



GIZ in Thailand 2017

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

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 9281

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:

Agriculture & Food Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN Sustainable Agrifood Systems • Better Rice Initiative Asia • Remote Sensing-based Information and Insurance for Crops in Emerging Economies
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 • Risk - based National Adaptation Plan • Support to the Development and Implementation of the Thai Climate Change Policy • Water and Wastewater Companies for Climate Mitigation Thailand
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable Energy Project Development Programme in South - East Asia • Thailand Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (RAC NAMA) • Renewable Energy Hybrid Grid Systems for Thai Islands
Economics & Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thai - German Trilateral Cooperation Programme
Environment & Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Initiative on Disaster Risk Management • Improved Management of Extreme Events through Ecosystem - based Adaptation in Watersheds • Sustainable Freight Transport and Logistics in the Mekong Region
Urban & Industrial Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Efficiency and Climate Change Mitigation in the Land Transport Sector in the ASEAN 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)
GIZ's Academy for International Cooperation	

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

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.



Intervention Areas

Building upon the results and experiences of the ASEAN Biocontrol project (2011-2013), ASEAN Sustainable Agrifood Systems (2014-2017) 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

Approach

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 - 2017

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

Contact: Dr. Matthias Bickel

E-mail: matthias.bickel@giz.de

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.



Rice is the most important crop cultivated in Southeast Asia for food supplies and local value creation.

Objective

BRIA improves rice production and rice-based nutrition by adopting a holistic value chain approach. This should enhance the income situation of producers and the nutritional situation of poor households. Know-how and technology transfer and building up agricultural extension services should increase productivity levels in rice cultivation. BRIA is helping the participating countries to achieve their national development strategies in the agricultural and food sectors.

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 the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH 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 throughout 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

The objective of RIICE is to reduce vulnerability of smallholder farmers engaged in rice production in two ways:

 	<p>Intervention Areas</p> <p>Rice crop information and monitoring system Increase the information on rice growth areas and expected yields to help governments, agricultural intermediaries and relief organizations in better managing domestic rice production and distribution during the normal growing cycle as well as after natural catastrophes struck.</p>
 	<p>Crop insurance Provide access to insurance solutions for governments, agricultural intermediaries (such as cooperatives or rural banks) and individual rural farmers to cushion the financial effects on farmers that stem from natural catastrophes such as flood and drought.</p>

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: Susan Gille **E-mail:** susan.gille@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

- Climate friendly criteria are integrated into the eco-labels (Type I) of the target countries (Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines) and mutual recognition of the eco-labels has improved in the Southeast Asian region.
- Innovative strategies and concepts of political, economic or financial incentives for climate friendly public procurement or eco-labels are developed and introduced in selected Asian countries (Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines).
- Dissemination of best practices.

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
Contact: Mr. Thomas Lehmann

More Information: www.thai-german-cooperation.info
E-mail: thomas.lehmann1@giz.de

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-based National Adaptation Plan project is financed by the German International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the German Ministry for Environment, Nature protection, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB), and 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 **inform** decision makers and stakeholders on the national and subnational levels about expected climate changes and their projected impacts;
- To **develop** the NAP taking into account the results of the CCRA;
- To **integrate** the priorities of the CCRA-based NAP into sector policies/strategies and subnational planning instruments;
- To **align** financing instruments to support adaptation measures with the requirements of the Risk-NAP.

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

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

Contact: Mr. Christoph Mairesse / Mr. Tim Mahler

E-mail: christoph.mairesse@giz.de / tim.mahler@giz.de

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

The project contributes to Thailand's shift to a Low Carbon Economy by

- connecting national, provincial and local development-based strategies on CC mitigation and adaptation,
- connecting the national CC Strategy to an Energy Transition Strategy of reducing the carbon intensity of energy production while reducing the energy intensity of the economy,
- connecting and aligning all IKI-financed and other international CC-related projects towards the Climate Change Strategy,
- connecting MoNRE and BMUB through regular Political dialogues on Green and Low Carbon Development.

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 – 01.2017 **More Information:** www.thai-german-cooperation.info

Contact: Mr. Christoph Mairesse / Mr. Tim Mahler

E-mail: christoph.mairesse@giz.de / tim.mahler@giz.de

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.

