRE.

Client / Duration: BMUB / 01.2014 – 12.2017

More Information: www.thai-german-cooperation.info

Contact: Mr. Heinrich Gudenus / Mr. Tim Mahler

E-mail: heinrich.gudenus@giz.de / tim.mahler@giz.de



Thailand Refrigeration and Air Conditioning - Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (RAC-NAMA)

Background

The energy demand in the cooling sector in Thailand is rising. Already today, refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) technologies use an estimated 50% of the electricity consumed in Thailand and it is projected that, without intervention, this demand will triple by 2030. The strong demand for cooling during hot periods causes continuing energy demand peaks that are challenging for energy suppliers. With its high energy consumption and direct emissions related to the use of refrigerants with a high global warming potential (GWP), the cooling sector has a large impact on Thailand's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Reducing emissions from the cooling sector will be key for reaching Thailand's ambitious GHG mitigation targets. At the same time, Thailand is an important industry hub in the cooling sector for both national and international companies. To be competitive, companies need to be able to adjust to the changing requirements, among others triggered by international agreements. Consequently, their challenge will be to produce highly energy-efficient and climate-friendly technologies.



Objective

To support Thailand in reaching its energy saving and climate target through climate friendly and energy efficient cooling technologies and strengthening the industry in staying competitive and bring international climate finance to the country.

Approach

Demand side

Cooling products in the Thai market range widely in energy efficiency and climate-friendliness. Products with low GWP refrigerants have already been introduced in the domestic and commercial refrigerator sectors, whereas they have not in the air-conditioning sector. On the demand side, the project aims to increase the energy efficiency as well as the climate friendliness of cooling products in two approaches:

- The project aims to direct demand towards more energy efficient products. It will do so by demonstrating best practices of Energy Performance Standards, labels, and other incentive schemes. The project will further work with commercial end-users, such as supermarket chains and hotels, to develop projects that reduce energy consumption in the RAC sector.
- In the sectors where low GWP technologies already exist in the Thai market, the project aims to increase the demand for such products. It will do so by setting up a financial incentive scheme that increases its attractiveness for consumers in Thailand.

Supply side

Supported by the negotiations under the Montreal Protocol, the trend in the cooling sector is moving towards the use of climate-friendly refrigerants. This however creates challenges for safety: climate-friendly refrigerants come along with a certain degree of flammability. Therefore, it is significant for Thailand to prepare for foreseeable technology changes in the future. On the supply side, the project's approaches include:

- Preparing Thailand for the use of natural refrigerants in the RAC sector. It will do so by offering support to the responsible ministries and agencies in Thailand to define safety standards and related code of practices in line with international best practices.
- Training servicing staff and technicians in the sector to prepare for different safety challenges.
- Supporting producers in bringing new climate-friendly and energy efficient cooling products that comply with regulations in Thailand into the market. Producers will receive technical support in the product design. They will also be assisted with financial support for investment in the set-up of production lines. In doing so, the project will help companies to address technology trends and thus will increase the competitiveness of the RAC sector in Thailand.

Client / Duration: NAMA Facility and BMUB-DECC 04/2016–03/2021 **More Information:** www.thai-german-cooperation.info

Contact: Mr. Tim Mahler

E-mail: tim.mahler@giz.de



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

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.

The project's pilot sites are in the Chi and Tha Di basin (in Nakhon Si Thammarat province). The local water departments and relevant stakeholders will be supported in planning Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (EbA) measures against the effects of extreme events. The EbA is the use of biodiversity and ecosystem services as part of an overall adaptation strategy to help people to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change. (Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 2009)



Objective

To facilitate staff of the relevant water authorities in implementing ecosystem-based adaptation measures for the prevention of flooding and drought in catchments in Thailand

Approach

The project's approach starts out in two pilot watersheds threatened by the impacts of climate change, Chi and Tha Di. 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 the local 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.

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 in the target region as well as on the national level.

Client/ Duration: BMUB 06/2013 – 07/2016

More information: www.thai-german-cooperation.info

Contact Person: Mr. Roland Treitler

E-mail: roland.treitler@giz.de



The Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme

Background

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) was set up by the 194 countries who are parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2010, as part of the Convention's financial mechanism. It aims to support the effort of developing countries to respond to the challenge of climate change. It seeks to promote a paradigm shift to low-emission and climate-resilient development. Thailand, as a party to the UNFCCC, has recognized the importance of the GCF in supporting the country to respond to climate change.

