

## Newsletter of Bangkok-based projects by GIZ and PARTNERS

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Dear Readers,

This issue is the last one of this year. During the third quarter, two EU projects came to an end: a) Enhancing the Economics of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Thailand/South East Asia (42 months) and b) Greening Supply Chains in the Thai Auto and Automotive Parts Industries (45 months). The Sustainable Consumption and Production for Low Carbon Economy – Low-Emission Public Procurement and Eco-Labeling project also has been finished after 3 years. The project was funded by German Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety. Another 3-year project on Advancing and Measuring Sustainable Consumption and Production for a Low-Carbon Economy in Middle-Income and Newly Industrialised Countries has been launched to expand the former project. At the end of all 3 projects, GIZ and all partners have organised events to discuss further steps for further outreach of good practices, results and benefits to wider target groups.

Before the end of this year, GIZ Training Services Bangkok has still seats available for about 5 training courses. Those interested can apply online through <http://training.thai-german-cooperation.info/index.php/training>

As usual, you can get updates on German international cooperation activities through our facebook page [www.facebook.com/gizthailand](https://www.facebook.com/gizthailand) and our website [www.thai-german-cooperation.info](http://www.thai-german-cooperation.info).

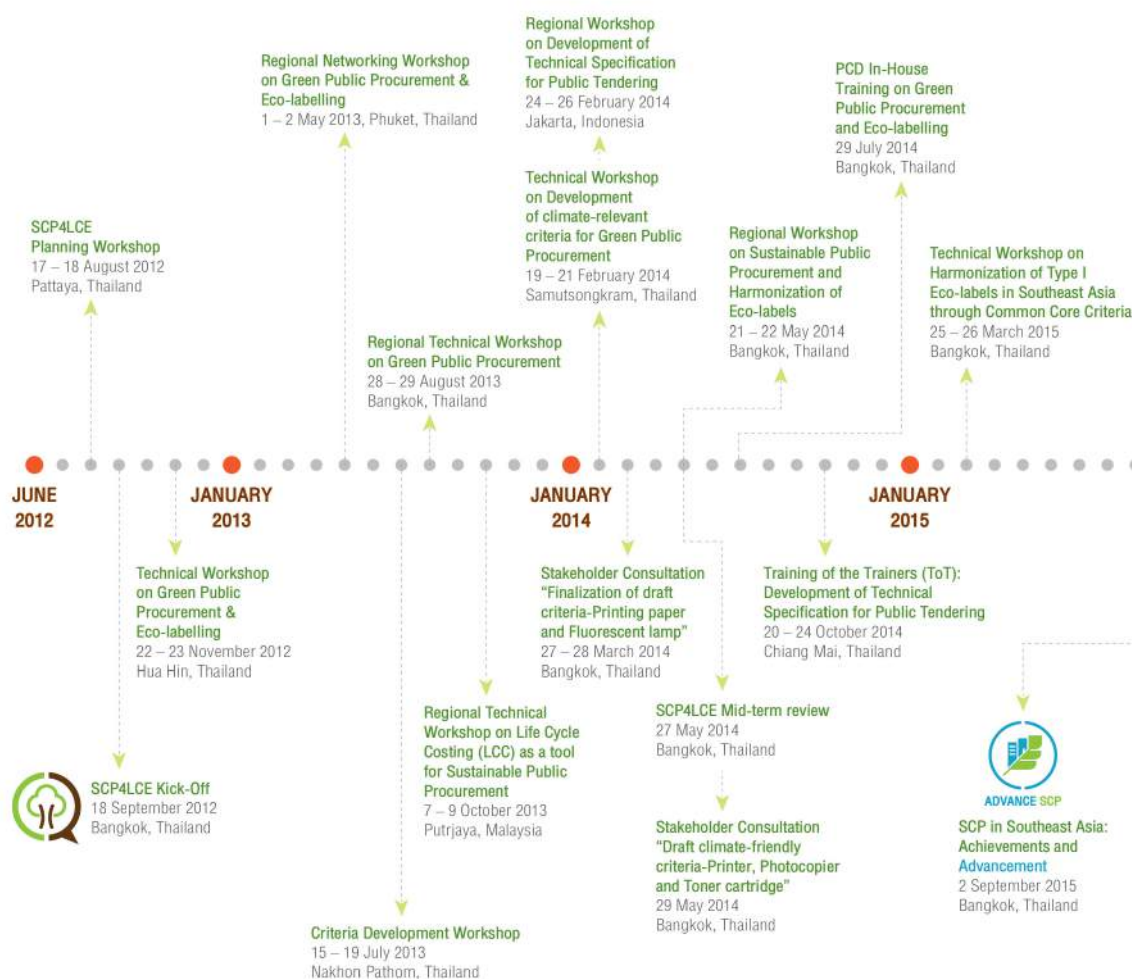
Best regards,  
The newsletter team

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# Thai-German Partnership Continue to Promote Sustainable Consumption and Production

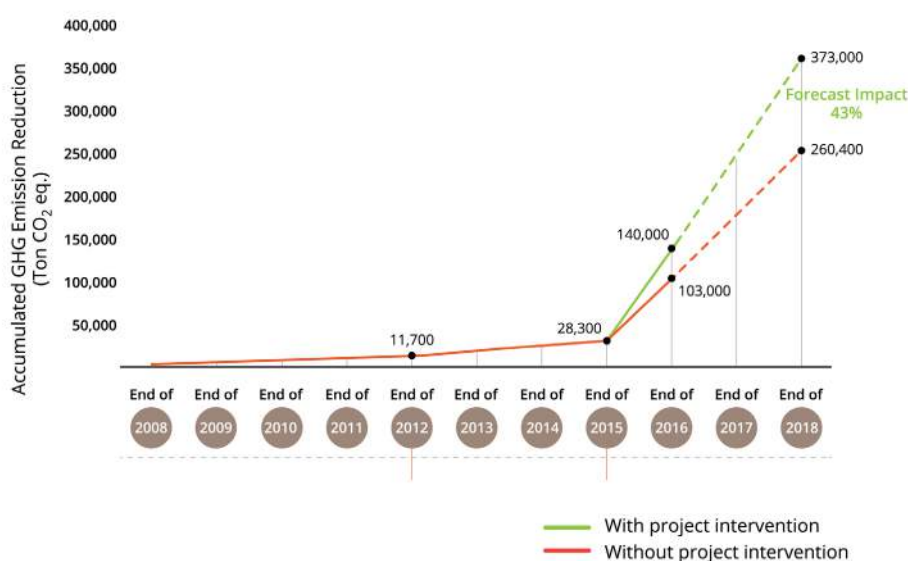
By Project teams of Sustainable Consumption and Production for Low Carbon Economy– Low-Emission Public Procurement and Eco-Labeling (SCP4LCE) project and Advancing and Measuring Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) for a Low-Carbon Economy in Middle-Income and Newly Industrialised Countries (Advance SCP) project



On 2 September 2015, the Pollution Control Department (PCD) and GIZ, has concluded the success of the 3-year project on "Sustainable Consumption and Production for Low Carbon Economy – Low-Emission Public Procurement and Eco-Labeling" (SCP4LCE) project at Anantara Hotel, Bangkok. During three years, a number of meetings and workshops have been arranged as seen in the timelines

The project funded by BMUB (Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, Germany) has achieved the objectives to expand existing eco-labels to cover climate protection criteria and to strengthen Green Public Procurement in Thailand and in other selected countries in Southeast Asia. In total 13 sets of climate protection criteria have been prepared; six product criteria have been integrated into Thai Green Label scheme and Green Public Procurement Policy.

## Forecast project impact



And seven (7) more product groups' criteria are in the pipeline for announcement. When the criteria of all these products are announced and functioning, the estimated accumulated GHG reduction made by the project until 2018 will be 43% (112,600 ton) more than the business as usual for Green Public Procurement Policy as shown in illustration Forecast project impact. *Table 1 shows example of climate protection criteria (or sometimes called climate friendly criteria) of photocopiers.*

In addition, SCP4LCE managed to enable regional cooperation to stimulate a mutual learning and implementation of eco-labelling and green public procurement in the region including the setup of ASEAN+3 Network of GPP and Ecolabelling (GPPEL).

From the foundation of SCP4LCE, BMUB has funded the new project **"Advancing and Measuring Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) for a Low-Carbon Economy in Middle-Income and Newly Industrialised Countries (Advance SCP)"**. Advance SCP will contribute to the 10 Year Framework of Programme on SCP (10YFP), more specifically to the Consumer Information Programme. The project will continue to work on the integration of climate friendly criteria into the eco-labels of the target countries in Southeast Asia region (Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines). This will further support the creation of a market for climate-friendly products which will lead to less pollution of the environment. Regional and global trade and investments are promoted through the harmonisation of the eco-labels. Activities will focus on institutional strengthening, the design of integrated policy frameworks, technical capacity development, implementation of sustainable information systems and knowledge transfer. Advance SCP will be implemented until June 2018.

Table 1: Example of Climate Protection Criteria

Products	Climate relevant criteria	Requirements
Photocopiers	Energy efficiency	Referred to "International Energy Star Program Requirements for Imaging Equipment"
	Paper saving	Double-sided printing Useable with 100% recycled paper

# Thai-European Cooperation Delivers Economics Tools to Strengthen Nature Conservation

By Piyathip Eawpanich *The Enhancing the Economics of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Thailand/South East Asia (ECO-BEST)*



On 24-25 August 2015, the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) hosted the closing ceremony for the Enhancing the Economics of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Thailand/South East Asia (ECO-BEST) project, which is co-funded by the European Union, the Thai government and the German government. The project focuses on economics and financial tools to enhance nature conservation. Throughout the 4.5 years of the cooperation, ECO-BEST has disseminated knowledge of the Economics of Ecosystem and Biodiversity (TEEB) while simultaneously encouraging the use of TEEB to develop and apply economics tools for natural conservation in the field.

Implemented by DNP, GIZ and the Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research (UFZ), the ECO-BEST project ran from March 2012 through August 2015.