Country	Thailand
Partner	Wastewater Management Authority (WMA)
Utility	Chiang Mai Wastewater Treatment Plant

Client / Duration: BMUB / 01.2014 – 12.2018
Contact: Mr. Tim Mahler

More Information: www.thai-german-cooperation.info
E-mail: tim.mahler@giz.de

Background

The Project Development Programme Southeast Asia (PDP-SEA) 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 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 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, PDP 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 jointly with MoE 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

- Supporting the promotion of renewable energy technologies as feasible alternatives 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
- 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
Contact: Mr. Thomas Chrometzka

More Information: www.thai-german-cooperation.info
E-mail: thomas.chrometzka@giz.de

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

- By supporting climate friendly and energy efficient cooling technologies the RAC NAMA project supports Thailand in reaching its energy saving as well as its climate targets. It supports the industry in staying competitive and will bring international climate finance to the country

Approaches

Demand side

Cooling products sold in the Thai market range widely in energy efficiency and climate-friendliness. While in the domestic and commercial refrigerator sector, technologies using refrigerants with a low GWP have already been introduced, they have not been introduced 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: Firstly, 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 furthermore work with commercial end-users, such as supermarket chains and hotels to develop projects that reduce the energy consumption in the RAC sector. Secondly, in those sectors where low GWP technologies already exist in the Thai market, the project aims to increase the demand for energy efficient and climate friendly technologies. It will do so by setting up a financial incentive scheme that increases the attractiveness of such technologies for consumers in Thailand.

Supply side

Supported by the negotiations under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, the trend in the cooling sector is moving towards increasingly climate-friendly refrigerants. This however creates challenges for safety: the increase of climate-friendliness of a refrigerant comes along with a certain degree of flammability. While currently only in the domestic refrigerator sector hydrocarbon refrigerants have a large market share in Thailand, it is important for Thailand to prepare for foreseeable technology changes in the future. Thus, the project aims to support Thailand in preparing for the next generation of refrigerants. 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. Furthermore, the project will train servicing staff to prepare the sector for different safety challenges. The project also aims to support producers in bringing into the market new climate friendly and energy efficient cooling products that comply with regulations in Thailand. This will be achieved by international experts experienced in product design and establishing production lines. The project will further assist companies by providing financial support for

investments in the set-up of production lines. In doing so, the project will help companies to address technology trends and will thus increase the competitiveness of the RAC sector in Thailand.

The project is commissioned by the NAMA Facility on behalf of the German Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety and the UK's Department of Energy & Climate Change and implemented by GIZ with support from Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency (DEDE) and Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP).

Client / Duration: NAMA Facility (BMUB-DECC)
04.2016– 03.2021

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

Contact: Mr. Tim Mahler

E-mail: tim.mahler@giz.de

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.

Objective and Approach

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. Therefore, the project will study and develop community-based business models and appropriate modes of operation to ensure local value creation and long-term operation.



In particular, it will:

- Identify suitable islands
- Select some of these for site assessments
- Conduct site assessments
- Prepare feasibility studies on how to combine renewable energy systems to power the local communities
- Develop locally anchored business models
- Identify professional partners that install and maintain the systems
- Support the installations process
- Provide training to island communities

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.

Funding Partner: Rockefeller Foundation

It is for the first time that GIZ and the Rockefeller Foundation are joining forces, aiming to bring clean technology and sustainable business solutions to Thai islands to address the challenges they face.

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.

Duration: December 2016 – December 2017

More Information:

www.thai-german-cooperation.info

Contact: Thomas Chrometzka

E-mail: thomas.chrometzka@giz.de

Thai-German Trilateral Cooperation with Southeast Asian Countries

Background

After almost six decades of Thai-German bilateral technical cooperation, Thailand has become an emerging economy that, as one of the main actors in Southeast Asia, 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. Within the programme, Thailand and Germany 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
- Know-How transfer in the sectors in which both Thailand and Germany possess expertise and experiences
- Capacity building and human resource development

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. Currently, there are 5 projects 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
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:

Programme partner: Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA)

Project partners: Various government and private agencies in Thailand, Lao PDR, Vietnam and Timor-Leste

Client / Duration: BMZ/TICA / since 2009

Contact: Mr. Vorathep Songpanya

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

E-mail: vorathep.songpanya@giz.de

Background

All over the world people are at risk from natural hazards, such as earthquakes, severe storms, floods or droughts. About 200 million people are affected by disasters 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. The Global Initiative on Disaster Risk Management (GIDRM) was founded by the German Government and is led by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) to strengthen the German contribution to improved disaster risk management worldwide.



