

Newsletter of Bangkok-based projects by GIZ and partners  
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Dear Readers,

Did you know that decades ago some thoughts were made on the economical value of a sparrow? It was stated that a sparrow in Germany was worth 6 DM (“Deutsch Mark” - German currency before Euro) – its value to the economy, not as a food item, of course. Since then there has been slow movement in the fields of climate and environmental protection, due to a variety of different factors. Nevertheless, as seen in recent years, e.g. the CDM, economic and financial tools have become the more promising approaches to changing behaviour patterns, on both the production and consumption sides. One of these, the so called “The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity” (TEEB), is the focus theme of this edition, in which we wish to introduce you to ECO-BEST (Enhancing the Economics of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Thailand/Southeast Asia), the new project commissioned and co-funded by the European Union (EU) together with the Thai and German Governments.

The idea of TEEB is very simple: How can we incorporate the value of natural resources and ecosystem services such as water, air, soil, raw materials etc. into the economic system in such a way that it does not only create economic value, but also secures these resources and services for livelihood and sustainability reasons? The details and process are of course much more complex. It could have a large impact on our views and values on those services, which are often thought as “free of charge” provided by nature. Next time you visit a park, beach, or waterfall, we hope you may think: how much do I pay to enjoy this great view and environment – and is it enough?

We hope you enjoy reading this edition.

With best regards,  
 Your newsletter team

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## Special Feature

### GIZ and DNP Put TEEB to the Test for Ecosystem and Biodiversity Conservation in Thailand



“The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity” (TEEB) is the result of a study to show linkage between ecosystems and economic development. It intends to facilitate goal attainment of the Convention on Biodiversity. The study’s key finding indicates that recognizing the economic value of biodiversity and ecosystems is crucial to policy change to improve the efficiency of ecosystem conservation services. As well addressing and reducing ecosystem and biodiversity conservation conflicts, the approach will also encourage public participation.

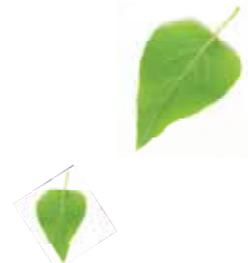
Recognizing the benefits of TEEB, supported by the European Union, GIZ, Department of National Parks,

Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP), Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research (UFZ) jointly initiated the “Enhancing the Economics of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Thailand/South-East Asia” (ECO-BEST) project to try out the TEEB concept and recommendations in Thailand. The project intends to generate outputs and learning which can serve as a model for other countries in South-East Asia.

The 80 million baht, 4 year (March 2011 – February 2016) ECO-BEST project, was officially launched at DNP on August 25, 2011. Mr. Sunan Arunnopparat, the Director General of DNP, chaired the event. Mrs. Veronique Lorenzo, Counsellor and Head of the Operations, the Delegation of the European Union to Thailand, addressed the opening of the project launch.

Participants of the event included Dr. Heidi Wittmer, Researcher/Technical Advisor, the Helmholtz Centre for

Environmental Research (UFZ); Dr. Berthold Seibert, Director of a GIZ programme, the ASEAN Center for Biodiversity (ACB), Philippines; Prof. Dr. Mingsarn Kaosa-ard, Public Policy Studies Institute, Chiang Mai University, Judge Winai Ruangsri, Rabibhadanasak Institute, Courts of Justice; Dr. Renu Sukharomana, School of Economic and Public Policy, Srinakharinwirot University and NGO representatives from Thailand Environment Institute (TEI) and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). The event was well represented by senior executives and staff of the Department of Forestry, Office of Natural Resources and Environment Policy and Planning and DNP.





The ECO-BEST project had earlier discussed and agreed with DNP to select Dong Phrayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex, a world heritage site, as the first pilot project site. This is due to its importance and uniqueness in terms of ecosystem richness, wildlife habitats and being the watershed of Bang Pakong and Mun, the two rivers that nurture Thailand's key economic zones. However, the value of this forest complex is well-known only for Khao Yai National Park. ECO-BEST project intends to collaborate with local public and private sectors to identify and develop economic and financial tools to spread out tourism activities and seek joint ventures with private enterprises to increase awareness of the value of this forest complex.

It aims to better cover Dong Yai Wildlife Sanctuary and other national parks within the complex: Thab Lan, Pang Sida, Ta Phra Ya.

