



Sustainable Production and Consumption • Environmental and Climate Protection • Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy • Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security • Urban Development and Transport • Trilateral & South-South Cooperation • Capacity Development, Technology Matching, Policy Advice and Training

Newsletter of Bangkok-based projects
by GIZ and PARTNERS

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Dear Readers,

The second quarter saw GIZ and its partners wrapping up one project and launching three new projects.

The closing event of the project on Thai - German Programme on Energy Efficiency Development Plan (TGP-EEDP) brought another chapter in GIZ's programme to an end, but the cooperation continues with two new projects, namely

- Thailand Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (RAC NAMA)
- The EU supported project on "Sustainable Freight Transport and Logistics in the Mekong Region"

Moreover, the Thai-German Trilateral Cooperation has started a new project on sufficiency economy and value chain promotion in Timor-Leste.

More than 20 updates of other ongoing activities are given in this edition. For more regular updates, we recommend that you visit our website at:

www.thai-german-cooperation.info

Best regards,
The newsletter team

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Thailand's Agrifood Industry Moving Forward One Step at a Time to Improved Food Standards and Safety

By Rojana Manowalailao and Thitirat Uraisin ASEAN Sustainable Agrifood Systems (ASEAN SAS)



Mr. Chusak Chuenprayoth, Chairman and Director of KC Fresh

"Instead of creating a burning sensation in the mouth, a small packet of dried chili powder has given heartburn to the agrifood exports of ASEAN nations."

This sums up the story told by Mr. Chusak Chuenprayoth, Chairman and Director of KC Fresh, one of Thailand's largest exporters of fresh vegetables and fruits to European countries, who explained that more than 100 containers of instant noodles from an ASEAN nation had recently been rejected at their European destination and returned to the export company after chemical residue was found in the small chilli flavouring powder wrap in one instant noodle pack. The noodle sample was randomly selected. Millions were lost and reputations were ruined.

That little pack of chilli powder was used as an example by Mr. Chusak to explain to his visitors from GIZ that insignificant details could never be ignored in food standard and food safety, particularly in the export business.

"GAP (Good Agricultural Practice) should be used as a tool for the product's safety and it should be implemented on the ground. Having a license is not enough," he told

the 22 participants from the Agriculture Working Group of GIZ's Sector Network Natural Resources and Rural Development Asia (SNRD) at his office in Nakhon Pathom province. A team from ASEAN Sustainable Agrifood Systems, members of the Agriculture Working Group, also joined this study visit on June 3, 2016.

The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) uses GAP as a collection of principles for on-farm production and post-production processes. It results in safe and healthy food and non-food agricultural products, while taking into account economic, social and environmental sustainability.

Mr. Chusak, however, stressed that small farm-holders in Thailand need better assistance to meet requirements for the national GAP (ThaiGAP and Q-GAP) and global GAP (GLOBALG.A.P) certifications. ThaiGAP is the voluntary private standard while Q-GAP is the government standard introduced by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. With the Thai Chamber of Commerce, he is currently helping to develop a new private standard called 'primary GAP' as an entry point to gradually prepare the smallholders to meet the national and global standards.

"[The purpose of] having standards is not about marking up prices. Standardization is a basic rule and we have to comply. But we will never succeed without the people [farmers]. We must provide them with skills training in the supply chain," he said.

After more than 20 years in the agrifood business, his company achieved a sales volume of 20 million pounds in the first half of 2016. He wishes to see Thailand's agrifood industry develop and the nation become known for its food quality, safety, and standard.

"Our big problem is a lack of human resources." The benchmark of global GAP is high. Being certified with the national GAP is not easy. The government may subsidize the cost to implement the national GAP. The farmers need a lot of coaching and training as well. They need to grow one step at a time. **It is hard to push when people are not yet ready.**

"And the private sector also has to take part."

When Mr. Chusak established KC Fresh in 1993, he had to overcome many problems. As Deputy Secretary General of the Thai Chamber of Commerce, his ultimate goal is to improve the agrifood export business in Thailand. Mr. Chusak may have to face a lot of challenges once again. But, as he says: *"Life is not perishable"* [unlike his fresh vegetables and fruits] and so he will remain active and alert.

Having standards is not about marking up prices.
Standardization is a basic rule and
we have to comply. But we will never succeed
without the people [farmers]. We must provide
them with skills training in the supply chain.

Mr. Chusak Chuenprayoth, Chairman and Director of KC Fresh



Public and Private Sectors Join in Finalizing a National Action Plan to Promote Biological Control Products in Thailand

By Rojana Manowalailao and Patamasiri Hoonthong
ASEAN Sustainable Agrifood Systems (ASEAN SAS)



Biological plant protection products are not new to the Thai market. However, they are not widely used due to stiff competition from chemical pesticides, lack of proper understanding of the biological crop protection application among farmers, and inconsistencies in the quality of the products themselves.

Representatives from the public and private sectors met recently to develop Thailand's **"National Action Plan for the Promotion of BCA (biological control agents)"**. They urged that BCA products be better promoted, as they are a green alternative and a substitute for synthetic inputs, and reduce health risks to farmers while minimizing environmental impacts. Biological plant protection utilizes nature's own methods in the prevention of plant diseases and pests.

The Department of Agriculture (DOA) under Thailand's Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives and the ASEAN Sustainable Agrifoods Systems (ASEAN SAS) project brought together 35 Thai experts from 15 institutions on April 19, 2016 to exchange current practices and planned activities in promoting BCA for plant protection in Thailand. Participating public and private institutions included the Department of Agricultural Extension (DOAE), the Rice Department, the National Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, Appliedchem, Thep Watana, and Thai Neem Products.



It was the third meeting, and the last in the series, to discuss potential solutions that hinder the use of BCA. Participants proposed activities they intend to implement for the promotion of BCA from 2016 to 2018, which will be included in Thailand's National Action Plan. The final draft of the plan is slated for completion in July 2016 and will be officially recognised by the DOA as part of Thailand's contribution to the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework. Adopted by the ASEAN leaders in 2014, the AIFS Framework (2015-2020) was developed as a response to the need for an integrated approach and multi-stakeholder efforts aimed at sustainable food and nutrition security in the ASEAN region.

Mr. Winai Rushtapakornchai, Development Manager of Thep Watana Co., Ltd., said farmers were confused about the labelling of many BCA due to inconsistent use of efficacy claims. *"For instance, farmers did not understand the units used on labels like CFU, IU, etc., so companies would use large numbers to imply better efficiency,"* he explained. He asked the government to raise awareness and provide knowledge of BCA and also organize training to enhance farmers' understanding of BCA through extension programmes since this could push up demand.

Mrs. Areepan Upanisakorn, Chief of the Biological Promotion Group, DOAE further stressed that **training on the application of BCA should be consistent so that farmers would not be confused and discouraged.** *"All actors have to speak with one voice to promote BCA,"* she said.

**The public and private sectors must work together
and assume different but complementary roles
in the promotion of BCA [biological control agents].**

Mrs. Areepan Upanisakorn
Chief of the Biological Promotion Group, DOAE

Leading Local Trader Supplied with Quality Rice by BRIA Farmers in Dong Thap

By Kamol Taukitphaisarn Better Rice Initiative Asia (BRIA)



Rice Processing Facilities inside Hoang Long Joint Stock Company

There are many agriculture-related projects being implemented in Vietnam. Among them is BRIA, a public-private initiative designed to improve farmers' livelihoods, rice quality and the rice value chain in the Mekong Delta. BRIA seeks to strengthen collaboration among farmers, farmer cooperatives and millers/traders. To be profitable, farmers need to deal directly with millers/traders.

Seventy per cent of the population in Dong Thap, a major rice producing province in Vietnam, is engaged in agriculture. Most farmers are smallholders who cultivate rice using family labour. They hire farm machinery to cope with labour shortages and sell rice immediately after harvest.

Hoang Long Joint Stock Company has participated in the BRIA PPP model in this province. Its plant is located along the Tien River in a total area of 14,000 square meters. Its storage area covers 1,000 square metres and its rice milling capacity is 300 tons per day.

Mr. Ho Vinh Tan, Deputy Director, said that to be qualified to export rice in Viet Nam, a trader needs to have facilities to process 15 tons of rice per hour approved by the government, a storage capacity of 5,000 tons and a certificate to export. The trader needs to establish cooperation with rice farmers covering an area of 500 ha to provide the raw material.

His company collects its rice supplies from Can Tho and some locations in Dong Thap, and transports the rice to its milling plant, also in Dong Thap. The company exports milled rice and broken rice to the Philippines and China as well as Indonesia and Africa. As the quality of rice is not high, the company is currently not certified to an international standard or Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP). However, it plans to apply for certification in the future.



Mr. Ho Vinh Tan, Deputy Director, Hoang Long Joint Stock Company



BRIA helps stabilise supplies for export.
The project convinced farmers to change approaches.
Farmers use certified quality seeds.
We are assured of higher quality rice.

Mr. Ho Vinh Tan, Deputy Director,
Hoang Long Joint Stock Company

Mr. Tan explained that joining the BRIA project was beneficial to the company because it did away with the need to find or organize farmers or cooperate with farmer cooperatives. His milling plant now enjoys a new supply of quality paddy rice provided by farmers taking part in the BRIA PPP model in Dong Thap. BRIA farmers use certified seeds and receive technical advice. The company has signed contracts with farmer cooperatives.

“BRIA helps stabilize supplies for export. We have signed contracts to buy 1,200 tons of rice in the 2015 and 2016 seasons covering a rice growing area of 200 ha. The project convinced farmers to change their approach. Farmers use certified quality seeds. We are assured of higher quality rice,” Mr. Tan explained.

To meet market demand for high quality, the company will apply for ISO or GMP certification. The fact that BRIA farmers grow rice with a high standard will contribute to the company’s certification to the system. The company urges BRIA farmers to grow Jasmine rice, a high-quality strain.

