

# Thailand's Domestic Preparation for INDC: Adaptation Component

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# Outline

- Background Information: INDC & Adaptation INDC
- Thailand's Preparation of INDC
- Thailand's Preparation of Adaptation INDC
- Results from Scoping Consultations
- Tentative Draft of Adaptation INDC

# Background on INDC

- **Warsaw COP19 decision**

(1/CP.19 para. 2(b)) – To invite all Parties to initiate or intensify domestic preparations for their **intended nationally determined contributions**, without prejudice to the legal nature of the contributions, in the context of adopting a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2 and to communicate them well in advance of the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties (by the first quarter of 2015 by those Parties ready to do so) in a manner that facilitates the clarity, transparency and understanding of the intended contributions, without prejudice to the legal nature of the contributions;

- **Lima Call for Climate Action (COP20)**

# Lima Call for Climate Action

9. Reiterates its invitation to each Party to communicate to the secretariat its **intended nationally determined contribution towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2**;
10. Agrees that each Party's intended nationally determined contribution towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2 will represent a **progression beyond the current undertaking** of that Party;
12. **Invites all Parties to consider communicating their undertakings in adaptation planning or consider including an adaptation component** in their intended nationally determined contributions;
14. Agrees that the information to be provided by Parties communicating their intended nationally determined contributions, in order to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding, **may include**, as appropriate, inter alia, **quantifiable information on the reference point (including, as appropriate, a base year), time frames and/or periods for implementation, scope and coverage, planning processes, assumptions and methodological approaches including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, as appropriate, removals, and how the Party considers that its intended nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious, in light of its national circumstances, and how it contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2**;

# Thailand's Preparation of INDCs

**Analysis of Mitigation Options in Energy Sector**  
**Own Budget+GEF/UNDP: Sirindhorn International Institute of Technology**