Therefore, the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), as the GCF National Designated Authority (NDA), in cooperation with, the German International Cooperation (GIZ), is implementing the "GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme" financed by the GCF and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). Starting in January 2017, the Programme aims at further strengthening ONEP's capacity and understanding on the GCF, notably on the roles and functions of the GCF NDA, the GCF procedures, the accreditation process as well as on GCF knowledge and information dissemination.



Objectives

1. To strengthen the NDA capacity on the GCF procedures, notably on 'no-objection procedures,' coordination mechanisms, and the accreditation processes;
2. To support for development of stakeholder engagement processes and a country programme which identifies country strategic priorities for engagement with the GCF;
3. To support the NDA on the dissemination of GCF knowledge and information to relevant stakeholders.

Approaches

- Supporting the NDA in the development of a country programme by providing recommendations on its structure, the GCF requirements and international practices;
- Supporting the NDA in the establishment of a no-objection procedure and coordination mechanisms among relevant stakeholders;
- Supporting the NDA in the dissemination of GCF information and materials; and
- Strengthening the NDA capacity on GCF operational modalities and procedures.

Client/Duration: GCF/BMZ/ 01/2017 – 06/2018

Contacts: Ms. Marie Rossetti (Project Manager)
Mr. Natee Thongchan (Project Officer)

More Information: www.thai-german-cooperation.info

E-mail: marie.rossetti@giz.de
natee.thongchan@giz.de

Advancing and Measuring Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) for a Low-Carbon Economy in Middle-Income and Newly Industrialized Countries (Advance SCP)

Background

Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) patterns constitute an essential building block of a low-carbon economy. Access to credible, reliable and 'user-friendly' sustainability information is one of the essential conditions for the shift towards SCP. The project will contribute to the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on SCP (10YFP), more specifically to the Consumer Information Programme.

Advance SCP aims at increased awareness, institutional support and technical capacities to develop and strengthen sustainability information policies and tools for sustainable and low carbon consumption and production patterns. The project will further support the creation of a market for climate-friendly products which will lead to less pollution of the environment. Regional and global trade and investments are promoted through the harmonisation of eco-labels. Through the mediation of knowledge dissemination, access to training and further education, countries are enabled to generate new jobs and eco-friendly products to increase their competitiveness. Public authorities gain lower life-cycle-costs of purchased services and products.



Objective

To integrate climate friendly criteria into the eco-labels (Type I) of the target countries (Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines) and improve mutual recognition of the eco-labels in the Southeast Asian region.

Approach

The project supports target groups in the target countries in the following areas:

- Integration and collaboration on climate-friendly criteria of eco-labels (Type I).
- Capacity development and awareness-raising for governments and certifiers.
- Development of recommendations of economic, financial or tax incentives for Green Public Procurement/Eco-labels with particular view to reach out to business.
- Development of proposals for integrating social aspects in GPP/eco-labels in the focal countries.
- Identifying opportunities to develop SCP related Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs).
- Fostering South-South exchange and peer-to-peer learning.

Green Public Procurement (GPP) and Eco-labelling are important instruments to increase sustainable consumption and production and at the same time contribute directly to reduce GHG emissions. Recently, these instruments have gained more and more importance in the region. Some countries have already started to implement GPP and eco-labelling, yet the levels of implementation are different across the countries because of various factors: lack of GPP supporting policies, legal framework and requirements, public awareness, availability of existing systems such as the use of eco-labelling as a means for development of GPP criteria.

According to situations in target countries, the project together with relevant agencies will strengthen GPP and Eco-labelling mechanism in each country and gear the region toward green economy.

Client / Duration: BMUB / 07.2015 – 06.2018

More Information: www.thai-german-cooperation.info

Contact: Mr. Thomas Lehmann

E-mail: thomas.lehmann1@giz.de



Better Rice Initiative Asia (BRIA): High-Quality Rice for Southeast Asia

Background

In most Asian countries rice is the main staple food. The production systems mainly comprise smallholders who produce either for themselves or for the local market. Only about five per cent of the quantity grown is exported. Rice is thus the most important crop cultivated in Southeast Asia for food supplies and local value creation.

At the same time, population growth in Asia is driving an ever-greater demand for rice. It will no longer be possible to satisfy this demand in the future due to stagnating yields, shrinking cropping areas, an ageing rural population and the accompanying shortage of labour, as well as climate change. In order to secure food supplies in the long term, it will therefore be necessary to modernise smallholder farms. This can only be achieved if the farmers have access to agricultural extension services, financing, markets and farm inputs.

