

PIONEERING BIODIVERSITY IN THAILAND

BIOFIN- The Biodiversity Finance Initiative



CHALLENGE

With its many varied landscapes and climates, Thailand enjoys an exceptionally high level of biodiversity. The numerous benefits of this natural wealth remain undervalued, however, and the contributions of biodiversity to the country's socio-economic well-being are not widely recognised. For example, it is estimated that the country needs investments of at least \$ 6 billion over the next 5 years to adequately restore ecosystems and biodiversity resources. This is over 4 times higher than the current government expenditure on conserving Thailand's rich but vulnerable biodiversity which currently comprises just 0.5% of the overall national budget and 0.1% of GDP, or approximately \$ 1.4 billion (2011-2015). This lack of investment hinders the deployment of sufficient resources towards improving the conservation of biodiversity and accessing and using natural resources in a sustainable manner.

An example of the value of natural ecosystems can be found in Thailand's many mangrove forests:

Mangroves are found in all 23 coastal provinces in Thailand, covering an estimated 250,000 hectare. The mangrove ecosystem provides its goods and services worth \$33,000 – \$57,000 per ha per year to local economies. The economic value of the services provided by the mangrove forest to the people in Thailand reaches \$ 14.2 billion per year. At the current estimated loss of mangrove forest at 1,600 ha per year, the lost economic value of those services could reach \$90 million per year¹.

¹Source: Orapan Nabangchang, Study of the Economic Value of Human Induced Impact on Marine Ecosystems and Implications for Local Communities Participation. A Report commissioned by the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR) of Thailand. 2015



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PROJECT OBJECTIVE

The Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) has been launched to support the Royal Thai Government in successfully achieving its national biodiversity targets. The Initiative includes a variety of finance solutions, including resource mobilization, better delivery of financing, reducing future costs and realigning expenditures. Managed by UNDP, BIOFIN is a global partnership that aims to help countries design effective strategies and mobilise resources from the public and private sector to support the conservation and rehabilitation of biodiversity.

PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT TITLE:

BIOFIN- The Biodiversity Finance Initiative

FINANCED BY:

The European Union and the governments of Germany, Norway, Switzerland and Flanders.

BUDGET:

530,000 USD for Phase 1

2.25 million USD for Phase 2

LOCATION:

Country-wide

PROJECT DURATION:

2014- 2018 for Phase 1

2018 – 2022 for Phase 2

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RESULTS ACHIEVED

- Since it began in June 2014, the BIOFIN initiative has been helping the Government to review the policy and institutional framework for biodiversity financing, including estimation of current and prospective expenditure to implement the national biodiversity strategy. An assessment of needs and gaps has been carried out and finance and resource mobilization strategies are now being developed and piloted.

- Key products are a Policy and Institutional Review, a Biodiversity Expenditure Review, a Financial Needs Assessment and a Biodiversity Finance Plan. These reviews mapped the needs related to financing biodiversity of the main ecosystems, i.e. terrestrial, wetland and river, marine and coastal, and urban biodiversity.

- Stakeholders consultations have addressed ways to leverage financial resources for biodiversity conservation. It has been agreed that the Thailand Biodiversity Finance Plan will pilot the following key activities: an environmental trust fund for marine and coastal ecosystem in Koh Tao Island; a nutrient trading scheme to improve the quality of river water through management practices that reduce nitrogen, phosphorus and sediment; wildlife conservation car license plates to raise funds for protecting tigers; and investments from the private sector as finance for nature. The results and lessons learnt from these activities will be documented and scaled up at a later stage.

- A 'training of trainers' programme for 30 trainers from the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, the Royal Forest Department and the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning increased the capacity of trainers in BIOFIN methodology and environmental economic valuation, enabling them to play a catalytic role in policy processes, and two female youth ambassadors and 70 university students in Thailand were engaged to act as agents of change in finance for nature.

- BIOFIN Thailand results have been communicated widely in Thailand and abroad through a series of regional conferences, workshops, media articles and visibility events, including a 'BIOFIN Day' event in which 1,270 people took part. The event was organized under the auspices of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn, who called on all partners to consider investing in protecting and restoring valuable biodiversity resources.

PARTNERING FOR SUCCESS

- **The Office of National Economic and Social Development Board,**
- **Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment**
- **Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation,**
- **Royal Forest Department,**
- **Department of Marine and Coastal Resources;**
- **Plant Genetic Conservation Project under the Royal Initiative of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn.**



ENSURING SUSTAINABILITY OF THAILAND'S PROTECTED AREAS

Catalyzing the sustainability of Thailand's protected area system



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CHALLENGE

Thailand is renowned for its rich and globally significant biodiversity. The country's protected area system consists of more than 400 national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, forest parks and botanical gardens, currently covering some 18% of the country's total land area and 8% of its territorial seas.

Thailand's protected area system is experiencing growing fragmentation, however, and there are concerns that the size of many national parks and wildlife sanctuaries are insufficient to sustain their flora and fauna. Biodiversity within these protected areas remains under threat from several sources, including infrastructure development, agricultural expansion, wildlife hunting, waste management and unsustainable tourism.



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EXPECTED RESULTS

1. The project worked in close cooperation with numerous national and local partners to help develop policy guidelines and rules, including the country's first ever 20-year Integrated National Park Management Plan. This plan has since been approved and is being implemented by the Royal Thai Government.
2. A series of programmes were piloted and successfully implemented, including the establishment of SMART patrols, agreement on routes for elephant corridors and the introduction of sustainable management in community forests. These programmes will be replicated in several other protected areas across Thailand.
3. New revenue generation mechanisms were successfully piloted. For example, a Complex Protected Area Advisory Committee model was successfully developed and is now being used as a basis for resource mobilization to support complex conservation efforts.
4. Conservation trust funds were established for the first time in three protected areas and will soon be operationalized.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this 3.3 million USD project was to support more effective management and sustainable financing of Thailand's protected area system and to address the threats posed to biodiversity.

