

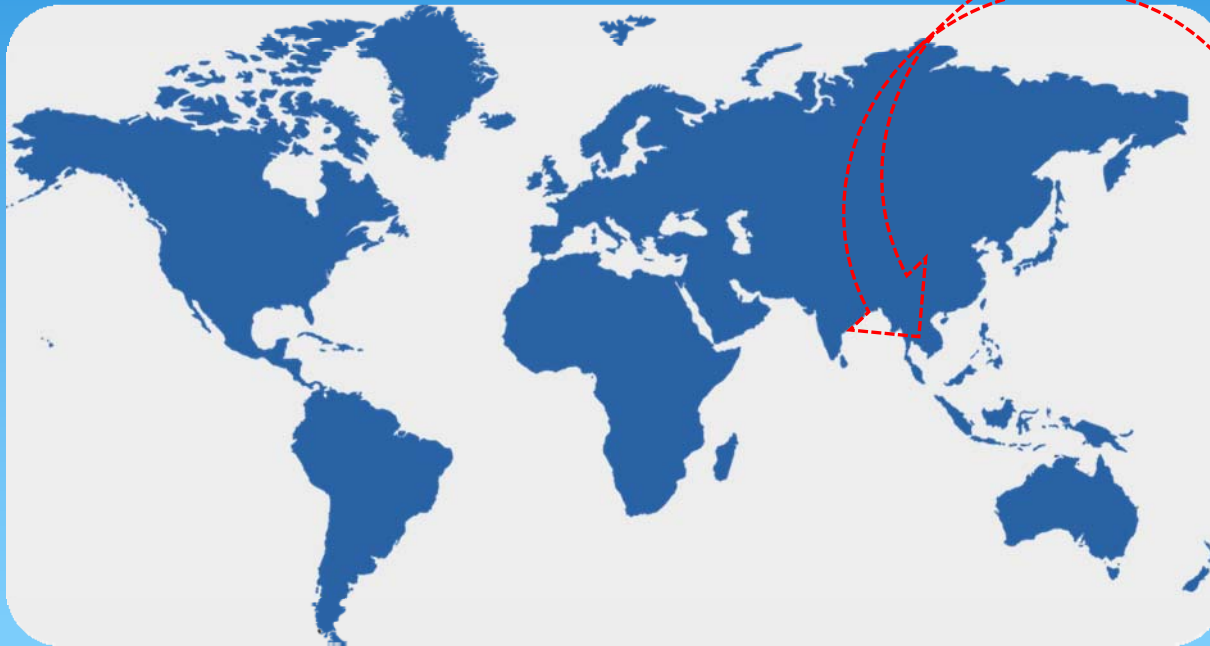


# Presentation of Second National Communication of Thailand

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14<sup>th</sup> May 2012  
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# Introduction: National Circumstance

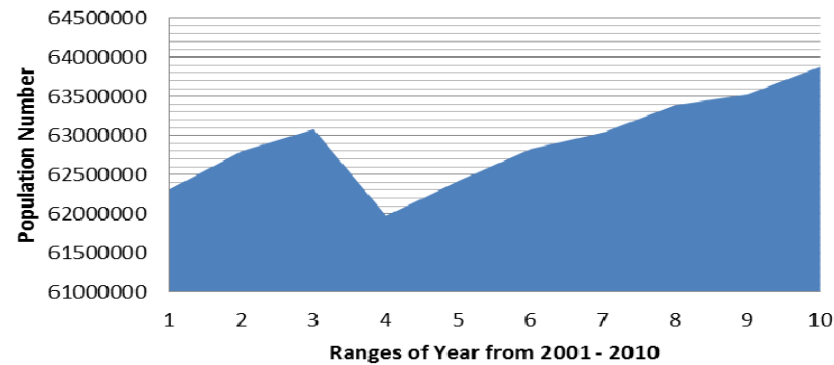


- Thailand is a tropical climate country.
- National geography is central to South-East Asia location.
- Physical features in the north are bounded by neighboring countries.
- The extended terrain to the south has stretched into Andaman Sea on the left and Gulf of Thailand on the right.

