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Newsletter of Bangkok-based projects by GIZ and partners
Issue # 25 April –June 2013

Dear Readers,

Did you know that the transport sector is a significant contributor to the global CO2 emissions that causes global warming?

The focus of this edition is "Transport and Climate Change" and you can explore how to combat this worrying trend through the new ASEAN–German project on transport and climate change, which has been officially launched in Thailand.

On climate change, one of our interesting activities in the past quarter was a study visit to Germany. 40 executives and senior officials took part in the visit to exchange experiences and study Germany's approaches on climate change mitigation and adaptation and how those can be applied in Thailand.

Moreover, the project on energy development plan was launched in March while the project on tourism and climate change has come to an end. The overall and some key results and achievements of the latter are described in thi edition, In addition, Thailand and Germany will jointly implemen a water management project to prevent flood and drought.We also keep you updated on the Thai-German Trilateral Cooperation with Lao PDR, the project related to Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) and the PPP with Merck

With best regards,

The newsletter team

News & Features

Special Features

Roundup

Transport and Climate Change Gets Underway in Thailand

On March 5, 2013, the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) and German International Cooperation (GIZ) jointly launched a one-day national kick-off workshop of the new ASEAN–German project on transport and climate change in Bangkok. The event facilitated exchanges between diverse stakeholders, created awareness about the needs and options for sustainable transport and publicized the project to a wider audience.

The transport and climate change project is currently in the scoping phase, exploring the needs for and interest in sustainable transport policies in five major South East Asian economies. As the project is based in Bangkok, the scoping activities in Thailand are the most advanced and the timing was thus right to organise a kick-off workshop.

About 100 participants from different backgrounds representing governments, international organisations, the private sector, universities, civil society and GIZ joined the workshop which, thanks to the excellent attendance, served as a good platform for networking between the different stakeholders.

It also provided a valuable forum for Thai government agencies, among them the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), the Office of Transport and Traffic Policy and Planning(OTP), the Energy Policy and Planning Office (EPPO) and the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO), to exchange views on climate change strategies and promote a better understanding of the role of the transport sector in these strategies.

In addition, the event enabled the project to inform relevant stakeholders about its objectives and what it has to offer to counterparts.

With the continued strong growth in its vehicle fleet, Thailand and its cities already face such serious problems as congestion, high fossil fuel consumption, air pollution and traffic accidents. These issues are set to worsen. In addition, transport in Thailand is a significant contributor to global CO2 emissions, which are projected to rise quickly if no new policies are implemented. Of special relevance to the transport sector are short-lived pollutants, which contribute to global warming, especially black carbon, which is also causing local health problems.

In order to combat these worrying trends, sustainable transport policies, including the promotion of public transport, emission standards for passenger and freight vehicles and non-motorised transport, urgently need to be implemented. Reducing black carbon offers the opportunity to substantially mitigate climate change while simultaneously promoting local co-benefits.

Of the many topics discussed at the workshop, presenters and participants showed a particular interest in the potential of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) and Measurement Reporting and Verification (MRV) as instruments for promoting such sustainable transport solutions in Thailand.

For further information please contact stefan.bakker@giz.de

TIPS & TRICKS

ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORTS

Bicycle

If you bike daily for 30 minutes,
you'll get all exercises you need in a week, and save 210 Baht or 5 liters of fuel per week.

Carpool

Convenient carpooling programs are everywhere and it can save half on your gas bills.

Mass transit

BTS, MRT, Train, Bus, River Boat etc.
Wherever you live, consider mass transit.

VEHICLE IMPROVEMENT

Maintain a clean air filter to improve gas mileage by 10%. Maintaining your car proactively is a very simple way to ensure optimal efficiency.