This was achieved by building the capacities of the protected areas management authorities and providing them with resources to pilot innovative management and financing schemes. This project also supported the development of incentives for establishing an effective monitoring system and encouraging active community participation in conservation efforts.

PROJECT TITLE:

Catalyzing the sustainability of Thailand's protected area system

PARTNERS:

**Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation,
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment**

BUDGET:

3.3 MILLION USD

PROJECT DURATION:

September 2010 – December 2016

CONTACT INFORMATION:

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FINANCED BY:

Global Environment Facility (GEF)

LOCATION:

1. Doi Inthanon National Park, Chiang Mai Province
2. Tarutao National Park, Satun Province
3. Western Forest Complex: Mae Wong National Park, Klong Lan National Park, and Huey Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary in Nakorn Sawan Province, Kamphaengpetch Province and Uthaitхани Province
4. Eastern Forest Complex, consisting of 8 National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in Chacheongsao Province, Rayong Province and Chantaburi Province



COMMUNITY-BASED SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

Integrated Community-Based Forest and Catchment Management Through an Ecosystem Service



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CHALLENGE

Thailand is one of the richest countries for biodiversity in Southeast Asia, with over 37.1% of the country covered by forest. Of the 355 globally threatened species in Thailand, 89 are dependent on these forest ecosystems. These forests also play an important role in reducing Thailand's greenhouse gas emissions. Despite efforts made in forest conservation and rehabilitation, however, these forests remain under threat of conversion for cash crops, continued encroachment, and unsustainable harvesting.

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PROJECT OBJECTIVES

This project aims to ensure the long-term protection of Thailand’s biodiversity and storage/sequestration of carbon through the conservation of the countries forests, whilst also supporting the livelihoods of local communities. The project targets three key areas:

1. Strengthening policy and promoting sustainable community-based forest and catchment management at local, regional and national levels.
2. Supporting work at four pilot sites to expand coverage of community-based forest and catchment management by providing economic incentive for sustainable forest management and enhance the livelihoods of local participants.
3. Promoting community-based knowledge management supported by evidence-based studies.

RESULTS ACHIEVED

1. Improved technical capacities of government officials, local authorities, and communities in understanding ecosystem services and the financing mechanisms.
2. Production of Payment for Ecosystem Services conceptual framework to be incorporated into development plans by Tambon Administrative Organisations.
3. Enhanced cooperation between local stakeholders (i.e. municipalities, private sector organisations, government agencies, local communities, etc.)
4. Increased awareness of connection between sustainable livelihoods and ecosystem services and health, resulting in more empowered and resilient community-based ecosystem management (supported by Payment for Ecosystem Services and bio-carbon financing schemes).
5. Participation of communities and the private sector at the project’s four pilot sites, with community land-users equipped with the skills, knowledge, and incentives needed to sustainably manage their community forests.

PROJECT TITLE:

Integrated Community-Based Forest and Catchment Management Through an Ecosystem Service Approach

PARTNERS:

**Office of Permanent Secretary
Regional Environmental Offices 1, 5, 12, and 14
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment**

FINANCED BY:

Global Environment Facility (GEF)

BUDGET:

USD 1.7 million

LOCATION:

1. Mae Sa Catchment, Chiang Mai Province
2. Tha Chin Catchment, Samut Sakorn Province
3. Lam Sebai Catchment, Ubun Ratchathani Province
4. Koh Pha Ngan, Surat Thani Province

PROJECT DURATION:

2011 – 2017

CONTACT INFORMATION:

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CONSERVING HABITATS FOR GLOBALLY IMPORTANT FLORA AND FAUNA IN THAILAND

**PROJECT TITLE:**

Conserving habitats for globally important flora and fauna in production landscapes

PARTNERS:

Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

Zoological Park Organisation of Thailand (ZPO)

FINANCED BY:

Global Environment Facility (GEF)

BUDGET:

1.76 million USD

LOCATION:

Buriram Province

Samut Sakorn Province

Ranong Province

PROJECT DURATION:

July 2015 – July 2019

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CHALLENGE

Thailand has undergone a rapid process of development over the last three decades. However, the rapid processes of industrialization, urbanisation, intensified agricultural production and fishing have also resulted in degradation of land, loss of natural habitats and increased levels of air and water pollution. These challenges have presented a number of threats to the maintenance of biodiversity and the survival of endangered species, many of which have a global significance.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this USD 1.76 million-project is to strengthen the ongoing efforts in Thailand to conserve globally significant ecosystems and biodiversity. This will be achieved by improving the management of critical habitats of three species:

- 1) The Eastern Sarus Crane – This species is on the IUCN Red List due to the reduction of its wetland habitats, exploitation and pollution.
- 2) The Spoon-billed Sandpiper – This species is critically endangered. It has a small population that is rapidly decreasing due to hunting and the effects of climate change.
- 3) Water Lily – This species is endemic to Thailand. It provides important habitat for native freshwater fish species, water snails and frogs.