Objective

GIDRM 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

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.

Client / Duration: BMZ / 08.2013 - 12.2017

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

Contact: Mr. Stephan Huppertz

E-mail: info@gidrm.net

Background

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.



Objective

- 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 catchments in Thailand
- 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, 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
Contact Person: Mr. Roland Treitler

More information: www.thai-german-cooperation.info
E-mail: roland.treitler@giz.de

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 and activities

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) / **More Information:** www.thai-german-cooperation.info
02.2016 – 01.2019

Contact Person: Ms. Wilasinee Poonuchaphai

E-mail: wilasinee.poonuchaphai@giz.de

Background

Economic development in ASEAN has contributed to improved living standards in recent years, but despite this success, member states still face significant challenges. With economic and population growth have come ecological and social impacts like rapidly-increasing consumption of natural resources and worsening pollution, posing serious risks to both health and climate. Among the major pressures is the significantly increased demand for transportation of people and goods. Transport is closely linked to the spatial arrangement and built environment of cities and metropolitan regions. It is therefore critically important to support resource efficiency, sustainable urban planning and reduced emissions across ASEAN's nations and cities. These are the main topics addressed within the regional programme "Cities, Environment and Transport in the ASEAN Region," which began in 2009. The programme aims to strengthen human, legal and organisational capacities in environmental and climate protection, working at the regional, national and sub-national level. More information: www.CitiesEnvironmentTransport.org



Objective

- To develop and implement "Clean Air Plans" in smaller cities in the ASEAN Region,
- To improve the basis for an increase of energy efficiency and a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the land transport sector in the ASEAN Region,
- To improve the quality and efficiency of environmental and safety management in ports.

Approaches

The programme consists of three modules:

Clean Air for Smaller Cities in the ASEAN Region: The project empowers smaller and medium-sized cities (0.2 - 1.5 million residents) to develop and implement Clean Air Plans aimed at preserving environmental health and enhancing quality of life, and as a co-benefit, reducing CO₂ emissions from the transport sector. In cooperation with national governments and the ASEAN Secretariat, the project has worked with pilot cities in eight participating countries: Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. Facilitating collaboration between national and local governments, universities, municipal associations, international development agencies and civil society, the project builds the capacity of pilot cities to reduce local air pollution through clean air planning, monitoring and evaluation. The results of the project will be scaled up beyond its 2015 phase-out by strategic partner Clean Air Asia, who will provide training, technical assistance and network-building opportunities to ASEAN cities as they pursue their air quality goals. More information: www.CitiesforCleanAir.org

Energy Efficiency and Climate Change Mitigation in the Land Transport Sector in the ASEAN Region: In Southeast Asia, economic growth and prosperity have led to greater passenger and freight traffic volumes. Increases in motorised transport cause pollution, noise, congestion and accidents. Reliance on motorised transport and construction of road infrastructure have dramatically changed land use patterns. To mitigate the negative effects of this development on the environment, society and economy, integrated strategies that account for specific conditions in each country are necessary. At the ASEAN level, strategies that aim at greater energy efficiency and climate change mitigation have been developed. However, these approaches are not specifically targeted at transformations in the transport sector. The project aims at filling this void, by developing transport-specific strategies and guidelines. The project engages in a regional dialogue with the national transport and environment ministries of ASEAN countries to develop joint policy frameworks. The transport ministries in Indonesia, Vietnam, the Philippines and Thailand are elaborating national action plans. Regional dialogue on low emission transport-related topics is gaining momentum and the goals of the ASEAN Strategic Transport Plan 2016-2025 are taking shape. More information: www.TransportandClimateChange.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 degradation. In cooperation with the ASEAN Ports Association (APA), the project 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 to reduce the environmental impact of ports and shipping. More information: www.SustainablePort.org