Mr. Nipon Chotibal, Director-General of DNP, said “Successfully conserving nature requires a great deal of effort from various parties to encourage people in local areas to nourish the national ecosystem as much as they can. ECO-BEST helps us understand TEEB, which is a new term in natural conservation and management in Thailand but one that is very useful as this concept turns the saying **“the involvement of different sectors”** into practice. This starts from identifying those who benefit from the use of the forest, water or sea. These benefits are then used to

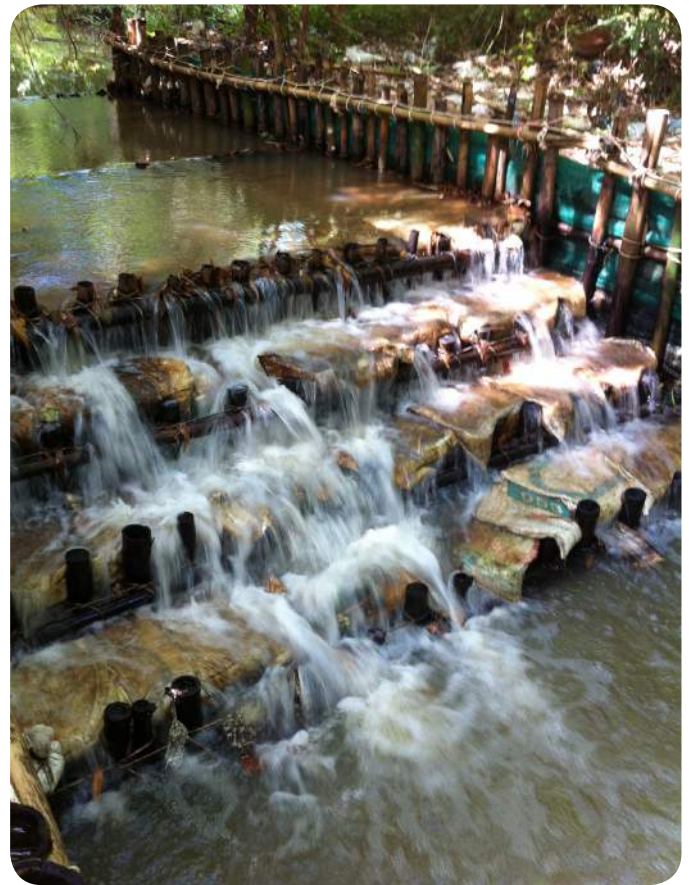
design and explore the possibilities of how the beneficiaries can relieve the burden of communities/villagers who foster the ecosystems. TEEB concepts can be effectively applied to business activities of the private sector and the missions of various organisations. Anyone who engages TEEB in analysing the production and service processes of their business would be able to decrease the risks of doing business as well as more effectively plan Corporate Social Responsibility activities currently in the process, CSR approaches and Strategic Corporate Responsibility (SCR).”

Another significant output of ECO-BEST is the development of the economic instruments in 3 pilot sites. These allow people who benefit from ecosystem and biodiversity resources to share some of the burden with those who bear the cost of conservation to ensure the quality and quantity of ecosystem services for all beneficiaries. The first pilot site was **Pang Ma O Village in Chiang Mai’s Chiang Dao district**, where ECO-BEST provided technical support to the staff of the Highland Research and Development Institute (HRDI). They then shared the knowledge they acquired with villagers who look after the watershed forest and helped them develop appropriate economic tools. The result is that we are now able to support the people who nourish and conserve the watershed of the Ping River by purchasing Pang Ma O coffee.



“ ECO-BEST helps us understand TEEB, which is a new term in natural conservation and management in Thailand but one that is very useful as this concept turns the saying ‘the involvement of different sectors’ into practice.

The second site was **Bu Phram Sub-district, Na Dee District, Prachinburi province**. Here ECO-BEST conducted activities to restore the ecosystem in the buffer zone of the Dong Phrayayen-Khao Yai World Heritage site and turn it into a wildlife ecological corridor between Khao Yai National Park and Thap Lan National Park. You can support these activities by buying stickers and products with a logo to raise funds for the **“Dong Phayayen-Khao Yai World Heritage Fund”**. This fund will be used as financial and non-financial compensation for farmers to modify their cultivation methods and whose land has been changed to grassland mixed with Lan Palm forest. This will restore an ecosystem conducive to free and safe roaming of local wildlife. It will also allow wildlife to across the border between Khao Yai forest and Thap Lan forest. This corridor will in addition reduce the possibility of consanguinity breeding among the wild animals as well as increase the tiger population in Khao Yai forest.



The third site was the **Klong Tha Dee Micro-watershed, Nakhon Si Thammarat province**, where ECO-BEST cooperated with several partners in the province in founding the **“Klong Tha Dee Fund”**. This is designed as a Payment for Watershed Ecosystem Service (PES), and is the first Payment for Ecosystem Service scheme to be developed through the application of TEEB in Thailand. The fund works on the principle that beneficiaries of the reduction of flood and drought in the city of Nakhon Si Thammarat and nearby areas will pay a **“Maintenance Fee of KTD Ecosystem Services”**. The fee will be collected and administrated by the Municipal Waterworks Authority of Nakhon Si Thammarat and the Association of Nakhon Si Thammarat Environmental Conservation. It will be used as financial and non-financial incentives for farmers or landowners who allow their land to absorb water and enrich the soil moisture by restoring forest cover on their land. These small pieces of land will be bundled for absorption capability, thus reducing the effects of flood and drought for the people in town and downstream.

Mr. Teera Koopitupoom, the owner of Baandek School and one of the entrepreneurs in Nakhon Si Thammarat who is paying the maintenance fee for ecosystem services said “The school is surrounded by trees and these are cared for by using the water from Klong Suan Luang, a tributary of Klong Tha Dee, so that the students can reap the benefits of a natural environment. The school is concerned about the value of the water and so pays a maintenance fee every month to the Klong Tha Dee Fund under the supervision of the Association of Nakhon Si Thammarat Environmental Conservation.”

# Thai-European Cooperation Enhances Development of Green Automotive Industries in Thailand

By Wilasinee Poonuchaphai *Greening Supply Chains in the Thai Automotive Industry*



▲ (From left) Mr. Christoph Mairesse, Acting Country Director of GIZ Thailand, Mr. Chaisiri Vichailak, Department Director of Thailand Automotive Institute, Dr. Atchaka Sribunruang, Minister of Ministry of Industry, Mr. Jesús Miguel Sanz, Ambassador of EU Delegation to Thailand, Mr. Michael Grewe, Chairperson of Automotive Working Group, European- ASEAN Business Center and CEO of Mercedes-Benz (Thailand), Co., Ltd. and Dr. Milou Beerepoot, Project Director of GIZ Thailand

Through environmentally friendly resources management and efficient use of energy, the European Union (EU)-funded project titled 'Greening Supply Chains in the Thai Auto and Automotive Parts Industries' has greatly improved the production processes of auto and automotive parts of Thai small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Altogether, 502 Thai factories participating in the project and 452 factories could reduce their production cost by 292,559,212 million THB (€7.3 million). The factories' energy use (electricity, gas and petrol) is also reduced by 71,116,231 million megajoules in total. Solid waste (defective workpieces and scrap) is reduced by 3,952 metric tons which can convert to Green House Gas (GHG) reduction for over 16,000 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO<sub>2</sub>eq) per year.

The 45-month project received financial support of €1,592,000 from the EU's SWITCH-Asia Programme and is co-funded and implemented by five partners including GIZ, Thailand Automotive Institute, Thai SME Bank, the Federation of Thai Industries and the UNEP/Wuppertal Institute Collaborating Center on Sustainable Consumption and Production.

At the project closing ceremony hosted by the Ministry of Industry and the EU on 5 October 2015, Ms. Atchaka Sribunruang, Minister of Industry said *"the Greening Supply Chains in the Thai Auto and Automotive Parts Industries Project is in line with the commitment of Ministry of Industry to become a green manufacturing base in Asia. The government has selected automotive industry*

*as the main sector to be promoted as “Super Cluster” which focuses on creating value added along supply chains to increase the competitiveness for the country. We worked closely with the project to improve sustainable production of SMEs in the Thai auto and automotive parts supply chains. The application of environmental and energy tools to improve production efficiency was promoted through trainings services on cleaner and sustainable production measures as well as comply to environmental related standard and regulation. In addition, the project assisted them in accessing capital for improving production processes that help reduce environmental impacts”.*

Ms. Jesús Miguel Sanz, Ambassador, EU Delegation to Thailand said “SWITCH Asia programme is one of the European Union’s financial instruments to support countries in Asia in promoting sustainable consumption and production. Ran for almost four years, the project has increased productivity, environmental, and energy management performance with active participation of 502 Thai SMEs. In addition, the project supported 78 SMEs to apply for the Green Industry Mark. The satisfactory result is due to a good cooperation from partners and key stakeholders, including the major car makers, trade associations, banks, and service providers. Good practices and lesson learned from the project implementation will be further disseminated for a wider scaling up of sustainable production in the current sector and possibly in other sectors”.



“ the Greening Supply Chains ”  
in the Thai Auto and Automotive  
Parts Industries Project is in line with  
the commitment of Ministry of Industry  
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base in Asia.

# EGAT and GIZ in Cooperation to Support ESCO Facilitation and Energy Efficient Labelling in Building

By Ampawa Moonmueang Thai-German Programme on Energy Efficiency Development Plan



▲ Mr. Soonchai Kumnoonsate Governor of EGAT and Mr. Christoph Mairesse, Acting Country Director of GIZ Thailand during the MoU signing.

On 1 October 2015, Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT) and GIZ signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for ESCO facilitation approach and energy efficient labelling in building including exchange knowledge of energy conservation management for business and industrial sector.

Mr. Soonchai Kumnoonsate, Governor of EGAT said that the operation campaigns for energy awareness and collaborates efficiently and effectively used in all sectors. EGAT encourages and supports the electricity consumer for energy conservation for residential, business and industrial sectors through 3A's strategy which are Appliance, Architecture and Attitude. EGAT has been cooperating with GIZ to jointly study the ESCO facilitation approach and energy efficient labelling in building including exchange the knowledge of energy conservation management in order to create the energy consumption efficiently.

Dr. Christine Falken-Grosser, Economic and Commercial Counsellor, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Bangkok emphasised over five decades of the long lasting Thai-German technical cooperation covered several hundred projects of development cooperation to support sustainable development such as education, environment and energy management. In Thailand several activities of GIZ target the sustainable and conscious improvement of energy sector.