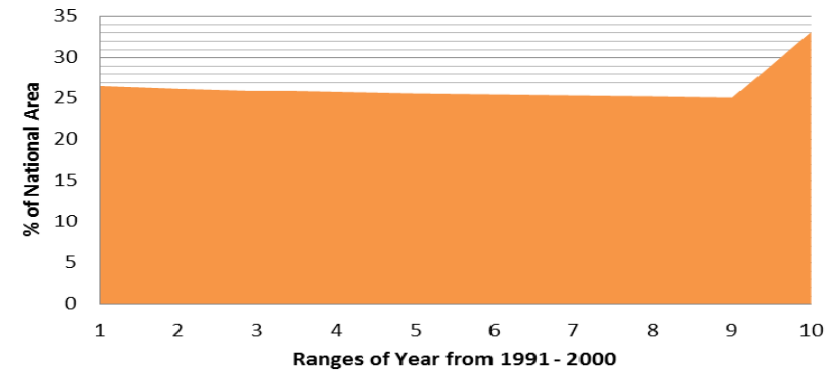


# Introduction: National Circumstance

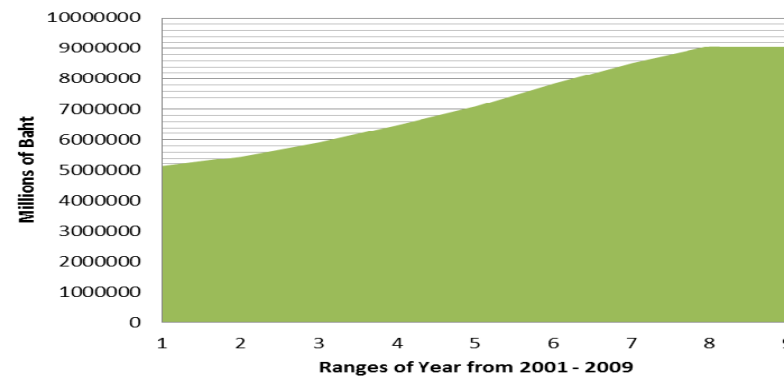
## Demography



## Forest Area

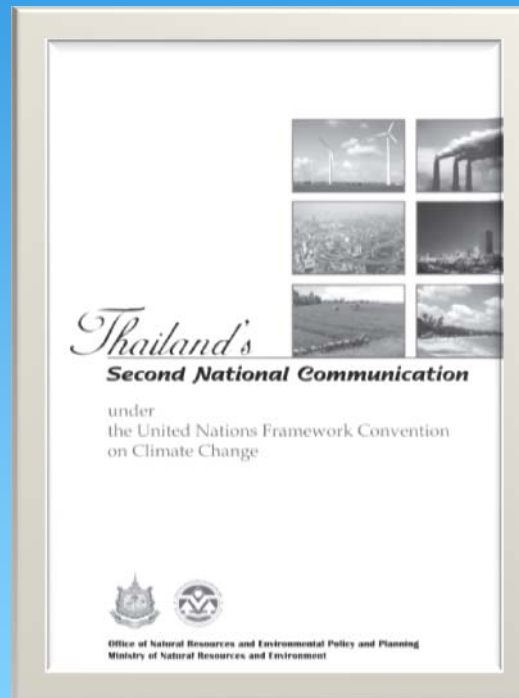
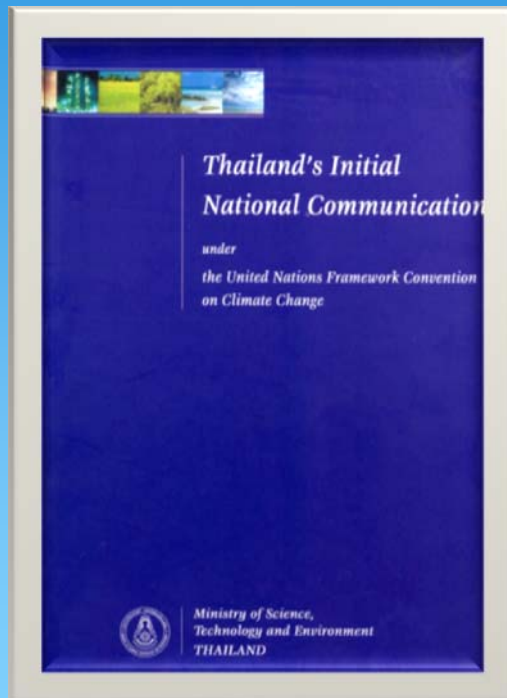