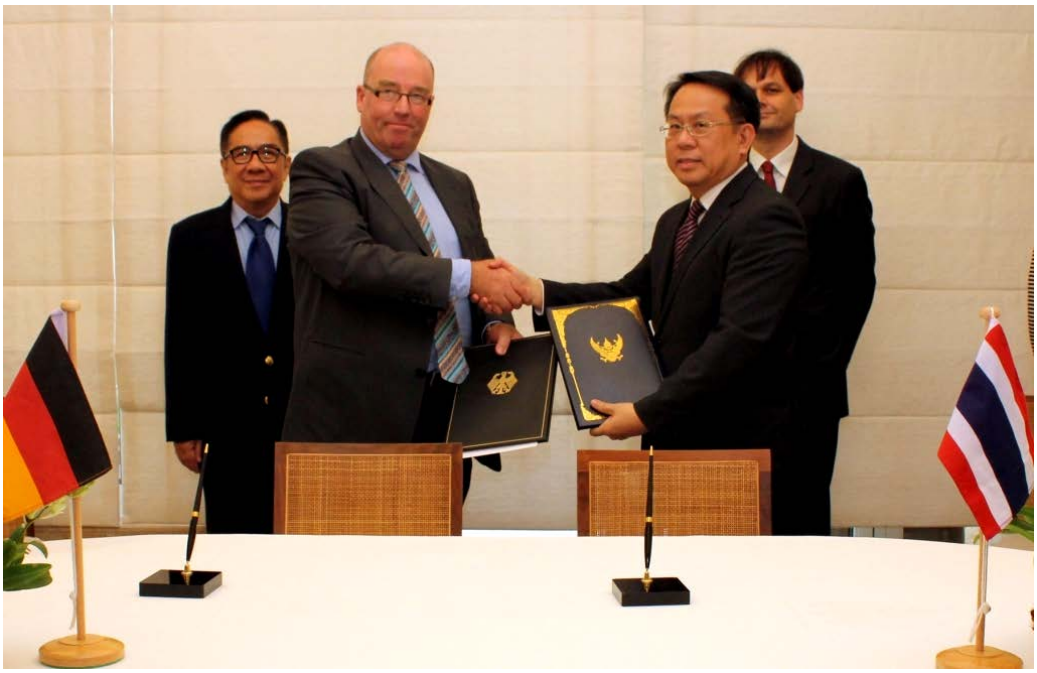
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

Choose the right energy

Choose and use alternative fuels;
Biodiesel, Gasohol , LPG (Liquid Petroleum gas) and natural gas (Compress Natural gas: CNG)

Source:
http://webecoist.momtastic.com/2008/09/08/part-2-in-a-7-part-series-a-beginners-guide-to-going-green-transportation/
http://aqnis.pcd.go.th/node/3162

Germany Cooperates with Thailand to Improve Flood and Drought Prevention



The Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Thailand and Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA) announced the launch of the Thai-German cooperation project on '*Improved Management of Extreme Events through Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Watersheds'*.

The project will support Thailand in improving water related disaster prevention including flood and drought in the watershed areas of Thailand through the implementation of eco-system based or "green" measures. The two pilot areas of the project are the Chi river basin in the northeast and the Thadi river basin in Nakorn Si Thammarat.

The project is receiving funding of 2.8 million EUR (112 million THB) from the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) and the three-year project will run until 2016.

GIZ and the Department of Water Resources will work closely in implementing the project on behalf of the German and Thai governments.

The project will focus on capacity development in water management plans and strategies by utilizing eco-system or nature-based approaches which do not yet play much of a role in water resource management practices in Thailand. Results and experiences gained will be integrated into national processes and university curricula for better water management design to prevent related disasters. Besides water management, the project will also benefit rural people by preventing loss of biodiversity and agricultural produce.

Thai-German Programme on Energy Efficiency Development Plan Officially Launched targeting a reduction in energy intensity by 25% in 2030

On March 20, 2013, the Energy Policy and Planning Office (EPPO), Ministry of Energy and German International Cooperation (GIZ) jointly launched the Thai-German Programme on Energy Efficiency Development Plan (TGP-EEDP). The project supports the implementation of the country's 20-year Energy Efficiency Development Plan (EEDP), which targets a reduction in energy intensity (energy consumption/GDP) by 25% in 2030 (compared with 2010)

According to the chairman, Mr. Norkhun Sitthipong, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Energy, by implementing energy efficiency policies in the industrial and building sectors and meeting the targets of the planit is anticipated that this collaborative project will create benefits for all stakeholders and generate useful energy data management. An additional component is the creation of a monitoring system that will allow further development of proactive strategies for energy efficiency.

The kick-off TGP-EEDP event brought together some 100 participants from different backgrounds including representatives from government, international organisations, academia, the private sector and GIZ as well as the media. It also served as a platform to share experiences, foster networking and dialogues and initiate cooperation between stakeholders in the field of energy efficiency.