In addition, Mr. Christoph Mairesse, Acting Country Director of GIZ Thailand said that the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) funds the GIZ's program on the Energy Efficiency Development Plan (EEDP) in Thailand, that contributes since 2012 in cooperation with the Energy Policy and Planning Office (EPPO) to the further development and support of the implementation of the EEDP. The collaboration between EGAT and GIZ about ESCO facilitation approach and Energy Efficiency labelling in building would be great opportunity to explore supplementary area to enhance Energy Efficiency in Thailand with technical supported by GIZ and very practical approaches from 20-year experiences of EGAT.

# In-Company Training Moves Forward with Specific Focus on Quality

By Wanwadee Erawan **Effective In-Company Vocational Training in the Mekong Region**



The implementation phase certainly exhibits that the project has moved forward, but mere implementation does not guarantee that these steps are firm and would lead to the achievement of the designated outcome. Quality assurance, hence, comes into play. The Project **"Effective In-Company Vocational Training in the Mekong Region"** with the objectives to keep track of the progress of standard implementation, assess effectiveness of the curriculum based on the Standard for In-Company Trainers in ASEAN Countries, and learn good practices from other countries, organised the Workshop on **"Curriculum Assessment and Progress of Standard Implementation & Promotion"** during 2-4 September 2015 at Eastin Grand Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand. In this occasion, the strongly motivated and committed participants from 6 ASEAN countries who have joined the journey since the very beginning together with newcomers from Malaysia and Indonesia were participants.

Apart from learning about Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) system of Malaysia and Indonesia and exchanging ideas on good practices, the highlight of the workshop was to have the 1st and 2nd Batches of Master Trainers conducted simulation sessions for the participants. The 1st Batch of Master Trainers were trained at Entrepreneurship Training Center (ETC) in Lao PDR early this year, while the 2nd Batch were trained in Manila, the Philippines, during 20 July - 7 August 2015 in cooperation with k-to-12 PLUS Project and PCCI Human Resource Development Foundation.

The sessions laid mutual benefits to both Master Trainers and participants as the Master Trainers had a chance to utilise their gained knowledge and skills in simulated scenarios, whereas the participants could have a better

picture of how Master Trainer Training should be conducted. Holistically, the project could assess whether the curriculum used was practical for developing TVET personnel in the future. Moreover, by having experts from ASEAN countries gave feedbacks afterwards, the quality of the curriculum could be ensured.

## **The 1st National Master Trainer Training**

With commitment to work towards skilled labour development of Thailand, the Office of Vocational Education Commission, the major partner of Effective In-Company Vocational Training in the Mekong Region Project, hence, organised the 1st National Master Trainer Training during 21-30 September 2015 in Bangkok, Thailand. The Thai Master Trainers who joined the Master Trainer Training Courses in Lao PDR and the Philippines officially became Master Trainers as they had to train 48 TVET personnel from all over the country using the curriculum based on the Standard. The training is supervised by Dr. Winfried Heusinger, TVET Expert, to provide orientation and provide additional comments and advice, and at the same time to ensure the quality of training delivered. After the training, participants became qualified Master Trainers and would later train in-company trainers in Thailand and across the region.

In a nutshell, in the course of three months, the project together with partners from in and outside Thailand pushed forward activities to increase the number of well-qualified Master Trainers in the region. By assessing practicality of the curriculum and keeping track of the standard implementation and promotion, we have assured that the training was of high quality and that the skills of workers in ASEAN region could be thoroughly enhanced through effective In-Company Training.

# Urban Nexus Training in Indonesia

By Ruth Erlbeck Integrated Resource Management in Asian Cities: The Urban Nexus



On 20 August 2015 Urban Nexus Training took place in Tanjungpinang (Capital/Riau Islands) with the Nexus Task Forces of Pekanbaru (Capital/Riau Province/Sumatra) and Tanjungpinang in collaboration with the International Council for Local environmental Initiatives – South East Asia (ICLEI – SEA).

It was the first time a country specific training was conducted on the basis of the pilot projects (case studies) of Pekanbaru (solid waste management) and Tanjungpinang (innovative waste water management in Senggarang & solid waste management) implemented by the Nexus Project.

The Workshop was very successful resulting in an understanding what the urban nexus as guiding principle to build sustainable cities is all about. The Workshop also generated a “storm” of new Nexus ideas integrating the sectors of water, energy and food combined with good governance, capacity building and awareness creation on environmental issues to save our “habitat”. The Workshop also laid the ground for the first Indonesian national dialogue to be held on 26 October 2016 empowering the municipal level to enter into a dialogue with the provincial and national level on Nexus issues, mandates and finance.

NEXUS



# RCC Member States Reinforce Cooperation to Implement SFDRR in Asia

By Hanna Maier Global Initiative on Disaster Risk Management project



Photo © ADPC

This year's meeting of the Regional Consultative Committee (RCC) revolved around the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) in Asia. Thirteen nations in the region including Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam have gathered in Thimphu, Bhutan on 16-18 June to work together on reducing disaster risks and strengthening resilience.

The German Government has supported the meeting and the GIDRM contributed with a best practice approach from Peru on risk-sensitive public investment planning and strategies for local early warning systems. Representatives from the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Martin Hoppe, Head of Division, and the Managing Director of GIZ, Cornelia Richter, have joined the annual meeting. The RCC member states will furthermore put a strong focus on generating risk information to national governments to ensure risk-informed development planning, and on strengthening efforts to build resilience of businesses and supply chains to protect livelihoods in the region

More information about the Thimphu Statement, please go to <http://www.adpc.net/igo/category/ID905/doc/2015-v06Duh-ADPC-rccStatementWEB.pdf>

# UNISDR, PATA and GIDRM develop strategies to strengthen the resilience of hotels

By Hanna Maier Global Initiative on Disaster Risk Management project



*"The hotel industry in hazard prone areas of the world is very vulnerable to major setbacks from floods, storms and earthquakes. Such events can result in closure of resorts and have a significant impact on tourism and employment. The tourism industry has a very important role to play in encouraging disaster risk management at the local level,"* said Margareta Wahlström, the head of the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) launching the report "Developing Strategies to Strengthen the Resilience of Hotels to Disasters".

Together with UNISDR and the Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA), the GIDRM has carried out the market study that has found significant interest in standards that will assist hotel and resorts. These standards will reduce their risk to natural and technological hazards and demonstrate the level of preparedness and safety of premises to potential clients, insurers and financiers. Hotels, hotel and tourism associations, tour operators, insurance companies and relevant governmental agencies in Indonesia, the Maldives, Philippines and Thailand have been interviewed for the study. PATA CEO, Mario Hardy emphasises the need for standardised procedures in disaster risk management accepted by the industry as the Asia-Pacific region has been significantly affected by disasters in the recent past.

More information about "Developing Strategies to Strengthen the Resilience of Hotels to Disasters", please go to <http://www.unisdr.org/archive/45258>

# Training of Trainers on Disaster Risk Management and Business Continuity Planning

By Hanna Maier Global Initiative on Disaster Risk Management project



Photo © ADPC Iprepare Business

The Training of Trainers (ToT) held in Khao Yai, Thailand, from 25 to 27 August 2015 was attended by representatives from Software Park, the Office of Small and Medium Enterprises Promotion (OSMEP), the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM), SME Bank and ISUZU. The training was organised by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) and supported by the GIDRM as part of the joint project with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) on 'Strengthening resilience of SMEs'. The participants from the public and private sector were instructed to provide training and advisory services to SMEs on Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and Business Continuity Planning

(BCP). Together they worked with case study scenarios and BCP templates to learn how to set incentives as a governmental agency for SMEs to adopt BCP, and how to support small - and medium sized business partners to strengthen supply chains. The participants will meet again in September to continue their training.

## More information about

"Strengthening resilience of SMEs", please go to <https://www.gidrm.net/activities/strengthening-resilience/>

# Towards Cleaner Air in the Thai Capital: Train for Clean Air (T4CA) Arrives in Bangkok

By Napaporn Yuberk *Clean Air for Smaller Cities in the ASEAN Region*



The number of inhabitants in Bangkok reaches to 11 million. More than half of the people that work in Bangkok commute from Bangkok's extensive metropolitan region. This situation has created a high demand for transport services and infrastructure. Hence, there are a range of commonly-used transport modes, such as private cars and motorcycles, public buses, taxis, motorcycle taxis and commuter rail (e.g., BTS SkyTrain and the MRT subway system).

Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA) requested help from the project **"Clean Air for Smaller Cities in the ASEAN Region"** to enhance capacity of the BMA's personnel and community leaders in Bangkok in managing the air quality in the city. From July to August 2015, a series of trainings were conducted by BMA using

the **"Train for Clean Air" (T4CA)** courses and the GLZ's instructors. More than 300 participants from 50 Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA) districts, including high-ranking decision makers, technical officers and community leaders were trained. The training courses covered key issues including regulations and standards, health and economic impacts from air pollution, clean air plan development, air quality monitoring, emission inventory development, and air quality awareness building for community leaders.

The standardised T4CA training courses have been developed under the project **"Clean Air for Smaller Cities in the ASEAN Region"**, funded by the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

# Clearing the Air: Clean Air Plan Partners Prioritise Air Quality Strategies in Melaka, Malaysia

By Julia Nagel and Jeyashri Kisna *Clean Air for Smaller Cities in the ASEAN Region*



On 3 September, the city of Melaka, Malaysia, took an important step forward in the development of a Clean Air Plan (CAP) as it held a CAP Prioritisation Workshop. The workshop was well-attended, with representatives from different offices of the city government; the Historical Melaka City Council (MBMB); the Departments of Environment, Road Transport, and Land Public Transport; Malaysia Green Technology Corporation; Melaka Road Safety Council; Melaka Economic Planning Unit; PLUS Expressways; as well as from local universities.

Melaka is one of the pilot cities participating in the regional project "Clean Air for Smaller Cities in the ASEAN Region" (CASC). CASC is implemented by GIZ in coordination with the ASEAN Secretariat and with funding from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). The project aims to support cities in the development and implementation of CAPs in order to improve air quality and move forward in sustainable urban development.



“ Based on the outputs of this workshop, ”  
it is clear that the city is on its way to achieving that vision.

At the workshop, stakeholders provided feedback and input on different options for air quality improvement. The measures are based on the findings of an emission inventory (EI) and transport review prepared by local and international consultants. After CASC team member Ms. Julia Nagel provided opening remarks and shared CASC's achievements, En. Saifuddin Abdul Karim, Director of the Town Planning Department of the MBMB, offered his insights on the Council's accomplishments and future plans in terms of air quality management. Results from the EI and transport review were outlined by CASC team member Jeyashri Kisna and local consultant Prof. Ahmad Rivai from the Technical University of Melaka, who prepared the EI together with his team.