In collaboration with the local Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, the BRIA PPP model strengthens stakeholders in the rice value chain. In this model, rice is produced with good yields and quality to meet millers/traders’ requirements in accordance with the signed contract. For this, BRIA provides technical training to participating farmers who produce rice on a large scale rice field (LSRF). Millers/traders give farmers and cooperatives an assurance that all rice produced that satisfies requirements are purchased. They contribute to stabilising the local rice market and farmers’ incomes.

BRIA together with its public and private partners provides capacity development and field technical support for farmers, farmer cooperatives, local extension workers and technical staff. The project also seeks to improve the certification system on rice quality and/or rice farming practices to meet traders’ requirements.

BRIA in Collaboration with Partners Launches “Farmers Love Seed”

By Chatthep Chanyam Better Rice Initiative Asia (BRIA)



After two successful years of the TV series “Farmers Love”, a new series, “Farmers Love Seed” is now showing on Channel 5. The series by Better Rice Initiative Asia (BRIA) aims to reach out to farmers with key messages to promote safe, responsible, and sustainable farming practices. BRIA and BASF (Thai) Limited in close cooperation with the Rice Department (RD) are the producers of “Farmers Love Seed”, which offers knowledge on quality seeds and seed management to the audience. The series started airing on June 3 and is broadcast from 3:35 to 4:00 pm on Channel 5.

Thai rice farmers currently need more than one million tons of good quality seeds per year for their rice planting whilst the public and private sectors can produce only 600,000 tons per year. There is thus a need for the RD to increase the number of Rice Seed Centres across the country as well as provide necessary support to farmers and encourage them to produce ‘quality seeds’ by themselves. In addition, the establishment of community seed banks or seed villages nationwide will help farmers cooperate with the seed centres and become self-reliant.

What’s so special about “Farmers Love Seed”?

By watching these TV episodes, farmers will gain technical knowledge on how seeds are produced from RD experts, while BRIA and BASF will provide insights into different varieties of quality seeds (breeder, foundation, certified and registered seeds), reliable sources from whom to buy quality seeds and how to produce good quality seeds by themselves.

The “Farmers Love Seed” TV series will shed light on seed management and how quality seed could help reduce the amount of seed by 50 per cent per hectare according to the RD, and increase productivity by 10 percent. Once costs are reduced, BRIA believes that farmers’ profits will improve.

“Rice seeds are at the heart of Rice Department; we need to produce enough to meet farmers’ needs,” said Mr. Anan Suwannarat, RD Director-General, highlighting the important role that good quality seed plays. He added that the RD fully supports the provision of knowledge on seed production to contribute to better rice quality. He commended the “Farmer Love” series for teaching farmers nationwide about such appropriate farming practices as soil sampling for analysis, soil testing, bookkeeping, land preparation, water management, better seed management, and proper use of personal protective equipment (PPE).

Whatever seed you choose, you need “Quality Seed”

International Rice Research Institute



What are the topics?

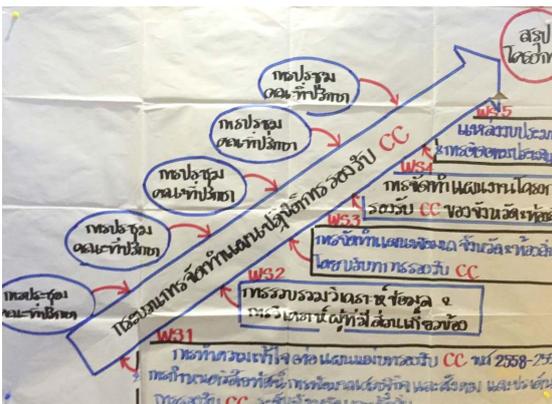
Compared with the previous two series in 2014 and 2015, BRIA expects to attract a wider audience this year since the series is being aired on free TV and thus has a wider target group. “Farmers Love Seed” is made up of the following episodes:

Episode	Content	Air Date
1	BRIA Project Background and Introduction	3 June 2016
2	Flashbacks of Farmers Love Safety	10 June 2016
3	Talk with Local Seed Expert	17 June 2016
4	Talk with Local Seed Expert	24 June 2016
5	Junior Farmer Selection	1 July 2016
6	Knowledge about Quality Seeds	8 July 2016
7	Production of Breeder and Foundation Seeds	15 July 2016
8	A tour of a rice seed center or seed village – where farmers can buy ‘quality seeds’	22 July 2016
9 – 13	How farmers produce quality seeds (from production planning, land preparation, seed selection, cultivation, harvest, and drying to storage)	29 July– 2 September 2016, except on Mother’s Day
14	Talk with Junior Farmers: what have they learned about seeds and rice farming?	9 September 2016
15	Programme Conclusion	16 September 2016

Apart from the knowledge on “quality seed” and “seed production,” the programme also features a video clip contest on the theme “what would you say if you were a farmer” in which high school students are invited to participate. This approach aims to attract greater attention from the younger generations, especially those from farmer families.

Continued Integration of the Climate Change Concept in the Development Planning Process at the Provincial and Local Levels

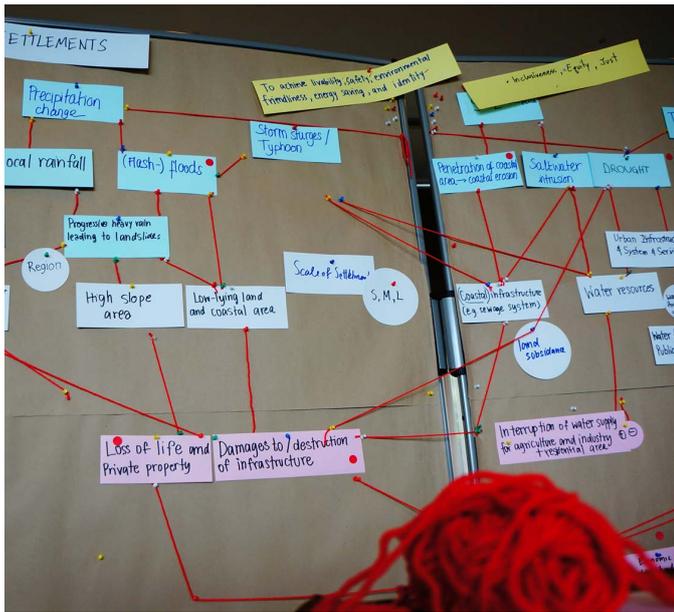
By Chutima Jongpakdee The Support to the Development and Implementation of the Thai Climate Change Policy (CCA) Project



กิจกรรม	ตัวชี้วัด	ระยะเวลาดำเนินการ (ปี)					งบประมาณ (ล้านบาท)	ผู้รับผิดชอบ	สถานะปัจจุบัน
		1	2	3	4	5			
สำรวจข้อมูลเบื้องต้น	ทราบถึงความต้องการของพื้นที่	-	-	-	-	-	กรมส่งเสริมการค้าระหว่างประเทศ	ดำเนินการแล้ว	
วิเคราะห์ข้อมูลเบื้องต้น	ข้อมูลเบื้องต้น	100%	-	-	-	-	กรมส่งเสริมการค้าระหว่างประเทศ	ดำเนินการแล้ว	
จัดทำแผนพัฒนาจังหวัดและท้องถิ่น	แผนพัฒนาจังหวัดและท้องถิ่น	-	-	-	-	-	กรมส่งเสริมการค้าระหว่างประเทศ	ดำเนินการแล้ว	
การติดตามและประเมินผล	การติดตามและประเมินผล	-	-	-	-	-	กรมส่งเสริมการค้าระหว่างประเทศ	ดำเนินการแล้ว	
การติดตามและประเมินผล	การติดตามและประเมินผล	-	-	-	-	-	กรมส่งเสริมการค้าระหว่างประเทศ	ดำเนินการแล้ว	
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การติดตามและประเมินผล	การติดตามและประเมินผล	-	-	-	-	-	กรมส่งเสริมการค้าระหว่างประเทศ	ดำเนินการแล้ว	
การติดตามและประเมินผล	การติดตามและประเมินผล	-	-	-	-	-	กรมส่งเสริมการค้าระหว่างประเทศ	ดำเนินการแล้ว	

The Support to the Development and Implementation of the Thai Climate Change Policy (CCA) Project has translated the Thailand Climate Change Master Plan from theory into practice by integrating the climate change concept in the development planning process in pilot areas of 17 provinces and 32 municipalities. The aim is to raise awareness and build the capacity of personnel at both the provincial and municipal levels. This is achieved through training sessions in the pilot provinces in all four regions as well as through visits for consultation on the planning process. The first three training sessions aimed to create an understanding of the Climate Change Master Plan, to analyse the development direction of each area in regard to climate change, and to set goals and implementation approaches in line with the Climate Change Master Plan.

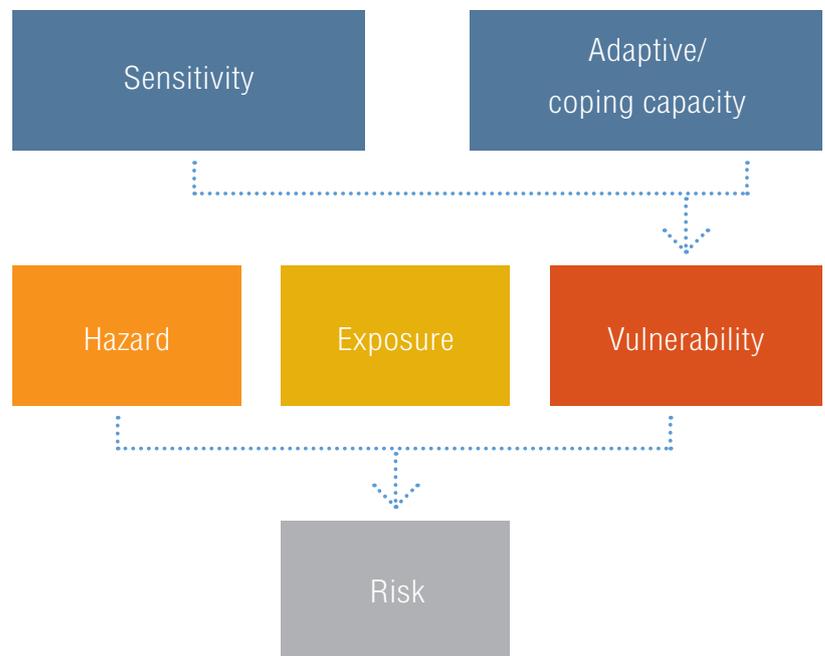
Between April 25 and May 25, 2016, the project conducted the fourth training session in all four regions. This focused on writing programme and project proposals in compliance with the goals set by each area. This allowed each area to learn and practice selecting programme and project proposals, determining indicators, calculating budgets for project implementation, and analysing agencies related to project implementation. Upon completion of the fourth training session, the project will make field visits to provide consultation and comments on the drawing up of a climate change action plan while assisting each area in writing project proposals in clearer detail.