In addition to the introduction of the project, the event featured a panel discussion on the topic "Energy Efficiency Development Plan (EEDP): A Blueprint for a Low Carbon Society in Thailand'. Panellists discussed the roles of the main partners – naemly the Energy Policy and Planning Office (EPPO), Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO), the Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency (DEDE), the Joint Graduate School of Energy and Environment (JGSEE), and King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi - in supporting the EEDP and the decisive steps to be taken by Thailand in moving towards a low carbon society. The event included keynote presentations, experiences and lessons learned from energy efficiency policies and its impact on CO_2 emission.

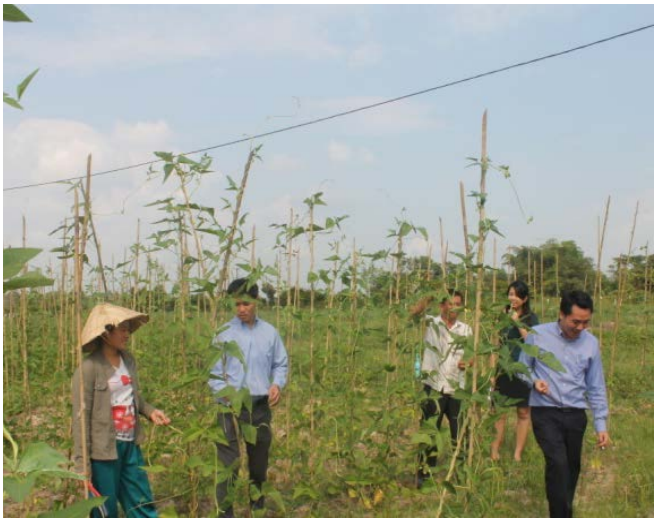
Lao-Thai-German Trilateral Cooperation

On February 12, 2013, under the umbrella of Lao-Thai-German Trilateral Cooperation, GIZ and the Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA) jointly organized a management meeting on the topic ***"Strengthening National Good Agricultural Practices in Lao PDR Project"*.**

The project is being implemented in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture of Thailand and the Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Lao PDR with the collaboration of the "Lao Pilot Program-Agriculture Sector Project" under JICA, the ASEAN secretariat and Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Lao PDR.

The project is drawing up guidelines for cooperation to support the development of National Good Agricultural Practices of Lao (Lao GAP), one of the requirements in preparing Lao PDR for the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC).

Three main agreements between the two projects to promote the Lao GAP were finalized at the meeting. These are:



- Support the establishment of a Lao GAP certification body in accordance with the requirements of international standards : ISO guide 65.
- Train and advise relevant personnel groups - inspectors, farm advisers and farmers – preparing them to apply Lao GAP principles to the certification system in practice.
- Carry out activities to raise awareness and better understanding among stakeholders in the pilot areas (Vientiane City and Vientiane District) about Lao GAP's standards, the certification system and the differences between Lao GAP's products and general products.

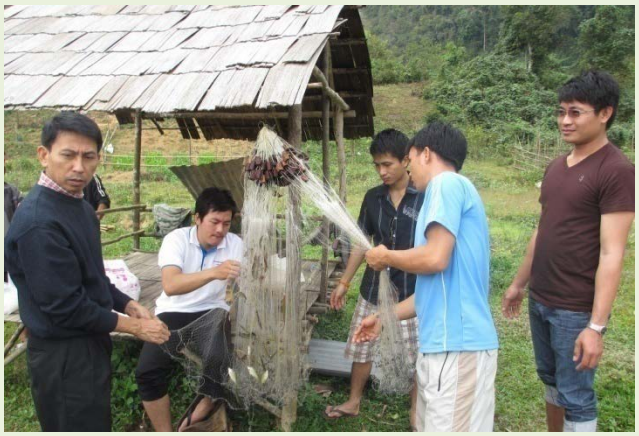
Support will also be given to Lao PDR in obtaining Lao GAP for agricultural products to improve the quality and safety of domestic products as well as increase market opportunities for the export of agricultural products to various countries in ASEAN.

Nam Xong Sub-River Basin Management under Lao-Thai-German Trilateral Cooperation

On January 25, 2013, GIZ, the Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA) and the Department of Water Resources (DWR), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE) of Lao PDR held a workshop at the Kam Paseuth Hotel in Vang Vieng, Lao PDR, to draft regulations protecting the Nam Xong Sub-River basin.