Dr. Dollaris (Waty) Suhadi, an international expert on air quality management, led the 30 workshop participants. Participants were divided into groups to discuss possible clean air measures - forming the basis for the city's CAP, which will be finalised over the next two months. Participants drafted a long list of measures covering a range of topics, including transport (e.g. inspection and maintenance, transport demand management, vehicle emission standards and cleaner fuels) as well as air pollution from industrial and area sources. Based on this list, a final CAP will be developed.

Melaka Mayor YBhg. Datuk Zainal bin Hussin closed the workshop by emphasising the importance of clean air for the city and highlighting Melaka's vision of being a sustainable green heritage city. Based on the outputs of this workshop, it is clear that the city is on its way to achieving that vision.

# Reinforcing Regional Rice Sector through Cooperation with Transnational Corporations

By Kamol Taukitphaisarn and Astari Widya Dharma **Better Rice Initiative Asia**



BRIA Regional Secretariat has been promoting collaboration with diversified partners. To enhance the value chain, partnering with a rice trader could motivate farmers to improve their good agricultural practices. In addition, financial institutions play an important role in promoting greater access to micro-finance for smallholder farmers. Through some exploratory process, two institutions have been approached, Olam International and Deutsche Bank.

## MoU with Olam

BRIA Thailand signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Olam International. This agreement will run until the end of 2017 with the objective of improving the livelihoods of rural rice farmers, through the promotion of sustainable production and improved market access.

GIZ and Olam collaborate to support the development of a sustainable rice cultivation standard under the Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP) chaired by UNEP. Areas to be achieved through the joint collaboration are: enhancing rice value chains by improving rice-based farming system and rice technologies; under BRIA Thailand activities, improving the sustainable rice standard by testing the SRP standard and identifying opportunities in the rice market by conducting a market research.

Testing the standard in the fields is a major activity to make sure that this standard is applicable and beneficial to farmers and to evaluate the impact of the standard to improve farmers' livelihoods. BRIA and Olam will coordinate this activity closely with the Rice Department of the Thai Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, and under consultation with SRP Secretariat.

Olam is a global leader in supply chain management of agricultural products and food ingredients. Olam recognises that rice is more than the grain on the plate. The company is concerned for rice traceability which makes it conscious of what it takes to produce rice.

## MoU with Deutsche Bank

BRIA inked an MoU with Deutsche Bank AG (DB), at the bank headquarters in Frankfurt/Main, Germany, for joint technical cooperation in improving financial models through the Corporate Community Partnership (CCP) Volunteering Programme.

The two parties will cooperate in developing financial models for improving the capacity of beneficiaries. Specific areas of cooperation may include the following:

- Develop a simple cost and benefit model for farmers to assess the agro-economy on farmers' level and other value chain actors of interest. This will help farmers to identify intervention activities to increase their incomes.
- Conduct assessment of the economic feasibility of on- and off-farm technology which is approached by BRIA for rice farmers to ensure quality management of investment decisions for agriculture ventures.
- Analyse and support the collaboration with alternative financial services, which might be value chain internal (e.g. trader credits) or external (e.g. microfinance) as well as formal or informal credit access.
- Support the capacity development of local financial institutions and enable interested local financial institutions to assess whether it is feasible to provide working capital for small-scale farmers. BRIA has a long-term strategy to shift the financial model from grants to loans.
- Other areas will be further identified by the two parties.

BRIA aims to improve the rice value chain, including rice-based nutrition components in Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam.

# Training Materials to Achieve Sustainable Rice Production Developed

By Kamol Taukitphaisarn and Isabell Piroth **Better Rice Initiative Asia**

“ One of the main objectives of BRIA’s strategy is and has been the development of farmer trainings that enable farmers to independently and successfully manage their own farm businesses. ”

The Better Rice Initiative Asia (BRIA) focuses on several approaches to empower rice farmers in order to strengthen the whole rice value chain. To achieve long-term impacts, applicable approaches in a local context are essential. One of the main objectives of BRIA’s strategy is and has been the development of farmer trainings that enable farmers to independently and successfully manage their own farm businesses. Over the last months BRIA project teams in Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam have been heavily working on the development of training materials for **“Training of Trainers (ToT)”** and farmer’s training. Thanks to our public-private collaboration, roll-out of trainings has started.

In Indonesia, BRIA held various stakeholder meetings to identify main challenges in the Indonesian rice sector. Field assessment to identify problems at village level, farmer groups and lead farmers, has been conducted. This was undertaken in order to identify qualified locations to establish the Sustainable Rice Production and Information Centre (SRPIC) for farmers to learn and practice Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and new technologies of crop protection. An assessment of training needs produced a strategy focusing on the following training subjects: Integrated Pest Management, seed treatment, improved seedling selection, proper planting of seedlings, climate change adaption measures, post-harvest management and farming as a business. The training materials were developed in collaboration with the Indonesian Centre for Rice Research (ICRR).

In Thailand, BRIA conducted the Participatory Impact Pathways Analysis (PIPA) workshop to analyse community practices and weaknesses and identify stakeholders and their relations. PIPA offers site-specific rice recommendations (SSRR), serving as a basis for the curriculum, which is in turn divided into two parts. The first part covers knowledge management, enabling farmers to conduct self-assessment and blend external resources



with their existing knowledge, while the second part conveys rice cultivation knowledge as farmers’ guidelines to enhance on-farm productivity. Based on the developed training material, BRIA trained provincial officers in order to act as field facilitators and lead farmers as farmer trainers. The feedback from this **“Training of Trainers” (ToT)** is being used to continuously adjust the training manual.

In the Philippines, the curriculum for training of municipal Agricultural Technicians was developed jointly by PhilRice, the Agricultural Training Institute (ATI), the private partners, Bayer CropScience and Yara, as well as IRRI and GIZ. All training materials were packaged by the Southeast Asian Regional Centre for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA).

In Vietnam, need assessments will take place in each of the three project sites in the Mekong Delta to identify the training demand of project stakeholders. BRIA cooperates with Bayer CropScience, ASEAN-Sustainable Agrifood Systems, IRRI and the National Agriculture Extension Centre (NAEC) to develop and implement the training program with evaluation tools. NAEC will compile and approve the training materials.

The development of training materials has been a major milestone in the progression of BRIA activities.

# PPP Dialogue for Rice Sector Development

By Kamol Taukitphaisarn **Better Rice Initiative Asia**



Public and private partners can collaborate in the area of agriculture and nutrition to address hunger on a global scale. Whereas the public sector offers enabling structures, organisational frameworks and policy measures, the private sector is capable of promoting agricultural innovation in the form of technological advancements, financial and managerial resources as well as market access. Governments can benefit from the expertise of the private sector while focusing on policy making, planning and the setting of rules and regulations.

Better Rice Initiative Asia (BRIA) aims to socially and economically support smallholder farmers by enhancing efficiency in the whole rice supply chain in a collaborative approach of private and public sectors. To further strengthen its collaboration, BRIA together with its private partner Bayer CropScience recently organised a dialogue on Public- Private Partnership (PPP) in Rice Sector Development in Thailand with the Rice Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MoAC) at ALoft Hotel, Bangkok.

In this event, Dr. Apichart Pongsrihadulchai, MoAC Vice Minister, delivered a keynote speech on **“Thai Rice Sector: Issues, Challenges, Policy Direction and PPP Prospects.”** He said although it is ranked 6th in terms of rice production accounting for 4% of world production, Thailand can be regarded as the largest rice exporter in the past 30 years with an average market share of

around 22%. He added the world population is growing. Around half of the population consume rice as staple food. However, approximately 800 million people are still undernourished. Challenges facing farmers include food security, climate change, natural disasters, Free Trade Agreements (FTA), changing consumer behaviours. Factors affecting Thai rice production are limited suitable land, water shortage, price volatility, government policy, labour shortage requiring machinery, rice variety improvement, pest and disease infestation.

In response to the challenges, Dr. Apichart elaborated the needs for PPP in agriculture include new technology and innovation from the private sector to raise productivity, new market access especially for small-scale farmers, more benefits to farmers without jeopardising consumer preference, reduced risks of price volatility and natural disasters.

Dr. Martin Maerkl, Senior Sustainable Development Manager, presented **“Private Sector Contributions to Rice Sector Development: BCS’ Experience and Perspective.”** He informed the participants about **“Bayer Much More Rice,”** a program for sustainable rice production. The program aims to strengthen the economic situation of smallholder farmers, contribute to sustainable growth in agricultural production and improve efficiency and sustainability along the entire rice value chain.

*“With “Bayer Much More Rice,” we address all farmer needs from yield enhancement, labour and water saving to food security for the society,”* explained Dr. Martin.

Mr. Suriyan Vichitlekarn, BRIA Regional Director, stressed BRIA's role as a PPP incubator in the rice sector encompassing PPP policy and institutional arrangements, models and success cases along the rice value chain, and facilitating PPP platforms and dialogues at national and regional levels with a scaling up road map.

# Vegetable Growers Trapped in the Pesticide Treadmill

A story reflecting the life of growers,  
their fears and their hopes

Story and photos by Rojana Manowalailao **ASEAN Sustainable Agrifood Systems**



When vegetable grower **Khanthong Kasemviriyant** sees pests among her plants, she panics. Worried that her vegetables will not look “good” and her trader will only offer her a low price, her immediate reaction is to spray the plot with chemical pesticides. *“I don’t know what to do. I don’t have other options. I need to sell vegetables and if there are a lot of holes in them, the trader will not take the vegetables or will buy them at a very low price,”* says Ms. Kasemviriyant, who has been growing vegetables in Central Thailand for more than 20 years.

Ms. Kasemviriyant, 41, has been using chemical pesticides since she started farming and today is experiencing breathing difficulties. *“There is something wrong with my breathing and it scares me. The only option I have is to wear protective gear when spraying chemicals.”*

Ms. Kasemviriyant says she uses a lot of chemicals on her vegetables especially during what she perceives as pest outbreaks. She spends about 10,000 to 20,000 Baht on chemical fertilisers and pesticides for each vegetable growing cycle, which usually lasts one or two months. She says all the vegetable growers she knows do the same thing.