Another pilot site is Khlong Tha Dee Watershed at Khiriwong Village, Kam Loan Tambol, Lan



Saka District, Nakhon Si Thammarat. ECO-BEST aims to collaborate with local sectors to develop economic and financial tools to encourage stakeholder participation in the conservation of the watershed's abundance, sustain community's strengths and jointly promote ecotourism with Khao Luang National Park, Nakhon Si Thammarat.

At the national level, ECO-BEST project will support 2 systematic economic mechanisms which have already gained public support:

(1) A tree bank project originated by Mr. Pongsa Chunaem, his supporters and communities in Pha Toh Conservation and Management Unit, Chumporn Province;



(2) Payments for Ecosystem Services – PES. Many countries have launched measures or enact laws to charge beneficiaries of ecosystem services and use the collected funds to preserve the value of ecosystems or the benefits that they receive.

## Special Interview

*"This project is critical for Thailand's biodiversity. Nature conservation cannot be achieved unless we also address the economic forces that threaten it, and find ways to engage and benefit local populations, businesses and the general public for their endeavours. ECO-BEST is particularly welcome, because it will demonstrate at a practical level how economic and financial tools can advance both conservation and sustainable development goals."*

**Mr. Sunun Arunnopparat, Ex-Director General of DNP**



*"The assessment of economic value of biodiversity and the ecosystem has been limited due to the standards imposed which are based on human satisfaction and technology. Even though today there are new tools for nature conservation such as environmental tax incentives, green markets and payment for ecosystem service, these tools have always been challenged by stakeholder satisfaction and engagement."*

*"Nature's capacity to provide vital services such as fresh water and climate regulation is often cheaper than having to invest in technological solutions. Therefore protecting ecosystems and biodiversity is very cost-effective. ECO-BEST will test the development of these economic and financial tools for biodiversity conservation in Thailand and the region."*

*"The European Union is very pleased to support an initiative which provides a way of consolidating and extending experiences in using these innovative tools, and opening up the economic opportunities that are available in areas of high conservation value – to the benefit of both biodiversity and the economy".*

**Mrs. Veronique Lorenzo, Counsellor and Head of the Operations  
The Delegation of the European Union to Thailand**



*“Law Enforcement has been the main approach for nature protection in Thailand for decades. Rapid socio-economic changes and growth drive the loss and degradation of ecosystem and biodiversity. Today enforcement is still necessary, but not sufficient. Political and economic factors weakening the system and hence frictions emerge at all levels. I see ECO-BEST as a valuable project which applies economics science to nature conservation. This would not only stimulate participation, by individuals but also demonstrate the benefits to them from such action.*”

*How can we make people realize the value of water resources and the cost for its preservation? This also applies to other natural resources, such as trees and wildlife, each with their own distinctive values. Their values might not be direct benefits such as cash from selling or consuming them directly, but from regulating the ecosystem's balance. The economic assessment of forest and wildlife is important. It can enable us to see the values and benefits we are enjoying from the nature. From that awareness, I believe more people will actively protect and conserve them.”*

**Dr. Theerapat Prayurasiddhi, Deputy Director-General of DNP**

*“Around the world, the economic values of biodiversity loss is worth EUR45 trillion while the budget for restoration is only EUR6 trillion. Once we have assessed the economic values, we need to translate them into a set of measures according to TEEB following the principle of conservation, sustainable utilization of nature and equitable allocation.*”

*For example, people who live along the forest line and conserve the forest should be entitled to return benefits such as education and health welfare, or rights to utilize forest products. Currently, once the forest products are turned into medicine, the price is very high. In contrast, those who conserve these forest biodiversity, which enables the abundance of such forest products, gain very little benefit.*

*People who live with and conserve the forest do contribute to climate protection, where people in the city also gain those benefits. We need to study how to improve life quality of these conservers. Vice versa, economic tools must demonstrate the value of biodiversity loss from deforestation and their economic values if it could have been conserved.”*

**Dr. Rungnapar Pattanavibool, Ex-Director of International Cooperation Division, DNP**





*"Thailand has fewer timber trees because there are no incentives to grow or maintain them on one's own land. The recognition of having and growing trees as valuable assets can be an incentive and a solution. Planting trees on one's own land also creates ownership. Tree Bank is a people's organization established to encourage people to plant a tree on their own land and to mobilize for governmental recognition of these trees value."*

*The value of a tree should exist when it grows. Currently, only felled timber has a price. A living tree living today provides not only benefits for today's people through greenery and a good ecosystem, but also timber for the future generations.*