While climate change impact chains have been around for some time, the **innovation** in using this tool in Thailand lies in the **risk-based approach** of these chains. Learning on the framework of the IPCC AR5, government representatives, in close collaboration with academia, have worked on an impact chain model designed around the risk concept in order to enable a more action-oriented approach for policy making in the field of climate change adaptation.

A third meeting will be held in September in the framework of the **NAP Expert Platform** to present the finalized version of the six national climate change impact chains. However, this dissemination event should only mark the beginning of the 'impact chain journey': the impact chain methodology will further be used in **sub-national risk-assessment activities**, while also continuously being improved at the national sector-level.

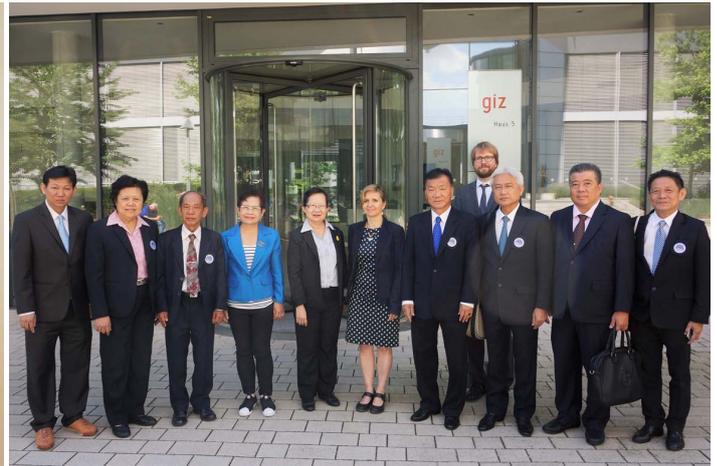
Impact chains under IPCC AR5 (GIZ 2016)



WaCCliM Partners Visit Germany and Sign MOU on Continued Cooperation

By Supunya Yonpiam

Water and Wastewater Companies for Climate Mitigation Thailand (WaCCliM)



The work of the Water and Wastewater Companies for Climate Mitigation (WaCCliM) project received a boost on July 1, 2016 when Mr. Chaikiat Hansumrit, Chairman of the Wastewater Management Authority (WMA) Committee, and Ms. Hatairat Likitanupak, Acting Director General of WMA witnessed the signing of a new Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and agreement with GIZ during a study tour to Germany.

Cooperation under the GIZ-WMA WaCCliM project, which continues through 2018, was agreed under an earlier MOU signed on August 15, 2014. That MOU subsequently expired but the renewal has ensured continued corporation in progressively improving the carbon balance of water and wastewater utilities in Thailand, while maintaining or even improving service levels and cost effectiveness.

The WaCCliM project took this opportunity to invite the WMA delegates to participate in a study tour to Germany in order to present both GIZ WaCCliM's work and German technology in wastewater management in line with climate mitigation and provide them with a better understanding and awareness of the project.

Because the WaCCliM project offers only technical advice to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions but no financial support to its partner, it is expected that the more the WMA executives know about the project, the easier it will be for additional WMA investment to be agreed. For example, some energy-saving equipment is necessary for wastewater utilities if a reduction in GHG emissions is to be achieved.



The study tour started with a visit to the wastewater treatment plant at Darmstadt to see how domestic and industrial wastewater is treated at the same plant and how the tariff system is implemented. The delegation then visited Bilfinger Company to learn about a new vacuum sewage system which is to be implemented in Chiang Mai as part of the GIZ NEXUS project in parallel with WaCCliM's wastewater treatment plant. These two GIZ projects are to be linked in the near future. The study tour ended with a presentation by and discussion with the GIZ WaCCliM German team covering climate strategy and the project itself. This was particularly useful for those delegates who work in the policy or finance departments and thus require simpler explanations than the technical experts.

The experience gained through the study visit and the renewed agreement offer an excellent opportunity for improving energy efficiency and greatly reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through more energy-efficient systems, as well as recovering energy, nutrients and other materials from wastewater.



It was a great opportunity for us to participate in this kind of study tour, which has allowed us to understand and learn more about the WaCCliM project and German wastewater technology and management.

We have seen and experienced a great deal and the knowledge assures WMA that we are in the right track for climate mitigation. Lastly, it is my pleasure to have collaborated with GIZ in the WaCCliM project in Thailand at the national level and also take part at the international level.

**Mr. Chaikiat Hansumrit,
Chairman of the Wastewater Management
Authority (WMA) Committee**

Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (EbA) Training Focuses on Water Resources and their Economic Evaluation

By Ketpharima Sansud and Falk Jonas Momber *Improved Management of Extreme Events through Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Watersheds (ECOSWat)*

Integration of EbA measures into water management plans cannot be successful without the participation of stakeholders. An economic evaluation of ecosystem services helps decision-makers to acquire a clearer understanding of their benefits and so GIZ-ECOSWat has organized training on EbA to Climate Change with a focus on water resource management and economic evaluation. The training aimed (1) to improve conceptual clarity on EbA and climate change adaptation, and how to apply EbA to water management plans and (2) to improve understanding about ecosystem services, their value and how to evaluate them.

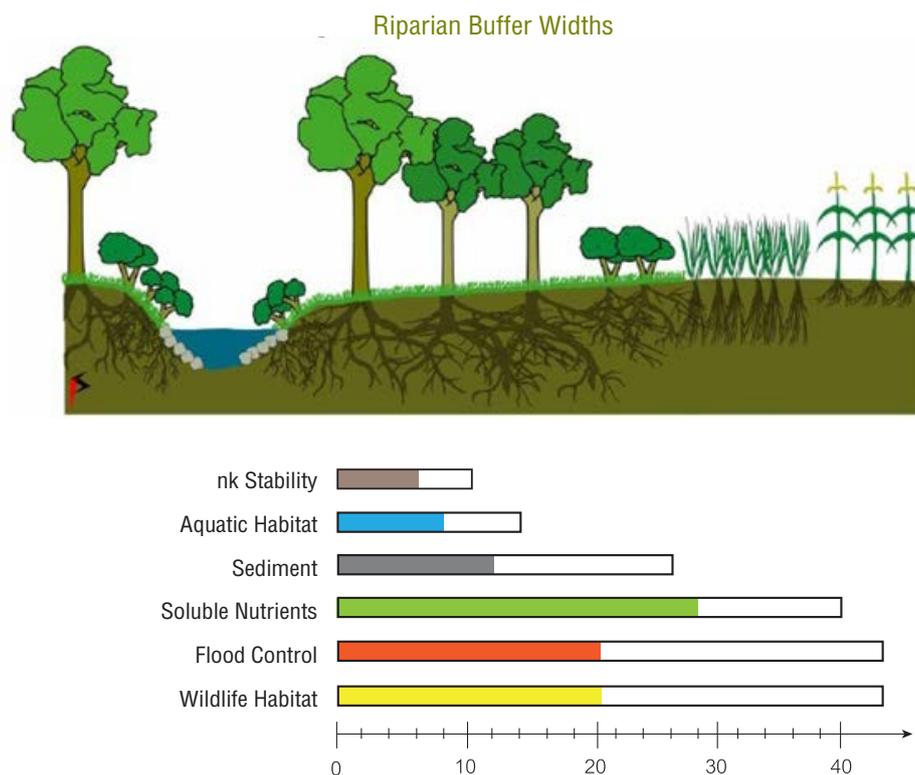


Figure 1: EbA definition and example of EbA measure (Schultz, Dick) cit.after ECOSWat 2015

EbA definition: Ecosystem-based adaptation is the use of biodiversity and ecosystem services as part of an overall adaptation strategy to help people to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change. (CBD, 2009)



The EbA to Climate Change training content was devised together with Dr. Andrea Schlönvoigt who has been facilitating similar training worldwide for many years. ECOSWat has also developed the EbA training in Thai for Thai participants.

The EbA training was combined with economic evaluation training, which provided a basic understanding of how to identify ecosystem services and their economic value.

The EbA and economic evaluation training sessions were conducted in Khon Kaen from May 17 to 19, 2016 and repeated in Bangkok from May 24 to 26.

The training started with a presentation on each topic. Groups of participants then worked on case studies before presenting their results. Throughout this process, the trainers were on hand to provide support and give feedback.

The evaluation at the end of the workshop revealed a high level of satisfaction among the participants, who called for more training sessions with a greater number of participants.

Three more training sessions have already been requested by the Royal Irrigation Department and the Department of Public Works and Town & Country Planning. They will be organized by ECOSWat in the near future to strengthen the sustainable integration of EbA into Thailand's water management plans.

Moving Forward: Mapping Development by Drone Application for Resources Management and Monitoring in Extreme Events

By Poom Pinthep and Falk Jonas Momber **Improved Management of Extreme Events through Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Watersheds (ECOSWat)**



In 2015 GIZ-ECOSWat in cooperation with Walailak University (WU) organized workshops on **“The Integration of Drones into the Thai Water Sector”** for Thai water sector organizations. These workshops were conducted by international experts, namely Mr. Philipp Thumser, Mr. Christian Haas and Dr.Ing. Jeffrey Tuhtan from I AM HYDRO GmbH, Germany.