Vegetable trader **Chamnean Buacheen** who comes to buy Ms. Kasemviriyant’s vegetables at the farm, says he only wants vegetables that look nice. *“If there are worms in the vegetables or in the leaves, I will offer a lower price,”* says Mr. Buacheen, 42, who has been buying vegetables directly from the growers for the past 20 years.

*“The vegetables have to look clean and nice. Otherwise, I cannot sell them on the market. It’s been this way for the 20 years I have been in business,”* he says.

Mr. Buacheen also grows vegetables and thinks the only way to ensure nice looking vegetables is to use lots of pesticide. *“Personally, I am scared when eating vegetables. But this is the way it has always been. We use chemicals. They kill pests and so we can sell the vegetables,”* he says.



**Kannika Toutiem**, 42, who works cutting vegetables, says none of the cutters eat the vegetables they cut. *"We often observe chemical pesticide residues on the vegetables. Sometimes there are conspicuous green round spots on them,"* she says.

After talking to the farmers and hearing their views that chemical pesticides are the only option for growing crops, Dr. Thomas Jaekel, Chief Technical Adviser to the ASEAN Sustainable Agrifood Systems (ASEAN SAS) says: *"The views of the farmers exemplify quite well their reasoning for the use of synthetic pesticides. Their views also reveal the myths about pesticides and underline the overuse of pesticide in crop production."*

**"Maybe instead of asking me why I am using chemicals, you should ask consumers why they only choose to buy "nice looking" vegetables"**

says a vegetable grower

The farmers say they are interested in healthy alternatives of crop production including a biocontrol pest product but only if the pests can properly be controlled at a manageable cost, particularly during what they perceive as pest outbreaks.

*"I am afraid that biological pesticides cannot control pests in commercial vegetables and I would lose my investment. So I am sticking with the same old way and using chemicals for now,"* Mr. Buacheen says.

ASEAN Sustainable Agrifood Systems (ASEAN SAS) has been conducting field trials on the use of biological crop protection in a comparative study with the application of chemicals since 2014 to demonstrate that the use of biocontrol agents provides farmers with crops that satisfy their needs and expectations. The most recent field trials on the use of biocontrol agents in controlling flea beetles in Chinese cabbage were conducted in Kanchanaburi, Thailand this year.

# Life Outside a Coconut Shell

## Food safety auditor brings different perspectives to fruit juice standard

By Rojana Manowalailao and Napaporn Rattanamettha **ASEAN Sustainable Agrifood Systems**



Ms. Napaporn Rattanamettha trains factory staff about plant hygiene

Napaporn Rattanamettha likes to compare her life to that of a frog living in a coconut shell. After nine years working in Thailand's fruit juice industry she thought she knew a lot, but since taking up her position in the private partnership project **"Improved Product Safety and Quality for the Thai Fruit Juice Industry"**, she's changed her mind.

*"Working as an auditor for this project is like being given a new pair of glasses that allow me to see a new and different world. I feel like I've come out of the coconut shell I once lived in."*

Since its inception three years ago, the private partnership agreement between Sure Global Fair (SGF), a global voluntary certification system for the fruit processing industry based in Germany, and GIZ's ASEAN Sustainable Agrifood Systems, has looked at opportunities for increasing the safety and quality standards of Thai fruit juice products so that these comply with national and internationally recognised norms.

As part of her on-the-job training as the SGF auditor, Ms. Rattanamettha has become accustomed to climbing to the top of fruit juice stock tanks, which stand two storeys high, to check on hygiene. She opens the covers of the fruit-pressing machines and can immediately identify the odour of fermented juice, the result of inadequate cleaning, and can often be found stretching her arm into a peeling machine to take photos that will allow her to spot any residue from the chemical substances used in the cleaning.

*"Although there is a cleaning system for all the production machines, you cannot rely on it alone. Many of the consumers of fruit juice are young children and if you are concerned, you should do more about checking your factory hygiene," she says. "I do not think it is just about ensuring that the factory meets the certified standard. Every quality assurance team in any factory should do the same as the SGF auditor does. When everything is right, your fruit juice quality will be excellent. The risk of product damage will be also reduced, and consequently the cost of production will be minimised."*



Ms. Napaporn Rattanamettha climbs up a stock juice tank for checking effectiveness of Cleaning In Place system.

*"This should be a common standard at all factories to improve the quality of fruit juice."*

According to Ms. Rattanamettha, two major factors are involved in improving fruit juice safety and quality standards: the selection of good raw materials and the cleanliness of the production machines. *"In Thailand, for example, due to the high demand and competition, factories that produce pineapple juice pay more attention to the quantity of raw materials they receive rather than ensuring they obtain the right kind of raw materials with no chemical residue and proper maturity."*



Ms. Napaporn Rattanamettha gives advises how to improve plant hygiene to factory staff.

Thailand is the number one exporter of pineapple juice and home to some 20 juice production facilities. Ms. Rattanamettha has visited almost all of them.

In her three years with the project, she has gained both knowledge and experience. With SGF, she has learned about European-standard fruit juice production techniques, how to produce fruit juice that tastes good and is also safe for customers, and how to raise awareness about plant hygiene. Ms. Rattanamettha is now a certified SGF auditor, the only one in Thailand and South East Asia. *"I'm happy and proud that I can take part in improving the Thai fruit juice industry and help the Thai factories who are looking to find solutions for their production problems by getting answers for improving their products,"* she says.

*"My answers make me sound like a beauty queen, but I am not. I am just the fruit juice auditor,"* she says with a smile.

Ms. Rattanamettha is also a project manager in food safety for ASEAN Sustainable Agrifood Systems. The project **"Improved Product Safety and Quality for the Thai Fruit Juice Industry"** ended in April this year.

# Policy Dialogues in Lao PDR and Myanmar Discuss Priority Actions for Improving National Food and Nutrition Security

By Duangruetai Surasakjinda [ASEAN Sustainable Agrifood Systems](#)



Mr. Suriyan Vichitlekarn, GIZ's ASEAN Sustainable Agrifood Systems project's regional advisor (second left) presents a token to Director General of the Department of Planning and Cooperation and Senior Official Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (SOM-AMAF) leader for Lao PDR.

With a new set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) on the table to be formally adopted by world leaders at the UN Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015, food and nutrition security remains one of the top priorities of the post-2015 global development agenda.

The governments of Lao PDR and Myanmar showed their commitment to the fight against hunger by launching the National Zero Hunger Challenge (ZHC), which aims to eradicate hunger and ensure food security for all. In June this year, Lao PDR and Myanmar received special FAO awards for their achievements in the fight against hunger. Both countries have achieved the Millennium Development Goal (MDG-1c), which aimed to reduce the proportion of people who suffer from hunger by half between 1990 and 2015.

The governments of Lao PDR and Myanmar reiterated the importance of food and nutrition security for their countries through the recent organisation of the Policy Dialogue on Food and Nutrition Security and the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework in collaboration with the German regional cooperation project, ASEAN Sustainable Agrifood Systems (ASEAN SAS). These were held in Vientiane and in Nay Pyi Taw on 10 July and 3 September 2015, respectively. Both events brought together stakeholders from concerned ministries, development partners, civil society organisations and the private sector. The Dialogues provided a platform to discuss and exchange information on key challenges, issues and roles of responsible agencies and the contribution of the Sustainable Agrifood Systems towards food security. They also offered an opportunity to agree on recommendations, priority actions and cooperation mechanisms to foster collective efforts in implementing national policies and strategies which are in accordance with regional and global policy frameworks for food and nutrition security including the AIFS Framework.



(From left) Deputy Director-General of Department of Agriculture, Myanmar, Director of Plant Protection Division and Director of Land Use Division gives an interview about the Policy Dialogue to a journalist from Farmer Channel.

Lao PDR has implemented a number of policies and strategies to strengthen food and nutrition security in the country. These include the Agricultural Development Strategy to 2025 and Vision to 2030, the Rice Production for National Food Security Action Plan, and the National Nutrition Strategy and Plan of Action for 2010 - 2015. Myanmar is in the process of finalising the Myanmar National Action Plan for Food and Nutrition Security (MNAPFNS), which is to be launched by the end of 2015. The Action Plan will offer a 10-year vision and timeframe providing an overarching framework and priority interventions to guide sectoral operational plans.

To strengthen food and nutrition security in Lao PDR, the Policy Dialogue highlighted the importance of Sustainable Agrifood Systems, Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), sustainable water management, research and development, promotion of farmers groups, and Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) in ensuring food security in the country. In Myanmar, the Policy Dialogue identified priority actions, which include policy, institutional and legislative improvements, development of enabling support to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), product and product standard development, development of market and price information systems, nutrition improvement, and access to finance and investment.

To achieve national food and nutrition security in the two countries, the Policy Dialogue recommended that more effort be put into strengthening cooperation between agencies at the national and local levels, measuring of progress and achievements of food and nutrition security interventions, and providing capacity development to both government personnel and farmers.