EXPECTED RESULTS

- At national level, the project will help strengthen the legislative framework in developing eco-friendly goods and services. This will help guide future policies for endangered species and critical habitat management and conservation.
- A series of capacity building activities will be carried out in key ministries and agencies to enhance cross-sector coordination in critical habitat management – to help effectively monitor critical habitats and endangered species and lead to more informed decision making.
- At local level, the project will help secure the conservation of the three endangered flora and fauna species in the provinces of Buriram, Samut Sakorn and Ranong, while also strengthening livelihood opportunities for the local communities.
- A series of capacity building activities will be carried out for the local authorities, communities, private sector groups and NGOs to support them in developing eco-friendly goods and services.
- The best mechanisms for sustainable financing for conservation within the production landscapes will be identified and supported.
- The best practices in endangered species and critical habitat conservation that will result from the project will be shared throughout Thailand, the regional and globally.

PROJECT TITLE:

Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade, focusing on Ivory, Rhino Horn, Tiger and Pangolin in Thailand

PARTNERS:

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation

FINANCED BY:

Global Environment Facility (GEF)

BUDGET:

4.0 million USD

LOCATION:

Pengjan Village, Nongkhai Province (NE Thailand)

Sadao Border Checkpoint, Songkhla Province (S Thailand).

PROJECT DURATION:

60 months (start: August 2018, end: July 2023)

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COMBATTING THE ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE



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CHALLENGE

Wildlife crime is one of the largest transnational organized criminal activities alongside, the drug and arms trades, and human trafficking. Thailand plays a central role in the global illegal wildlife trade – as a source for animals, a transit point, and a destination country for the sale of these products. Despite efforts to tackle this threat (e.g. improved enforcement, border checkpoints and inspections, and awareness campaigns), the illegal ivory trade has more than doubled since 2007 and is over three times larger than it was during the last peak in 1998. In 2017, 823 pieces of ivory were seized worth 90 million baht. The rhino horn trade is also at an all-time high, with Thailand listed as one of the top contributors to the illegal rhino horn and tiger trades. The illegal wildlife trade is driving the extinction of important species such as elephants, tigers, rhinoceroses, and pangolins and has an estimated value of \$5-23 billion per year.



PROJECT OBJECTIVES

This project aims to reduce the trafficking of wildlife in Thailand (focusing on elephant ivory, rhinoceros horn, tigers, and pangolins). This project has four key components to achieve this goal:

1. Improve cooperation, coordination, and information exchange amongst agencies involved in law enforcement in the illegal wildlife trade.
2. Strengthen the enforcement and prosecution of wildlife crimes by training officers and supporting the use of DNA forensic testing in investigations.
3. Reducing the demand for illegal wildlife products through campaigns that create social pressure to deter crime, and to increase the awareness of laws and publicise convictions.
4. Share the experiences and lessons learnt from this project with stakeholders, the Thai public, and globally



EXPECTED RESULTS

The long-term result of this project is to reduce illegal wildlife trafficking in Thailand by reducing demand and in turn reduce the poaching of the targeted globally threatened wildlife species. This will benefit endangered animals in Asia and Africa in particular.

- * 20% increase in government funding for wildlife law enforcement
- * An increase in the number of successful cases (seizure, arrest, prosecution and conviction) of wildlife crimes dealing with ivory, rhino horn, pangolins and tigers.
- * To gain international accreditation for the DNP Wildlife Forensic Science Laboratory in order to conduct DNA testing that can be used as evidence for prosecutions in Thailand.
- * Greater awareness of Thai laws and penalties related to the illegal wildlife trade.
- * Change in social norms related to the trafficking, buying, owning and use of ivory, rhino horn, tiger and pangolin products and reduction in purchasing of these products.

ACHIEVING LOW CARBON GROWTH IN THAILAND'S CITIES

Achieving Low Carbon Growth in Cities through Sustainable Urban Systems Management in Thailand



CHALLENGE

Half of Thailand's population of 69.5 million people live in cities and this number will continue to rise. The brisk economic expansion and urbanization have created many challenges for the cities, particularly in the areas of transport, energy and waste management.

For example, waste generation is increasing every year and local authorities have limited financial and human resources to provide proper waste management services. Many existing landfills and dumps are already full and are causing significant environmental problems. The energy sector is the biggest greenhouse gas (GHG) emitter and accounts for 78% of country's total emission. Of which, the transport sector accounts for 27% of the total GHG emissions in the energy sector and this is expected to further grow in the future.

To address the challenges posed by economic growth, urbanization, increasing GHG emissions, local pollution and climate related disasters, the Royal Thai Government has put in place the institutional infrastructure and strategy to support projects that will help build a more low carbon and climate resilient society.



PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The objective of this \$3,150,000 project is to support the Royal Thai Government to strengthen the capacities of local authorities to plan, implement and sustainably manage low carbon development projects, particularly in the areas of energy, waste management and transport. The focus is placed on four secondary cities: Chiang Mai, Khon Kaen, Nakhon Ratchasima (Korat) and Koh Samui – all different in size and all facing different types of challenges. It is estimated that this project will directly help reduce 177,708 tons of CO2 emissions.

EXPECTED RESULTS

1. Address specific barriers to adoption of low carbon development in the four cities, through training of central and local government staff, design and development of planning tools and preparation and implementation of low carbon action plans.
2. Sustainable urban systems management will be promoted in the four cities to achieve low carbon growth through investments in the transport sector (for example fuel efficient vehicles and renewable fuel sources), waste management (for example recycling and composting initiatives), and renewable energy generation (for example solar energy).
3. Over 40 new green jobs will be created in the waste management and sustainable transport sectors.
4. Carbon footprint for city and Low Carbon Plan will be prepared for each of the cities and special Low Carbon City working groups will be formed, tasked to coordinate the gathering, processing, analyzing and reporting carbon footprint data. The cities will formulate GHG emission reduction targets and indicators.
5. Over 100 representatives of the government, the private sector and other stakeholders will be trained in integrated low carbon urban planning and low carbon investments in cities.
6. The project will also help improve planning effectiveness, including decision making with regards to mitigation options, through integration of low carbon initiative and the city development plan. The best practices and lessons learnt will be shared with all other cities in Thailand.