*The core principle of Tree Bank is to provide economic incentives for individuals to plant and maintain trees on their land. The value of living trees can be economically converted to a subsistence fund or asset guarantee for governmental welfare and social services such as education, medical care, loan or debt guarantees. This compensation might be saved in a bank account or invested in government bonds. Suggested rates for this compensation are much less than what government invests for reforestation and available through registered trees only. The tree registration and monitoring system is responsible of the community, a Bank Branch. To ensure the equitable distribution of the mechanism, one person can earn up to a maximum of 100 trees, even there are more trees which can be registered or planted. With governmental support and endorsement, Tree Bank will not only promoting ecosystem and biodiversity conservation, but will also ease poverty and debt problems.*

**Mr. Pongsa Chunam, Chief of Pa-Toh Watershed Management Unit, DNP and the leader of Tree Bank**

*"Thailand used to be a major timber exporter. Thanks to our tropical ecological setting, Thailand has high potential to become a major timber and wood products exporter again. Instead, these industries are now dependent on imported raw materials or Para-rubber which is an introduced species. Our high biodiversity also includes quality timber and wood-based material species, diversities which are being forgotten. Timber, forest-wood product industries and plantations are seen as not in the public interest and are perceived negatively.*

*With the right economic incentives and policies, timber and forest-wood products industries can be revived, and oriented to be environmentally-friendly managed. It is one major industry that ground for sustaining green economy for many developed countries. Why not Thailand?"*

**Mrs. Piyathip Eawpanich, GIZ Co-Director of the ECO-BEST Project**



## Tips & Tricks

The entry fee for a national park in Madagascar is US\$ 5. Belize charges foreign tourists a conservation fee, which funds a trust dedicated to the sustainable management and conservation of protected areas (Conservation Finance Alliance 2003).

The UK Nitrate Sensitive Areas (NSA) Scheme uses direct government payments to compensate farmers for adopting management practices which reduce leaching of nitrates into groundwater (IUCN 2007).

A Costa Rican fund mainly from fuel tax revenues pays forest owners for watershed protection (Perrot-Maître and Davis 2001).

In Colombia, Cauca Valley water associations voluntarily agreed to increase user fees paid to the local utility in exchange for improved watershed management. The associations aim to improve stream flow for the benefit of agricultural producers (FAO 2002).

U.S. law gives landowners tax deductions for donating conservation easements, which restrict use of the property to protect associated resources (House 2006).

As a result of eutrophication of waterways and threats to the drinking water supply, many Asian countries have reduced fertilizer subsidies, including Pakistan (from \$178 million to \$2 million per year), Bangladesh (\$56 million to \$0), and the Philippines (\$48 million to \$0) (Myers 1998).

A study found that on a single Costa Rican farm, natural pollination by insects increased coffee yields 20 percent on plots which lie within a kilometer of natural forest, service worth approximately \$60,000 (Ricketts et al. 2004).



## Roundup

### GIZ Introduced TEEB Concept and the ECO-BEST Project to National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary Chiefs



The EU project “Enhancing the Economics of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Thailand/South-East Asia” (ECO-BEST) presented “The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity” (TEEB) concept and project implementation plan at the seminar on “Protected Areas and Biodiversity Management

Approaches” at Richmond Hotel, Nonthaburi Province on 5-6 September 2011. There were over 250 attendees, comprising senior executives from 16 protect area regional offices and chiefs of national parks and wildlife sanctuaries nationwide.

The ECO-BEST project, jointly implemented by the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) and GIZ, is an initiative that demonstrates keen interest in the implementation of Programme of Work on Protected Area according to the decision of the 7<sup>th</sup> Conference of Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

After the seminar, chiefs of Doi Inthanon National Park, Phu Keow Wildlife Sanctuary, Salak Phra Wildlife Sanctuary and Tarutao National marine Park expressed their interest in joining the ECO-BEST project to study the use of economic and financial tools to enhance the efficiency of biodiversity and ecosystem conservation in their protected areas.



### Workshop on Consolidating Thailand as a Hub for International Cooperation



On 5 September 2011, GIZ organized a **Workshop on Consolidating Thailand as a Hub for International Cooperation** at the Davis Hotel in Bangkok. The purpose is to discuss the findings of a recent study commissioned by GIZ with concerned representatives from the Royal Thai

Government as well as those of the international community on how best to further promote and consolidate Thailand’s position as a regional hub for international development cooperation.