## Trends of GDP





# Introduction: National Background on National Communications



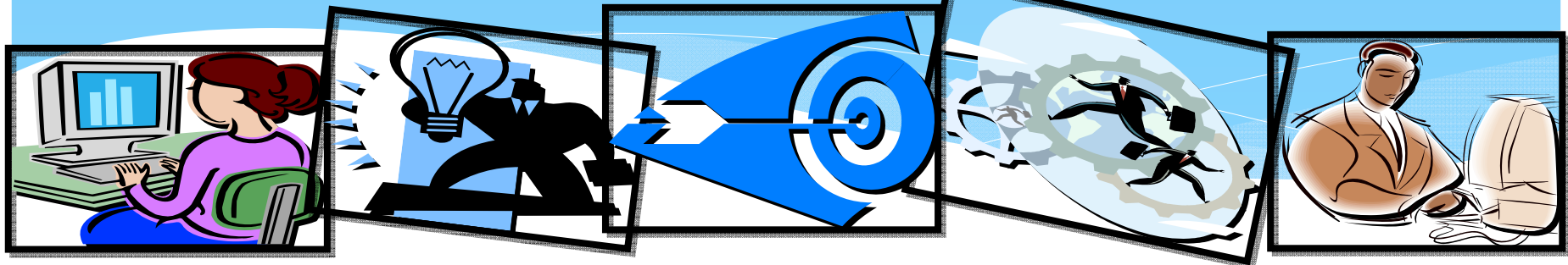
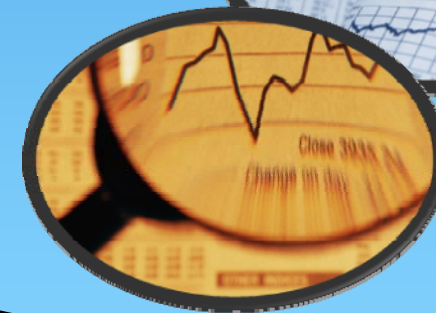
- Thailand has been classified as a Non-Annex I Party under the UNFCCC.
- The country is not obligated to reduce GHG emissions but is mandated to submit national communication.
- Two reports of National Communication (NC) have been submitted to the UNFCCC.
- Initial National Communication was submitted in 2000 and the Second National Communication was submitted in 2011.
- Preparation for the Third National Communication is in progress.



# Introduction: National Background on GHG Inventories



- The first two reports on National Communications of Thailand were carried out by hiring academic institute as a consultancy.
- INC used 1994 as base year data and SNC used 2000.
- Inventory methods were carried on following the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories, 2000 Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National GHG Inventories and 2003 Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry.



