

Thailand Climate Policy: Perspectives beyond 2012



By

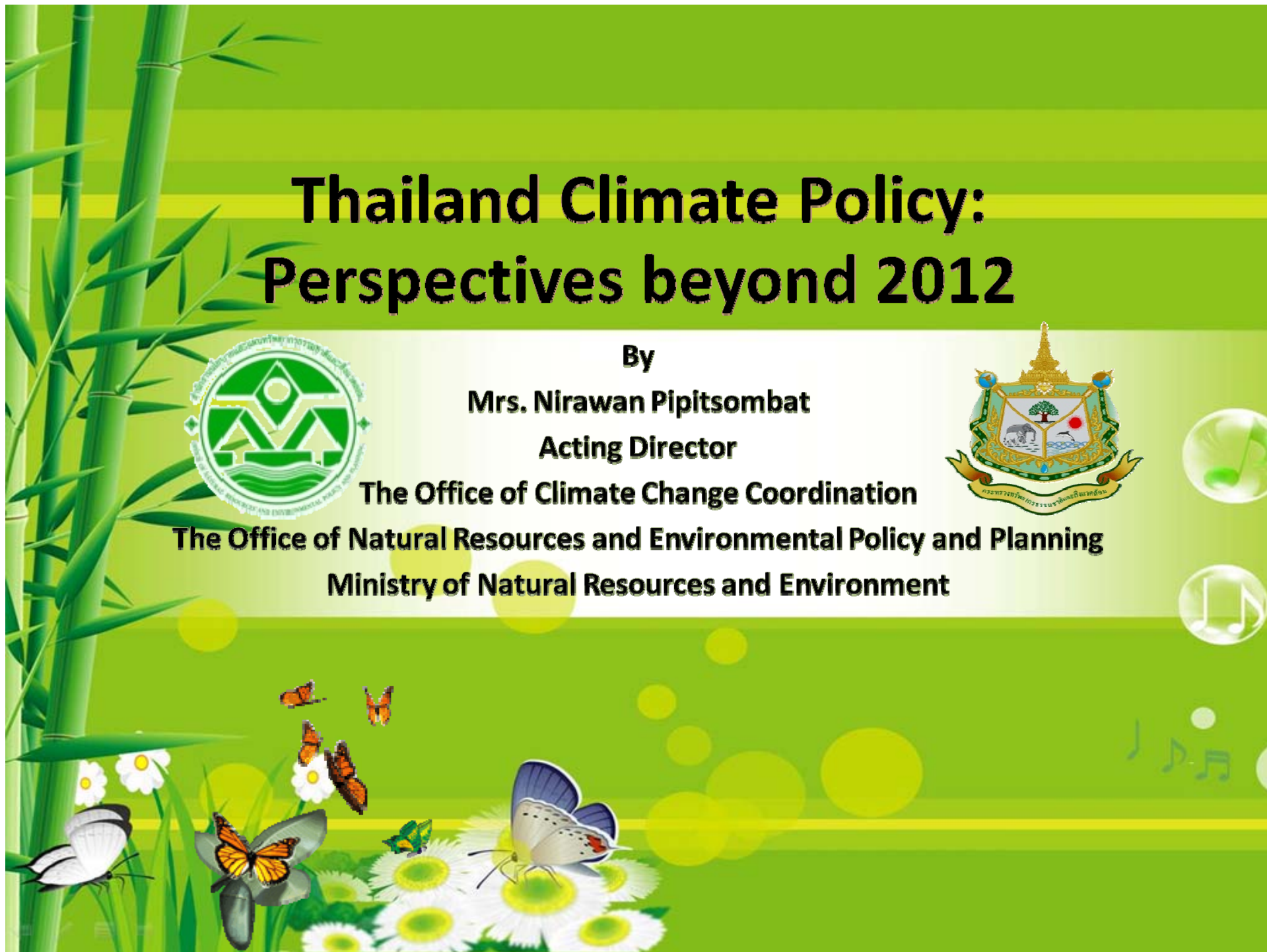
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Thailand and Climate Change

