

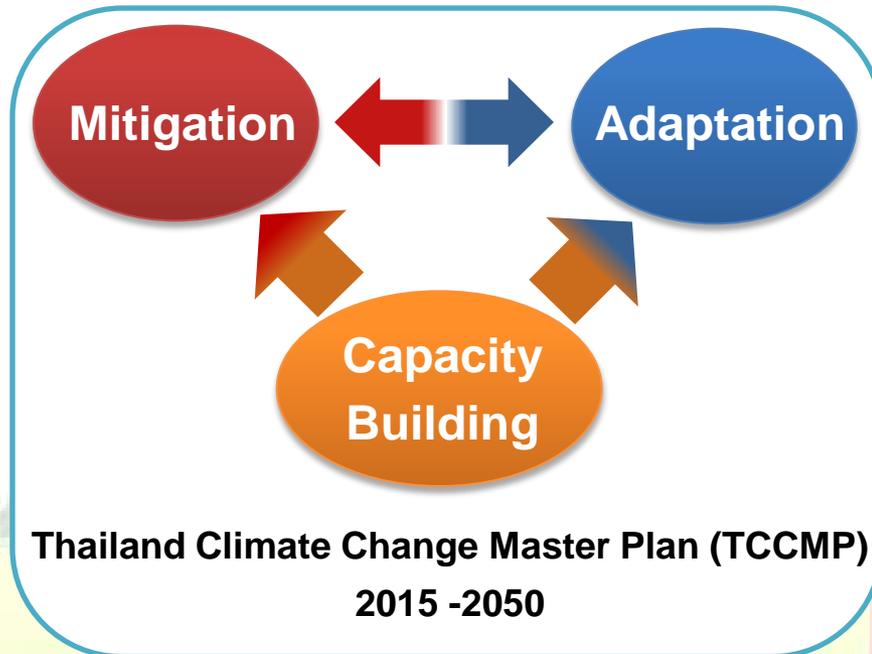
Sharing Capacity Building Experiences on Climate Actions in Thailand

A group of approximately seven people, including men and women of various ages, are standing in a lush green field. They are all smiling and have their arms raised in a gesture of celebration or achievement. The background shows a clear sky and some distant trees.

*ASEAN Event at Thai Pavilion
United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP23)
**'Boosting Climate Actions in Southeast Asian Countries
through the Role of Capacity Building'**
7 November 2017*

1. Policies/Priorities for Climate Change Capacity Building

- Capacity building has been given a high priority in Thailand's policy agenda.