PROJECT TITLE:

Achieving Low Carbon Growth in Cities through Sustainable Urban Systems Management in Thailand

PARTNERS:

Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization

BUDGET:

US\$3,150,000

PROJECT DURATION:

May 2017 - April 2021

FINANCED BY:

Global Environment Facility (GEF)

LOCATION:

- Chiang Mai Municipality
- Khon Kaen Municipality
- Nakhon Ratchasima (Korat) Municipality
- Koh Samui Municipality

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MANGROVES FOR THE FUTURE - A SMALL GRANTS FACILITY

Mangroves for the Future: Small Grants Facility (Phase III)



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CHALLENGE

Thailand's rapid economic expansion has resulted in widespread loss of valuable coastal habitat. An analysis carried out in 2014 has identified a decline of fishery resources, mangrove deforestation and degradation, conflicts between artisanal fishery and large-scale fishery, municipal waste and the lack of a systematic conservation scheme as the key issues that pose a threat to the sustainable conservation and restoration of coastal and mangrove areas



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EXPECTED RESULTS

1. The project contributed to the rehabilitation of ecosystem and marine resources by creating a system of surveys and data collection of significant fisheries produce, such as blue swimming crabs and horse-shoe crabs. By helping fishing enterprises to record data over the long-term to describe the life cycle of crabs in the area and setting up crab banks and other incentives, the eco-consciousness in fishing enterprises was increased. Furthermore, income-generating activities such as sea grapes-seaweed farming, processing dried seafood and shrimp paste products were created for fishermen in Mairood and Laem Klad Sub-district during the non-fishing season that can serve as an alternative occupation in the future.
2. A knowledge database was created to support conservation and rehabilitation of the ecosystem – recording areas of sea grass, mangrove forest, coral reefs, etc. This data is used to help monitor change, both man-made and from natural causes. Furthermore, the community capacity to conduct such surveys was built so that in the future they can work together with the Government on populating the database.
3. Local learning centers have been created, bringing together neighboring communities to exchange knowledge and experience in conservation and rehabilitation of natural resources.
4. In order to reduce competition between the traditional and commercial fishing enterprises the local communities were trained to create surveillance networks to identify illegal fishing activity and mechanisms for collaboration were developed between the government and the fishing enterprises to define rules and zones for conservation and seasonal non-fishing periods.
5. In order to ensure conservation of the rare marine life, a series of trainings and capacity building exercises were carried out among youth and other community members on how to systematically survey and monitor marine life and to create conservation zones.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this \$275,000 small grants programme was to support nine projects in the Trat Province, where the communities heavily rely on marine and coastal ecosystems.

This was achieved through a series of activities focused on increasing knowledge among the local communities about the importance of preserving marine and coastal ecosystems and strengthening their capacities for environmental conservation and waste management.

PROJECT TITLE:

Mangroves for the Future: Small Grants Facility (Phase III)

PARTNERS:

**International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
Department of Marine and Coastal Resources**

BUDGET:

USD 275,000

PROJECT DURATION:

2014-2017

FINANCED BY:

**Mangroves for the Future Initiative,
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)**

LOCATION:

Trat Province

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PROMOTING RENEWABLE ENERGY IN MAE HONG SON PROVINCE



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CHALLENGE

Thailand's energy consumption is set to rise by as much as 75% over the next two decades. To meet such high electricity demands and ensure energy security will require major expansion in the use of renewable energy sources. According to the 2015 Thailand Power Development Plan, it is the rural areas that will be hit hardest by this soaring demand, including the remote northern province of Mae Hong Son – the poorest province in Thailand - where there are still 17% of total households without electricity access, due to the geographical constraints of mountainous and watershed areas. Renewable energy could also provide alternatives to rural energy access. It is crucial to act now to build capacities at the local level to make optimal use of natural resources such as sunlight, wind, water and geothermal heat.

Experience has shown that significant reductions can be achieved in the amount of energy consumed and wasted by commercial buildings through relatively straightforward and inexpensive interventions and changes in behaviour. Making these changes brings its own reward, moreover, since considerable savings can be made while at the same time cutting harmful greenhouse gas emissions.

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EXPECTED RESULTS

1. The project has helped raise awareness among all partners and beneficiaries of the many benefits of using renewable energy technologies. Training and practical demonstrations have shown how these technologies can help improve the lives of the local population
2. The project has introduced high-efficiency cooking stoves to over 400 households in Mae Hong Son, reducing the need to collect firewood and thereby protecting forests, and allowing women to devote more to earn extra income through for example hand-craft work.
3. A solar rooftop has been installed in one of the busiest hospitals in the province, the Sri Sangwan Provincial Hospital, which has long suffered from high energy consumption and associated high electricity costs. The project also provided comprehensive energy-efficiency training for a team of technicians, whose skills have already achieved savings of THB 186,447 (USD 6,000) in the first year since installation. The hospital's staff are now passionate advocates for renewable energy, and with trained hospital staff as resource persons, the hospital's rooftop system has proved to be an attractive demonstration model and educational site for other hospitals. Guidelines have been developed for the building sector to lead the way in terms of design, maintenance and operation of energy efficiency systems.
4. In addition, 11 solar PV rooftop systems have been installed in government and private buildings in Mae Hon Son, resulting in direct savings of THB 505,392 (~USD 16,000) in electricity costs.
5. solar lanterns have been provided for 485 households previously not connected to energy grids, enabling students to study after sunset and family members to work on handy crafts and other household tasks.
6. 171 solar home systems in remote off-grid areas have been rehabilitated.
7. A total of 37 low-cost bio-digesters have been installed in farms and schools in the province to enable greater exploitation of biomass for energy. Biomass is abundant in the province, since many households raise pigs. But there needs to be good management systems to convince communities that the bio-digester is useful and beneficial. Each bio-digester produces 3 cubic meters of biogas per day, sufficient for cooking 3 meals
8. Additional USD 2.75 million were leveraged from the government to replicate the models the project initiated in Mae Hong Son.