Despite the numerous comparative advantages that Thailand or Bangkok in particular offer as a regional hub in comparison with some other potential rivals in the surrounding region, it cannot rest on its laurels and become complacent in view growing competition from such other places lately. Thailand or

Bangkok’s position in this regard need to be further strengthened and any shortcomings should be addressed in a timely and appropriate manner.

The workshop therefore provides an opportunity to take stock of where Thailand and specifically Bangkok stands as a hub for international cooperation. The participants would also consider some of the recommendations made in the above-mentioned study on ways to further consolidate Bangkok/Thailand as a hub for such purposes if it wishes to do so.

## Achievements of the Business Membership Organization Promotion Project



GIZ, Board of Trade of Thailand (BOT) and Federation

of Thai Industries (FTI) have jointly implemented the Business Membership Organization (BMO) Promotion Project since October 2009. A series of training workshops and advisory services are the main project activities employed to strengthen the institutional and personnel capacities of 7 participating BMOs. The topics

of the workshops include: Mission and Vision Building, Membership Development and Income Generation, Advocacy, BMO Management and Information Services. After 2 years of operation, the project is now approaching its final phase. Key project outputs can be summarized as follows:

- Participating BMOs have developed missions and visions for internal management and transmission of their organizational goals to the general public
- BMOs learned about income generating approaches including the concepts, analysis and strategic planning of income generating activities. About 50% of participating BMOs were able to conduct activities to generate income for their organizations
- BMOs learned about the membership development process, resulting in 15% increase of membership on the average
- BMOs appreciate their monitoring and advocacy roles, including proposing necessary changes and improvements or initiating new policies to facilitate a favorable business environment. They also learned about new channels, methods and steps towards strategic planning and systematic and efficient operations
- Internal management of participating BMOs improved significantly. They have employed full-time administrative staff to operate the organizations and provide services to members. Moreover, they have developed systematic and regular annual workplans
- BMOs recognize the obligation to provide information services to their members and the general public. Moreover, they have developed plans to continuously improve the services

The aforementioned outputs have led to a joint event on "Best Practice Conference for Thai BMOs" by GIZ, BOT, FTI and Impact Exhibition Management Co. Ltd. at Impact

Muang Thong Thani Exhibition and Convention Center on November 8, 2011. The event will serve as a venue to present project achievements, share practical knowledge and

experiences to other BMOs and interested persons, disseminate the project information to a wide audience and facilitate application of lessons-learned.

## The First ThaiGAP Farm in Thailand



After several years of efforts by various public and private sector bodies, including the Board of Trade of Thailand (BOTT), National Food Institute (NFI), Kasetsart University (Kamphaengsaen Campus), Office of Small and Medium Enterprises Promotion (OSMEP), Thai Fruit and Vegetables Producer Association and GIZ, ThaiGAP has been officially approved as equivalent to the GLOBALGAP standard. The first ThaiGAP farm to receive ThaiGAP

certification is Jiraporn Farm, an asparagus farm in Nakornpathom province.

In 2007, Jiraporn farm joined the GIZ GLOBALGAP Option 2 Pilot project as a member of group farm which linked with an exporter (KC Fresh Company), who provided support for training, development of Quality Management System (QMS) and paid for the cost of certification.

After Khun Jiraporn learned and understood the requirements of GLOBALGAP standard and the implementation of QMS system, in 2009, Jiraporn farm joined GIZ GLOBALGAP Option 2 Scaling Up phase and operated the QMS system for her group farm members, receiving the GLOBALGAP certificate under the name of her group farm members "Safety Farm". The group farm members are able to continuously improving farming system and maintained GLOBALGAP certified status.

After ThaiGAP was successfully

benchmarked with the GLOBALGAP standard, she was interested to switch to ThaiGAP standard as the standard is in Thai and easier to understand and implement. In addition, the cost of certification of ThaiGAP standard is lower than GLOBALGAP standard.

On 25 August 2011, Jiraporn farm successfully achieved ThaiGAP Certification from NFS-CMI Asia-Pacific Company as the first ThaiGAP farm in Thailand. With the ThaiGAP



standard, the asparagus from Jiraporn farm can be exported to retailers in EU, Japan, Australia, Taiwan and other countries and regions.