Thai experts Ms.Chadaporn Unphapanee of the Department of Water Resources (DWR) and Dr. Chao Nokyoo from the Pollution Control Department (PCD) shared their knowledge and experience of water protection regulations. Participants discussed various case studies from Thailand's water protection regulations with the aim of applying lessons learned to the Nam Xong sub-river basin and to other rivers in Lao PDR.

No water protection regulations currently exist, though there are rules governing water management and maintaining water quality for the Nam Xong sub-river basin. First steps were taken to establish practical water protection regulations for the sub-river basin. The project aims to integrate and unify water protection regulations in order to manage the water resources so that they meet both upstream and downstream needs. Integrated water management will be applied to the project to effectively maintain current water quality and manage water consumption in accordance with unified water protection regulations.

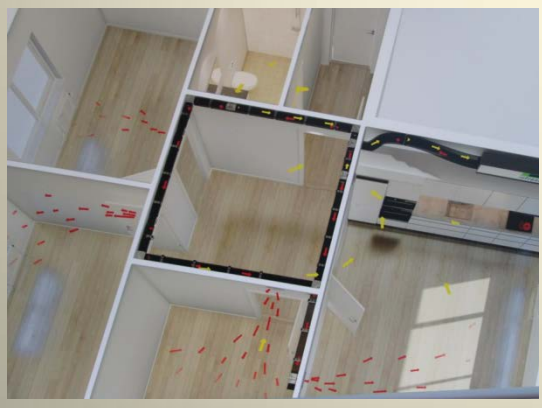


The workshop enhanced public participation, with 25 representatives from related sectors taking part in the discussions and offering suggestions regarding Nam Xong Sub-River Basin Management and the drafting of water protection regulations. The regulations will be submitted to each city's administration committee for approval and will come into effect by mid-2013.

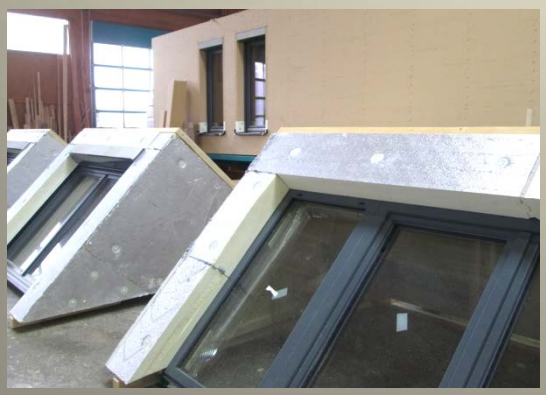
Thai Delegates Undertook a Climate Change Study Visit to Germany

The Climate Policy Project, implemented by GIZ and the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) and funded by German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU), organized a study visit to Bavaria, Germany from March 17-23, 2013.

The 40 delegates were made up of executives and officials from several government agencies, local administrative offices and academic institutions, among the the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE), the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA), Nan, Trat and Rayong Governors' Offices, Koh Chang Municipality and Designated Area for Sustainable Tourism Administration (DASTA). The objectives of the visit were to study Germany's climate change approaches to adaptation, mitigation and emission reduction. These include energy management in buildings, water management, solid waste management and energy production and sustainable forest management, all of which can be applied to the Thai context.



To learn about energy management, the delegates visited Passivhaus Zentrum in Augsburg, which demonstrates that an energy efficient house, or Passivhaus, consumes 80-90% less energy than a normal house through thermal insulators, a good ventilation system and multilayer glass windows. The team went on to visit a house and classroom that have adopted the Passivehaus concept. Although the outside temperature was -4°C, the room temperature in the house was 23°C. Similar conditions were observed in the classroom, where a comfortable room temperature is maintained in both summer and winter.



The team also learned about energy conservation and environmental awareness promotion. Germany is actively promoting the construction of houses and buildings based on the Passivhaus concept and the EU has launched a European Buildings Directive that calls for "nearly zero energy buildings" for new public buildings by 2018. Germany has launched a retrofitting program, which allows annually improving the energy efficiency of about 2% of the existing buildings.

The team visited Rosenheim to observe flood prevention management. Any water management implementation by the city must gain approval from city residents and must be compatible with the EU agreement to mitigate chemical, ecological and biological impacts. Each German state has autonomy in managing its own budget, which is derived from both the federal government's allocation and from local incomes. The state has conducted studies to determine flood prone areas, potential losses and developed an on-line program to provide public access to flood prone data and flood preparation.