Data collected by drones can be used to generate a 3D-model to support the decision-maker in designing a water management plan to mitigate the effects of flood and drought brought about by climate change.

To follow up the implementation, WU in collaboration with GIZ-ECOSWat organized a workshop from April 20 to 22, 2016 on the application of drone technology for natural resource management and monitoring of extreme events in Thailand.



Figure 1: Example of the SfM data processing workflow from the Tha Di living weir, shown as a textured 3D model on the left and aerial picture of Living Weir construction site on the right



Figure 2: 3D model generated for Tha Di river basin



The workshop aimed to introduce and disseminate knowledge and principles of drone application and emphasize active learning for flight plan development, which is needed when using drone applications for river basin surveys and the generation of 3D models.

During the workshop, participants practiced flight plan development, ground control check point (GCP) setting, photo overlapping methods/ techniques (60 -70 % overlapping) and safety checklists (pre-flight, during flight, and after-flight), to ensure the quality of the photos in order to generate a 3-dimensional structure from 2-dimensional image sequences.

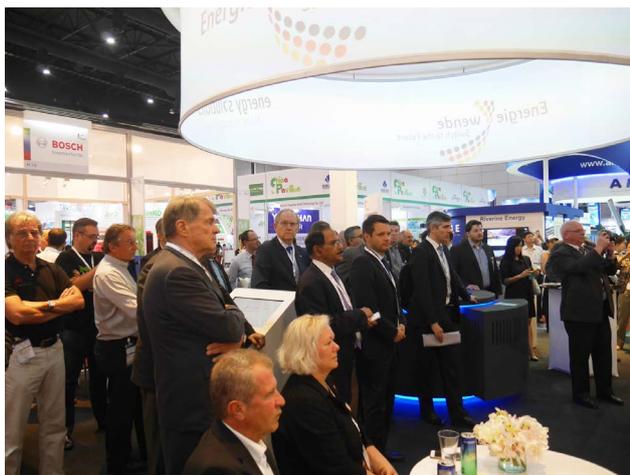
Moreover, the participants showed great interest in applying drones to their own work and in further collaborating on future activities, with WU acting as knowledge coordinator and multiplier.

WU has now included drones as part of its Remote Sensing Curriculum at its School of Engineer and Resources.

PDP on Tour – ASEAN Sustainable Energy Week 2016

By Katrin Lammers

Renewable Energy Project Development Programme (PDP) in South-East Asia



With about 26,000 visitors from 40 countries, the ASEAN Sustainable Energy Week (June 1-4, 2016) is one of ASEAN's largest exhibitions on renewable energy, energy efficiency and environmental technology. This year, the Renewable Energy Project Development Programme (PDP) took part in 4 activities.

A milestone for the project's work was an event organized by the project's partner PPP (Public Participatory Promotion, under the Thai Ministry of Energy). Fifteen governmental and community representatives signed a Memorandum of Understanding to create the Thailand Community Energy Network (TCEN). GIZ is a direct partner of the network and has provided advisory services at former PPP events. This is a major step towards establishing Thai-German renewable energy communities.

In the second activity, the PDP project joined PPP's exhibition booth and shared knowledge of a German example of a renewable energy community and its role in

the ongoing energy transition. Visitors were attracted by the circulating wind turbines of the exhibited community model of Feldheim, which is one of the most famous energy communities in Germany, supplying all its electricity and heat through local renewable energy sources.

In another activity, the PDP project organized a poster exhibition about the existing grid system. Visitors asked several questions about the challenges and possibilities of renewable energy grid integration.

There was also an overview of different German renewable energy technologies at the German Pavilion, where 11 companies presented their products and ideas to visitors and attracted a lot of interest.

[Click here](#)
for some impressions of this year's
ASEAN Sustainable Energy Week



Renewable energy community of Feldheim

The village of Feldheim, located in the East of Germany, supplies power and heat for its 145 inhabitants with entirely local renewable resources. Electricity is generated by modern wind farms and a photovoltaic solar energy park built on a former military base. Heat is produced by a biogas plant fuelled by wood chips. Electric vehicles are also included in Feldheim's energy concept. Over the past 20 years Feldheim has transformed from a sleepy village to an important touristic and economic location based on renewable energy technologies and is today a showcase community. Financing of the renewable energy for Feldheim came from the pooled efforts of local energy consumers, the municipality, and the local utility provider with additional support from regional government and EU funds. The effort has paid off. The town has zero unemployment, compared to 30 percent unemployment in other villages in the area, with most residents working for the village's renewable energy sector. The community is also setting up a renewable energy information and capacity building centre in a former tavern in order to meet the huge public interest and high number of visitors.

Thai-German Programme Successfully Contributes to Further Development and Support of Implementation of the Thai Energy Efficiency Development Plan

By Ampawa Moonmueang

Thai-German Programme on Energy Efficiency Development Plan (TGP-EEDP)



On June 22, 2016, GIZ, in cooperation with the Energy Policy and Planning Office (EPPO) under the Ministry of Energy, organized the closing ceremony and seminar for the Thai-German Programme on Energy Efficiency Development Plan (TGP-EEDP), which was implemented from 2012-2016. The programme pushed forward a concrete translation of the energy efficiency policy into practice in both the industrial and the commercial building sectors, and contributed to the reduction of emissions of pollutants and greenhouse gases in Thailand.

In his speech at the closing event, Mr. Peter Prügel, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to Thailand, underlined the longstanding diplomatic relationship between Germany and Thailand over 150

years, noting that this had fostered close Thai-German technical cooperation. *“The German Government through GIZ contributed to the further development and support of the implementation of the Thai Energy Efficiency Development Plan through providing consultancies and policy recommendations. This brought about sustainable energy development in Thailand and the integration of the Energy Efficiency Development Plan into its climate change policy in accordance with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) agreement in Paris in 2015, at which Thailand expressed its intention to substantially reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the transportation and energy sectors.”*



We ♥ Energy Efficiency

Dr. Tawarat Sutabutr, Director-General of EPPO said, *“Since May 2013, the TGP-EEDP programme has supported Thailand’s Energy Efficiency Plan through four main activities. These are (1) energy baseline and data management; (2) mandatory approaches to energy efficiency; (3) energy efficiency incentive instruments; and (4) integration of energy efficiency and climate policy. In more general terms, the programme contributed to international knowledge transfer and capacity building on energy efficiency for a diverse range of Thai stakeholders.”*

*“An example of project achievements is the preparation of the **“Architectural Guidebook for High-Energy Efficient Building Design”** for architects, engineers and the general public. The guidebook enables easier access to information related to Building Energy Code (BEC), an improvement of new or modified buildings for higher energy efficiency, and practical application of BEC in commercial buildings. This is because energy consumption in buildings has risen to 17.6% of the country’s total energy demand and increases continuously. This guidebook encourages a higher-energy efficient building design and therefore provides a design guideline for building proprietors and architects. The guidebook suggests that it is not difficult to design a building in accordance with BEC, and that while designing a building envelope could be a challenging task for architects, it could also be the key to higher energy efficient buildings in Thailand”, Dr. Tawarat added.*

This guidebook consists of easy-to-understand content and illustrations, divided into four parts, namely (1) background information on the Building Energy Code; (2) examples of façade design for higher energy efficiency; (3) examples of roof design for higher energy efficiency; and (4) suggestions for building proprietors and architects to obtain more information for the purpose of design and construction of higher energy efficient buildings.

Information can be downloaded from the EPPO’s website at www.eppo.go.th

The programme was funded by the German Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB), with EPPO and GIZ as the main cooperation partners and other agencies as supporting partners, namely the Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency (DEDE), the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO) and the Joint Graduate School of Energy and Environment (JGSEE), with the collaboration of Wuppertal Institute, Germany.

Project on “Sustainable Freight Transport and Logistics in the Mekong Region” Launched

By Pariya Wongsarot GIZ Office Bangkok



On June 2, 2016, the European Union (EU), GIZ, the GMS Freight Transport Association (GMS-FRETA) and the Mekong Institute (MI) launched a new project on **“Sustainable Freight Transport and Logistics in the Mekong Region”**. The project aims to improve fuel and energy efficiency, environmental performance, occupational health and safety in the freight transport and logistics sector. It is targeting 500 SMEs during the 3 years of project implementation.

The project has received financial support of 2.4 million Euro (about 96 million THB) from the EU and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). GIZ works with the GMS-FRETA and the Mekong Institute as implementing partners. Associations, such as the freight forwarders associations, the trucks association and the ASEAN Transport Association, will be also involved to ensure successful implementation.

Under the SWITCH Asia Programme, the project will help Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Vietnam (CLMV) and Thailand to upgrade the quality and standards of their transportation and logistics sectors to international levels and invest in technology that is more efficient, safe and environmentally friendly. It will also promote awareness and set up policy support measures on the standards of labels, regulations and initiatives for modern transportation systems.

Ms. Wilasinee Poonuchaphai, Project Co-Director said *“The project will scale up existing measures on greening and improving the safety of the sector. It will reduce fuel consumption per transported volume and increase safe transport of dangerous goods, thus reducing CO₂ emissions from the sector.”*

“Most of the activities will be built on successful past experiences and complement ongoing initiatives such as those of the Asian Development Bank’s (ADB), GMS Core Environment Programme (GMS CEP), the capacity-building of FRETA members, and the ASEAN-German Transport and Climate Change (TCC) project. Furthermore, policy recommendations for the public and private sectors will be provided to enhance further greening and safety measures.”

“Currently, the development of the sector is hindered for example by overloaded trucks, driver behaviour and an ageing freight fleet, most of which is over 10 years old on average and not well maintained. More than 25 percent of the trucks run empty, causing inefficient fuel consumption and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. In addition, the transport of dangerous goods is not up to international standards and there is a lack of incentives for drivers. All these affect the economic development in this region.”