## Scaling up of Energy and Eco-Efficiency in Shrimp Farming



The aim of this intervention is to improve productivity and competitive advantage of shrimp farming in Thailand through energy and eco-efficiency measures. The results of the pilot project reveal potential for improve energy

efficiency up to 20-30% through more efficient technology and better energy management. For the scaling up phase, there are three main activities to leverage the energy and eco-efficiency of the shrimp farms in Thailand. These are

- 1) Establishment of 8 'Commercial Shrimp Farm Models' to promote both good energy & farm management and efficient technologies
- 2) Improvement of shrimp farmers' awareness and capability on energy

management

- 3) Facilitation of the replacement of low efficient motors

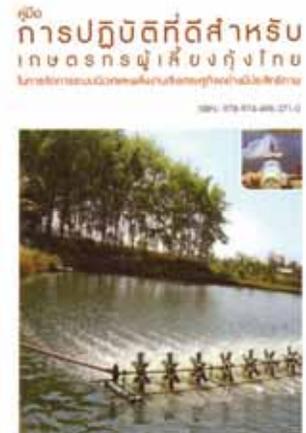
Following the establishment of 8 'Commercial Shrimp Farm Models', data on energy consumption has been collected for one crop to measure the energy consumption after replacement of standard/gear motors. The replacement of the existing motors with new standard motors can reduce the power

consumption in the range of 4 – 10 % whereas the savings through replacing the existing motors and transmission set with gear motors were found to be much greater, in the range of 21 – 26 %. Moreover, good farm management results in 10-20% energy saving according to Dumrong Farm, one of the commercial shrimp model in Songkhla.

The results have been disseminated to approximately 2,000 shrimp farmers through shrimp days and trainings in Chantaburi, Surat Thani, Trang, Krabi and Songkhla. During the training, visits to model farm

were arranged for farmers to demonstrate to the standard /gear motor and share experience and learning with the model farm owner and the project consultant.

To increase shrimp farmers' awareness and capacity on energy management, around 10,000 copies of the energy efficiency manual and 5,000 copies of a video on energy efficiency in shrimp farming will be produced and distributed to shrimp farmers nationwide through the Department of Fisheries, shrimp associations, shrimp feed suppliers, motor dealers etc. By monitoring the



impact from motor suppliers, so far the replacement of motors was reported at 10,500 units, 10,000 gear motors and 500 standard motors.

## Tourism Management, Climate Change and Disaster Mitigation



The Climate Protection in Tourism Project, GIZ and Designated Areas for Sustainable Tourism Administration (DASTA), with cooperation from Dr. Thongchai Roachanakanan and the working team from Department of Public Works and Town & Country Planning, conducted a study visit to Ko Chang on 5-7 September, 2011. The study visit was aimed at identifying local prevention and mitigation measures for potential climate

change induced disasters, developing a model of town planning, applying results of land use planning and management studies into practice and developing tourism trends which support environmental conservation and disaster prevention for tourist destinations. During the study trip, the working team presented technical knowledge on tourism management, global warming prevention and mitigation measures to the

Governor of Trat Province, executives of Ko Chang Municipality, executives of Ko Chang Tai Tambon Administrative Office and members of Salak Kok community. The study to identify suitable tourism management, land use planning and management approaches for Ko Chang will take about 6 months to complete.



## Conservation, Payment for Ecosystem Services and Climate Friendly and Ecotourism Promotion

The Climate Protection in Tourism Project and Designated Areas for Sustainable Tourism Administration (DASTA) jointly held a special lecture on “Ecotourism Approaches and Experiences and Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES)” for Ko Chang Area Managers, staff and Trat Tourism Association President on September 7, 2011. The lecture also covered global warming mitigation approaches. Prof. Dr. Matthais Freude, disaster and flood expert, Brandenburg State, German Federal Environment Ministry (BMU) was the guest

lecturer of the event. The special lecture indicated that Brandenburg State in Germany has meticulously developed land use plans to conserve wildlife, plant and biodiversity. High conservation value areas were declared national parks and forest parks with proper management. They were promoted as ecotourism destinations, creating jobs and income through tourism of about 5,000 billion US dollars for Germany annually.

Moreover, participants learned about a mangrove conservation

case study in Pakistan. Through mangrove conservation, the Pakistan government was able to save dyke construction costs of 100,000 baht/hectare/year. Obviously, the case study on biodiversity and natural resource conservation was able to sustainably generate income for the tourism sector and mitigate global warming. This will serve as a good example for future development of Ko Chang, particularly the mangrove forests which serve as the nursing grounds for marine life and as natural flood barriers.