Since underground water constitutes about 95% of water consumed in Bavaria, the state prohibits the use of agricultural chemicals and solid waste management within a 20-kilometer radius of underground water sources to prevent chemical and hazardous substance contamination. In return for potential loss of incomes, the state has developed a compensation scheme for affected communities.

An effective measure to reduce greenhouse gas emissions employed by Germany is to encourage the public to use wood in home building. The EU construction and housing sector generates 35% of greenhouse gas emissions. Wooden houses have gained popularity in recent years due to their coziness. The forest industry makes a positive contribution because trees capture carbon and wood product manufacturing consumes less energy and emits less greenhouse gases than other construction material production. Moreover, wood can be recycled and some wood factories conduct business in a socially and environmentally responsible manner. Participants visited factories in Fugen, Austria and Jenbach, Germany that utilize a range of wood materials; even sawdust is used as fuel for electricity and thermal power generation for the factories and nearby homes. Moreover, the factories guarantee that their manufactured wood products are carbon neutral.

Private companies account for 44% of the forest industry in Germany. Previously forest management was based on tree age and size (Age Class). Management of man-made forests was conducted by planting marketable timber trees and creating zones based on tree age and variety. However, the tree plantations were not resistant to natural disasters and thus the forest management concept was shifted towards mimicking natural forests or "Close to Nature" forest management, starting from thinning the trees and allowing different tree sizes and varieties to maintain the natural balance. This approach can reduce losses from natural disasters and storms because the tree plantations resemble natural forests.

Methane and carbon dioxide from solid waste are the key greenhouse gases causing climate change. Therefore, proper solid waste management is important. The team visited a solid waste landfill in Gallenbach, closed in 1992 due to the waste disposal through landfill ban in Germany. Although the landfill is no longer in operation, the government has to continuously monitor the site because some solid wastes are still reactive and can create impacts on nearby communities and the environment. Measures being taken by the government include waste water treatment and storage of wastewater that emit methane gas. The gas is used to produce electricity for household consumption.

The key factors contributing to Germany's success in combating climate change are environmental awareness and the participation of the government and the public. The government provides information and knowledge to the public to develop correct understanding of the issues. Likewise, the social sector strictly observes the laws and measures developed by the government. Through stakeholder consultation and participation, Germany's local climate change related measures are effective and sustainable.

Green Industry to Enhance Competitiveness in the Food, Automotive Parts and Materials Sectors

As is often reported in the media, industrial development not only increases economic growth but also causes environmental degradation through, for example, the untreated disposal of waste water and hazardous waste as well as air pollution from factories. It affects the environment and communities around factories and other areas to which the pollution spreads.

To counter these impacts on the environment and communities, the Ministry of Industry of Thailand introduced the ***Green Industry Mark (GIM) policy*** in 2011 to encourage the industrial sector to move towards environmentally friendly production through effective resource utilization and cleaner technology application.

The GIM approach aims to stimulate the green industry both in individual companies and the entire supply chain of a product through 5 levels of green development: Level 1 Green Commitment, Level 2 Green Activities, Level 3 Green System, Level 4 Green Culture and Level 5 Green Network.

On February 20, 2013, the Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) – Policy Support Component Project, funded by the European Union, organized a seminar titled **"Green Market Transformation"**at the Royal Princess Lan Luang, Bangkok to inform manufacturers in the project's target sectors about the GIM and the project's approach and support. The targeted sectors are food, automotive parts and building and construction materials.

The project will create a "Green Market Platform" to serve as a connection between the small and medium enterprises and the large enterprises and the "Green Market". Training in production improvement and support will be offered to manufacturers in applying GIM.

Promotion of Public Procurement and Eco-Labelling at regional level

Since January 2013, Mr. Thomas Lehmann and Ms. Kanchanatetee Vasuvat, the project director and regional coordinator of **the Sustainable Consumption and Production for Low Carbon Economy - Low Emissions Public Procurement and Eco-Labelling (SCP4LCE)** project have been visiting relevant GPP and eco-labelling organizations and institutions in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and China to promote the SCP4LCE project and to discuss opportunities for regional cooperation between Thailand and the selected countries in Green Public Procurement (GPP) and Eco-Labelling.

Ms Jarinporn Tippamongkol (fifth right) from the Pollution Control Department of Thailand's Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment joined them on their ***visit to China between February-25 and March 1.*** The mission has proved successful with nearly all of the organizations visited expressing interest in cooperating with Thailand.