- **Climate change is a trans-boundary environmental problem which requires cooperation from every country to solve.**
- **The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol :**
 - **Thailand is a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, having ratified it on 28th December 1994.**
 - **On 27th August 2002, the cabinet agreed that Thailand should ratify the Kyoto Protocol, which became effective on 16th February 2005.**



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Thailand and Climate Change (Cont')

- **The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (through the Office of Climate Change Coordination) is the national focal point for coordination with regard to the UNFCC and Kyoto Protocol.**
- **It is responsible for coordination with regard to climate change co-operation at state and international level.**



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Thailand Climate Change Master Plan 2012 – 2050



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Climate change policy in Thailand

1. National Strategy on Climate Change BE 2551-2555 (A.D. 2008-2012)
2. Thailand Climate Change Master Plan 2012 – 2050
3. **(draft)** National Strategy on Climate Change BE 2556-2560 (A.D. 2013-2017)



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Thailand Climate Change Master Plan

2012 – 2050

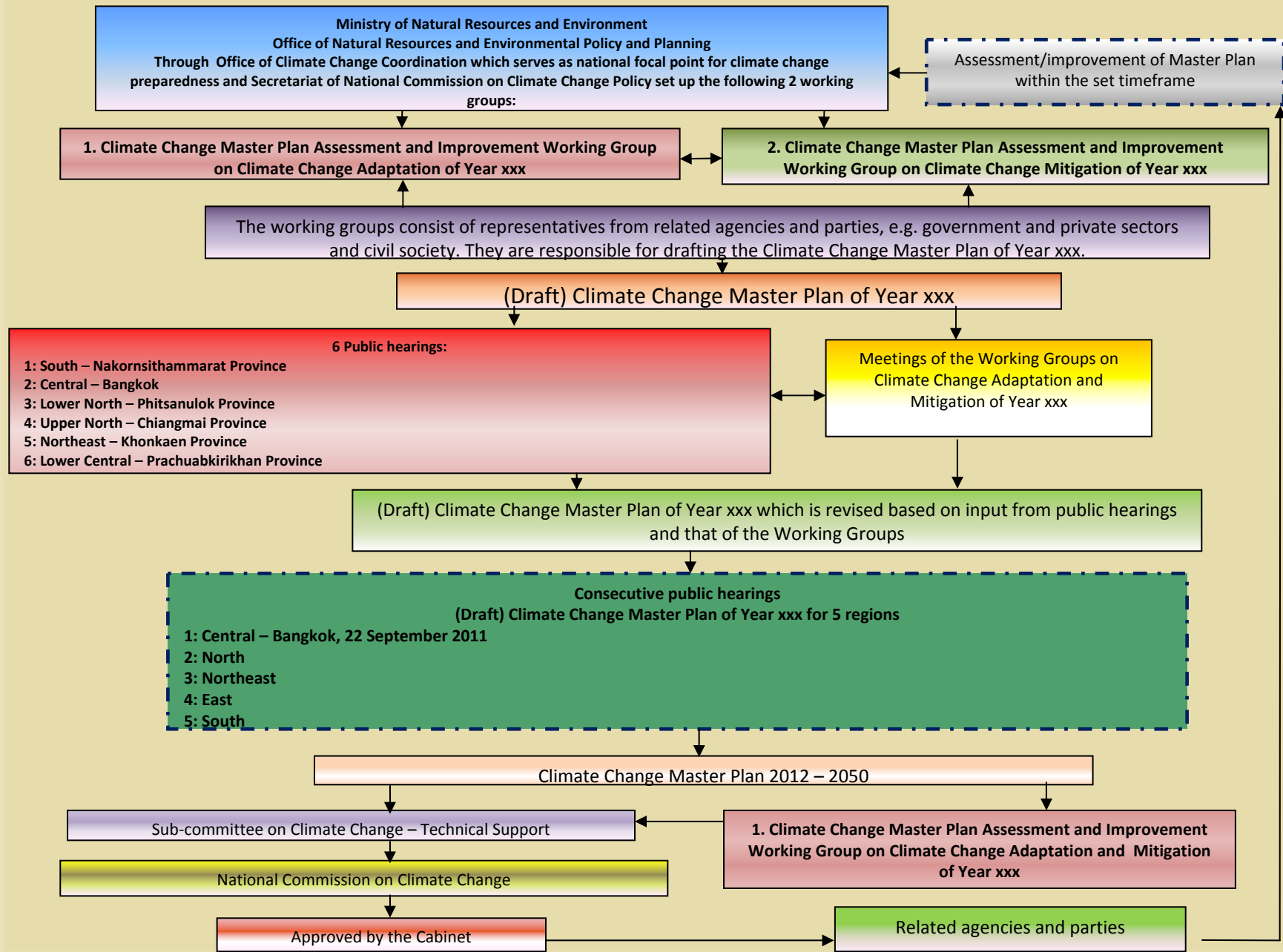
Thailand Climate Change Master Plan is a framework of integrated policies and action plans relating to climate change. Its purpose is to support climate change preparedness initiatives so that they are in line with Thailand's economic and socio-cultural contexts as well as sufficiency economy philosophy.