## Organic Cooking Class – a Healthy Event for Organic Food Enthusiasts



The Promotion of Thai Organic Fruit and Vegetable Industry Project, operated by the Ministry of Commerce, Thai Organic Trade Association, GIZ and 6 magazines (Esquire, Kwan Ruen, Martha Stewart Living Thailand, Cheewajit and

Food Stylist), jointly held organic cooking classes for magazine readers at the Anothai Vegetarian Restaurant and the Suan Dusit International Culinary School. The cooking classes, aimed at educating the public about organic food and promote organic food consumption, were well-received by the audiences.

Besides learning new organic food facts and proper selection of organic products and also enjoying themselves, during

the cooking classes participants had the opportunity to taste organic dishes prepared by chefs from Suan Dusit International Culinary School and Chef Anothai Kongwattana. Chef Anothai is a health food expert and the owner of Rai Plook Rak, a renowned organic farm in Ratchaburi Province. The chefs shared many useful cooking tips, recipes and demonstrated how to prepare selected organic dishes, both sweet and savory, including oatmeal chocolate chip muffin, pizza cocktail, and grilled whitefish with pesto marinade.

## PalmEX Thailand 2011



In 2008, the export value of the Thai palm oil industry rose to 140 billion baht, making Thailand the third largest palm oil producer in the world. The rise in palm oil export, the upward trend of the palm oil industry as evident in the increase in plantation acreage by smallholders (responsible for 80% of Thai oil palm production) and Thailand's renewable energy promotion policy have led to a collaborative effort by the Sustainable Palm Oil Production for Bio-Energy Project, GIZ; the Thai Oil Palm & Palm Oil Association; the Thai Palm Oil Crushing Mill Association; Thai Palm Oil Refinery Association; Thai Biodiesel Producer Association

and Fireworks Media (Thailand) Co., Ltd. to hold PalmEX Thailand 2011. The first palm oil event in Thailand was held on 8-10 September, 2011 at Impact Muang Thong Thani. Mr. Theera Wongsamut, Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives and Vice-Chairman of the Thailand Oil Palm Board chaired and addressed the opening of the event.

PalmEx Thailand 2011 was a combination of trade show, technical seminar and exhibition to display technologies currently employed by international palm oil industries. The Sustainable



Palm Oil Production for Bio-Energy Project presented results of the Thai palm oil industry carbon footprint study, disseminated project information and handbooks to



promote sustainable palm oil production. Disseminated publications included Occupational Health and Safety Handbook for Oil Palm Smallholders, Illustrated Oil Palm Cultivation Manual for Smallholders, Oil Palm Plantation Management Record, etc. The palm oil event received overwhelming response from both public and private agencies and the general public who were keen on oil palm and palm oil production.



## Krabi Provincial Office Held Mobile Agricultural Clinic

To celebrate the auspicious occasion of H.R.H. Crown Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn Mahidol's birthday, on August 24, 2011 Krabi Provincial Office held Mobile Agricultural Clinics under the Royal Patronage on the ground of Ao Luek District Office, Krabi Province. Several agencies under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, including Land Development Department, Department of Agricultural Extension, Cooperative Promotion Department, Department of Livestock Development, Royal Irrigation Department and

Office of the Rubber Replanting Aid Fund participated in the event. Private participants included United Palm Oil Industry Public Company Limited, Thai Palm Oil Clones Company Limited and Sustainable Palm Oil Production for Bio-Energy Project, GIZ.

Around 300 government officials, students, farmers and villagers in Ao Luek and neighboring districts joined the event. The 4 clinics focused on themes that are most useful for farmers: crops, livestock, water,

management and accounting.

In addition, the Sustainable Palm Oil Production for Bio-Energy Project set up exhibits to educate the public about sustainable palm oil production and disseminated the project's publications to participants of the event.

The mobile agricultural clinic is another practical approach to provide technical support and transfer technology to farmers. The clinic helps increase farmers' awareness and acceptance of agricultural technologies.

## “Application of Leaf Analysis Data in Oil Palm Fertilizer Estimation” Workshop

Following the training workshops on “Proper Sampling Procedures for Oil Palm Leaf Nutrient Analysis” for 4 participating mills in Trat, Sa Kaeo, Surat Thani and Krabi, which were completed in February, smallholders were informed of their leaf nutrient analysis data. However, they still lack proper knowledge on how to apply the data to improve the plantations' fertilizer efficiency.