The smallholders can master these challenges if they are integrated in a functioning value chain that covers all steps of a food life cycle from planting to processing to marketing.



Objective

To improve rice production and rice-based nutrition by adopting a holistic value chain approach

Approach

The BRIA project comes under the umbrella of the German Food Partnership (GFP) and promotes agribusiness and public-private partnerships. It is currently being implemented in Thailand, Indonesia, Vietnam and the Philippines.

Regional Secretariat

In addition to carrying out project activities in these countries, BRIA also operates at the regional level. The BRIA Regional Secretariat in Bangkok is responsible for the coordination of the Better Rice Initiative Asia on the regional level. The Secretariat is operated by GIZ and co-financed by BASF and Bayer CropScience. All experiences from the project activities are gathered by the Regional Secretariat and made available to ASEAN member countries through-out the ASEAN Secretariat.

Duration: 2013 – 2017

More Information: www.thai-german-cooperation.info , www.germanfoodpartnership.org

Contact: Mr. Suriyan Vichitlekarn

E-Mail: suriyan.vichitlekarn@giz.de



RIICE: Remote Sensing-based Information and Insurance for Crops in Emerging Economies

Background

Rice is one of the most important crops for global food security, and 90% - or about 140 million hectares - of the world's rice-growing area is in Asia. Rice production and hence millions of rice smallholder farmers are regularly exposed to the risk of damage from drought, flooding, and tropical storms. Timely and accurate information on rice, i.e., crop area, crop growth, and losses due to calamities) is thus very important to rice-growing and -consuming nations.

Governments traditionally assist their farmers when a catastrophe has led to massive yield losses which threaten sufficient food supply. Disaster relief remains a strain on national budgets and is often impedimental for developing more sustainable solutions to handle the risks. Consequently, governments seek tools to transfer their fiscal risks resulting from natural catastrophes to cope with the financial burden and the negative impact on its smallholding constituency.



Objective

To reduce vulnerability of smallholder farmers engaged in rice production in two ways: 1) rice crop information and monitoring system and 2) crop insurance

Approach

The RIICE project focuses on rice-growing areas in five Asian target countries, namely, Cambodia, India, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. A public-private development partnership is implementing the project. The partners are sarmap SA, a Swiss-based technology company supplying the necessary remote sensing technology; IRRI, (International Rice Research Institute) providing capacity building in field data collection and estimating rice yields; Allianz Re developing insurance solutions and GIZ providing capacity building to local aggregators and leading the implementation of the project in Thailand, Philippines and India. The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, SDC, is the main funder of the project and is leading implementation in Cambodia and Vietnam.

Topics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Food Planning and Security ■ Rice Crop Production Monitoring ■ Radar-based Satellite Technology ■ Crop insurance
Value chains:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Rice ■ Expandable to other crops and other sectors

Client / Duration: DEZA/BMZ / 2012 - 2018

More Information: www.riice.org, www.thai-german-cooperation.info

Contact: Ms Susan Gille

E-mail: susan.gille@giz.de



Project Development Programme - Renewable Energy in Southeast Asia (PDP-SEA)

Background

The project is a regional project formed as part of the “renewables – Made in Germany” initiative of the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi). The focus countries in the third phase of the programme are Vietnam, Thailand, Philippines and Myanmar.

PDP-SEA provides information and facilitates the exchange of experience, knowledge and technologies between German and Southeast Asian companies. The Programme aims at strengthening project development and increasing the deployment of renewable energy technologies in the target countries.

In Thailand, the project supports the Ministry of Energy’s (MoE) activities focussing on the community level with the goal to promote decentralised sustainable energy production. The aim is to develop a Thai-German Community-Based Renewable Energy (CBRE) project that combines different renewable energy or intelligent grid technologies, and to develop business models which allow for the local community to directly benefit from the project.



Objective

To support the promotion of renewable energy technologies as feasible alternatives to conventional power generation and facilitate business partnerships and the exchange of experience and know-how.