Capacity of stakeholders at all levels

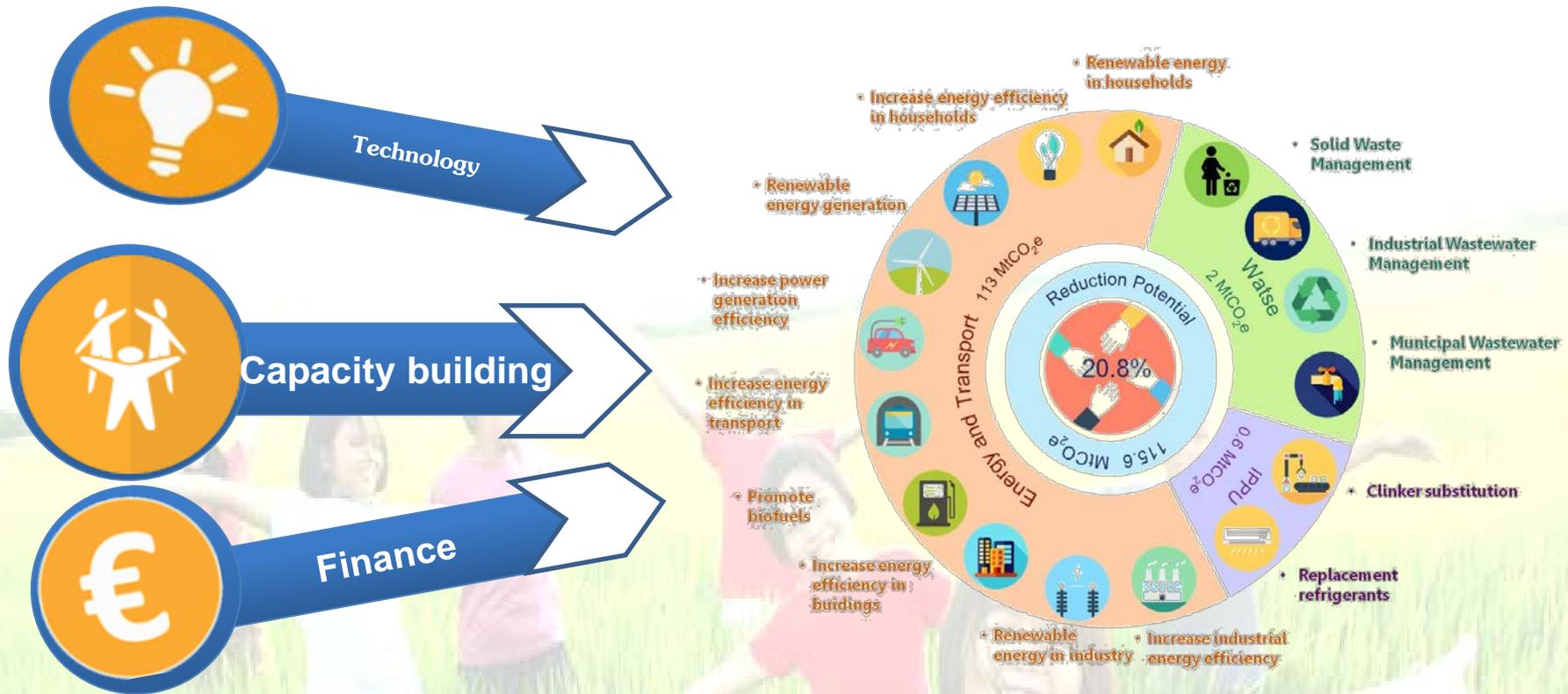


Climate resilience/low-carbon growth

- Capacity building has been also incorporated in the 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan, National Adaptation Plan and other plans/programs.

1. Policies/Priorities for Climate Change Capacity Building

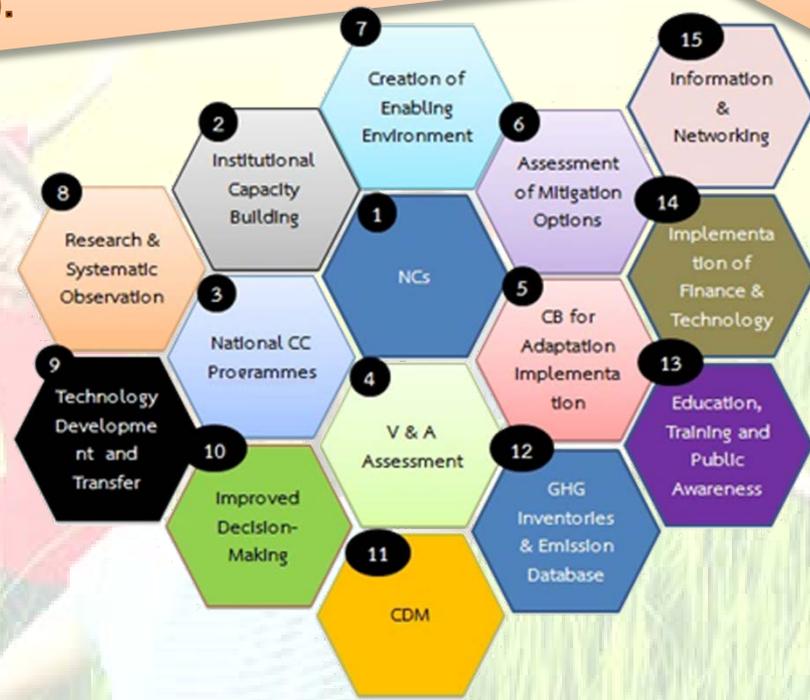
- Capacity building has been identified as a key success of Thailand's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) implementation.