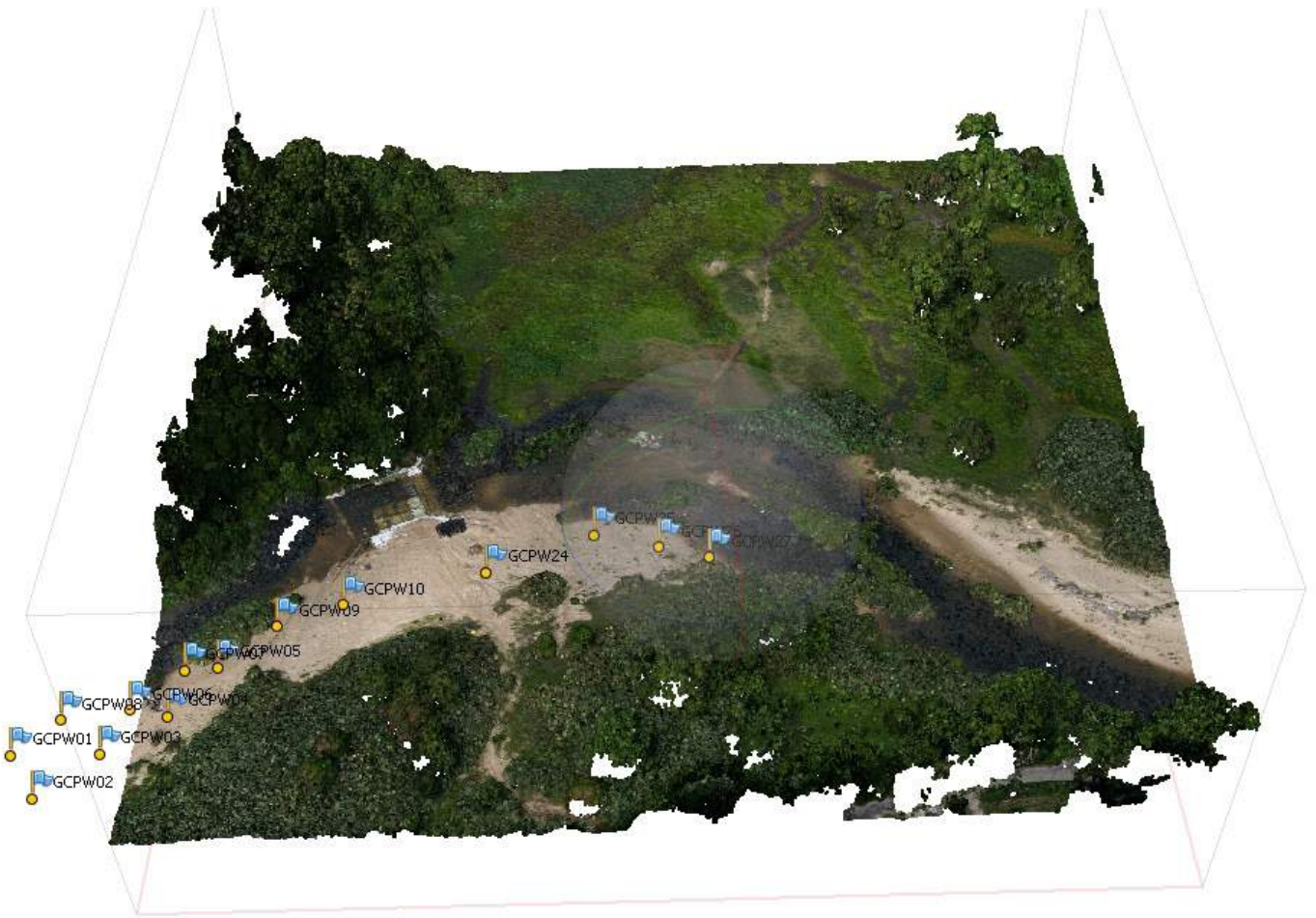
# Integration of Drones into the Thai Water Management Sector

By Jaruwan Ngamsing *Improved Management of Extreme Events through Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Watersheds (ECOSWat)*



Walailak University and GIZ-ECOSWat followed up the project kick-off meeting in June 2015 by launching the first two workshops on **“Integration of Drones into the Thai Water Management Sector”**. Representatives from the Department of Water Resources Bangkok, the Royal Irrigation Department, Khon Kaen University, Tungsong Municipality and the private sector participated in the workshops, which focused on why and how this innovative technology (drone) can be integrated into Thai Water Management. They also demonstrated the collection of data by drone and GPS coordinates as a survey tool to generate a realistic 3D model that can simulate flood and drought situations as well as create detailed maps using accurate and precise data.

The integration of drone technology into the water management sector combines technology with the science of socio-economics. Aerial photography and data collected by drones, together with terrestrial pictures, have proved to be reliable sources for the generation of 3D models of floods, which then allow further simulation of the effects from flood and droughts. Not only is the quality of the data high, but the cost of flying drones at a low level is not expensive when compared to other data collection methods. Data collection from different heights with multiple flights during diverse weather conditions can be conducted by drones, while data collection by satellite is costly and can proceed only at certain times.



During the first workshop, in July 2015, the experts from Germany introduced the theoretical background of drone technology and continued with field work at Walailak University and Tha Di River. Drone operation, terrestrial and river data collection using the GPS coordinates survey tools were demonstrated to the participants.

During the second workshop in September 2015, participants learn to generate a 3D model from the data collected from the first workshop. Geographical coordinates are mandatory in developing an accurate 3D model with precise data and without distortion. Some of the participants have direct experience with the model development and shared their knowledge and experience. Both workshops were successful and the knowledge will be transferred to a wider audience once Walailak University starts conducting drone workshops in the Thai language in the near future.

# Presentation of Vulnerability Assessments (VA) and Proposed Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) Measures to Stakeholders in Lum Pha Chi and Tha Di Sub River Basin.

By Ketpharima Sansud Improved Management of Extreme Events through Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Watersheds (ECOSWat)



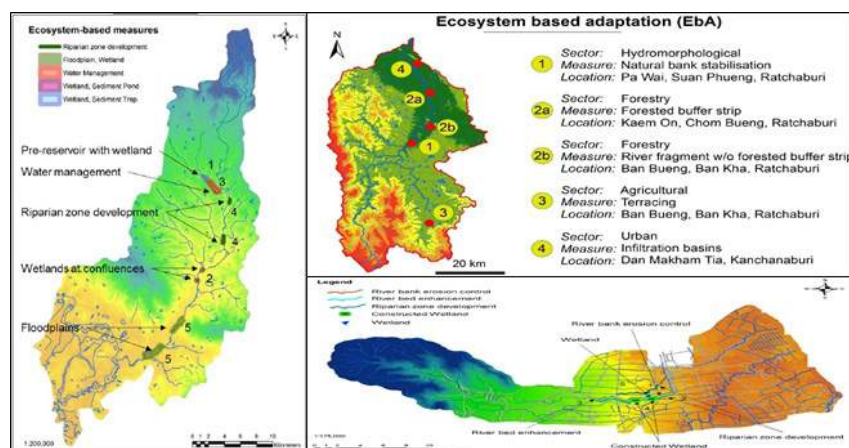
In August 2015 ECOSWat conducted workshops to disseminate the results of the Vulnerability Assessments from the Lam Pa Chi Sub River Basin in Ratchaburi province, and the Tha Di Sub River Basin in Nakhon Si Thammarat, respectively. In these workshops the results of the VA were presented to stakeholders, especially the official Working Group for each sub-river basin. The proposed EbA Measures were also included in the presentation.

A Vulnerability Assessment is the process of identifying, quantifying, and prioritising the locations in river basin that are unable to protect people from hazards and disasters. After assessing the vulnerabilities, EbA measures were designed specifically to reduce the impact from extreme flood and drought events in the river basin.

The assessments at the Lam Pha Chi sub river basin were conducted starting in February 2015, by a team of researchers from the Institute for Technology and Resources Management in the Tropics and Subtropics of the Cologne University of Applied Sciences (ITT), Germany. In the Tha Di and Huay Sai Bat sub river basins, the same assessments were conducted commencing in June 2014 by experts from SYDRO Consult GmbH, Germany, in collaboration with Walailak University and Khon Kaen University.

Workshops on the results of the assessments were organised for the respective working groups of the two pilot study areas in collaboration with the regional offices of the Department of Water Resources (DWR). The Lam Pha Chi workshop in Ratchaburi was facilitated by ITT while the Nakhon Si Thammarat workshop was facilitated by Walailak University and the ECOSWat Project officer. These workshops allowed for a detailed dialogue between experts and stakeholders, represented by the local administration, Royal Irrigation Department (RID), as well as upstream and downstream communities, on the local water management problems. This very valuable feedback showed that the proposed measures are tackling relevant problems.

As a next step, the project will carry out an Economic Evaluation of the proposed EbA measures, which will enable the stakeholders and the relevant Thai ministries to decide which measure will bring the most benefit to them.



# 2015 World Water Week Theme: Water for Development

## Delegates from Thai Ministries Attend World Water Week in Stockholm, Sweden.

By Jaruwan Ngamsing Improved Management of Extreme Events through Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Watersheds (ECOSWat)



Improved Management  
of Extreme Events through  
Ecosystem-based Adaption  
in Watersheds

From 23-28 August, Dr. Somkiat Prajamwong, Director, Office of Project Management, Royal Irrigation Department (RID) and Mr. Jatuporn Buruspat, Director General, Department of Water Resources, attended the World Water Week and met with Thomas Stratenwerth, Head of Division of General, Fundamental, International and European Aspects of Water Management, German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)

The event brought together representatives from NGOs, corporations, local and national government, academia and media. The Thai delegates could choose from 160 events and workshops. The most relevant topics relating to **“Water for Development”** were discussed during the 90-minute events, among them Financing, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the UN, Integrity, Gender issues, Climate Change, Sanitation, Food, Conflict Resolution, Water and innovation for Green Growth and Wetland management and sustainable livelihood.

In parallel with the official events, a meeting between the Thai delegates and Mr. Thomas Stratenwerth from BMUB was arranged to explore future collaboration possibilities between RID, BMUB and GIZ. During the meeting, RID and BMUB finalised an initiative started during Mr. Stratenwerth’s visit to Bangkok in April this year to assess and review 20 water infrastructure development projects, which are planned by RID, to identify if they can be replaced or complemented by Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) measures.

# National Consultation on the Studies for Intended Nationally Determined Contributions in the Lead-Up to Thailand's Final INDC Submission

By Connecting Climate Action (CCA) Team

In the lead up to the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties (COP21) to be held in Paris this December, each UNFCCC member country its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) by 1 October 2015.

In the lead-up to submission, the Thai Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment by the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy Planning (ONEP) convened on 26 August all key sector ministries for the **“National Consultation on the Studies for Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) Preparation in Thailand”**.

A broad spectrum of stakeholders attended the consultation such as private sector associations, ministerial representatives and academic institutions. Several presentations on studies assessing the mitigation potentials in the Thai Energy and Transport sectors, as well as in the Waste and Industry Processes and Product Use (IPPU) sectors, were held. Yet, climate change adaptation was also mentioned as an important aspect and will feature as a full component in Thailand's INDC.

More generally, the event has shown firm partnerships among key actors, especially between the Ministry of Energy (MoE) and the Federation of Thai Industries who will play a key role in achieving the transition towards a low carbon development. Dr. Kurujit Nakornthap, Permanent Secretary of MoE confirmed his full support in reducing national GHG emissions by better integrating and consolidating several energy plans based on security, economic and ecological principles. He also emphasised that MoE alone cannot make this ambition come true. Achieving significant emission reductions will require close cooperation and meaningful support from all sectors, he stated. In addition, Mr. Sompong Tancharoenphol, Senior Vice Chairman of the Federation of Thai Industries also stressed that the INDC should not be considered as a burden for the industry, but should rather be seen as an opportunity to move towards a more sustainable industrial model on the long term.