Following successful bilateral meetings with these countries, the project is preparing to further strengthen the regional cooperation (ASEAN countries plus China, South Korea and Japan) and share good practices in the implementation of GPP and eco-labelling through a regional workshop on GPP and Eco-labelling scheduled for May 1 and 2 in Phuket, Thailand. The workshop will be hosted by PCD and GIZ in collaboration with United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP). Approximately 70 participants from the ASEAN countries are expected to attend.

PPP GIZ Merck project draws to a close

Following the successful implementation of activities under the ***PPP GIZ Merck project*** over the past 3 years and will officially end by June 2013, the project is pleased to announce further progress in different areas.

It recently supported three universities (Khon-Kaen, Naresuan and Walailak) in establishing model laboratories to ensure the safe and environmentally sound management of chemical/hazardous waste in laboratories through hands-on training as well as training of trainers for the university staff.

The project is also cooperating with the King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi (KMUTT) to develop a practical guidebook on chemical waste management for laboratories. This is currently undergoing expert hearings and will be available for dissemination to the relevant

stakeholders by April 2013. The policy recommendation report on the enforcement of chemical waste management in Thai legislation is now available. This regional project will hold its closing ceremony on May 3, 2013 in Jakarta, Indonesia, with participants from Germany, Indonesia and the Philippines expected to attend.

Climate friendly travelling, low carbon destination management, sustainable tourism: The Project on Mu Ko Chang finished – what next?

After more than 4 years the project on climate-friendly tourism implemented by DASTA (Designated Areas of Sustainable Tourism Administration, Thailand) and GIZ together with many other alliances has ended in April 2013. What has been achieved? How will the results be sustained? What should be carried on further? How could we best make use of the experience? These are the core questions which always need to be asked when any development cooperation project is coming to an end.

Within the framework of the International Climate Initiative financed by the German Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Nuclear Safety (BMU), this project started in 2009 with the ambitious goal to create "Lighthouses for Climate Friendly Tourism" within the area of Mu Ko Chang?

The goal was very ambitious when we look back at the situation at that time.

- Ko Chang is the only larger island with rain forests left in Thailand. It was on the edge to be or not to be a "Second Phuket" – the risk will probably always be there.

  With over one million visitors per year, do the islands - over 50 islands with 3 larger ones - have passed their carrying capacity already? - meaning, if more tourists are coming, and business would go as usual, nature will be destroyed, gone forever, beyond repair. The question is how to conserve nature in order to keep it as a source for the livelihood of future generations and as an income generating asset for the tourism industry including its value chain.

- Many people are concerned how the administration and the people can cope with the pressure – how one can possibly develop further, e.g. more hotels and tourists - and still call it sustainable development.

- The traffic jam on Ko Chang sometimes resembles the one on Bangkok's streets. The islands of Ko Chang are facing badly planned construction, increased volumes of waste, untreated waste water - on limited space and in a sensitive environment.

  Development trends and the debates about them are unbroken:
  - "mass tourism" (e.g. west side of Ko Chang) vs "alternative tourism" (other places)
  - "external business'" vs "local people's interests"
  - "bars and shops" vs "local livelihoods/products"
  - "Motorized/car-oriented" vs "non-motorized mobility/activities"
  - "disintegrated" vs "community-based developments"

Is the Mu Ko Chang development becoming "another hopeless case", especially if we consider the rapidly increasing number of tourists in Thailand? Within the period of the project 2009-2013, the number of tourists

has added up by another 20-25% and in 2012 the number of foreign visitors to Thailand already has surpassed 20 million - while domestic tourists accounts for at least another 50-60 million per year, although the latter has shorter much shorter overnight stay.

During the last 4 years the Thai-German project has developed or supported existing concepts, tools and guidelines and implemented and pilots on sustainable tourism destination development and management, i.e. creating "light houses" how to cope with the above threats and issues, at the same time showing new opportunities in the global tourism market for climate-friendly or low carbon tourism. Those "light houses" are both physically tangible and some are more on conceptual side. The question is, did "Mu Ko Chang" become the "Islands of Chang (es)" or a places of lighthouses for sustainable tourism development?

On April 5, 2013, the Climate Protection in Tourism Project held a concluding workshop to summarize the project's implementation and activities (November 2009-May 2013) through a panel discussion titled ***"A lesson learned and moving forward in Low Carbon Tourism development in Thailand and marketing"***.

