

DEOP



Volume 05 Issue 16
December 2014 - February 2015

Newsletter

Department of Environmental Quality Promotion
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

ISSN 1906-9235



Thailand Environment Day 2014 and Annual Village Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Volunteer Network (NEV-Net)

“Clean City Brings Happiness to People”



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Thailand Environment Day 2014

“Clean City Brings Happiness to People”



The Department of Environmental Quality Promotion, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment organized the Thailand Environment Day and Annual Village Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Volunteer Network (NEV-Net) on 4 December 2014 at the IMPACT Forum, Muang Thong Thani.

The objectives of this event are to commemorate the 87th Birthday Anniversary of His Majesty the King, to strengthen the discipline of the people in the nation, as well as build a sense of ownership of the people in continuously managing the natural resources and environment. The objective is also to promote the role of the government, business sectors and the general public to participate in the campaign to maintain the cleanliness of cities, to praise and award personnel and agencies and local administrative organizations that are good models for society and publicize their good work to be known to the public. This is carried out under the slogan “Clean City Brings Happiness to People”

communities, and organizations that have performed outstanding work to benefit the conservation of natural resources and the environment, on the occasion of Annual Village Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Volunteer Network (NEV-Net) 4) Award in recognition of Village Natural Resources and Environment Protection Volunteers Networks 5) Award of Green Office (gold level) for agencies which passed the standard criteria become outstanding on Green Office.

Moreover, during the event, an academic seminar was held along with an interesting exhibition which provided information aim at building appropriate understanding on comprehensive waste management. This starts from proper waste disposal, reduction of waste volume in everyday lives, as well as expand options for the reuse of waste, as examples.

General Prayut Chan-ocha, Prime Minister, presided over the opening ceremony as chair and handed awards of recognition for outstanding work on the environment to individuals and related organizations, as follows 1) His Majesty the King’s Cup for the zero waste community 2) Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn’s Trophy for the zero waste school project on the auspicious occasion of Her Royal Highness’ 59th Birthday Anniversary in 2014 at the national level 3) Award in recognition of individuals,



Work Expansion on “Environmentally Friendly Consumption : Green Office”

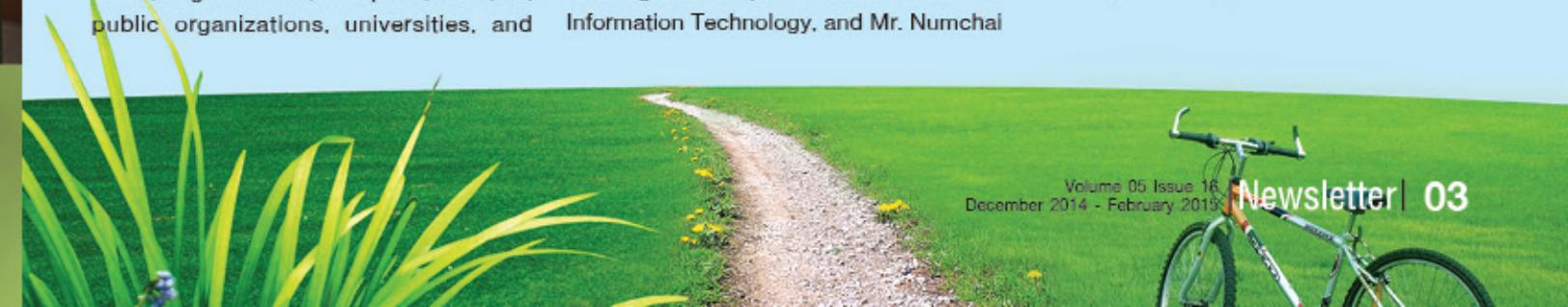


local and provincial agencies were invited to participate and listen to the criteria for the operation of Green Office Project. Agencies from all sectors were encouraged to participate in solving the environmental problem, starting from environmentally-friendly office management.