The consultation also provided the opportunity to reflect on four thematic areas constituting the major components of the INDC (energy and transport, industrial and product use, waste and climate change adaptation). During these panel discussions, moderated by expert panelists, participants were given the opportunity to share their thoughts on the presented studies about sector-based mitigation potentials and which shall mark the contours of Thailand's INDC's.

The inputs gathered at this consultation meeting have in fine contributed to draft Thailand's final INDC document that was duly submitted on the 1st of October and in which Thailand intends to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 20-25% from the projected business-as-usual (BAU) level by 2030.

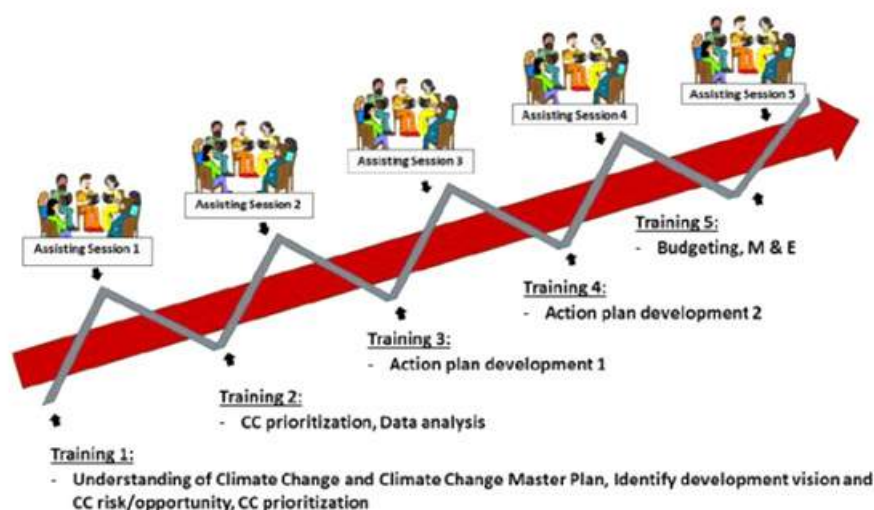
During the 19th conference of the parties (COP 19) of the UNFCCC-Process in November 2013 in Warsaw it was agreed that all Parties would specify their planned **“Intended Nationally Determined Contributions”(INDCs)** towards a new comprehensive global climate change agreement.

INDCs are the key mechanism for governments to communicate domestically and internationally how they will reduce emissions for the post-2020 period and supporting countries to demonstrate leadership on addressing climate change. They will allow contributions to be tailored to national priorities, capabilities and responsibilities. The term of **“contributions”** is not limited to mitigation but also includes adaptation, finance, capacity building, and technology transfers.

# Training on Integration of Climate Change Aspects for Provincial and Municipal Development Planning

By Chutima Jongpakdee

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



The integration of Climate Change with provincial and municipal development planning is one of the objectives in transforming the National Climate Change policy into subnational implementation through support to the Development and Implementation of the Thai Climate Change Policy Project. The project is financed by International Climate Initiatives (IKI) of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety.

Seventeen provinces and 32 municipalities throughout Thailand have been selected as pilot areas for awareness-raising as well as for building their capacity and capabilities in the integration of Climate Change aspect with development planning. The 8 steps of the Climate Change action plan development are being introduced through training.

1. Introduction to Climate Change and Understanding Climate Change Master Plan 2015 - 2050
2. Identification of social and economic development vision / prioritisation of climate change aspects in the province and municipality

3. Data analysis
4. Stakeholder analysis
5. Development of provincial and municipal development plan in climate change context
6. Development of programmes and projects related to climate change aspects in province and municipality
7. Funding mechanism
8. Monitoring and evaluation

The 8 steps are grouped into 5 training modules, with four training sessions devoted to each module in accordance with the clustering of provinces into 4 regions: North, Northeast, Central and South. Representatives from the Provincial Natural Resources and Environment Offices and from pilot municipalities will serve as delegates from the provincial and municipality levels. Furthermore, follow up meetings in each pilot area will be held between training sessions as well.

In this regard, the first training module covering the understanding of the Climate Change Masterplan, identification of social and economic development visions as well as prioritisation of climate change aspects and the second training session on data analysis and stakeholder analysis were organised in all 4 regions.

### 1st Training



28-30 January 2015 Provinces in Central and Eastern region:  
Swissotel Nailert Park, Bangkok



4-6 February 2015 Provinces in Northern region :  
Sukhothai Treasure Resort & Spa, Sukhothai



18-20 February 2015  
Provinces in Northeastern region : Pullman Rachavadee, KhonKaen



25-27 February 2015 Provinces in Southern region:  
Rachakiri Resort and Spa, Nakhon Si Thammarat

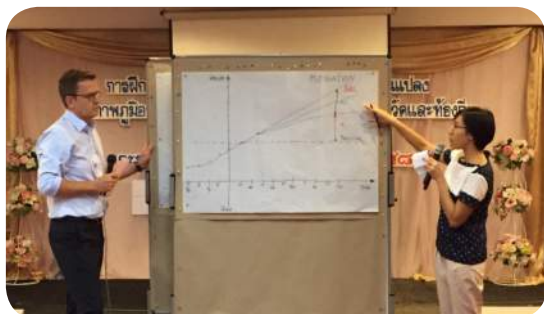
### 2nd Training



6-8 July 2015 Provinces in Central and Eastern region:  
Ramada Plaza Mae Nam Hotel, Bangkok



15-17 June 2015 Provinces in Northern region:  
Grand Hill Resort and Spa, Nakhonsawan



24-26 June 2015  
Provinces in Northeastern region: Napalai Hotel, Udonthani



15-18 July 2015  
Provinces in Southern region: Deevana Plaza Krabi Aonang, Krabi

It is expected that each pilot area will be able to prioritise their own climate change aspects as well as analyse relevant data and stakeholders following the first and second training modules. Furthermore, each area should be able to set its own development target from its climate change aspects to ensure its contribution to the climate change master plan target. The next step will be to go into more detail of development planning for both the provincial and municipality levels. Technical input and approaches will also need to be considered and these issues will be introduced in the third training module which is slated for November 2015.

# Strengthening Lao GAP Certification Body Based ISO 17065:2012

By Pimpilas Nuntiphon Khoeiram Thai-German Trilateral Cooperation Programme

The quality and safety of agricultural products are high on the priority list of every consumer today. Food and agricultural product certification bodies are responsible for the inspection and certification of agricultural products, ensuring compliance with good agricultural practices (GAP) and building trust and confidence among domestic consumers and international trading partners.

Recognising the importance and crucial role of certification bodies, the Strengthening National Good Agricultural Practices in Lao PDR project, under the Lao-Thai-German Trilateral programme, joined with experts from Thailand's Department of Agriculture in holding a workshop on 27-29 July 2015.

The objectives of the workshop were to review the structure of a certification body, the qualifications of inspectors, the certification process and documentation of a quality management system and to provide recommendations to improve and upgrade the Standard Division, the Lao GAP certification body (LCB), ensuring compliance with the ISO 17065:2012.

ISO 17065:2012 is the requirement for bodies certifying products, processes and services. It ensures that the certification body is reliable, has competent personnel, proper organisational management, implementation steps, and is impartial and consistent with certification processes and in compliance with the standards.

The credentials of the certification body can build trust and confidence among clients that the certification awarded complies with international standards, ensuring the clients' abilities to produce goods and services as indicated in the certificate.

Revision and upgrading of the Standard Division is an important step in preparing the Lao GAP certification body for further accreditation by the accreditation body (AB), which assures its certification quality.



Source: Strengthening of ISO 17065:2012 GAP  
Certification Body Workshop Document, July 2015, Lao PDR

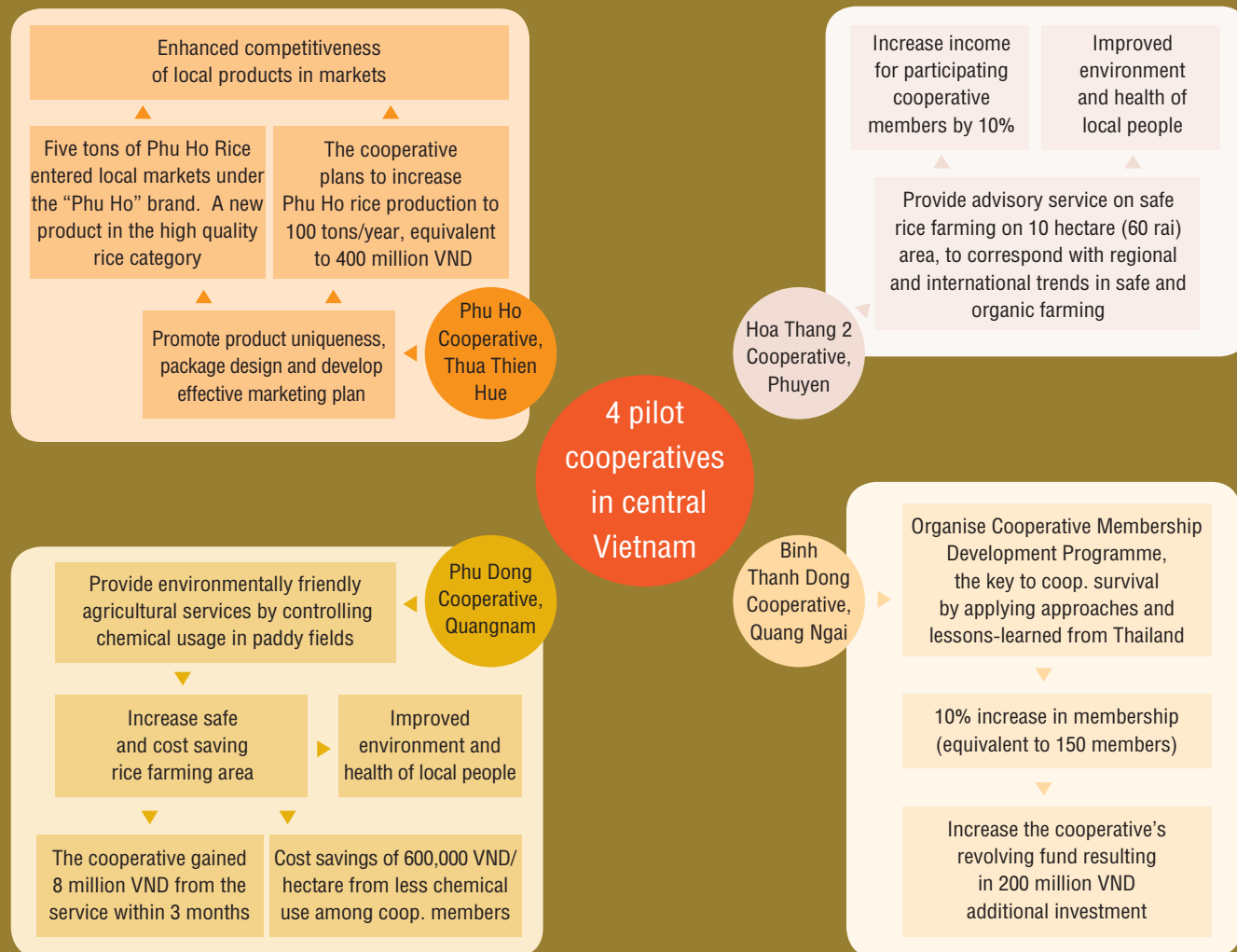
# Strengthening Cooperatives and SMEs in Central Vietnam Project: Outcomes and Lessons-Learned from Strengthening Pilot Cooperatives in Central Vietnam