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Master Plan Development Process



Principles

- **Thailand places great emphasis on preparedness, solution, coping and adaptation to impacts of climate change, especially for the sectors which are highly at risk and exposed to biological, physical, social, and economic and livelihood vulnerability, such as small-scale agriculture and traditional fishing.**
- **Thailand voluntarily has a part in reducing the greenhouse gases with common but differentiated responsibilities in operation according to UNFCCC's principle.**
- **Thailand uses the crisis and effects of climate change as an opportunity to support and sustainably develop the country in every aspect and according to the sufficiency way of life according to the concept of sufficiency**



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Principles

- **Adhere to the concept of public sector stewardship in inducing change, as well as promoting partnership between the public, private and civil-society sectors and participation of a strong community together with the use of the Polluter-Pay Principle: PPP**
- **Divide the operational framework into 3 periods: the short, medium, and long terms and arrange for follow-up and evaluation of the operation as well as the improvement of the master plan every 10 years in order to improve the overall efficiency of the master plan and operation.**



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Master Plan Development Framework

Development factors

- Sustainable development
- Sufficiency economy and living
- Other risk factors, e.g. political problems, global economic crisis, disasters, etc.

Mechanism

- Institutes
- Finance
- Technology
- Management
- Domestic and international co-operation

Accomplishments

- To promote welfare of Thai society.
- To strengthen Thailand's social and economic security and ecological system.
- To promote domestic and international co-operation.
- To increase Thailand's competitiveness.



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Vision

Thailand has a framework and guideline on climate change preparedness, adaptation, appropriate and efficient application of as well as enhancing competitiveness and development toward sufficiency economy and low carbon society.



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Mission

- **To equip all related parties with preparedness and adaptation skills to cope with the effects of climate change.**
- **To encourage all related parties to take part in reducing greenhouse gas emissions on the basis of sustainable development and co-benefits in the context of Thai society based on the principle of Sufficiency Economy Philosophy and way of life.**
- **To Develop the body of knowledge and mechanisms in motivating integrated planning in effectively solving the problem of Thailand's climate change with concrete effectiveness at every level.**



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Mission

- **To work with the global community in solving the issue of climate change without producing negative impacts on the country's economic, social and environmental progress (development).**
- **To promote the adjustment of the economic and social structures to gain immunity impediment against interference of the nation's development and competitiveness in transitioning Thailand into a low-carbon society.**