The 8 achievements of the tourism project on climate change: What has been achieved? What are the results to function as lighthouses of climate-friendly tourism?

1. **"Carbon footprint" calculating instruments:** A carbon footprint baseline study for Mu Ko Chang has been conducted and a carbon visualization, calculation and monitoring tool has been developed. With this tool destination planners and decision makers have access to strategic data information about the climate-friendliness of the tourist activities in their areas. Low carbon may not sound attractive at first glance, but people do easily realize, that it actually means e.g.
    - a more energy- and resource-efficient consumption and production, e.g. higher economic value for the same amount of resources used.

- more/sustained income with less or same number of tourists
- less pollution, i.e. also less costs for management, maintenance and rehabilitations, while conserving valuable natural resources and eco-system services for future income…

The Green House Gases (GHGs) or carbon footprint calculation and monitoring tool has been used by pilot local administrative units, in order to assess necessary measures and changes of the business-as-usual practices to be more climate-friendly oriented. The tool has helped to improve the planning and management capacities of some authorities.
Light house/outreach effect: On request, the concept and tool have been shared to other provinces, e.g. Samui Island, Khon Kaen, Loei, Chiang Rai, Rayong and Nan provinces. In cooperation with the Green Leaf Foundation the Project supported to expand the Green Leaf Certificate for hotels (eco- label) by climate criteria.

2. **Participatory community-based process facilitation:** Besides the above tool, the Project has introduced the necessary participatory process needed, i.e. a community-based destination development and management was key to control the development of an area by the majority of the people themselves. The project utilized this participatory approach on the waste topic as well. Public administration and management units have piloted in some communities also in order to ensure a coherent development strategy back up and carried out by all stakeholders themselves.

Light house effect: Based on a former light house (solid waste management Phitsanulok) the community-based participatory approach functions as a way to also tackle other problems in the area, where public awareness, consensus and participation is the only way to push certain environmentally friendly way of life.

3. **Training courses on "climate-friendly tourism" for the tourism sector:** Together with NGOs and universities the Project has developed new training courses on climate-friendly tourism government agencies, community, businesses and tour operators. The main objective was to train participants on how to develop new or modify tourist products and destination management to be climate-friendly branded under "low-carbon tourism". The Project also supported the local and national tourism authorities (TAT) to present their "low carbon characteristics or 7 Greens Concept" of their destination on international fairs and forums, such as the ITB Berlin, the leading international tourism trade fair and tourism convention.

Light house/outreach effect: Trat Tourism Association, Green Leaf Foundation and DASTA in collaboration with Tourism Authority of Thailand have shared their low carbon initiative and green destination promotion at the Thai Pavilion on the ITB in 2011.The training courses has been used and applied for officers in collaboration with Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant conservation and Faculty of Forestry, Kasetsart University and it shall be integrated into the regular curricula of tourism/destination management.

4. **Profitable resource management for pilot hotels:** As for hotel owners, the Project introduced to 15 pilot hotels and 2 resturants the so-called "Profitable Environmental Management" approach or PREMA. Systematic analytical assessment of so-called non-product-outputs, i.e. wastes, and development of improvement measures, i.e. deleting the causes of problems, have been proven as very attractive and widely accepted. Which is not a surprise since those basic concepts like Good House Keeping (GHK) practices for hotels and business owners help them to save production and services costs between 10-30%. At the end it just simply meant higher productivity, better environmental performance and better occupational conditions for workers. Further improved energy and resource-efficiency measures eventually also lead to certain eco-standards, which finally also helped to penetrate new market or improve overall competitiveness finally.

Light house/outreach effect: The success stories – costs/resource savings between 10-30% for each measure are show cases for other hotels and restaurants. A PREMA network for hotels has been set up via online social media in order to share experiences among the businesses. In addition, eco–labeling (Green Leaf Standard) has been prioritized and considered by some particular hotels for marketing purpose and also a low carbon hotel certificate initiative (local standard) has been designed and developed by DASTA for promoting small-scale hotel business in the Trat region.

5. **Promotion of small-scale biogas tanks:** Another very important topic of destination management was to promote the usage of renewable energy. The Project has built up demonstration sites for small-scale biogas from organic waste.