To extend the service, the Sustainable Palm Oil Production for Bio-energy Project conducted training workshops on “Application of Leaf Analysis Data in Oil Palm

Fertilizer Estimation” for 213 members of the 4 participating mills, who had earlier submitted samples for leaf analysis, in July and August, 2011. A total of 137 smallholders, or 67% of leaf sample submitters, attended the workshops.

The workshops emphasized practicing fertilizer estimation by comparing the leaf analysis data with the nutrient standards. Previous fertilizer application records are crucial because they facilitate data comparison and precise fertilizer estimation. The workshops were well received by participating members, who actively joined



the group assignment to estimate the fertilization rate based on the leaf analysis data.

Following on from the workshops, farm advisors (FA) will conduct field visits to monitor and provide on-site consultation services to the members.

## A Joint Meeting between Khlong Hat and Bo Rai Smallholder Groups

The Sustainable Palm Oil Production for Bio-Energy Project held a joint meeting between 2 pilot oil palm smallholder groups in the eastern region: Khlong Hat Smallholder Group, Sa Kaeo Province and Bo Rai Smallholder Group, Trat Province. The objective of the joint meeting was to recruit members for the establishment of the Eastern Region Smallholder Working Group. Besides facilitating and accelerating their operation, the formation of smallholder groups will reduce the RSPO certification costs. During the meeting, Teerapong Jungnyiom, a palm oil expert

from Prince of Songkla University, explained about the RSPO draft certification protocol for group certification, assessed members' understanding on high conservation value (HCV), conducted a workshop on soil and water conservation and recommended fertilizer application based on leaf analysis data. The 68 participating smallholders were eager to learn new knowledge and gave full cooperation to the workshop, particularly on using leaf analysis data to estimate fertilizer application and the fertilizer estimating equation.

Following the meeting, farm



advisors in the 2 project sites will monitor the progress of smallholder groups' operations and apply lessons-learned to enhance the efficiency of oil palm plantation management.

## GIZ and PCD Published "Comprehensive Air Pollution...Lessons-Learned, Concepts and Management"



GIZ and Pollution Control Department (PCD) recently compiled results of air pollution studies and technical information for the publication of a book on "Comprehensive

Air Pollution...Lessons-Learned, Concepts and Management". The publication is intended to disseminate air pollution information to the general public, business operators, students and relevant governmental agencies. Topics included key air pollutants, causes and impacts of air pollution, monitoring and assessment of air pollution, air pollution prevention and remediation, local and international collaborative initiatives on air pollution,

climate change in the Thai context and Thailand's role in the global movement. The publication focused on enhancing public awareness on "public and polluters' participation" in air pollution prevention and remediation to improve the quality of life of the Thai people and simultaneously protect the environment. To receive the publication, interested persons are requested to contact the Air Quality and Noise Management Bureau, PCD.

## Lufthansa visited Field at Krabi during 6-9 September, 2011



Three representatives from the German airline Lufthansa visited fields in Krabi from 6-9 September to study the biofuel situation in Thailand. Their first visit was to Univanich, where Mr. John Clendon (Managing

Director) presented an overview of Univanich before demonstrating the ramp, biogas and plantation. On the second day, our team made a half-day presentation on the sustainable palm oil production project, followed by discussions with farmers.

The representatives concluded that, especially compared with other countries they have visited, e.g. Brazil, South Africa and Indonesia, they have a positive impression of Thailand and have selected Thai biofuel as the best option. The Lufthansa representatives are planning to present a proposal to their board meeting and are considering a possible cooperation with Thai Airway.

However, currently Lufthansa purchases qualified product from Neste (a reputable Singapore-based palm oil and biofuel company). In addition, Lufthansa's consideration will be beneficial to the sustainable palm oil production project and Thailand.



## GIZ and ONEP Held a National Climate Change Master Plan Public Consultation Workshop



The Office of Climate Change Coordination, Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) and the Development and Implementation of Climate Policy in Thailand Project, GIZ jointly held a public consultation workshop on the draft "National

Climate Change Master Plan" at Rama Garden Hotel on September 22, 2011.