During the past year, the campaign under the similar project has been expanded and outreached to the society with increasing number of participants in the project. For example, on the Thai Environment Day 2014 on December 2014 at the IMPACT Exhibition and Convention Center, Muang Thong Thani, the Department of Environmental Quality Promotion under of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment invited the General Prayut Chan-ocha, Prime Minister who presided over the ceremony as chair and handed Green Office Awards for agencies, which passed the standard criteria to become Green Office totally 20 awards, such as Gold level award (Outstanding) are Bangchak Petroleum Public Company Limited and Provincial Electricity Authority (PEA) which passed the standard criteria as Green Office, with Mr. Yodphot Wongrukmit, Senior Executive Vice President of Bangchak Corporate Administration & Information Technology, and Mr. Numchai

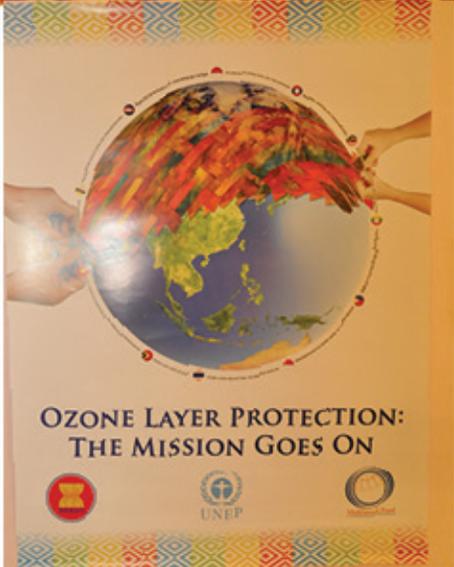


Lowattanatakul, Governor of PEA, receiving the awards. This event was considered as a way to promote state enterprises that are directly involved with the energy and environment, to provide convenient, instant, up-to-date and good quality services to electricity users, as well as to be a good model to the public in efficient energy usage. The Department of Environmental Quality Promotion was pleased that the Thai people are united in power and are together moving toward environmentally-friendly consumption.





Workshop on the Implementation of ASEAN Environmental Education Action Plan 2014 - 2018



member states. Thailand was pleased to host the Workshop on the Implementation of ASEAN Environmental Education Action Plan 2014 - 2018 which held on 18 - 19 December 2014 in Bangkok. The Meeting was attended by representatives from nine of the ASEAN Member States (except Myanmar) and Republic of Korea as ASEAN partner country.

Opening remarks were provided by Mr. Sakol Tinagul, Deputy Director of the Thailand Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment's Department of Environmental Quality Promotion (DEQP) and Ms. Natalia Derodofa, Senior Officer, Environment Division, ASEAN Secretariat. It is important to take this opportunity to think of new ways to not only engage youth, but also to better engage the private sector, teachers and other non-traditional stakeholders in EE. ASEAN Secretariat has had recent discussion with the EU on EE development in the region, which the EU currently has earmarked for 5 million Euros to support in the region. ASEAN is also on discussions with EU on a 20 million Euros program on climate change, and a 10 million Euros project on biodiversity.



of the new AEEAP 2014 - 2018. The session was concluded by Mr. Robert Steele, Director of sustainability Asia, who provided an overview of the workshop process methodology going forward, including the target sector group...

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The workshop was procedure by the ASEAN Secretariat providing a review of the outcomes of the AEEAP 2008-2012 and an overview





brainstorming, discussions and latter development of concept notes for each identified regional activity.

The workshop conclude, eight priority activities were identified, discussed reviewed and consolidated into fewer activities as several are similar across target sectors (Formal, Non-formal, Institutional & Human Capacity Building Networking, Collaboration & Communication). Upon development of the concept notes, linkages will be identified with strategic actions within each target sector and across target sector

strategic actions. Please contact and see the details at the Environmental Education Section, DEQP or www.deqp.go.th.