Mr. Stefan Helming, country director of GIZ Thailand, added that *“Transportation connectivity between the GMS countries will become as smooth as it is in Europe. The vision of the leaders is crucial to achieve seamless linkages.”*

The project was launched during the **“Regional Workshop on Green Freight and Logistics in Asia”**, which took place on June 2-3 in Bangkok, and was jointly organized by GIZ-TCC, ADB and Clean Air Asia. With more than 60 participants from 13 countries across Asia and Europe, representatives from government organizations, the private sector and freight sector associations shared best practices on green freight policy implementation and jointly discussed ways to move forward the green freight agenda in Asia.



The project focuses on...

- fuel efficiency, mainly through defensive and eco-driving, technology changes and better maintenance, freight brokerage and logistics synergies
- safe transport of dangerous goods

to ensure sustainable growth in economic, environmental and occupational aspects.

UK and Germany Support Energy Efficient and Climate-Friendly Refrigeration & Air-Conditioning in Thailand

By Tim Mahler

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



On July 12, 2016, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and of the United Kingdom together with GIZ have launched a new project on “**Thailand Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (RAC NAMA)**”. By supporting climate-friendly and energy efficient cooling technologies, the project supports Thailand in reaching its energy saving as well as its climate targets. It supports the cooling industry in staying competitive and will bring international climate finance to the country.

GIZ was contracted by the British-German NAMA Facility to implement the project and was granted funds in a total value of € 14.7 Mio. (about THB 560 Mio.). For the implementation the project will cooperate with a wide range of actors including the public and the private sectors.



In his opening remarks the **Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr. Peter Prügel**, emphasised the high public interest in this project. *“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.”*

The project will help promote an exchange of knowledge on technology and good practices which both private sector and government can adapt for proper implementation in Thailand, especially in refrigeration and air-conditioning sector.

Mr. Thammayot Srichuai,

Director General of the Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency (DEDE), Ministry of Energy



The Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the British Embassy, Mr. Paul Bute, said that *"the UK has a strong commitment to tackle climate change and to develop well-functioning energy markets. This commitment is both national, where we are considering how we can deliver net-zero emissions in the UK; and international where we partner with countries like Thailand transitioning to a low-carbon economy. The NAMA Support Project will help transform Thailand's production and use of refrigeration and air conditioning appliances with new energy efficiency technology and standards."*



Mr. Tim Mahler, Project director of RAC NAMA, GIZ Thailand presented the project objectives and approach and stated that *"on the demand side, the project firstly aims to direct the demand towards more energy efficient products by demonstrating best practices of Energy Performance Standards, labels and other incentive schemes. Secondly, the project aims to increase the demand for energy efficient and climate friendly technologies by setting up a financial incentive scheme that increases the attractiveness of such technologies for consumer in Thailand."*

"On the supply side, the RAC NAMA project aims to support Thailand in preparing for the next generation of refrigerants by cooperating with the responsible ministries and agencies in Thailand to define safety standards and building codes in line with international best practices. The RAC NAMA project will also train servicing staff to prepare the sector for different safety challenges."



Mr. Thammayot Srichuai, Director General of the Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency (DEDE), Ministry of Energy said *“Thailand, Germany and the United Kingdom have had good relationship for a long time leading to economic, trade and technical cooperation. Valuable international expertise has been comprehensively transferred in term of technology and policy advices to Thailand, in particular for energy efficiency policy, helping our country to be on track of energy saving target according to Thailand’s Energy Efficiency Plan (EEP) with reduction target of energy intensity or (EI) by 30% in 2036, compared with that in 2010. The plan has combined “PUSH” with the law and “PULL” measures that provide financial support for the fund for energy conservation.”*



Dr. Asdaporn Krairapanond, Deputy Secretary General, Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE) said *“Thailand submitted an Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) indicating our intention to reduce Green House Gas (GHG) emission by 20-25% below Business as Usual (BAU) by the year 2030, particularly in the areas of energy efficiency, renewable energy and transportation. In addition, the achievement of 25% mitigation will be made for an international support.”*

“In fact the demand for air conditioning and refrigeration in Thailand is growing very fast. This sector consumes a lot of electricity, produced in general by burning fossil fuel that emits CO2. It was projected that, without intervention, this demand will triple by 2030. MoNRE takes over the central tasks in the field of the climate policy and also takes a central role of the country in the development of NDCs and by coordinating with concerned Ministries. Last but not least, on behalf of MoNRE, I am looking forward to working closely with this RAC NAMA project and defining fields of cooperation between my ministry and the project.”

MRF Proposals in the Food Processing, Logistics and Machinery Sectors in the GMS

By Nalina Hiranprueck

Implementing the Greater Mekong Subregion's Human Resource Development Strategic Framework and Action Plan



It has been a year since GIZ was tasked by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to involve regional stakeholders in **developing Mutual Recognition Framework (MRF) proposals covering 3 sectors for the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS)**.

The development has involved desk research and in-depth interviews to analyse the situation, 3 regional workshops and a number of national consultation meetings to consolidate the understanding of all stakeholders and gear the output towards their demands.

On May 27, 2016, the initial consensus on the developed GMS MRF Proposals in the three selected areas of **Food Processing, Logistics and Machinery**, was achieved through consultation with stakeholders from the public and private sectors in five countries. They have agreed on further proceedings to drive the MRFs towards implementation.

Recommendations for TVET Teacher and Trainer Standards in the 3 sectors and MRF Development Guidelines have also been developed to support the implementation as well as further development of similar instruments in the future.

Private sector involvement is crucial

The attention given to the proposals and the contributions received from the private sector have underlined the fact that labour mobilisation has a direct impact on them. They will benefit from the quality of the standards defined at the regional level, and the frameworks thus need to reflect their actual demand.

"The MRF is for our sector and we [private sector associations] are the ones who know the situation, what kind of workers and what kind of skills are needed in our countries both at present and in the future," said Mr. Tran Chi Dung of the Vietnam Logistics Business Association

"Helping to shape the MRF reflects the real situation in the industry and is applicable to the real world," added Ms. Hla Hla Yee of the Myanmar International Freight Forwarders Association.

Labour mobilisation in the region needs regional standards and demand-orientation for quality and quantity control.

National Adaptation and Implementation of “Standard for In-Company Trainers in ASEAN Countries”

By Siriporn Parvikam Effective In-Company Vocational Training in the Mekong Region Project



Significant changes are going to take place, once the project partners apply the project results within their own national context. And this is what “Effective In-Company Vocational Training in the Mekong Region” has been working towards following the establishment of “**Standard for In-Company Trainers in ASEAN Countries**” in February 2015.

A year has passed and the project progress has been remarkable at all levels.

Regional Level

Master Trainers in 8 participating ASEAN countries are being trained as Regional and National Multipliers in order to give them the skills to train In-Company Trainers in their own language based on the established standards. Furthermore, In-Company Trainer Training Courses have already been conducted in cooperation with public and private partners as well as in GIZ Bilateral projects in **Lao PDR, the Philippines, and Thailand** to the great satisfaction of both the In-Company Trainers and their companies.



“**The ASEAN In-Company Training Steering Committee (ACTS)**” was established to drive the implementation and assure the quality of In-Company Training in all countries, while reaching towards the ASEAN level. The committee consists of 2 representatives from each country, one from the public and private sectors. **Indonesia and Malaysia** have joined forces with the 6 participating core countries, namely Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam since September 2015.



National Level

The “Standard for In-Company Trainers in ASEAN Countries” has been taken up and adapted further by national stakeholders to develop the National **Standard for In-Company Trainers** in Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand. In **Malaysia**, the benchmarking of the regional standard and national standard has already been initiated by the Department of Skill Development (DSD) and the German-Malaysian Institute (GMI). In **the Philippines**, the training regulations according to the standard have been already endorsed by Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA). In **Thailand**, Thailand Professional Qualification Institute (TPQI) has developed a complete draft of Thai In-Company Trainer Occupational

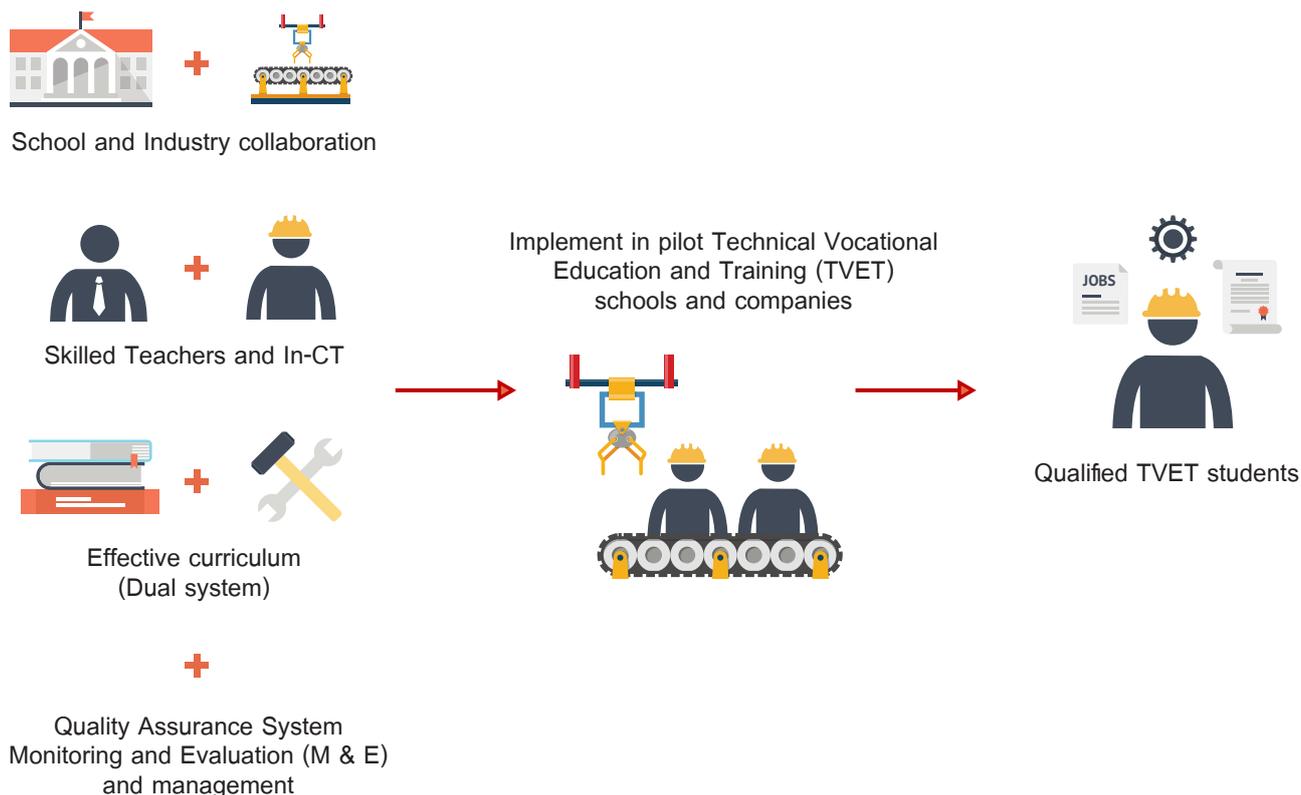
Standard, based on the regional standard. A Public Hearing was organised in June and the official launch of the National Standard is expected to take place in July 2016.