Client / Duration: BMZ / 2009 – 2015
Contact: Mr. Roland Haas

More information: www.thai-german-cooperation.info
E-mail: roland.haas@giz.de

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 realize 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 organizations 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:

- Ulan Bator (1,200,000 inhabitants), Mongolia,
- 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,
- Pekanbaru (1,000,000) and Tanjungpinang (230,000 inhabitants), Indonesia,
- 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
Contact: Ms. Ruth Erlbeck

More Information: www.thai-german-cooperation.info
E-mail: ruth.erlbeck@giz.de

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.

States affected by these dynamics have begun to rethink their drug policies and to look for alternatives to the conventional 'war on drugs'. The approach of 'alternative development' (i.e. the promotion of alternative crops for cultivation in drug producing regions) and public health approaches (such as harm reduction of drug consumption practices) are becoming more significant. However, interested governments often lack sufficiently developed evidence-based strategies as part of a development and public health oriented drug policy. On top of that, national drug enforcement, health and development agencies currently do not possess the necessary capacities to counter the ongoing expansion of local and regional drug economies.

Problem-solving approach

The Global Partnership on Drug Policies and Development is a project that cuts across sectors and regions. Its aim is to advance and refine evidence-based development and public health oriented approaches to drug policy in close collaboration with interested governments. In trying to find effective ways to tackle the global drug issue, the project draws upon approaches from the sectors of rural development and public health. The project is under political patronage of the Federal Drug Commissioner of the Federal Republic of Germany.

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 organized 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 organizations 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.

Benefits

The IZR-project GPDPD contributes directly to the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action of 2009 of the United Nations on the world drug problem, the National Strategy on Drug and Addiction Policy of the Federal Government of Germany of 2012, the EU Action Plan on Drugs of 2013 and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development of 2013. The GPDPD, on behalf of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and under political patronage of the Federal Drug Commissioner, positions the Federal Government of Germany as an advocate for development and public health oriented approaches within the international debate on drug policy.



Success factors

The approaches of alternative development and harm reduction as advocated for by the Federal Government are increasingly gaining international recognition. More than three decades of experience of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development in consulting developing countries on these concepts are a detrimental success factor of the current project, which enables the formulation and promotion of sustainable approaches to drug policy on an international level.

Moreover, the GIZ has been working closely with relevant UN organisations, international organisations and NGOs for several years on these topics already. This network of expertise allows the GPDPD under political patronage of the Federal Drug Commissioner to build upon existing structures of cooperation and dialogue in order to effectively advocate for the Federal Government's approach to drug policy, particularly at conferences such as UNGASS 2016.

Practical examples

Within the scope of the project's first field of action, enhancing international dialogue on drug policy, the GPDPD seeks to form alliances with interested governments in preparation for UNGASS 2016 with regards to development and public health oriented approaches to drug policy. These alliances below the UN level identify common positions and subsequently represent these jointly during the negotiating process at UNGASS. In light of these considerations, the project, on behalf of the BMZ and in close cooperation with the Federal Drug Commissioner, organizes a series of events which aim at developing and defining common positions and increasing their visibility internationally.

The project lent its support to the organization of the 'Inter-national Conference on Alternative Development' in Thai-land in November 2015, which was carried out by the Federal Drug Commissioner, the BMZ as well as the Governments of Thailand and Myanmar. The results of the conference were presented as a joint resolution, co-sponsored with Thailand and Peru, during the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) 2016 and adopted by the community of states. Thus, central aspects of the BMZ position on alternative development were embedded on the UN level.

Other elements IZR-Title

The BMZ-specific title 'International Cooperation with Regions for Sustainable Development' exists since fall 2011. Projects which fall under this title ought to comply with certain characteristics, such as :

- Global challenges are tackled in a manner that cuts across countries, regions and policy sectors.
- Networks are formed with political actors, public administration, civil society and the corporate sector.
- Costs are shared between stakeholders and partner organisations, with possible financial contribution in the form of up-scaling

Commissioner/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 organized for groups to take place at different time and location.

Our 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

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

E-mail: training-bangkok@giz.de