All partners stated their on going support to the ASEAN efforts in promoting environmental education in the region and will continue to laise with ASEAN Member States through the ASEAN Secretariat and ASEAN+3 cooperation to further identify common areas of cooperation and elaborate on the details of cooperation for the implementation of AEEAP 2014-2018.



Kick off Article 6 of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.



Department of Environmental Quality Promotion (DEQP) nominated to be Thailand National Focal Point of Article 6 in order to communicate and made aware of Climate Change's effects by human activities and effort to drive people change their behavior on Climate Change adaptation & mitigation in the future, according to response the target set of greenhouse gas emission reduction at 7-20 percentage in Thailand successfully. Thus, DEQP organized the workshop on **"Kick off Article 6 of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate"** on 16 December 2014 at the Rama

Garden Hotel, Bangkok. There were 90 representatives from government, private, enterprise, international organization, etc. attending the workshop. The participants gained to learn the conceptual framework and definition of Article 6: education, training, public participation, access to information, awareness, and international cooperation. They were shared the implementing of project/ activities related to climate change adaptation and impact reduction among the group. Moreover, this workshop would build the organization networking on activities related to Article 6 in the future.





Youth Conserve the Environment... Together Bring Back Happiness to the Southern Border Provinces.



The Department of Environmental Quality Promotion, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment organized a workshop on "Youth Conserve the Environment... Together Bring Back Happiness to the Southern Border Provinces". This workshop is in line with the policy direction given by His Excellency the Prime Minister (General Prayut Chan-o-cha) to bring happiness back to the people as a new year present, particularly for the youth of the three Southern Border Provinces which have not been developed as much as it should be

because of the intractable conflict as well as economic, social, cultural and natural resources and environment issues that have lacked the participation from the local community. The youth in the area are an important group and supporter of greater participation from the local community and they can be part of the local environment development network. Moreover, the youth are the backbone for future national development.

This activity was held between 15-21 November 2014 with participation from teachers

and students from local areas in the provinces of Yala, Pattani and Narathiwat, total 170 persons. The participants gathered together to learn and absorb experiences in the fields of science and environmental management to adapt for use in their daily lives and customize it for development of the environment in their local communities. More importantly, they received knowledge and experience from the study visit at His Majesty the King's Royal Project and learned about His Majesty the King's Sufficiency Economy Philosophy as guidance for them to use in their lives.



Minister of MNRE Visits Waste Incinerator, Waste Disposal Center, Phuket Province.



On 20 September 2014, General Dapong Rattanasuwan, Minister of Natural Resources and Environment, accompanied by Mrs. Pavinee Punnakanta, Director-General of the Department of Environmental Quality Promotion, Mr. Sakol Thinakul, Deputy Director-General of the Department of Environmental Quality Promotion, and Mr. Semyot Sommun, Deputy Director-General of the Department of Environmental Quality Promotion, conducted a site visit at the Waste Disposal Center, Phuket Province. Receiving the entourage were Mr. Maitree Intasut, Governor of Phuket Province, Mr. Paiboon Upatising, Chief of the Phuket Provincial Administrative Organization, Miss Somjai Suwansupana, Mayor of Phuket and Miss Chalermklak Kebsub, Mayor of Patong. The Minister and entourage were taken to the briefing of the Sustainable Waste Management Technology Center at the Waste Disposal Center, Phuket Province.