In **Lao PDR**, several In-Company Training courses have been continuously offered to train the In-Company Trainers from private companies. In **Myanmar**, the National In-Company Trainer Working Group has been established with the intention of developing a National In-Company Trainer Standard and implementing In-Company Trainer training courses. The GIZ Bilateral Project is discussing with relevant stakeholders the organisation of the course later this year.

Attentiveness and willingness of the partners of stakeholder involvement since the beginning of the project is one of the key successes. Mr. Thavorn Chalassathien, Vice President of Federation of Thai Industries reflected the point quite accurately, saying: “I am willing to take on the activities. We see the changes that effective in-company training can bring about, to our employees, to our companies and our nation. We have been with the project since it started and will make use of it.”

Empowering TVET in Lao PDR through Lao-Thai-German Trilateral Cooperation

By Pimpilas Nuntiphon Khoeiram Thai-German Trilateral Cooperation Programme



Between April 26-28, 2016, the Technical Vocational and Education Department (TVED) and the Ministry of Education and Sport (MoES) of Lao PDR, in cooperation with the Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA) and GIZ, organized a meeting to review project proposals and plan activities under the Lao-Thai-German Trilateral Cooperation in relation to the development and strengthening of vocational education in Lao PDR. Thirty representatives from both the public and private sectors participated in the meeting, which was held at Prince Anuwongse Auditorium in Vientiane.

Activities designed under the framework of this cooperation will enable a close collaboration between educational institutions and enterprises through improving curricula to meet the needs of the industry, building up Vocational Master Trainers in two disciplines, as well as building the capacity of vocational teachers and in-company trainers (In-CT) in their pedagogical knowledge and skills. This is to ensure that students who graduate from pilot vocational schools in Lao PDR are ready for a job and in demand by the labour market in the future.

The project will have a duration of two years. Currently, the project proposal has been submitted to the executive management of the three parties for consideration, going through a formal procedure for approval. The project is expected to start its first activity in August 2016.

Sufficient Economy Philosophy (SEP) in Business: A G-77 Forum on the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals

By Warisa Sungkaprom and Pattamon Wattanawanitchakorn
Thai-German Trilateral Cooperation Programme



On June 1-2, 2016, the Royal Thai Government, in cooperation with the Thailand Sustainable Development Foundation organized SEP in Business: A G-77 Forum on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, presided over by Prime Minister General Prayut Chan-o-cha.

The Forum was attended by representatives from G-77 member countries, international organizations, foundations, educational institutions, the Thai private sector and GIZ. It aimed to create understanding on how to apply Sufficient Economy Philosophy to the business sector in addition to its application in agriculture. The Forum offered discussions and exchanges of experience on the application of Sufficient Economy Philosophy in businesses, with participants from the private sector and presentations on working principles, activities and products from participating organizations.

The Forum demonstrated that the private sector currently placed great importance on the practical application of the Sufficient Economy Philosophy (3 pillars and 2 conditions) that focuses on moderation, reasonableness

and self-immunity, with knowledge and virtue as conditions. For example, an entrepreneur focuses on efficient investment and use of resources based on the moderation principle. Business is systematically planned in order to understand the needs of the markets, customers and competitors based on the principle of reasonableness. Capacity building of personnel in the organization and provision of knowledge to villagers and farmers is based on the principle of self-immunity. Knowledge and skills are used for organizational management and self-development based on the principle of virtue and fairness for partners, employees and consumers. All these principles make up the driving force for the success and sustainable development of an organization.

Activities were organized at Sampran Riverside on the second day to help representatives of G-77 members and other participants to better understand the practical application of the SEP in agriculture and tourism. Sampran Riverside is a business model that has benefited from the practical application of the Sufficient Economy Philosophy, and this is now known as the “**Sampran Model**” project.

The World: Past, Present and Future



Mr. Arrut Navaraj, Managing Director of Sampran Riverside, and Ms. Prayad Panjaroen, Leader of the Sampran Organic Farmers' Group, gave a presentation on the Model, which provides organic farmers with market channels and institutions to promote better health, environmental awareness, safer products, and fairer pricing for farmers and consumers.

In the past, farmers like Ms. Prayad were dependent on chemicals and she had to bear not just with high prices but also deteriorating health. After switching to organic farming, she found that although her health had improved, there were no markets to which to sell her produce and the money received was low. The Sampran Model developed a value chain of organic produce, mentoring farmers and directly connecting them to hotels and supermarkets so they become less reliant on middlemen. Today, there are 130 farmers in the Sampran Model network, which receives the support of the Thai Health Promotion Foundation (ThaiHealth). The project collaborates with educational institutions on organic farming research. The farmers go through a Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) based on ownership and knowledge sharing with an aim to receiving IFOAM Organics International certification.

Although the Government will be the key player to drive forward sustainable development, sustainable development must indeed start at home, from every pedestrian, in a bottom-up manner.

Sustainable development can be profitable and is a good thing for companies due to the enabling environment and incentives created.

Achieving sustainable development is not only a matter for an individual or a particular country, but that of each and all countries, whether developed or developing, under North-South Cooperation, Trilateral Cooperation or others.

Prime Minister General
Prayut Chan-o-cha

Promotion of Sufficiency Economy and Value Chain Approaches in Agricultural Extension in Timor-Leste

By Jiraluck Inwong Thai-German Trilateral Cooperation Programme



From May 23-31, 2016, the Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA), GIZ-IEP Timor-Leste (Support to Peaceful Development through Innovative Employment Promotion) and the Horticulture and Agriculture Extension Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAP) of Timor-Leste organized a Training-of-Trainers (ToT) Workshop titled “Mobilizing Sufficiency Economy and Value Chain Approaches in Agricultural Extension Services”. Held in Dili in Timor-Leste, its aim was to build the capacity of 13 agricultural extension officers and agriculture teachers as agricultural extension trainers with specialized skills in mobilizing the sufficiency economy and value chain approaches. After the training, the group of trainers will compile knowledge and experience gained as content for the development and improvement of a curriculum for agricultural extension professionals. They will also systematically push forward this curriculum to be used in the College of Agriculture (creation of a new generation of extension workers) and in the training of agricultural extension officers (creation of extension professionals) nationwide.

ToT courses are not new to Timor-Leste. However, this training provided knowledge of analytical thinking in a systematic manner, for example, through the use of tools, such as problem trees. This helps create a thorough understanding of the situation among extension workers. It is important that emphasis be placed on the driving mechanism to be employed after completion of the training and what should be done to put these lessons into practice and make use of them. These are pressing questions that must be considered and worked out together in order to achieve outcomes in the development of the country’s agricultural extension system

“Sua. Ex. Sr. Deolindo Da Silva, Director General of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of Timor Leste.”

Outcome	Improved income in selected rural communities through higher agricultural productivity and commercial business, as a result of improved extension service								
Use of Output	Trainer team provide training for other extension workers nationwide	Trained extension workers act as role model on how to provide professional extension service for other extension worker to replicate		Developed curriculum and training material on professional extension service to be applied as standard training for 1) Extension division, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAP) 2) Agricultural College					
	Established group of master trainers (to provide training to MAP trainers)	Trained extension workers apply the knowledge gained to improve their service					Core team of each community take action following the plan using available resource	Responsible extension workers plan to seek for/ provide support to achieve the community development plan	
Output	Qualify 13 staff and teachers as trainers for extention service in specific topics “Sufficiency Economy and Value chain Approach”			Draft curriculum outline on specific topics to be applied in MAP extension service development			Draft community development plan for 4 pilot villages • Hera, Dili • Metinaro, Dili • Lihu, Ermara • Ulmera, Liquica		
Technical Input	Role of Extension worker	Facilitation technique	Adult learning	Introduction to PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal)	Sufficiency Economy Philosophy and its application in Timor Leste	Value chain approach for extension service	Community development plan	Group formation and group learning	Supporting measures and system organization
Method and Approach	Experience base-learning		Reflection (individual and group)		Participatory and Bottom-up		Community-centered learning environment	Exchange of experience in different context	

The illustration shows training content and methods that have been carefully designed to achieve the purposes of the project in developing the agricultural extension system in Timor-Leste. Emphasis is placed on learning through linkages with existing experience, learning from practice and self-reflection on lessons learned. This will lead to practical application at the workplace of each learner.



Techniques for achieving success in project management in Timor-Leste

[Strategy] The project's work plan must be consistent with the national development goals. Timor-Leste aims to achieve the goals of food safety development, poverty reduction in rural areas, commercial upgrade of the agricultural sector and promotion of sustainable conservation and management of natural resources by 2020.

(Project management techniques will be addressed in the next issue.)