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

The main objective of this USD 2.7 million project is to help promote the use of renewable energy in Thailand's Mae Hong Son province by overcoming current barriers and demonstrating the many benefits of renewable energy solutions, through:

- Strengthening institutional, organizational and social capacity to integrate renewable energy options in local development plans
- Developing financially sustainable renewable energy systems
- Building capacity to provide locally available technical support for renewable energy applications
- Developing policies to facilitate the scaling up and replication of renewable energy systems in rural Thailand

PROJECT TITLE:

Promoting renewable energy in Mae Hong Son Province

PARTNERS:

Mae Hong Son Governor Office

Mae Hong Son Provincial Energy Office

Ministry of Energy

FINANCED BY:

Global Environment Facility (GEF)

BUDGET:

USD 2.7 Million

LOCATION:

Mae Hong Son Province

PROJECT DURATION:

2010-2017

CONTACT INFORMATION:

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Coping with the Impact of Climate Change in Agriculture

Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans



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CHALLENGE

Thailand is the world's second largest exporter of rice and among the leading exporters of food products in South-east Asia. The 40% of land is used for agriculture. In 2018, the agricultural sector is likely to slow down from its contribution to GDP growth in previous year (NESDB). The agriculture sectors – including crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture – are the most vulnerable to climate change and climate variability. This poses a multitude of challenges that must be overcome in the medium and long-term to ensure the lives, livelihoods as well as food security and nutrition of 66 million of Thai people and around the world. The need to adapt to changing climatic conditions is pressing for the poor – particularly women – who depend directly on agriculture for their livelihoods. Today's response to these challenges will determine how well people are able to cope and respond to climate change and climate variability.



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PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The objective of this 741,000 USD project is to support the Royal Thai Government in developing more effective national policies that will help make the country more resilient to climate change by supporting all stakeholders and partners to identify and integrate climate adaptation measures for agricultural sectors into national planning and budgeting processes.

EXPECTED RESULTS

1. This project will help strengthen the risk management capabilities of the ministries of Environment, Finance and Agriculture, by supporting staff to understand the implications of climate change and adaptation options in the agriculture sector.
2. The staff will be assisted to use appropriate data and tools, such as climate risk and cost-benefit analyses, and expenditure tracking, in decision making processes and to incorporate key priorities for climate change risk management into existing planning and budgeting processes.
3. The project will also help develop integrated roadmaps for a National Adaptation Plan, which will offer economically viable adaptation options for the agriculture sector on the mid-term and long-term.
4. Climate adaptation measures and demonstration programmes will be identified based on future scenarios, impacts and vulnerabilities for the agricultural sector. This will help the government to implement adaptation strategies in the sector, in collaboration with development partners
5. Lessons learned will be compiled and shared regionally to ensure that the livelihoods of people dependent on agricultural productive systems are more climate resilient. For example, growing crop varieties better suited to changing weather conditions, optimizing water and irrigation systems or introducing new methods of soil cultivation and strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems to learn what works and what does not work.

PROJECT TITLE:

Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans (NAP-Ag)

BUDGET:

USD 741,000

PARTNERS:

**Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Office of Agricultural Economics, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives**

LOCATION:

Country-wide

FINANCED BY:

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU), Government of Germany

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UNDP works as part of the UN Country Team in Thailand to support the Government and people of Thailand to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

Strengthening the Governance of Climate Change Finance in Thailand

Delivering Sustainability through Climate Finance Actions in Thailand (NDC Support)



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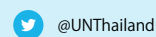
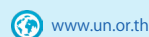
CHALLENGE

Thailand joined the other 195 countries at the UN climate change conference in Paris in December 2015 in adopting the Paris Agreement – the first ever, legally binding universal pact that sets out a global action plan for limiting global warming to “well below 2°C” starting from 2020. The Agreement, built upon the foundation of climate pledges from 187 countries, known as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

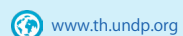
Along with the opportunity and momentum created by the Paris Agreement comes the important challenge of transforming Thailand’s NDCs into tangible actions that lead to long term, zero-carbon and climate-resilient development in the country. Thailand will need sustained financial, capacity building and technical support to regularly prepare, implement, and report on national actions under the Paris Agreement and more specifically against NDC targets for reducing greenhouse gases (GHGs).