Enhancing capacity building and other MOIs will ensure achievement of the 2030 NDC targets.

2. Past and Present Activities of CC Capacity Building

- Most of capacity building activities are integral part of other climate change projects/programs.
- These activities aims at strengthening the institutional, systematic and individual capacities.
- They covered all of the 15 needs/priority areas identified in the capacity-building framework (2/CP7).



2. Past and Present Activities of CC Capacity Building

- Recent activities have been devoted to those relating to the preparation of NAMA, INDC, BUR and other areas resulting of evolving climate science and negotiation processes.

Examples of capacity building activities carried out in Thailand as part of global/regional international-supported programs

1. *Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness Support to Strengthen the National Designated Authority (NDA).*

2. *UNDP Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Programme.*

3. *Thailand's Second BUR to the UNFCCC.*

4. *Low Carbon Growth in Cities and Low Emission Capacity-building Programme.*



LEDSDS

Low-Emission Development
Strategies

2. Past and Present Activities of CC Capacity Building

Institutional capacity has been continually developed.

- *UNFCCC National Focal Point has been strengthened since 2009.*
- *Other UNFCCC dedicated authorities have been appointed as permanent governmental bodies.*



CTCN
CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY
CENTRE & NETWORK



A C E
ACTION FOR CLIMATE
EMPOWERMENT

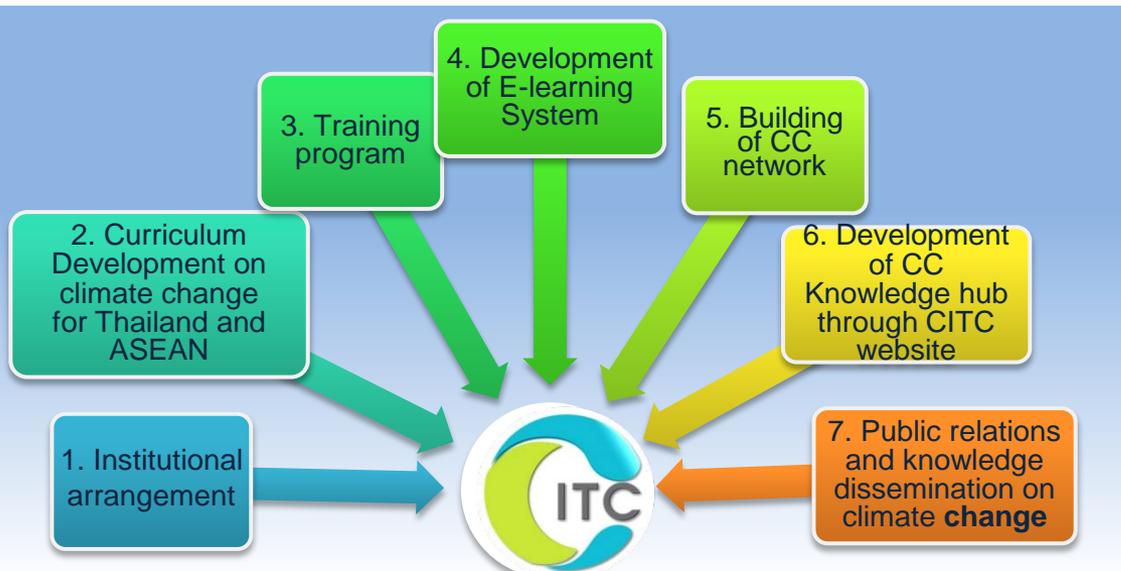


**GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND**

Climate Change International Technical and Training Center (CITC) was established as a technical and training platform for Thailand and ASEAN countries.