What we have learned in this training course is different from what we learned before. The most obvious difference is the promotion of participatory processes. We saw the different reactions of local people. The Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tool used attracts their interest, allowing them to open up, provide information and participate with us at each and every step. This helps us work better with them than ever before.

A representative from the participants

Asian Business Forum on Risk Reduction and Resilience Building

By Hanna Maier and Napaporn Yuberk Global Initiative on Disaster Risk Management (GIDRM)



Photo Credit: © ADPC

The Asian Business Forum on Risk Reduction and Resilience Building, which was held on April 20-21, 2016, was organized by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Global Initiative on Disaster Risk Management (GIDRM). The discussion focused on the joint project for strengthening the resilience of small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) in Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. Representatives of all four countries shared their experiences and the progress made.

While the private sector is the primary generator of wealth in the Asia-Pacific region, its profitability and growth are increasingly affected by both moderate hazards and major disasters. SMEs are particularly vulnerable to these risks due to their lack of investment in disaster risk management. With the aim of improving their understanding and management of disaster risks, the forum provided a platform to share and learn from the experiences of more than 200 participants from private enterprises, governments and development partners. The forum was further supported by the Global Disaster Preparedness Centre and the Asia Foundation.

During his opening speech, Mr. Peter Prügel, German Ambassador to Thailand, shared some of the challenges that German businesses have faced after the floods in Germany in the past few years. Mr. Stefan Helming, the Country Director of GIZ Thailand, elaborated on the opportunities and challenges in convincing the private sector to invest in disaster risk management and resilience. The GIDRM contributed to the forum with a technical session on Tourism Sector Resilience, introducing the

Hotel Resilient Initiative, which aims to create standardized approaches and market value in the tourism sector by developing a multi-hazard risk management standard module for hotels and resorts.

In his concluding remarks, Mr. Olaf Handloegten, Head of the Management Unit of the GIDRM, emphasised that *“the risks for the private sector are not limited to single enterprises, sectors or industries. Instead, they can have serious consequences on entire economies and development gains.”* He further noted that strengthening business resilience requires the cooperation of actors from the public and private sectors, academia and civil society to develop systematic solutions in accordance with the demands of the private sector.

Challenges for businesses during floods:

- Damage to property, equipment or stock
- Lack of supplies for production
- Interrupted operations and logistics
- Damage to public infrastructures
- Employees are unable to reach their work places
- Rising operational costs
- Revenue losses
- Loss in market share
- Penalties for delays in supply and services

GIDRM Attends the First World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul

By Hanna Maier and Napaporn Yuberk Global Initiative on Disaster Risk Management (GIDRM)



Photo Credit: © OSMEP

The United Nations' figures show that in today's world 125 million people need humanitarian assistance, more than 60 million are forcibly displaced, and 218 million have been affected by disasters each year over the past two decades. Against this backdrop, UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon called the first-ever World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) and this took place in Istanbul on May 23-24, 2016. The Summit aimed to set a forward-looking agenda to address the current and future challenges and to initiate concrete actions and commitments to enable countries to better prepare for and respond to disasters and strengthen resilience. The WHS was held at the highest political level and included more than 5,000 participants from governments, businesses, non-governmental organisations and civil society.

Recognising that disasters are becoming more frequent and intense-with devastating humanitarian consequences-the Secretary-General's agenda calls for a shift from reactively managing crises to proactively managing

The establishment of 'one-stop-service' centres by government agencies and business associations to provide disaster risk management-related support is at the forefront of this initiative.

Ms. Natthamone Poomichai,
Specialist on SMEs Promotion with OSMEP

disaster risks. This requires increased investment in disaster risk management capacities and building of new partnerships, including with the private sector. Taking up that call, the GIDRM and GIZ co-organised a side event entitled "Public-Private Partnerships for Resilience and Localised Response". In discussing incentives for the private sector to integrate disaster risk management into business models, the Vice-Chair of the GIZ Management Board, Dr Christoph Beier, emphasised that proper risk management is in the interest of each and every business. It does not only reduce losses and damage, but also increases a company's competitiveness by demonstrating preparedness to potential customers, that it can continue operations and fulfil its contracts in the case of a disaster.

The GIDRM looked particularly into the role of the private sector and has engaged a number of German businesses in its network to integrate risk management and resilience building in their own models and practices, and to develop solutions together. GIDRM and GIZ are also collaborating with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) to build small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) that are disaster-resilient in Asia. The approach is being developed in cooperation with national government agencies for the promotion of SMEs such as the Office of Small and Medium Enterprises Promotion (OSMEP) in Thailand, as well as with chambers of commerce, and respective national stakeholders in disaster risk management.

GIZ Nexus Delegation Attends IFAT and German Habitat Forum

By Ruth Erlbeck Integrated Resource Management in Asian Cities: Urban NEXUS



German Habitat Forum

"Decisions made by urban planners today will shape the way we live together in cities for decades to come," Thomas Silberhorn, Parliamentary State Secretary to the German Development Minister – June 1, 2016, German Habitat Forum

A GIZ Nexus delegation comprising 15 people from four Asian cities attended the IFAT fair, the world's leading trade fair for water, sewage, waste and raw materials management, in Munich (May 30-31, 2016) and the German Habitat Forum in Berlin (June 1-2, 2016).

At IFAT 2016, the municipal authorities were exposed to several German state-of-the-art environmental technologies on solid waste and waste water management with a strong emphasis on recycling. This helped GIZ Nexus partner cities to understand the possibility of

achieving sustainability through the application of advanced environmental technologies, improved infrastructure, investment efficiency, as well as recovering and effectively re-using resources. The city representatives took several technological solutions on board and will engage in further dialogue with the technology suppliers for implementation of infrastructure projects in their cities' Nexus pilot projects. The representatives from Ulaanbaatar used the opportunity to sign a contract with a German company on disaggregation of sludge for their waste water treatment plant. The relevant equipment will be delivered at the end of June 2016 for installation prior to the prestigious ASEM meeting with 53 presidents from Europe and Asia in Ulaanbaatar in mid- July.



German Habitat Forum



IFAT

The IFAT, the **“hardware side of sustainability”**, serves as a build-up to the German Habitat Forum which is the **“software side of sustainability”**. At the Forum in Berlin, held on June 1 and 2, the delegation had the opportunity to discuss the challenges of sustainable urban development and possible solutions with well-known high-ranking international representatives of both think tanks and the political stage, among them Minister Gerd Müller from the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Mr. Michael Müller, Lord Mayor of Berlin and Secretaries of State. Leading questions were: What role can cities play in achieving international recognition as main actors with regard to climate goals? What frameworks need to be in place for municipalities to pursue sustainable development? What is the vision of a city that provides a good place to live? And how should the Zero Draft of the New Urban Agenda be revised to effectively promote improved living conditions in urban centres by linking it to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

Sustainable urban development brings together many aspects such as urban climate and environmental protection, social equity, security, green production and quality of life for all citizens.

More than 1,000 experts on urban development, representatives from municipalities and leading figures in politics, business, academe and civil society from all over the world spent the two days at the German Habitat Forum working out recommendations for the new Urban Agenda to be approved during the Habitat III Conference in Quito, Ecuador in October 2016, on creating livable cities for the future.

In conclusion, the Berlin Recommendations coming out of the discussions focused on local authorities: **“cities and local authorities need greater recognition at the national and the international level for their role as key development players, and the powers and funding to fulfil that role”**. The required decentralization process should be guided by the subsidiarity principle for decisions to be made at the lowest possible level, as close to the citizens as possible.

The Berlin Recommendations are a valuable contribution to the new urban development agenda that the United Nations intends to adopt in October 2016 at the third global human settlements conference, Habitat III, in Quito, Ecuador.

Before the conference in Quito, one final preparatory committee meeting for the Habitat summit will take place in Surabaya in Indonesia from July 25-27. The Nexus project will prepare a side event at the preparatory committee meeting to present the urban Nexus as a tool for the repeatedly required cross-sectoral/integrated urban planning, management and implementation to reach sustainable development.

Cities and local authorities need greater recognition at the national and the international level for their role as key development players, and the powers and funding to fulfil that role.

The Berlin Recommendations

Climate Change Resilient Pilot Housing in the Philippines at Half the Market Price

By Ralph Trosse Integrated Resource Management in Asian Cities: Urban NEXUS



On June 24, 2016 the climate change resilient pilot house was inaugurated at Bicol College for Applied Science and Technology (BISCAST) in Naga City, representing an alternative to conventional construction for affordable, social housing. It consists of the application of a low-cost housing technology including climate-adapted and energy-efficient devices.

Without the cost for finishing work (tiling, flooring, plastering, painting, etc.) the m² price can be lowered to PHP 5,500/m² (116.75 US\$) leaving the finishing works to be done by the owners in order to make it affordable for even lower income groups.

Moreover, it employs environmentally friendly construction technologies (prefabricated beams and hollow blocks) without wooden formwork. It can be built in a short span of time thus further reducing the costs.

The specific advantages of the technology are as follows:

- Modular architectural system reduces the number of different building parts, leading to a reduction in different types of formwork
- Reduction of waste material and waste water on site by up to 30 percent
- Approximately 50 percent reduction of mortar due to the hollow concrete blocks (HCB) concept of "closed bottom"
- Reduction of 40 percent of concrete and 30 percent of steel works for slab construction due to HCB-slab system
- 30 percent increase in the use of cement for HCB in order to achieve the required strength for load bearing walls
- Natural ventilation (cross ventilation throughout the building)
- Natural illumination, window/wall ratio 40 percent and roof lights
- Energy efficient devices (LED lights and occupancy sensor)
- Reduction of electricity consumption by more than 25 percent through photovoltaic system
- Water conservation via rainwater harvesting
- Re-use of clarified waste water as fertilizer for urban gardening.



The Climate Change Resilient Pilot House was built on the premises of BISCAS, which is a very committed and ideal partner for the dissemination of innovative technologies considering the Nexus approach.

The Urban Nexus is supporting BISCAS through a competent development worker and a short-term expert from Ethiopia specialised in low-cost housing technologies, thus promoting the South-South Dialogue.