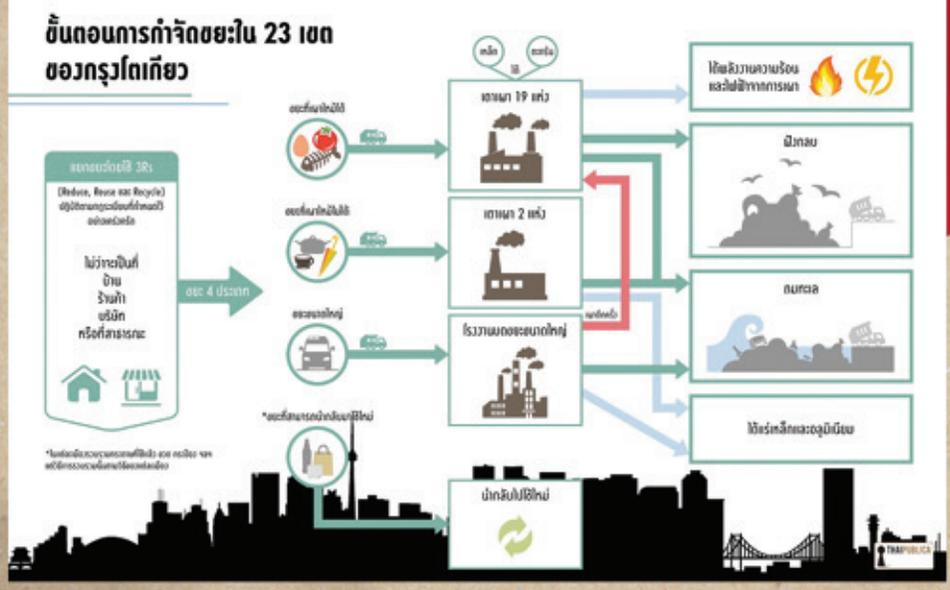
The Department of Environmental Quality Promotion organized an exhibition on waste segregation, arranged an information board on the 3R "Reduce Reuse Recycle" and a board displaying the value of different type of waste. These activities are aimed at campaigning for the people of Phuket Province to segregate waste before disposal and properly dispose of waste. General Dapong Rattanasuwan, Minister of Natural Resources and Environment, visited the exhibition of the Department of Environmental Quality Promotion and joined in photographs of activities on proper waste disposal, as a good example in systematic waste management.



Model of effective waste management, from the household and beyond

If one looks at Metropolitan Tokyo from a bird's eye view, one would see bright lights injecting life and endless vitality to the city. Energy usage and waste creation occurs every single second in the urban area that is home to 13 million people, or 10% of the entire nation. The total national population is more than double of Thailand's population, but why is there efficient waste disposal? Aside from the orderly nature of the Japanese people, segregating waste is something that each household has a responsibility towards, and a successful outcome of waste disposal is dependent on a good system.

Japan has a specific law for waste disposal, with a basic law to support a social that recycles, and has developed other related laws, such as laws on the maintenance of cleanliness and proper waste management and disposal, regulations on the setting up of waste disposal centers and waste disposal businesses, regulatory standards to control improper waste disposal and the development of waste management through responsible public participation. Aside from this, there is also the law on promoting reuse of natural resources, mindful of the 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle), such as the law on recycling containers and packaging, law on recycling electronics, law on recycling food waste, law on recycling construction debris, and law on recycling vehicles that are expired of usage, for example.



In the 23 districts of Tokyo, not including the vicinities of Tokyo Prefecture, the concerned agencies have been clearly divided of their responsibilities. The local administration of each city is responsible for collecting and transporting waste, while the processing of waste, such as by incinerators, are done through the Clean Association of Tokyo 23, which was created by the consensus of all 23 districts of Tokyo and under the local administration law.

Waste reduction and segregation in each district is aimed at decreasing the volume of waste in residential areas, stores and businesses. It is also in accordance with the law on the promotion of sustainable reusing in society. Moreover, the people of Tokyo segregate waste into 4 types before disposal, as follows:

1. Combustible Waste, such as food waste, paper and plastic.

2. Non-Combustible Waste, such as metal, electronic devices and ceramics.

3. Bulky Waste, such as furniture, cabinets, beds and tables.

4. Waste that can be reused as resources, such as paper, plastic and glass.

In each city, there is the formulation of the transportation mode, depending on the type of waste and the operations of the personnel. Combustible waste will be collected and transported to the incinerator centers in total 19 centers, and the ashes from the combustion will be buried and transformed into slags for mixture with cement and produced into bloc bricks or pavement material. Non-combustible waste will be collected and transported to 2 other incinerator centers, the Chubu Incombustible Waste Processing Center and Keihinjima Island Incombustible Waste Processing Center. As for bulky waste, they are transported to processing centers for large-sized waste.