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EXPECTED RESULTS

1. This project will encourage the development of capacities that enable climate-related institutional, financial and policy reforms in Thailand.
2. Public finance reforms will be strengthened by bringing together representatives of ministries, the private sector, NGOs, youth leaders, vulnerable communities, academia, and other development practitioners to work in a coordinated and adaptive response to climate change and natural disasters.
3. The project team will work closely with Thailand's government agencies and other partners to define a streamlined and coordinated approach to NDC implementation, and to mainstream climate change into sectoral strategies, programmes, and budgets.
4. Capacity development will be provided through on-the-job support and the development of training modules that provide national planning and budgeting officials with the tools and capacities to integrate climate change, gender equality and poverty into the budget process through development and piloting of an inclusive, gender-responsive Climate Change Benefit Analysis methodology.
5. Public-private partnerships will be encouraged to create an environment of trust, openness and informational symmetry and help the Thai Government to address regulatory and legislative impediments to NDC implementation investment.
6. A Private Climate Expenditures and Institutional Review (PCEIR) Working Group will be established to create a proactive and participatory approach to assess the impact of public incentives for private sector investment in energy efficiency and identify areas in which the private sector can best contribute to NDC implementation.
7. An assessment of investment and financial flows will be carried out to help Thailand to better understand the magnitude of financial need to tackle climate change and natural disaster risk now and in the long term.
8. A blueprint for a structured framework for managing climate finance and gauging the adequacy and effectiveness of climate-related expenditures, the Climate Change Financing Framework (CCFF) blueprint, will be developed to facilitate the Thai government in developing a long-term climate change and financing strategy.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

This project builds on the important achievements of two recently completed UNDP projects, namely the \$850,000 "Strengthening Thailand's Capacity to Link Climate Policy and Public Finance (Climate Finance)" project and the \$1.2 million "Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB)" project, including the work on developing the Climate Change Benefit Analysis (CCBA) Guidelines to incorporate climate change consideration into project planning and budgeting and the piloting of the Private Climate Expenditure and Institutional Review (PCEIR) assessment tool to promote public incentives in driving private investment in renewable energy. Therefore, the objective of this \$931,500 project is to support the Royal Thai Government to achieve transformational change by using NDC implementation as a mechanism to scale up investments in climate change and deliver gender-responsive climate actions for sustainable development to help the country deliver on the commitments outlined in its NDCs and, through this, on the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals.

PROJECT TITLE:

Delivering Sustainability through Climate Finance Actions in Thailand (NDC Support)

PARTNERS:

**Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP)
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment**

FINANCED BY:

**Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) Government of Sweden
Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)
Government of Germany**

BUDGET:

USD 931,500

LOCATION:

Country-wide

PROJECT DURATION:

2018-2020

CONTACT INFORMATION:

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UNDP works as part of the UN Country Team in Thailand to support the Government and people of Thailand to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

CAPTURING CARBON AND UNLEASHING THE POTENTIAL OF THAILAND'S PEATLANDS

Maximizing Carbon Sink Capacity and Conserving Biodiversity through Sustainable Conservation, Restoration and Management of Peat Swamp Ecosystems



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CHALLENGE

Peat is a mix of decaying and decayed grasses, sedges and other plant matter accumulated over thousands of years. Peat is an essential part of vital wetland ecosystems that are home to hundreds of rare bird species and aquatic life. Peatlands are also critically important in preventing climate change, as they sequester billions of tons of carbon which would otherwise be released into the atmosphere.

The Kuan Krong area in south eastern Thailand contains the country's second largest peat swamp forest, 65% of which is under constant threat of degradation from oil palm cultivation and forest fires. These fires not only pose a danger to health at local and regional levels but also unleash ancient stores of carbon into the atmosphere, contributing to a dangerous rise in CO₂ levels.



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PROJECT OBJECTIVE

The main objective of this 3.2 million USD project is to find solutions that will benefit both communities and natural peatland ecosystems.

This will be achieved by:

- 1) Improving effective protection of natural peat swamp forests in Kuan Kreng
- 2) Implementing innovative approaches to avoid drainage and restore peat swamps
- 3) Improving national strategies for the use of land in peat swamps

EXPECTED RESULTS

1. A management plan will be designed with the active participation of all stakeholders and partners. This plan, together with plans for land use at sub-district level, will be adjusted to ensure that drainage, arable agriculture, and large-scale oil palm cultivation are excluded from permissible activities.
2. The Administration Unit of Kuan Kreng will be strengthened through a series of training courses and the procurement and use of state-of-the-art monitoring and patrolling equipment.
3. A community forest support scheme will be created, including representatives from protected areas administration, forest administration and local communities. This scheme will benefit people living in the sub-districts of Baan-Tul, Cha-uad, Kreng, and Kanthulee by implementing sustainable activities in the natural peat swamp that do not disrupt the vegetation cover, such as fishing and grass collection.
4. Several hydro-technical facilities will be constructed to help prevent further degradation of the peat swamps.
5. Over 300 hectares of land will be reforested in areas damaged by storms and fires.
6. Based on all the lessons learnt through the project, a National Strategy will be drafted for all peat swamps in the country, clearly outlining institutional roles and responsibilities in planning, financing and managing peat swamps.

PROJECT TITLE:

Maximizing Carbon Sink Capacity and Conserving Biodiversity through Sustainable Conservation, Restoration and Management of Peat Swamp Ecosystems

PARTNERS:

Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning

FINANCED BY:

The Global Environment Facility (GEF)

BUDGET:

3,2 million USD

LOCATION:

Kuan Kreng of Nakhon Si Thammarat Province

PROJECT DURATION:

2016-2020

CONTACT INFORMATION:

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IMPROVING ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN THAILAND'S COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

Promoting Energy Efficiency in Commercial Buildings in Thailand (PEECB)



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CHALLENGE

Energy consumption in Thailand has more than doubled over the past 20 years due to the country's rapid economic development. As the commercial sector continues to grow, energy consumption is expected to increase by a further 6% over the next three years, creating an urgent need to increase energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gases. Among the main consumers of energy are commercial buildings. According to recent research, an astonishing 30% of the energy used in commercial buildings is wasted. In Thailand this waste of resources is exacerbated by the age of the buildings in the country's commercial sector, since most of these buildings were constructed in the 1970s and '80s and are not compliant with current energy efficiency regulations. More than three quarters of the energy used by most commercial buildings is accounted for by heating, ventilation, air-conditioning systems and lighting, and the amount of greenhouse gas emissions generated by these uses is particularly high in Thailand's ageing commercial buildings.