Approach

Information Dissemination and Business Partnerships

- Publications and expert talks
- Supporting Match-Making / AHK business trips to Southeast Asia
- Information and delegation trips to Germany
- Information Workshops in Germany

Support Reference Projects

- Supporting business partners in the realisation of reference projects
- Supporting the development of a Thai-German Community-Based Renewable Energy (CBRE) project
- Trainings and know-how transfer between local and German stakeholders

Sustainable Market Development

- Marketing and awareness-raising campaigns
- Support of renewable energy associations
- Policy advice

Client / Duration: BMWi / 01.2015 – 03.2018 **More Information:** www.thai-german-cooperation.info

Contact: Mr. Thomas Chrometzka

E-mail: thomas.chrometzka@giz.de



Water and Wastewater Companies for Climate Mitigation Thailand (WaCClim)

Background

In developing countries, water and wastewater companies are among the biggest consumers of energy due to their high levels of water and energy loss. Many companies operate with outdated and energy-intensive conditioning technologies and pumps, while opportunities of energy and nutrient recovery from waste water remain unused. In the next five years, Thailand, Mexico and Peru will participate as partner countries in a new global project, which is being implemented by GIZ on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB).



Objective

To introduce emission reducing technologies in order to improve the carbon dioxide balance of water and wastewater companies while maintaining at least constant levels of performance.

Approach

Technologies such as water loss reduction, energy efficient pumps, biogas production from wastewater, and fertiliser production from wastewater are introduced in pilot companies. By way of knowledge exchange between the pilot companies, national and regional associations, as well as an international web-based knowledge platform, carbon dioxide reducing technologies are being enhanced and disseminated. The project experiences are being made available to the international expert community through publications and events of the implementing partner International Water Association (IWA). In addition to the results that are achieved in the partner countries, the project thus facilitates the international enhancement of climate protection approaches for water and wastewater companies.

The project consists of three components as follows:

1. **Pilot measures:** Greenhouse gas reduction technologies are integrated into the operations of selected water and wastewater utilities (pilot sites).
2. **Enabling environment:** Political and institutional framework conditions for the use and financing of greenhouse gas reducing technologies are improved in the partner countries.
3. **Multiplication:** International information materials and guidelines for improving the carbon balance of WWUs are disseminated.

Client / Duration: BMUB / 01.2014 – 12.2018

More Information: www.thai-german-cooperation.info

Contact: Mr. Tim Mahler

E-mail: tim.mahler@giz.de



Renewable Energy Hybrid Grid Systems for Thai Islands

Background

While Thailand has done well in electrifying the country with a 99% electrification rate, about 180 islands in the Gulf of Thailand and the Andaman Sea rely on electricity generated by diesel engines, either on household level or supplied by a private operator selling power to the community. The supply of electricity to these islands is limited, expensive and intermittent. Diesel generators typically operate only 4-6 hours a day. The generation costs are high compared to national electricity tariffs and sometimes difficult to afford by local communities.

Renewable-Energy-Diesel Hybrid Grid Systems could reach the last mile with reliable electricity access for off-grid communities in Thailand. They are a potential answer to limited electricity access and expensive, intermittent supply. However, potential investors cannot assess the feasibility of such systems because proper studies are missing. The Rockefeller Foundation is supporting the project within the framework of their Smart Power for Rural Development Initiative (SPRD) to address energy poverty through a model that provides electricity through mini-grids for lighting and business use.



Objective

To study and develop community-based business models and appropriate modes of operation to ensure local value creation and long-term operation.

Approach

A locally anchored business model which adds value in the community is key to success. A community operated “Renewable Energy Service Company (RESCO)” supported by professional technical training and supporting structures seems a promising option. The local population gains twice: a reliable energy access is improving the livelihood as well as the economic situation of the community by local value creation. RE-Diesel Hybrid Grid Systems offer potential to use power more productively at a more affordable rate having a positive impact in various sectors:

- **Business and job creation:** Local shops, restaurants and small businesses are enabled by more reliable energy supply. These new businesses not only generate income, but also create new jobs for the local community.
- **Environmental benefits:** Reduced diesel transport and storage as well as operation of generators will have direct environmental benefits because of less air, noise, sea and soil pollution. It will also contribute to mitigate GHG emissions.
- **Education:** The overall learning environment will be improved due to reliable and continuous electricity supply and avoided noise and air pollution from diesel generators.
- **Access to clean water:** Access to electricity allows water purification and pumping of new water reserves to meet clean water demand which is usually a challenge on Thai islands. Plastic waste will be reduced and high water prices are avoided due to a decreased transport of bottled water from the mainland.
- **Health:** Having reliable and continuous electricity access, the medical services of local health centers could be extended as medicine cooling and operation of medical devices is enabled.
- **Food preservation:** Better access to cooling devices will have double benefits for the local community: Their private food preservation will improve as they are able to store their selling products and purchases over a longer time period. The fishing sector, one of the islands most important ones, will also benefit from a reliable energy supply as products can be preserved easier through cooling or drying devices.
- **Telecommunication/internet access:** The mobile connection to most islands is running well, but the devices can only be charged during the operation hours of the diesel generators. A reliable energy supply will enable people to be more independent, and Wi-Fi access will get more popular and can be integrated in medical centers, schools, public buildings etc. to ensure an easy access to information and communication.