Most of the 21 incinerator centers are the Stoker Furnace Waste Incinerator type, which has a system to prevent pollution such as odors and dioxin, and it preserves the environment of the factory. Aside from this, electricity current is produced from the heat from incineration and stoker furnace, and such electricity current is used within the factory. The remaining electricity produced is sold to companies and houses that need them at lower than usual costs.

As for waste that is ash from incineration, and residue from sewage water, it is processed by being buried using the Sandwich Technique, that is, the waste is dumped in a 3 meter deep pit and covered with 50 cm. of soil to cover the waste. These layers are alternated, while the ash waste is buried in a pit dug in a canal shape to prevent the ash from blowing away in the wind.

Source : <http://thaipublica.org/2014/07/tokyos-waste-management/>



Asian people generate 1 kilogram of waste per day. It is estimated that the number will double by the year 2025.

Region	Current data			Estimated in 2025			
	Urban population (million)	Urban waste generation		Estimated population		Estimated urban waste	
		Waste generated per person (kg./person/day)	Total (tons/day)	Total population (million)	Urban population (million)	Waste generated per person (kg./person/day)	Total (tons/day)
Africa	260	0.65	169,119	1,152	518	0.85	441,840
East Asia and Pacific	777	0.95	738,958	2,124	1,229	1.05	1,865,379
Europe and Central Asia	227	1.1	254,389	339	239	1.5	354,810
Latin America and Caribbean	399	1.1	437,545	681	466	1.6	728,392
Middle East and Northern Africa	162	1.1	173,545	379	257	1.43	369,320
OECD countries group	729	2.2	1,566,286	1,031	842	2.1	1,742,417
South Asia	426	0.45	192,410	1,938	734	0.77	567,545
Total	2,980	1.2	3,532,252	7,644	4,285	1.4	6,069,703

Waste from post consumption of people in urban area will increase tremendously over the next twenty years because the urban community is rapidly expanding in the developing countries.

If we look back ten years ago, there were only 2,900 million people living in the urban areas. One person averagely generated 0.64 kilograms of waste per day. In total, around 3,000 million urban people worldwide and each person generates 1.2 kilograms of waste per day. Therefore, they will generate waste totaling 1,300 million tons per year.

In the year 2025, the World Bank estimated that the urban population will increase to 4,300 million and each person will generate waste of 1.42 kilograms per day, or average totaling 2,200 million tons per year. It also expected that the solid waste management cost will increase from 205,000 million US dollars per year to 375,000 million US dollars per year. The low-income countries will spend much more money to manage waste disposal in urban communities.

Source : <http://thaipublica.org/2012/06/crisis-solid-waste/>



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Published by

Department of Environmental Quality Promotion, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment 49 Rama VI Soi 30, Rama VI Road, Bangkok 10400 Thailand
Telephone/Facsimile +66 2298-5646
www.deqp.go.th
E-mail: deqpinter1978@gmail.com

Designed and Printed by

Wongsawang Publishing & Printing Co., Ltd.
2 Charansanitwong Rd., Soi 86/1 Bang-or, Bangphlat, Bangkok 10700 Thailand
Tel : +66 2880 1876-9 ext. 223
Fax : +66 2879 1526
<http://www.wswp.co.th>

DEQP

Department of Environmental Quality Promotion
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
49 Rama VI Soi 30, Rama VI Road, Bangkok Thailand 10400



ชำระค่าฝากส่งเป็นรายเดือน
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