**Analysis of Mitigation Options in IPPU Sector**  
**GIZ: Joint Graduate School in Energy and Environment**

**Analysis of Mitigation Options in Waste Sector**  
**GIZ: Asian Institute of Technology**

**Participatory Planning + Adaptation Component**  
**GEF/UNDP: Thammasat University**

Technical  
Analysis



Expert  
Consultations

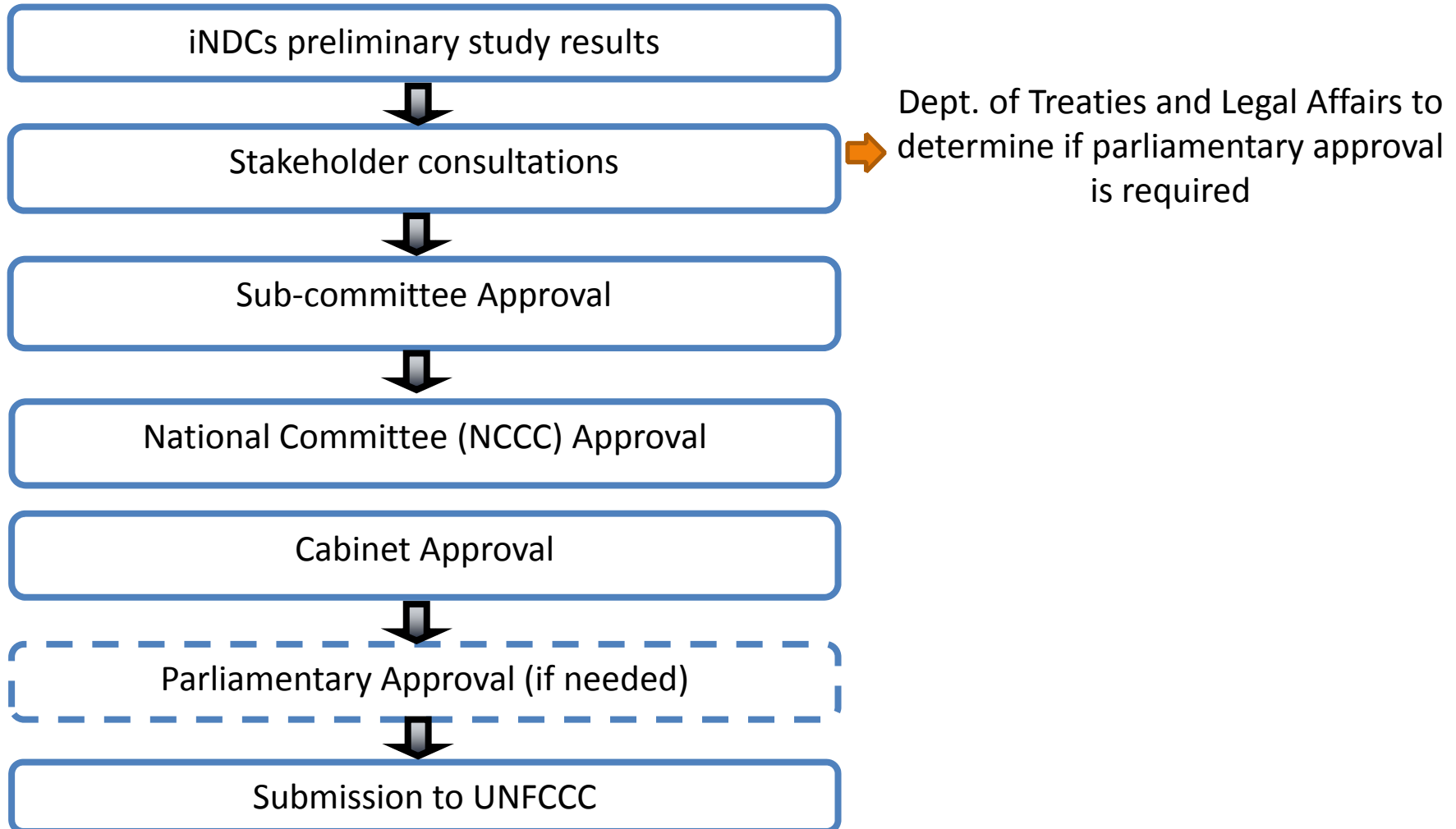


Stakeholder  
Consultations



Political  
Process

# INDCs Approval Process



# Thailand's Climate Risks

- **Thailand is a country highly vulnerable and faced with severe risks from climate change, according to the Climate Change Vulnerability Index and the Global Climate Risk Index.**
  - About 3,000 km of coastlines housing more than 12 million people
  - Approx. 40% of labor is in agriculture, mostly subsistent farmers relying on rain-fed farmland
  - Approx. 80% of farmland esp. in the North and Northeast is without irrigation
  - More severe threats from dengue fever: in 2013 number of patients increased three folds, and 60% are children
- **Thailand, therefore, considers adaptation to climate change as a priority and a necessary action to be taken in conjuncture with climate mitigation and other development priorities.**

# Thailand's Preparation of Adaptation INDC

- Document Research: 4 categories
  1. UNFCCC documents: COP Decisions, Negotiating Text
  2. Submissions from Parties: including submitted INDCs (especially from developing countries)
  3. Academic/ Policy/ NGO researches: WRI, Ecofys, WWF, UNEP; TNA, CPEIR, other adaptation researches in Thailand.
  4. Government Plans/ Policies/ Measures related to Climate Adaptation
- Focus Group/ Stakeholder Consultations