Experience has shown that significant reductions can be achieved in the amount of energy consumed and wasted by commercial buildings through relatively straightforward and inexpensive interventions and changes in behaviour. Making these changes brings its own reward, moreover, since considerable savings can be made while at the same time cutting harmful greenhouse gas emissions.



EXPECTED RESULTS

1. The project has successfully contributed to raising awareness - both in the commercial building sector and amongst government officials - of the many benefits of using energy-efficient technologies. The project has brought together some 7,500 architects, engineers, managers and local building practitioners to develop a system of knowledge-exchange and dissemination of information about energy-efficient technologies and practices.
2. The country's first ever Commercial Building Energy-Efficiency Information Centre has been established to serve as a hub of knowledge and good practices.
3. 26 training courses have been designed on financial assessment of energy-efficiency application projects in commercial buildings. These courses can now be used by all interested stakeholders.
4. Guidelines have been developed for the building sector to lead the way in terms of design, maintenance and operation of energy efficiency systems.
5. The evaluation criteria for building-labelling schemes related to energy efficiency has been revised and a draft national energy-efficiency plan has been developed. This will lead to updated and more effective policy measures on energy efficiency in commercial buildings.
6. A total of 12 hotels, hospitals and shopping malls have applied energy-efficiency principles with the support of the project. The application of these principles has helped achieve energy savings of 6.5 gigawatt-hour (GWh) per year, while 3,790 tons of carbon emission have been reduced.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this USD 3.6 million project is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from commercial buildings. This will be achieved by raising awareness and demonstrating the environmental and economic benefits of using energy-efficient technologies in commercial buildings.

PROJECT TITLE:

Promoting Energy Efficiency in Commercial Buildings in Thailand (PEECB)

PARTNERS:

Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency, Ministry of Energy

BUDGET:

USD 3.6 Million

PROJECT DURATION:

2013–2018

FINANCED BY:

Global Environment Facility (GEF)

LOCATION:

Nationwide

CONTACT INFORMATION:

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CONNECTING BIODIVERSITY AND GOVERNANCE

Sustainable management models for local government organisations to enhance biodiversity protection and utilization in selected eco-regions of Thailand



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CHALLENGE

Thailand is one of the most biodiverse countries in the world, with over 15,000 plant species and 4,722 species of vertebrates. Many of these, however, are threatened. Over 555 species of vertebrates in Thailand are endangered domestically, and 231 are officially classified as endangered by the IUCN Red List. These species are being threatened by urban, agricultural, and infrastructure development, which is destroying habitats and increasing the demand for natural resources – resulting in unsustainable use.

These threats are exacerbated by limited on the ground capacity of government officials to address these challenges due to a lack of personnel, a lack of technical capacity, and limited political will as local and national governments have focused on economic growth over longer-term sustainable development goals. Despite 20% of the country being classed as ‘protected areas’, much of Thailand’s biodiversity exists outside of these zones and work is needed to ensure that national development can continue in a sustainable way in order protect Thailand’s globally significant ecosystems and biodiversity within production landscapes.



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PROJECT OBJECTIVE

This project aims to integrate biodiversity conservation into the performance management, development planning, and budgeting systems of local government in Thailand. This project has two key components to achieve this goal:

1. Strengthen the institutional framework and capacities of local government to integrate biodiversity concerns into local development plans.
2. Support local government development programmes in order to strengthen the understanding of biodiversity and the value to the local economy and livelihoods, as well as threats currently faced, in two pilot areas to encourage and support local communities to develop environmental-friendly practices.

RESULTS ACHIEVED

- Establish national-level cooperation, bringing together key stakeholders to strengthen dialogue and coordination over the integration of biodiversity conservation into development planning.
- Review existing planning and performance management processes at local and provincial levels in order to integrate biodiversity concerns within them, and to identify areas that need most support.
- Build capacity of regulatory agencies and local governments to apply developed guidelines and support the conservation of biodiversity in planning processes.
- Support livelihoods that benefit from the connection between biodiversity conservation and economic growth to encourage long-term adaptation of sustainable practices and expand practices to more communities.

PARTNERING FOR SUCCESS

- **Biodiversity-based Economy Development Office (BEDO), under Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment**
- **Department of Local Administration, Ministry of Interior**

PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT TITLE:
Sustainable management models for local government organisations to enhance biodiversity protection and utilization in selected eco-regions of Thailand

FINANCED BY:
Global Environment Facility (GEF)

BUDGET:
US\$ 1.76 million

LOCATION:
Samut Songkram and Samut Prakarn Provinces

PROJECT DURATION:
2016 – 2020

CONTACT INFORMATION:

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BALANCING BIODIVERSITY AND DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable Management of Biodiversity in Thailand's Production Landscape



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CHALLENGE

Host to a variety of different ecosystems from marine, coastal, and freshwater, to mountain, Thailand's rich biodiversity is globally important. Over the last 50 years, however, factors such as population growth, rural poverty, and economic development have put increasing pressure on the country's natural resources. Two ecosystems in particular that are at risk are bamboo and mangrove forests. Bamboo forests in Thailand contain over 60 species of bamboo and act as an important refuge for many species. However, these forests are being over-harvested, putting numbers of important habitats at risk. Similarly, coastal mangrove forests act as important habitats for a wide variety of species such as shrimp, fish, and birds. The over-harvesting of shrimp has impacted the coastal and marine species who rely on them for food. With, as of 2014, only 18% of Thailand's total land coverage considered Protected Areas, the challenge is how to manage the country's continued development in a sustainable way so as to not compromise the important biodiversity that sits outside of these protected zones.