Light house/outreach effect: Based on former light houses, derived from former GIZ biogas projects, the demonstration sites are show cases for further utilization of small-scale biogas tanks on the islands. With strong support of financial supports by the Governor of Trat, biogas tanks have been introduced and installed in hotels which is now recognized as demonstration site for know-how transfer and their own marketing purpose. In addition, i.e. small scale biogas tanks have been introduced to other provinces introduced and synergized with the Thai-German Climate Policy Project.

6. **Low carbon traffic management:** The Project also provided initial advices on traffic and transport reform on Mu Ko Chang, e.g. traffic/fee management, fuel conversion, public transport expansion.

Light house/outreach effect: So far the Project could not develop yet a demonstration, as this topic would need more time and resources and other partners to implement. However, on Ko Maak – a smaller island – the already existing trends towards non-motorized mobility, e.g. using bicycles has been promoted further, and this became one of the unique selling points of the island as Low Carbon Destination.

7. **Guidelines on "Low Carbon Concept and Destination Management":** For the overall outreach, the Project in collaboration with the University of Phayao, Maejo University, Green Leaf Foundation, Trat Tourism Association and the Tourism Authority of Thailand, has developed guidelines in both Thai and English on how to enhance the awareness and capacities of local communities in low carbon destination management. These include the nation-wide dissemination of the GHG calculation tool and the sufficiency economy principles for sustainable tourism development guideline for Low Carbon Destination Management in Thailand.

   Light house/outreach effect: The concepts and guidelines have been disseminated nationwide. Meanwhile, Green Leaf Foundation will also integrate a low carbon emission criteria into their eco– label for hotels. The School of Tourism Development, the University of Phayao and the Maejo University have become a leader and multiplier for Low Carbon Tourism (LCT) Promotion in Thailand by integrating LCT in their syllabus. The Kasetsart University integrate inot their tourism related master programme.

8. **Policy support for dissemination of experiences:** The Project also provided policy advice on tourism development and supported exchanges of good practices with other existing destinations or communities. This includes exchange on good practices and concepts on different planning and management levels.

Light house/outreach effect: The strategy of designated destination development has been streamlined towards climate protection - taken up by DASTA, i.e. climate-friendly tourism became the key characteristics of DASTA

who will continue developing other destinations based on the experiences of the Project. Low carbon has become one of their key performance indicators. In addition, The National Economic Social Development Board (NESDB) has adopted and applied a lesson learned from the Project's results in regard to "Low Carbon Society or Green Economy" into the 11th Economic and Social Development Plan under the part on tourism. Moreover, the Trat Province has initiated and developed a "Green City Model" in which renewable energy and energy efficiency are being promoted in collaboration with DASTA, which also include biodiversity conservation for eco-tourism promotion.

If all the above become standard or business-as-usual in one or another way, the Project was successful in setting those initial light houses.

What some of the involved people said about the Project?

Mrs. Benjawan Anpruang, Governor of Trat Province:

"GIZ has encouraged people in Trat to be aware of the changing environment, global warming and renewable energies. GIZ started the project in 2009 to raise the awareness of environment among the community. The entrepreneurs have also been informed on how to reduce the green house gas emission and how to optimize the natural resource."

Mrs. Jaraspim Dhiralaksh and Mr. Burghard Rauschelbach

Mrs. Jaraspim Dhiralaksh, Manager Designated Area of Ko Chang and related areas, Designated Areas for Sustainable Tourism Administration (DASTA):

"Previously, there were questions of how the entrepreneurs and communities involved in the cause of the global warming and why they had to separate the waste. Afterwards, because of the project, they have a better understanding and they are aware that they produce most of the waste so they have to manage. Good waste management has also resulted in more profit for the entrepreneurs."

Mr. Burghard Rauschelbach, GIZ expert who together with DASTA has initiated the Project and have been involved as an advisor:

"During the time span of 4 years, the project became the crystal point for materializing the idea of climate-friendly tourism in Thailand. I observed, that the project partners and target groups felt empowered to develop their own measures on energy-efficient construction, on marketing of climate-friendliness, on environmentally compatible development and on a policy for a holistic economic and ecologic approach. During the years, the project gained some drive for the implementation of sustainable tourism principles. I hope, that this driving force will increase, first of all for the sake of Trat province, but also in other Thai destinations."

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Pictures are taken by members of the programme

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- ASEAN Biocontrol for Sustainable Agri-food Systems
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