3 Scoping Consultation Meetings:  
Kickoff Meeting; Expert Consultation; Open Consultation



1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Zero Drafts



2 Focus Group Consultations  
Government Agencies + Experts (Private sectors, NGOs, Academics)



First Draft



Stakeholder Consultations and Public Consultation



Political Approval Process

# Results from Scoping Consultations

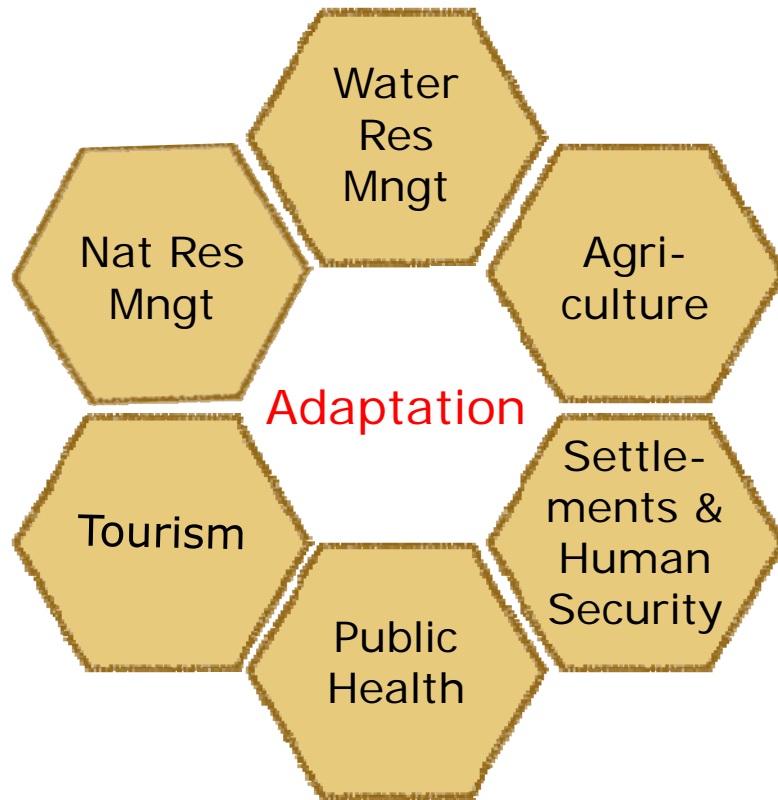
3 scoping consultation meetings were conducted.

- Diverse ideas on the appropriate nature of Adaptation INDC.
- Adaptation = Better way to manage future risk.
- Mainstreaming climate change adaptation into development planning.
- General support on using the (draft) Climate Change Master Plan + relevant ministerial plans and policies as the basis for developing Adaptation INDC.

# Climate Change Master Plan (2015-2050)

- The objective of the master plan drafting process is to identify long-term framework for the management of climate change problem for Thailand.
- The master plan drafting process was conducted during 2011-2013. The final draft of the master plan has already been finalized and is currently in the pipeline for cabinet approval.
- Master Plan's Vision 2050: Thailand has achieved climate resilience and low carbon growth in accordance with sustainable development agenda

# Climate Change Master Plan (2015-2050)



- The master plan is categorized into three main components: adaptation, mitigation and capacity building.
- For the adaptation components, the master plan has identified goals, actions and measures to enhance climate resilience in 6 priority sectors.

# **Government plans/ policies/ strategies considered in adaptation-INDC process**

- (Draft) Climate Change Master Plan, 2015-2050
  - The Second National Strategy for Climate Change, 2014-2018
  - Action Plan for Short-term and Medium-term National Climate Change Strategies.
- National/Government Policy
  - The Eleventh National Economic and Social Development Plan
  - Government's Administration Plan, 2012-2015
  - Government's Country Strategy

# Government plans/ policies/ strategies considered in adaptation-INDC process

- Relevant Ministerial Plans/ Policies
  - Environmental Quality Management Plan
  - Climate Change Master Plan for the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation.
  - Climate Change Strategy for Agriculture
  - The Second National Health Strategic Plan.
  - Climate Change Research Strategy
  - The First National Science, Technology and Innovation Policy and Plan
  - Strategic Plan for the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Organization
  - Bangkok Metropolitan Master Plan on Climate Change
  - Master Plan on Sustainable Transport and Climate Mitigation

# Government plans/ policies/ strategies considered in adaptation-INDC process

- Relevant Ministerial Plans/ Policies
  - Energy Efficiency Development Plan.
  - Alternative Energy Development Plan.
  - Power Development Plan 2010, Revision 3
  - National Industrial Development Master Plan
  - Ministry of Commerce Master Plan
  - National Tourism Development Plan
- Relevant Researches
  - Technology Needs Assessment
  - Climate Public Expenditure and Institution Review
  - Appropriate Measures to Reduce Climate Change Impacts
  - Best Practices in Community-Based Climate Change Adaptation, etc.