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Objective

- **To serve as a framework and mechanism for solving the nation's climate change problem both in adapting to climate change and reducing greenhouse gas emissions in every sector**
- **To motivate every sector and level to be able to create operational plans/ implementation plans for climate change properly, appropriately, efficiently, and with concrete effectiveness**
- **To promote Thailand's sustainable development in a way that is in line with the international endeavor in solving the climate change problem**
- **To transition Thailand into a sustainable low-carbon society in line with sufficiency economy philosophy**



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Objective

- **Thailand is able to continue its economic, social, and environmental developments in accordance with sufficiency economy philosophy and to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, without impeding the country's gross domestic product (GDP) or reducing its growth of developmental capability and competitiveness.**



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Indicators of success

- **Work plans/action plans on climate change of every sector and level for short, medium and long term sector.**
- **The rate of voluntary greenhouse gas emission reduction of every sector by 2050.**



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Accomplishments

- Thailand is able to maintain better social welfare, quality of life, food and energy security and nature capital for sustainable development.
- Thai society has better improved immunity with respect to economy, society and ecological system, enabling it to handle risks from the effects of climate change.
- Thailand has the ability to cooperate with the international community in climate change problem.
- Thailand is able to increase its developmental capability and competitiveness, capitalizing on opportunities presented by climate change



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Climate change management strategies

Three key strategies that determine the principles and operational guidelines for coping with the effects of climate change are as follows:

- **Strategy 1:** Adaptation for coping with the negative effects of climate change
- **Strategy 2:** Mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and increase of greenhouse gas sinks
- **Strategy 3:** Strengthening the capacity of human resources and institutions and to manage the risks from the effects of climate change and cross cutting issues.



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Strategy 1: Adaptation for coping with the regative effects of climate change

Objectives

- **To raise awareness of the issue and effects of climate change so that all parties are capable of coping with and mitigating climate change impacts in a short, medium and long term**
- **To encourage all climate change related parties at every level to work together in integrated manner to prepare work plan and action plan for adaptation in an appropriate, corresponding way, and in the same direction**



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Strategy 1: Adaptation for coping with the regative effects of climate change

Approach

- **Creating knowledge and awareness for climate change and the negative effects of climate change to the public in every sectors**
- **Creating financial mechanism to support the implementation of Adaptation for coping with the negative effects of climate change**
- **Developing database of Climate Change to date and easy to use.**



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Strategy 2: Mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and increase of greenhouse gas sinks

Objectives

- **To promote participation from every sector and level in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing greenhouse gas sinks.**
- **To promote efficient use of the nation's energy and resources both in terms of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing greenhouse gas sinks**
- **To create bodies of knowledge on environmentally-friendly manufacturing processes, consumption, and services as well as creating the potential of each sector in reducing gas emissions as well as seeking alternatives for the alleviation of the effects**



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Strategy 2: Mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and increase of greenhouse gas sinks

Approach

- **To promote capability of Energy Conservation, Alternative Energy, Green Energy and to reduce energy import from foreign countries with focuses on public participation**
- **Operation project to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Related to the forestry sector (REDD).**
- **To Promote and support the preparation of carbon footprint for all products and services.**



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Strategy 2: Mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and increase of greenhouse gas sinks

Approach

- **Developing System for imposing carbon tax and other environmental taxes with the use of the polluter-pay principle (PPP) in a way that is fair.**
- **To Promote and support development Cities and communities toward Efficient and sustainably low carbon society.**



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Strategy 3: Capacity building of human resources, organizations and the nation to manage risks from the effects of climate change

Objectives

- **To build capacity of human resources, organizations and the nation to manage risk from the effects of climate change**
- **To created mechanisms that will move, drive Master Plan towards systematic, concrete, and effective implementation**
- **To integrate cooperation in determining the nation's positions in international negotiation to generate maximum benefit for the country**



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Strategy 3: Capacity building of human resources, organizations and the nation to manage risks from the effects of climate change

Approach

- **Adjusting and Enforce rules and law to support the implementation of the climate change in all sectors.**
- **Setting plans to promote cooperation International. And capacity building in the negotiations of the climate change with sustainable development and Co-benefits.**



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Thank You

Additional Information:

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