Department of Environmental Quality Promotion (DEQP) has also involved in building multi-stakeholder capacities.

2. Past and Present Activities of Capacity Building



CITC Activities

GHG inventory

Low carbon society

Mitigation mechanism

Various approaches



2. Past and Present Activities of CC Capacity Building



Training courses conducted by DEQP

2008

- Climate Change: ASEAN Perspectives (**19** participants from 14 countries)
- Local Thais cooperate to protect world climate (**500** participants)

2009/
2010

- Climate Change: Present and Future Challenges/Opportunities for Vulnerable Asia-Pacific Countries (**21** participants from 14 countries)
- Climate change facilitator (**54** participants)

2012

- Global warming management (**39** participants)

2014

- Toward low carbon society (**202** participants)
- Climate change (**59** participants)

2015

- Toward low carbon society based on green economy (**202** participants)
- Innovation with sustainable development in an environmentally friendly growth (**893** participants)

2016

- Driving to low carbon society (**1,084** participants)

2017

- Sustainable consumption and production (**119** participants)
- Climate change (**50** participants)



3. Stakeholder Engagements in Climate Change Actions

Stakeholder engagements has been promoted to empower local governments and communities and enhance their capabilities to effectively implement climate actions.

Adaptation and mitigation policies/programmes are now being decentralized into provincial, municipal and local levels.

- *Training on development-oriented adaptation/mitigation on sub-national climate change policy development carried out for 16 provinces and 32 municipalities.*



3. Stakeholder Engagements in Climate Change Actions

Participation of municipalities across Thailand to reduce greenhouse gas emission toward low carbon city have been a key focus of **'Low Carbon City Promotion across Municipalities Project in Celebration of His Majesty the King's 84 birthday'**



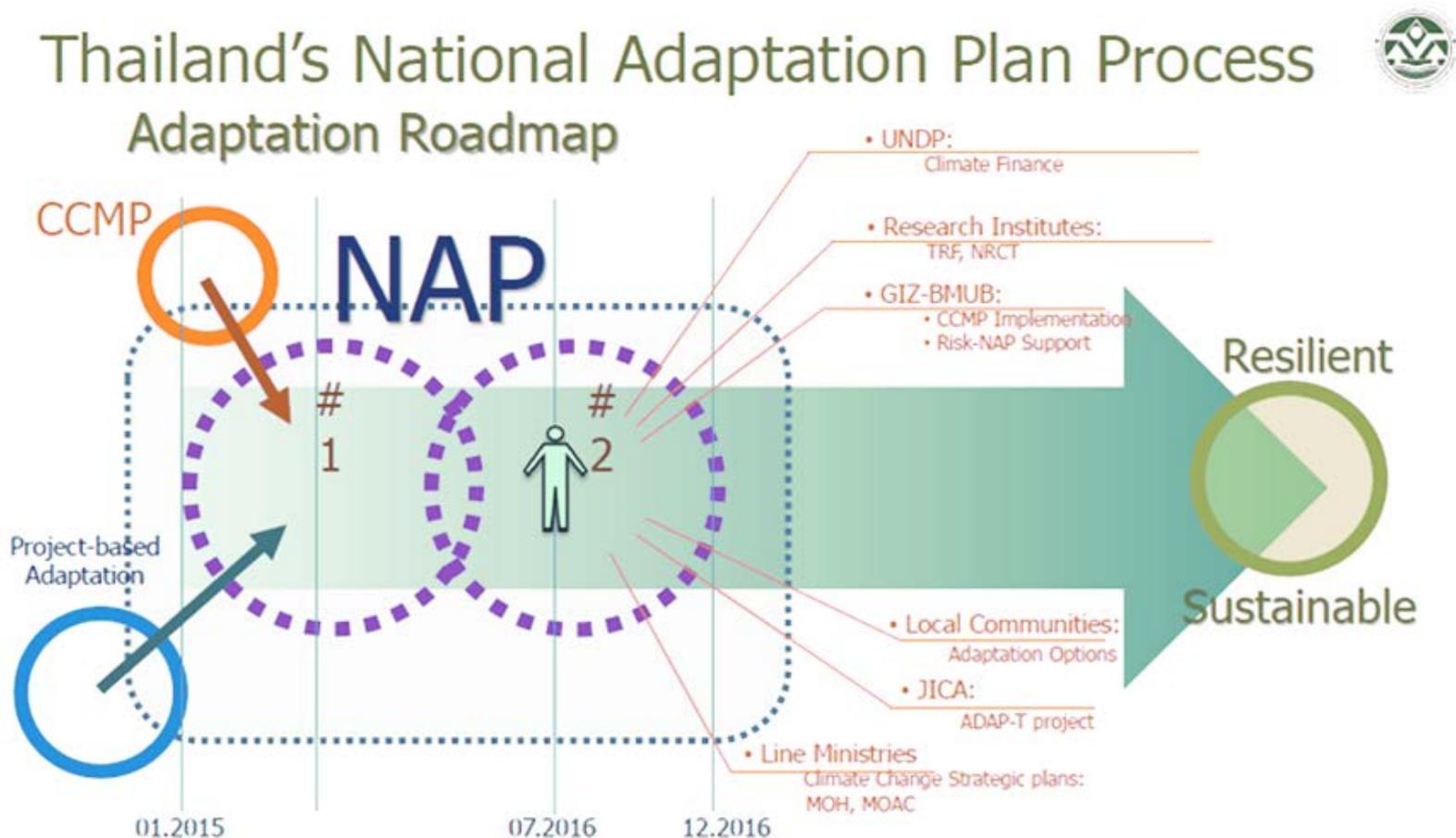
3. Stakeholder Engagements in Climate Change Actions