The event, chaired by Ms. Nisakorn Kositrat, ONEP Secretary General, aimed to provide a venue for public and private agencies and the general public to share ideas and comments on the National Climate Change Master Plan drafted by ONEP. The workshop covered mitigation and adaptation measures and other cross-cutting issues. As well as this workshop, a further 3 regional workshops will be held to gather comments from

the public nationwide in October, 2011. During June-September, a total of 6 public consultation workshops were held.

Once the regional public consultation workshops are completed, the working group will compile and assess the information and revise the draft of the national climate change Master Plan accordingly. The final draft of the Master Plan will be submitted to the National Climate Change Committee and the Cabinet for consideration afterwards.

## GIZ-ONEP Workshop Seminar in Germany to Strengthen on Climate Change Coordination and Policy Development



GIZ and Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) organized a workshop seminar in Germany from 18 June – 2 July 2011, with the Thai environmental delegates from Office of Climate Change Coordination (OCCC), and the key line agencies such as National Disaster Warning Center, Department of Public Works and Town and Country Planning, Department of Health, and Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB). This workshop seminar aimed at providing opportunities for Thai delegates to visit key agencies, to share experiences and ideas on policy development and coordination to mitigate and adaptation for climate change. The group visited local government agencies of **4 states** in Germany. There are several important related areas; the first visit was about the “Sustainable **Berlin**: the Green City”, sharing information on the environment and ecology as a basis for sustainable and island “Airport Tempelhof”

climate friendly urban and landscape development i.e. Biotope Area Factor (BAF) approach and the conflict resolution case study on the sensitive areas/urban heat – this is a good example for cooperation between climate change policy and urban development planning. Secondly, water management in flood prevention and control policy, through discussion on **Brandenburg's** Climate Change Policy development, its co-ordination with other relevant ministries and cross-border cooperation (Poland), and the implementation/responsibilities of the State Agency.



The third visited involved discussion on **Saxony-Anhalt's** climate change policy development, its co-ordination on Clean Energy Program: promotion for the expansion of renewable energy i.e. biogas/biomass from agricultural wastes, and for the increasing of energy efficiency. Finally, the group discussed **Bavaria's** climate change policy in the context of sustainable development, research - financial support - knowledge

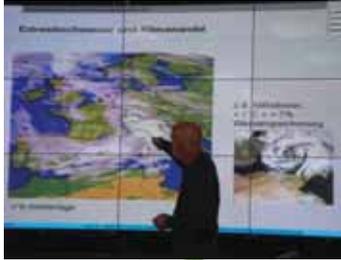
transfer e.g. “Competence Center Straubing”.

At national agency level (Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety/BMU), the participants met with experts to discuss policy instruments, BMU's international co-operation program, and UNFCCC issues e.g. the next steps before COP 16, Durban.

The BMU experts shared information and highlights of Germany's new Energy Concept, energy efficiency promotion programmes and green growth policies to increase the use of renewable energy in achieving Germany's GHG 40% emission reduction targets by 2020. The group of participants shared experiences/ideas and expressed interest in exploring further possibilities in cooperation of policy advisory and capacity building together.



## German State Agency President Shared Experiences on Flood Control and Prevention in Brandenburg



The climate change policy advisory project GIZ-ONEP invited Prof. Dr. Matthias Freude, President of the Brandenburg state agency for environment, health, and consumer protection (Landesamt für Umwelt, Gesundheit und Verbraucherschutz) to share his presentation and experiences on flood control and prevention in Brandenburg. The two seminars on 8 August, 2011 were co-organized by the Office of Natural Resources and Environment Policy and

Planning (ONEP) and the Department of Public Works and Town and Country Planning (DPT). The main participants were from MoNRE's organizations and DPT's urban planner. Prof. Dr. Matthias Freude presented the practical approaches and measures adopted by Brandenburg in adapting to and dealing with the impacts of climate change, which became apparent in 2010 by climate events such as extreme flooding and high precipitation. He shared the state's experiences of key measurements on flood prevention and the control concept "Back to the Nature" which includes concepts such as management of the flood plain/retention area, reservation of biological area and wetlands, and development of a regional master plan for all river basins

in the state. The state also applied reconstruction technology to old dikes together with incentive measures for public participation and communication. From these seminars, the participants were provided the lessons-learned from Brandenburg's experiences and were able to discuss flood management in the Thai context with appropriate approaches, which is especially relevant as recently Thailand has been dealing with high levels of flooding situation and landslides in several provinces and regions.



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