By Jiraluck Inwong Thai-German Trilateral Cooperation Programme



After 2.5 years of implementing the Strengthening Cooperatives and SMEs in Central Vietnam Project under the Vietnam-Thai-German Trilateral Cooperation programme, the project has achieved its goal of developing services and structures of cooperatives and SMEs in central Vietnam. One activity of the project is to strengthen cooperatives in strategic plan development and enhance cooperative management and service capacities of 12 pilot cooperatives in Vietnam.

Of the pilot cooperatives, four have been successful in implementing their strategic plans and generating tangible results. They are Phu Ho, Hoa Thang 2, Binh Thanh Dong and Phu Dong Cooperatives. Supporting factors include the project's resources, good cooperation from local agencies, close monitoring and consultation provided by the cooperative promotion staff of Vietnam Cooperative Alliance (VCA) and the Provincial Cooperative Alliance (PCA) and technical support from experts from the Cooperative Promotion Department (CPD) and Phranakhon Rajabhat University, Thailand. These pilot cooperatives will serve as models for other cooperatives and relevant agencies to learn and apply good practices through VCA and PCA networking and knowledge management



To achieve the long term goal, other measures need to be in place. These include :

- Strengthen cooperative promotion staff's capacity, empowering them to systematically analyse and develop a cooperative promotion plan, and enhance necessary cooperative promotion skills
- Strengthen supporting agencies for cooperative promotion at all levels: regional (VCA central), provincial (PCA) and local (cooperative, association), empowering them to support the implementation
- Develop networks and linkages among relevant agencies to jointly promote the cooperative business and cooperative system
- Identify approaches to effectively improve cooperative management systems and cooperative promotion to comprehensively mobilise cooperative development system in Vietnam.

Dissemination of lessons-learned, knowledge and outcomes of the project will lead to long-term growth and increased income in rural and remote areas in the Western Highlands and Central Vietnam.

# Workshop on “Moderation and Training Techniques for Technical Cooperation Project”

By Warisa Sungkaprom Thai-German Trilateral Cooperation Programme



The Thai-German Trilateral Cooperation Programme and GIZ Training Services Bangkok jointly organised a workshop on **“Moderation and Training Techniques for Technical Cooperation Project”** for the Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA). Held from 26 to 29 August at the Bali Hai Bay Hotel, Pattaya, the workshop was part of TICA’s Human Resource Capacity Building Programme. Two other workshops in the programme, namely Effective and Result-Based Communication & Visibility Strategy and Plan and Result-Based Management: Concepts and Tools for Successful Development Cooperation, have already been completed.

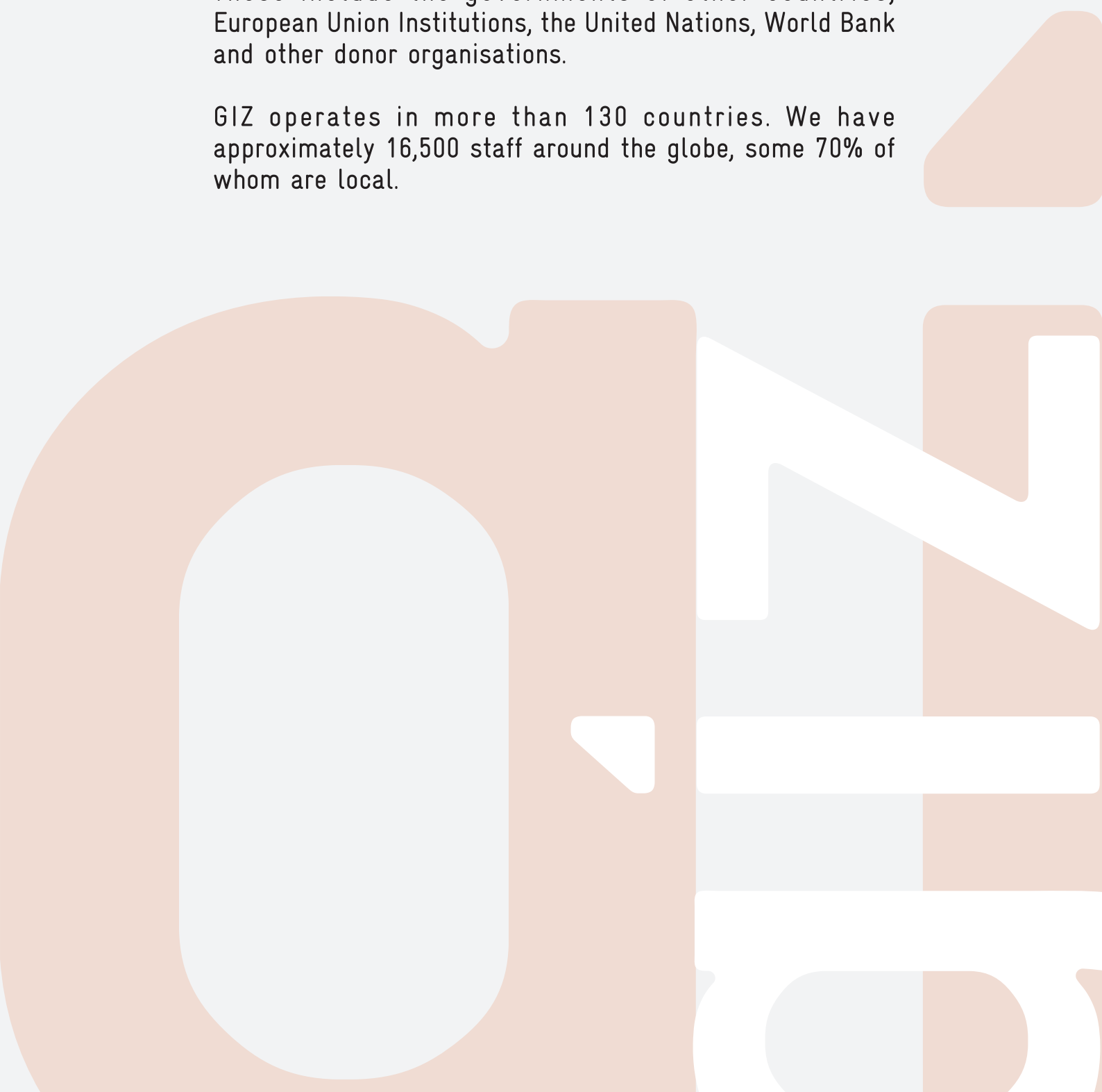
This workshop aimed to strengthen the result-oriented workshop design, workshop moderation/facilitation, workshop curriculum design, adult learning and moderation/training techniques skills, all of which are compulsory for cooperation project implementation.

During the four-day workshop, participants learned the moderation and training principle and had the opportunity to practise through case studies and hands-on facilitation with peers. Advice was constantly provided and they were able to observe workshop design, planning and facilitation in practice. Moreover, they had the opportunity to review, share ideas and jointly plan approaches to apply moderation and training skills in capacity-building activities for other TICA staff.

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Pictures are taken by members of the programme

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## Sustainable Consumption and Production

- Effective In - Company Vocational Training in the Mekong Region (Funded by Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development - BMZ)
- Sustainable Consumption and Production for Low Carbon Economy - Low Emissions Public Procurement and Eco - Labeling (Funded by Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety - BMUB)
- Greening Supply Chain in the Thai Auto and Automotive Parts Industries (EU/BMUB)
- Advancing and measuring Sustainable Consumption and Production for a Low-Carbon Economy in Middle-Income and Newly Industrialised Countries (BMUB)

## Environmental and Climate Protection

- Support to The Development and Implementation of the Thai Climate Change Policy (BMUB)
- Improved Management of Extreme Events through Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Watersheds (BMUB)
- The Enhancing the Economics of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Thailand/ South East Asia (ECO - BEST) (EU)
- Carbon Neutral Water Utility and Waste Water Project (BMUB)
- Global Initiative Disaster Risk Management (BMZ)
- Risk-based National Adaptation Plan (BMUB)

## Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

- Thai - German Programme on Energy Efficiency Development Plan: TGP - EEDP (BMUB)
- Renewable Energy Project Development Programme in South - East Asia (Funded by Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs and Energy - BMWi)

## Agriculture and Food Security

- ASEAN Sustainable Agrifood Systems (ASEAN Biocontrol - BMZ)
- Better Rice Initiative Asia (PPP/BMZ)
- Remote Sensing-based Information and Insurance for Crops in Emerging Economies (DEZA/BMZ)

## Sustainable Urban Development and Transport

- Clean Air for Smaller Cities in the ASEAN Region (BMZ)
- Sustainable Port Development in the ASEAN Region (BMZ)
- Energy Efficiency and Climate Change Mitigation in the Land Transport Sector in the ASEAN Region (BMZ)
- Integrated Resource Management in Asian Cities: The Urban Nexus (BMZ)

## Regional Integration and South-South-Cooperation

- Trilateral Cooperation Programme with Thailand and Malaysia (BMZ, TICA, MFA, Malaysia)