Capacity of local communities from all regions of Thailand to carry out vulnerability/adaptation assessment is being developed through the on-going EU-funded project **'Strengthening Good Governance and Democratic Process in National Climate Change Adaptation Planning'**



3. Stakeholder Engagements in Climate Change Actions

Through NAP processes, multi-stakeholders involvement have contributed to building capacity for adaptation planning and development-oriented adaptation integration.



4. South-South Cooperation and Capacity Development

Thai government attaches high importance to the role of South-South Cooperation to achieve the goals under the Convention.

Thailand supports the initiative of Southern Climate Partnership Incubator to accelerate efforts to create and finance climate partnerships among developing countries.

Role of South-South cooperation has been increasingly stepped up, extending development cooperation from neighboring countries to countries in other regions.

4. South-South Cooperation and Capacity Development

Sharing of technical knowledge and lessons learned with Bhutan on the implementation of Intelligent Transport System (ITS) in Thailand developed by the National Science Technology and Innovation Policy Office (STI).



ITS by STI



4. South-South Cooperation and Capacity Development

Sharing of technical know-how and assistance in ethanol production from cassava among ASEAN partners including Vietnam, Laos and Myanmar.



5. Remaining Gaps, Needs and Priorities

Stable permanent institutional arrangements.

More integrated rather than sectoral training to strengthen the technical capacity of a broader range of stakeholders.

MRV of mitigation/adaptation implementation, REDD-plus.

Transparency of climate finance.

Enhanced capacity building to ensure that Thailand has the necessary skills and knowledge to implement the Paris Agreement.

To operationalize the goals, guiding principles and procedural obligations as set out in Article 11 of the PA to national/sub-national consistent mechanisms, architecture and arrangements.

6. Ways Forward under Paris Agreement Regime

The Cabinet of Thailand, during its meeting on 24 January 2017, assigned Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) to prepare the strategy and action plan of capacity building to support the enhancement and scaling-up of capacity building efforts under the Paris Agreement implementation.