Duration: 12/2016 – 12/2017

More Information: www.thai-german-cooperation.info

Contact: Thomas Chrometzka

E-mail: thomas.chrometzka@giz.de



Global Initiative on Disaster Risk Management (GIDRM)

Background

All over the world about 200 million people are at risk from natural hazards, such as earthquakes, severe storms, floods or droughts every year. Although extreme natural events now claim fewer lives, economic losses have risen significantly. More and more people settle in densely populated and disaster prone areas, and also the risk of damage to public and private infrastructure and assets is increasing. Disaster risks are often not considered in the continuing rapid development of urban areas and economic zones. The consequences for the sustainability of public and private investments can be disastrous. In its Global Assessment Report (GAR) 2015, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) has found that worldwide economic losses due to disasters have risen to about 250 to 300 billion US dollars annually. It also estimates that an investment of 6 billion US dollars annually in disaster risk management would result in avoided losses of 360 billion US dollars over the next 15 years.

Effective disaster risk management requires not only financial investments, but also new partnerships between governments, civil society, academia and the private sector to respond to the challenges ahead.



Objective

To help implement the international Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) and put regional and national action plans in place.

Approach

In cooperation with its partners from the public and private sector, academia and civil society, GIDRM co-creates innovative solutions to meet the challenges posed by disaster risks. By fostering partnerships and providing a forum for new and innovative ways of collaboration in disaster risk management, Germany contributes to the global efforts of minimising losses and damages caused by disasters. To effectively reduce the impacts of disasters, risk factors have to be identified and tailor-made solutions developed. To achieve, this it is important to raise risk awareness, to encourage knowledge-sharing between experts and decision makers and to create space for innovation across regions.

The project offers a networking forum for German and international experts and service providers to match the global demand with sustainable solutions and innovative technologies in disaster risk management, combining well-proven national and international disaster risk management approaches with German services, products and technologies.

The Global Initiative has three priority areas:

- Disaster Response Preparedness and Civil Protection
- Critical Infrastructure and Risk-sensitive Economic Cycles
- Early Warning Systems

Client / Duration: BMZ / 08.2013 – 03.2018

More Information: www.thai-german-cooperation.info , www.gidrm.net

Contact: Mr. Stephan Huppertz

E-mail: info@gidrm.net



Sustainable Freight Transport and Logistics in the Mekong Region

Background

The freight and logistics sector supports economic development in the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS). Against this background, the efficiency, environmental performance and safety in transporting dangerous goods is important in ensuring countries continue to grow, increase their welfare, maintain their economic competitiveness, and reduce environmental and social impacts.

Freight sector studies conducted under the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) GMS Core Environment Programme (GMS CEP), reveal that the movement of freight in the Mekong region increased by 75 per cent between 2002 and 2011, and exports of goods from the GMS almost tripled in the same period. Infrastructure expansion further increases transport and traffic activities.

The corresponding rise in fuel consumption has increased greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and the dependency on oil imports. Surveys of freight companies show that fuel consumption costs often account for 40 to 60 per cent of the operating costs. In order to ensure sustainable development of the sector, fuel efficiency and safety improvements are needed.



Objective

To improve productivity, environmental performance and occupational health and safety in the freight transport and logistics sector

Approach

As part of the SWITCH Asia Programme funded by the European Union (EU), GIZ is implementing the project in cooperation with the GMS Freight Transport Association (FRETA) and Mekong Institute (MI). Moreover, the project has also been working closely with relevant associations in the five countries, among them the Freight Forwarders Association, the Trucks Association and the ASEAN Transport Association, to ensure the effectiveness, ownership and sustainability of the activities.