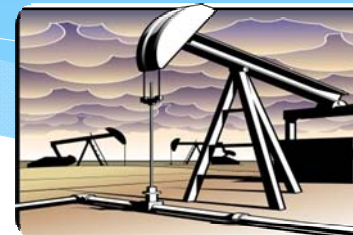




# Introduction: National Background on GHG Inventories

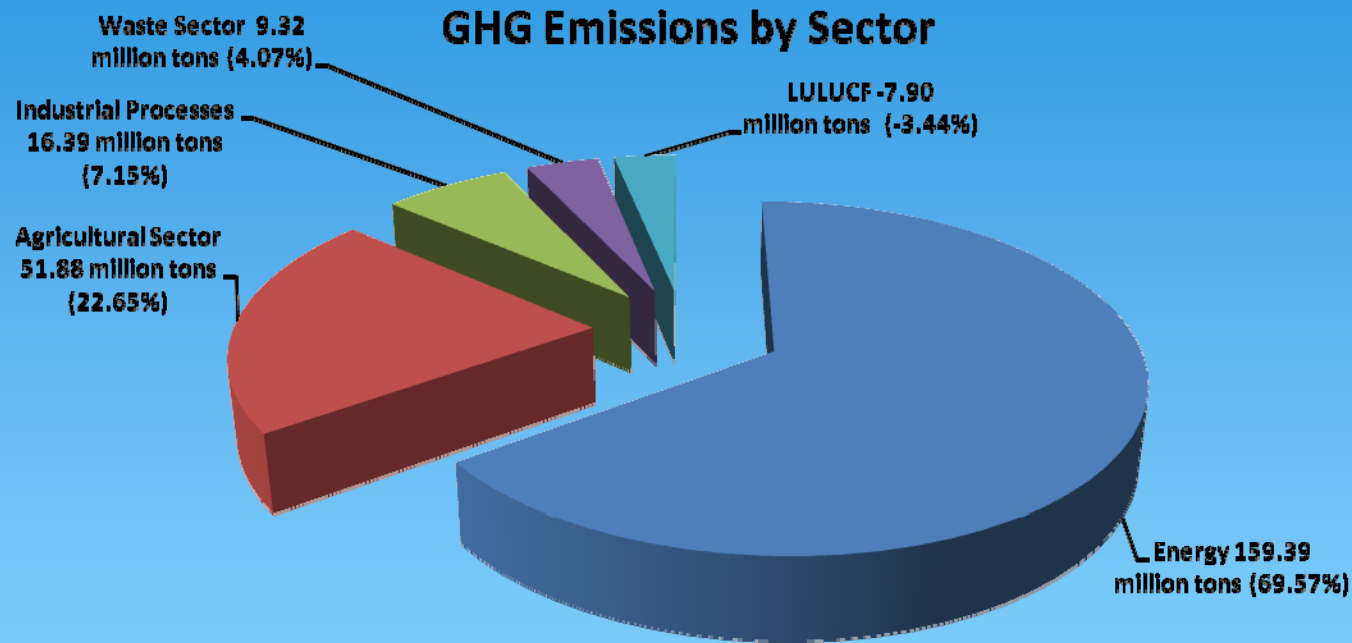


- Emission calculations were conducted using Tier I where Default Values were mostly applied throughout the processes.
- Emissions from four development sectors were observed: energy, agriculture, industrial processes, LULUCF, and waste sector.
- Three main types of GHG were reported: CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, and N<sub>2</sub>O.
- Other four types were also investigated: CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, NMVOCs, and SO<sub>x</sub>.





# Key Outcomes: GHG Inventories

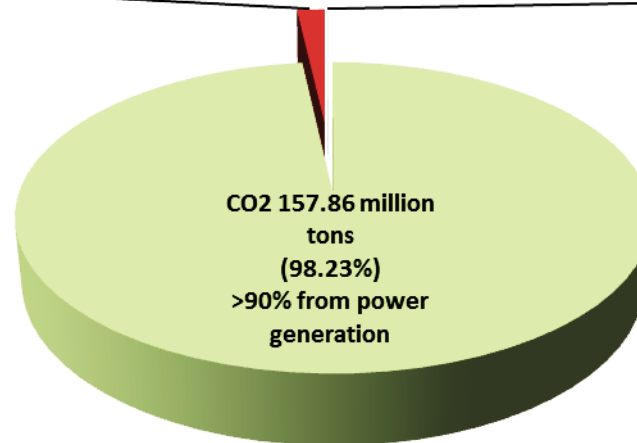




# Key Outcomes: GHG Inventories

## GHG Emissions by Gas Types

CH<sub>4</sub> 2.8 million tons  
(1.74%)  
70% from agriculture  
15% from energy  
14% from waste  
sector