6. Ways Forward under Paris Agreement Regime

National Climate Change Capacity Building Strategy

‘Enhance capacity building of key agencies/relevant stakeholders to effectively implement climate actions in the context of Paris Agreement’

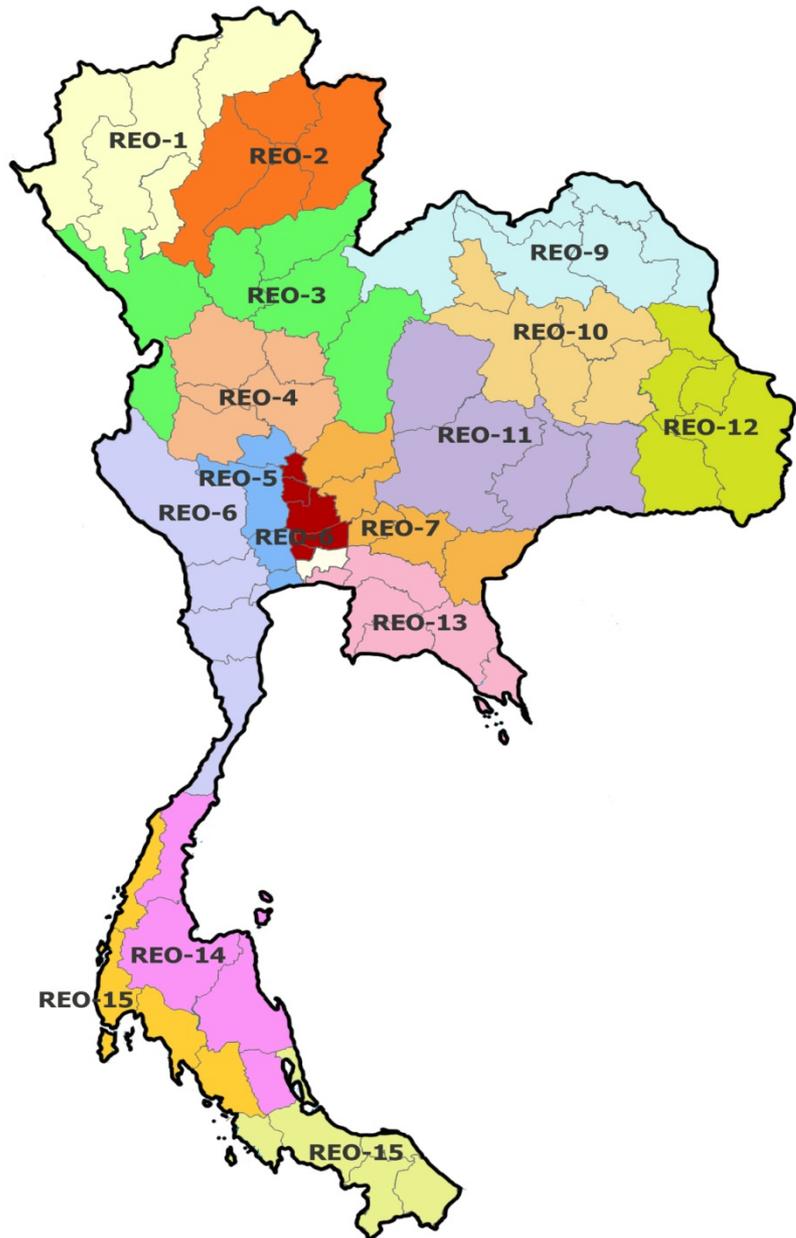


Action Plans of Line Ministries/Agencies



Thailand's NDC, NAP, Transparency, other PA-related issues

6. Ways Forward under Paris Agreement Regime



Build the capacity of Regional Environment Office (REO) 16 centers across Thailand to be as the regional supporting unit for climate change actions.