The project will scale up existing measures on greening and improving the safety of the freight and logistics sector. It will reduce fuel consumption per transported volume and increase safe transport of dangerous goods, thus reducing CO₂ emissions in the sector. Most of the activities will be built on successful past experiences and complement ongoing initiatives such as the ADB's GMS CEP, capacity-building of FRETA members, and the ASEAN-German project "Transport and Climate Change".

The main activities cover four areas:

1. Fuel efficiency and emission reduction mainly through defensive and eco-driving, technology changes and maintenance, freight brokerage, logistics synergies, and improved financial management of SMEs
2. Dangerous goods transport by implementing the existing ASEAN and GMS protocols based on European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (EU-ADR)
3. Access to finance to invest in more efficient, environmentally sound and safer technologies
4. Policy support and customer awareness measures, such as standard and labelling, economic incentives, regulations and modal shift initiatives with the latter focusing on Thailand and Vietnam

Target Countries: Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Vietnam and Thailand

Client / Duration: EU/BMZ (Co-financing) / 02.2016 – 01.2019

More Information: www.thai-german-cooperation.info

Contact Person: Ms. Wilasinee Poonuchaphai

E-mail: wilasinee.poonuchaphai@giz.de



Global Partnership on Drug Policies and Development (GPDPD)

Background

Drug cultivation, trade and consumption are global phenomena. The cultivation of coca leaves, poppy seeds and the cannabis plant, as well as the ensuing production of cocaine, crack, heroin and haschisch, largely occurs in developing countries. Fragile states, in which the drug trade predominantly takes place, are often unable to counter these issues due to limited resources and a limited reach of their state apparatus. Organised crime, armed conflicts and corruption are closely related to the expansion of illegal drug economies and hinder successful development of affected regions. Additionally, families of small-scale farmers involved in the drug cultivation tend to be disproportionately impacted by food insecurity and poverty. Moreover, developing countries are no longer confined to the production and trade of drugs: consumption rates have significantly increased over the past decades compared to the global average.



Objective

To advance and refine evidence-based development and public health oriented approaches to drug policy in close collaboration with interested governments

Approach

The work of the project is divided into three fields of action.

Firstly, the GPDPD fosters the international dialogue on drug policy particularly with regards to the UN Special Session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem (UNGASS 2016), the preparation thereof and the subsequent implementation of decisions made at UNGASS. Activities, including conferences and expert group meetings, are organised jointly with interested Governments (e.g. Great Britain, Colombia, Myanmar, Norway and Thailand).

Secondly, the project seeks to improve national drug policies and strategies in bilateral cooperation with countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Practical measures are implemented by a consortium of like-minded organisations headed by the GIZ and including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Thai Mae Fah Luang Foundation and the NGOs Transnational Institute (TNI) and the International Drug Policy Consortium (IDPC).

Thirdly, the scientific basis for evidence-based drug policy is enhanced through re-search on relevant issues.

Client/Duration: BMZ/08.2015 – 05.2019

More Information: www.giz.de/expertise/html/15005.html

Contact: Mr. Daniel Brombacher

E-mail: daniel.brombacher@giz.de

GIZ Training Bangkok

Background

GIZ Training Services was formed from the demand for access to quality training in the region. We are part of the GIZ's Academy for International Cooperation in Germany. We make use of GIZ's regional, technical and methodological expertise and management know-how in our services.



Objective

We provide access to high-quality training courses, seminars and study visit in various topics.

We promote competencies and network for efficient organisations and effective social changes as part of sustainable development processes

We bring together the wealth of know-how from Germany's experiences in international and development cooperation and of the regional expertise & wisdom

Type of Services Offered

- Training and seminar
- Study visit
- Consultancy for capacity development
- Conference and Event support

Sectors

- AEC and Trade
- Agriculture and Food
- Energy, Environment and Climate
- Governance
- Finance, Administration and IT
- Multi-disciplinary, cross-cutting and other emerging topics

Competencies/Topics

- Communication and Leadership
- Management and Consulting
- Cooperation in International Context
- Social Competence

The services are non-profit cost-recovery basis. "On-request" courses can be organised for groups to take place at different time and location.

Approach

Human capacity can be developed in order to make positive changes which can affect their organisation, network and the social system. Our training follows different principles to support this concept, for example, applying training need analysis, following appropriate didactics and learning principles, using conducive environment, method and tools for learning and focusing on participatory approach and practices.

Contact: Ms. Jarukan Rassiri

E-mail: training-bangkok@giz.de

More Information: www.training.thai-german-cooperation.info