Thailand's Existing Climate Adaptation Plans/Policies/Measures

Plans/Policies/Measures	Impact and Vulnerability	Needs/Goals	Measures	Gaps/Constrains
<p>1.โครงการการจัดทำยุทธศาสตร์แห่งชาติว่าด้วยการจัดการการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศ ฉบับที่ 2 พ.ศ. 2557-2561 (TDR1)</p>		<p>กลไกการขับเคลื่อนไปสู่เป้าหมาย</p> <p>1.ผลักดัน CC เป็นวาระแห่งชาติ /อยู่ในนโยบายรายสาขาต่างๆ เช่น น้ำ/การพัฒนาเมือง/เกษตร/ป่าไม้/สาธารณสุข/พลังงาน/ขนส่ง/อุตสาหกรรม</p> <p>2.พัฒนาและใช้เครื่องมือ/กลไกที่เป็นจุดคานงัด เช่น</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PPP</li> <li>- SEA</li> <li>- ระบบประกันภัย</li> </ul> <p>3. ถ่ายทอดความรู้และสร้างความเข้าใจต่อเป้าหมายและวัตถุประสงค์ของแผนแม่บท</p> <p>4. สร้างให้แผนแม่บทมีความสำคัญด้านงบประมาณ</p>	<p><b>Adaptation</b></p> <p>ความสำเร็จของ Action plan ของยุทธศาสตร์การปรับตัว(2551-2555) 26 ตัวชี้วัด มีผลการดำเนินงานดังนี้</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- บรรลุเป้าหมาย 1 ตัวชี้วัด (พื้นที่อนุรักษ์-ป่าบกและป่าชายเลน)</li> <li>- ดำเนินการระดับมาก 2 ตัวชี้วัด (เพิ่มศักยภาพการแข่งขันกับต่างประเทศภายใต้ CC และมีฤดูกาลท่องเที่ยวในพื้นที่เสี่ยง)</li> <li>- ดำเนินการระดับปานกลาง 23ตัวชี้วัด</li> </ul> <p><b>Mitigation</b></p> <p>ความสำเร็จของ Action plan ใน 22 ตัวชี้วัด ดังนี้</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- บรรลุเป้าหมาย 6 ตัวชี้วัด( เช่น สัดส่วนการใช้เชื้อเพลิงต่อหน่วยไฟฟ้าลดลง,สัดส่วนการปล่อยก๊าซต่อการเติบโตเศรษฐกิจลดลง)</li> <li>-ดำเนินการระดับปานกลาง 16 ตัวชี้วัด</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ภารกิจด้าน CC ยังไม่ใช้ภารกิจหลัก/สำคัญของหน่วยงานและในบางหน่วยงานมีการแยกภาระงานด้าน CC ถูกแยกออกจากภารกิจประจำของหน่วยงานที่เกี่ยวข้อง</li> </ul>



# Tentative Draft of Adaptation INDC

1. Introduction
2. Thailand's Climate Impacts and Vulnerability
3. Thailand's Adaptation Vision
  - “Enhance climate resilience through mainstreaming of climate adaptation into development planning under the guidance of sufficiency economy philosophy.”
4. Thailand's Adaptation Actions Post-2020
  - Focus on measures in 6 adaptation priority sectors (as identified in the Master Plan) + cross-cutting measures.
5. Adaptation Gaps
  - Finance, Technology and Capacity Building.

# Thank You

## Q&A



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