N<sub>2</sub>O 40,000 tons  
(0.02%)  
82% from land use  
18% from waste  
management and  
energy production







# Key Outcomes: Vulnerability and Adaptation



- Thailand has been identified by climate associated research organizations as a country that is most vulnerable to climate change impact.
- Influential factors of climate vulnerability in Thailand are determined from the following aspects:
  - ✓ Geographical features of the country that are likely to experience floods from sea level rise.
  - ✓ Socio-economic background of being an agricultural and ecosystem service economy based country.
  - ✓ People are less educated and lack of social concerns on climate science.
  - ✓ Risk communication is still not effective.





# Key Outcomes: Vulnerability and Adaptation







# Key Outcomes: Mitigation



- Thailand is not mandatory to set out an emission reduction target.
- GHG inventories from both INC and SNC can suggest mitigation action on the following aspects:
  - ✓ Energy sector is the greatest emitter of the country.
  - ✓ Preparedness for mitigation action with win-win strategy and low regret measure.
- Energy sector is considered to be most feasible for launching mitigation reduction programme.
- Some examples of initiative mitigation actions:
  - ✓ Implementing energy efficiency programme;
  - ✓ Establishing light rail system services;
  - ✓ Promoting low carbon society by launching carbon footprints and eco-labelling products;
  - ✓ Increasing forest and protected areas.

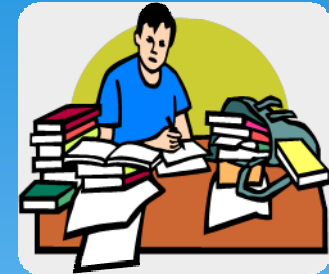




# Key Outcomes: Cross Cutting Issues



- With a view to supporting the synergistic impacts between mitigation action and adaptive response, the Thai Government has set out integral pathways for achieving national goal.
- Particular mechanism has also been established and deployed at specific climate related issues:
  - ✓ Technology development and transfer;
  - ✓ Research and systematic observation network;
  - ✓ Raising public awareness via education and training programmes;
  - ✓ Building capacity through seminars, technical workshop and training;
  - ✓ Information system and network.





# Key Challenges: In the process of SNC Preparation



- Several issues remained constraint:
  - ✓ Completion and availability of associated data;
  - ✓ Accuracy and precision of methods used and the results;
  - ✓ Limitation of climate science experts;
  - ✓ Active collaboration from relevant organizations;
  - ✓ Sustainable structure of the inventory system.
- Output of GHG Inventory being applied for the following purposes:
  - ✓ To test public perceptions among Thais in four regions;
  - ✓ To develop Thailand's Master Plan on Climate Change;
  - ✓ To establish mitigation plan for particular implementing sector, i.e. energy.







# Lessons Learnt and Best Practices: Ways to Overcome/Address the Challenges



- The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) designated as National Focal Point on Climate Change of Thailand has agreed upon the inventory process that institutional re-arrangement can help promoting sustainable system of national inventory structure.
- Success outcome of the re-structuring of inventory system can facilitate the processes of measuring, reporting and verification (MRV) entirely the inventory pathways.
- Inventory structure should be linked to line agencies who accommodate associated inventory data.





# Next Steps: Plans for Preparation of Project Proposal for Third NC



- **Stages for conducting TNC:**

- ✓ Preparation of TNC and Biennial Update Report (BUR) are simultaneously existing on the following processes:
  - Informal consultation to set the scope of work with relevant organizations;
  - Brainstorming to get ideas for developing project document;
- ✓ Completion of proposal will be used for acquiring financial support from GEF:
  - Submission of both TNC and BUR are expected to be done by 2016.





# End of Presentation

Thank you for your Attention



this the smile you were looking for