Young engineers and architects trained at BISCAS are the best target group to create a change in mindset. This is achieved by training them on-the-job together with their instructors on the basis of concrete projects accompanied by contractors from the private sector.

In line with the slogan **“seeing is believing”**, the inauguration event proved quite an eye opener for the Mayor of Naga who-during the course of the event-ordered his city engineers to study the technology and introduce it into the engineering department of the city for already scheduled further housing programmes.

The representatives of the Science and Technology Commission of BICOL Region declared their full backing for a broader spread of this innovative technology as a teaching subject in other colleges and as a technology to be disseminated by private contractors. It helps to reduce the construction costs and improves the stability and hence the safety of the building. This is particularly important in the Philippines given its increasingly frequent exposure to such natural disasters as hurricanes, earthquakes and flooding where resilient and cost efficient housing is the most urgent need. With 10 percent of the population of 100 million living below the poverty line, social housing becomes even more relevant.

BISCAS’s President Dr. Richard Cordial declared: *“BISCAS will become the leading institution in the Philippines and maybe even in South East Asia for the introduction of affordable, resilient housing and other innovative technologies on the basis of the Nexus approach”*.

This best practice example shows that it is not only cities that play an important role as key drivers of change. Academe is another relevant partner for transformative action reaching out to the young generation as the future of our planet.

The climate change resilient pilot house (71 m²) has a m² cost of less than 9,225 PHP (US\$195,80) making it half as expensive as conventional social and affordable housing costing up to PHP 20.000 (US\$424.51) per m²

Urban Metabolism

By Ruth Erlbeck Integrated Resource Management in Asian Cities: Urban NEXUS



The 6th Regional Nexus Workshop, held during 22-23 June 2016 in the Philippines, is considered the kick-off for the second phase of the Urban Nexus Project implemented by GIZ in collaboration with UN ESCAP and ICLEI South East Asia.

Santa Rosa, one of the Nexus Partner cities, hosted the workshop, which was attended by more than 120 participants from across Asia-Pacific. The outgoing Mayor of Santa Rosa, Arlene Arcillas, hosted the workshop in the presence of Mayor Bongat from the Nexus Partner City of Naga in the Philippines, two vice mayors from Chiang Mai and Nakhon Ratchasima in Thailand as well as the General Manager of Ulaanbaatar.

Some 120 participants from the local and national levels and from academe and networking organizations from the Philippines, Vietnam, Indonesia and Thailand as well as such city networks as ICLEI South East Asia and CITYNET actively engaged in the issues of mandates in the framework of vertical and horizontal integration.

The first day of the workshop was dedicated to the Philippines, which is at cross-roads with a new government about to take power, as well as to international agendas such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, COP 21 and the New Urban Agenda for the Habitat III Conference to be held in Quito in October 2016, a process in which the Philippines will play a leading role.

The second day concentrated on an analysis of the accomplishments of the Urban Nexus Project, lessons learnt and the plans for the next phase. It was clearly stated that integrated urban planning has become a striking feature in elaborating new infrastructure projects in the Nexus partner cities. The Nexus Task Forces are the **“think tanks”** to promote this **“other way of thinking”**, moving away from the linear economy to the concept of a circular economy.

We need to turn our cities
into physically resilient and people-
centered cities - leaving no one behind

Clustering – horizontal cooperation to reach economies of scale

Clustering approaches, also called horizontal cooperation, which foment inter-communal cooperation to reach economies of scale in infrastructure projects such as solid waste or waste water management, gained greater importance as one of the aims of the next phase.

Circular economy as a tool to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

As a basic principle within the linear economy “take, make, dispose” is no longer state-of-the-art, given the increasing scarcity of natural resources such as water, energy and food. “Take, make, reuse/return” is the new way of thinking and reflects the strong concern for the separation of energy and mass flows. A separation of waste water into grey and black water makes use of the potential inherent in grey and black water and hence provides opportunities for their treatment and reuse as service and irrigation water, energy and sludge as fertilizer. Innovative technologies such as Maximum Yield Technology (MYT) allow for a recycling of solid waste mainly consisting of the components, water, non-fossil fuel, minerals and metals refueled into the production process.

The circular economy approach found numerous followers and was intensively discussed. It fits well with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development offering concepts of how to reach the SDGS in an integrated manner.



Give cities a voice – empowering cities

The promotion of decentralization “giving cities a voice” making them “main actors of change” in order to reach the 2030 Agenda, the COP 21 targets as well as the New Urban Agenda is another main objective of the Nexus partners’ cooperation. Cities will be at the forefront in reaching the international agreements to which the international community has committed.

Cities have to strengthen their financial capabilities, starting off by collecting the taxes they are due. Moreover, they need reliable long-term financial resources and access to finance, also on an international level.

The Workshop ended with a “ground-breaking ceremony” with Mayor Arlene Arcillas for the low-cost housing project to be implemented in Santa Rosa for 162 informal settlement households and 168 families in the low urban income groups. It covers cost-efficient low-cost housing technology, improved urban designs as well as plans for an innovative urban infrastructure in collaboration with the Urban Nexus project and the private sector.

Their power, their self-determination and their mandates have to be strengthened along the lines of the subsidiarity principle. Decisions should be taken at the lowest possible level - as close to the citizens as possible

GIZ Forms a Task Force on SDGs

By Anusara Tanpitak

Sector Network Natural Resources and Rural Development Asia (SNRD Asia)



Statistics collected by the United Nations show that about one in five people in developing countries live on less than \$1.25 per day; that water scarcity, poor water quality and drought afflict many parts of the world's poorest regions; and that climate change is affecting lives and threatening communities at an unprecedented rate that will only increase in the future.

Against this backdrop, the two GIZ Sector Networks (SNs) in Asia recently met in Bangkok to discuss approaches to achieving the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The two networks are part of GIZ's knowledge-management initiatives in Asia to enhance the technical capacities and expertise of German Development Cooperation in the region through the sharing of best practices and networking. The call for "SDG Champions" in the GIZ Sustainability Office was particularly loud during the five-day conference and the most important item on the agenda.

This inaugural conference of TUEWAS (Transport, Environment, Energy and Water) and SNRD Asia (Sector Network Natural Resources and Rural Development Asia) brought together more than 250 participants from 17 countries in Asia. The cross-boundary platform allowed for networking and exchange of know-how across different Working Groups (WGs) as well as between national and international staff and people of different generations. To move the agenda forward, the conference called for the setting up of a Task Force on SDG to monitor and streamline various German technical cooperation efforts in Asia.

To learn more about SNRD Asia, please visit: www.snrd-asia.org

GlZ Joins with Mae Fah Luang Foundation on Drug Policies and Development

By Patawee Chotkirativech **The Global Partnership on Drug Policies and Development**



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Mae Fah Luang Foundation. All right reserved

Doi Tung, Thailand: Farmers who used to earn illicit income from opium-poppy cultivation, now they turn to grow popular Oolong tea as an alternative.



Shan State, Myanmar: Thailand-Myanmar joint mobile medical service for villagers.



Doi Tung, Thailand: Farmers who used to rely on opium-poppy growing for survival, now they have an alternative livelihood in growing high-value macadamia.

The Global Partnership on Drug Policies and Development (GPDPD) aims to improve international drug policies, both in terms of reducing illicit drug crop production and in dealing with drug users. The programme seeks to establish sound rural development and health policies in dealing with drugs, and to reinforce them at the United Nations and at the country level. In so doing, the programme also contributes to the formation of an innovative alliance of like-minded countries to advocate for more humane and more effective solutions.

The partnership implements projects with selected international organizations and NGOs, particularly the Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage (MFLF). The MFLF is a well-known Thai organisation which has successfully implemented alternative development programmes aiming to reduce opium poppy cultivation in the Golden-Triangle border areas of Laos PDR, Myanmar and Thailand. The GPDPD is now in the initial phase of its 5-year term from 2015-2019. It focuses on introducing effective drug policies and alternative development approaches to potential partners.

The Global Partnership on Drug Policies and Development (GPDPD) is a global and multi-sectoral programme implemented by GlZ and its partners on behalf of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

GPDPD provides effective solutions to reduce drug production and to deal with drug users. It adapts good practices from around the world, especially from Thailand, in accordance with the socio-economic circumstances of a particular area

Technical Cooperation Still an Important Pillar of Thai-German Economic Relations

By Vorathep Songpanya GIZ Office Bangkok



Thailand and Germany recently held high-level economic consultations in Bangkok, which underlined that economic ties between the two countries are strong and growing stronger and that technical cooperation still plays an important role in facilitating economic relations.

On May 27, 2016 the German Embassy in Bangkok and the German-Thai Chamber of Commerce (GTCC) led a group of 60 high-ranking representatives of the German business community to meet with the Thai Prime Minister General Prayut Chan-o-cha and Deputy Prime Minister Somkid Jatusripitak at Government House. Another delegation made up of German Government delegates and the business sector led by Dr. Eckhard Franz from the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi) discussed various issues with a Thai delegation headed by Ms. Chutima Bunyapraphasara, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce of Thailand.

Technical cooperation was praised at both events for its important contributions to economic relations not only in the past but also today, for example in the fields of vocational education, renewable energy and energy efficiency. It was also pointed out that cooperative work by GIZ and its Thai and other international partners to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris climate agreements had also helped to boost or create new ties between Thai and German companies. In many fields, such as in the energy sector, technological innovations are needed and can be only achieved by joint ventures supported by technical cooperation measures financed by both the Thai and German public sectors.

**We are an important pillar of Thai-German relations.
Prime Minister Prayut explicitly lauded the Thai-German Biogas Programme
by GIZ and its Thai partners as a good example from the past**

GIZ staff said with pride.

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- Global Support Project for the Preparation of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
- 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
- Thailand Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (RAC NAMA)



Energy

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- Energy Efficiency and Climate Change Mitigation in the Land Transport Sector in the ASEAN Region
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- Integrated Resource Management in Asian Cities: the Urban NEXUS
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