PROJECT OBJECTIVES

This project's long-term goal is to connect biodiversity conservation with the production and marketing of agricultural, forestry, and fishing businesses. This will help to ensure the protection of species living outside of Protected Areas, whilst also continuing to support local livelihoods, incomes, and wellbeing. The project targets three key areas:

1. Building national capacity for the support of biodiversity business in order to ensure long-term success and sustainability
2. Piloting community-based social enterprises in key eco-regions, focused on bamboo and mangrove forest areas
3. Mainstreaming biodiversity business in commercial markets in order to support community-based biodiversity-friendly ventures

EXPECTED RESULTS

1. Support the Biodiversity-based Economy Development Office (BEDO) in its enhancement of local community knowledge on sustainable production and promote the adoption of biodiversity friendly business practices.
2. Develop the institutional platform of 6 community-based social enterprises to create 18 biodiversity-friendly products. These included 4 marine-related enterprises such as the production of chili and shrimp paste, and 2 bamboo-related enterprises such as the production of bamboo charcoal soap and bamboo furniture. These were all made using locally-sourced raw materials with an eco-friendly manufacturing process and a percentage of the revenue was allocated to biodiversity conservation and rehabilitation
3. Train communities in the pilot areas (Prachinburi, Kanchanaburi, Ranong, Phang Nga and Krabi Provinces) and organize workshops on the production processes and marketing of the biodiversity-friendly products.

PROJECT TITLE:

Sustainable Management of Biodiversity in Thailand's Production Landscape

PARTNERS:

Biodiversity-based Economy Development Office (BEDO), under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

BUDGET:

USD 1.9 million

PROJECT DURATION:

2011 – 2016

FINANCED BY:

UNDP

LOCATION:

Prachinburi, Kanchanaburi, Ranong, Phang Nga and Krabi

CONTACT INFORMATION:

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SAVING THAILAND'S TIGERS

Strengthening capacity and incentives for wildlife conservation in the western forest



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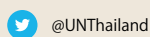
CHALLENGE

Thailand's wildlife sanctuaries are home to a significant percentage of the world's rapidly diminishing population of tigers. Globally, only 3,200 tigers are now estimated to be living in the wild, of which some 150 are found in Thailand. This dangerously low population of wild tigers is due primarily to hunting and the wide-scale destruction of their natural habitat.

About 70 percent of the surviving tiger population is located in places scattered across Asia. One of the greatest concentrations of a reviving tiger population are found in the Huai Kha Khaeng – Tung Yai Naresuan Wildlife Sanctuaries, a world heritage site in western Thailand. However, the tigers in this sanctuary are faced with the threat of extinction due to poaching, loss of habitat and illegal wildlife trade.

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PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Involving local communities in efforts to improve these sanctuaries is vital to overcome threats to their habitats, including threats to the wild tiger population.

The main objective of this USD 7.3 million-project is to support the Huai Kha Khaeng and Tung Yai Naresuan Wildlife Sanctuaries in protecting and increasing its population of endangered tigers, with the wider aim of helping improve wildlife sanctuaries and their habitats throughout Thailand.

This objective will be achieved by the following measures:

1. Reducing direct threats to tigers:

Park rangers will be provided with training, innovative tools and modern equipment to become more effective in patrolling and monitoring tigers and threats to their habitats.

2. Bringing nature and the community together:

The project will support sustainable forest management and land use, good agricultural practices and wildlife-based tourism through the provision of grants and technical support to local communities and local administration. This will help improve the living standards of approximately 13,000 people living in some 40 villages located in and around the sanctuaries, as well as raising awareness of the importance of environmental protection.

3. Ensuring sustainable futures for all:

A series of outreach activities and campaigns to raise awareness of the importance and benefits of wildlife conservation will be carried out in partnership with villagers, young leaders and civil society, schools, and local markets.

EXPECTED RESULTS

1. By 2022, the next Year of the Tiger, the number of tigers living in Thailand's wildlife sanctuaries will have almost doubled due to improved protection measures introduced by this project.
2. Over 500 park rangers will be trained in using SMART patrolling techniques to improve the effectiveness of monitoring and protection. At present, 3% of the park officials are women. This number is expected to increase evidenced by more women graduates in this field and job application. The project provides opportunity for women researchers and outreach officers.
3. The national database of tigers' DNA will be fully updated to improve the effectiveness of conservation measures and to help enforcement against illegal wildlife trade.
4. A Small Grants Programme worth 360,000 USD will help over 40 small villages to improve eco-tourism and to transition towards a more sustainable system of community forestry, integrated farming and organic production of vegetables and herbs. (The current domination of farming for corn, cassava and sugar cane has proven detrimental to the conservation areas.)
5. Existing information and education centres will be renovated and refurbished.
6. World class wildlife-based ecotourism will be established as the sustainable model for managing the areas - or 'buffer zones' - surrounding the world heritage site sanctuaries.
7. The country's first ever Regional Training Center for Wildlife Conservation and Research will be opened in Thailand, facilitating training and the sharing of best practices among 13 tiger range countries in Asia.

PROJECT TITLE:

Strengthening capacity and incentives for wildlife conservation in the western forest complex

PARTNERS:

**Department of National Parks
Wildlife and Plant Conservation**

FINANCED BY:

Global Environment Facility (GEF)

BUDGET:

USD 7.3 Million

LOCATION:

Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary, Tung Yai Naresuan – East Wildlife Sanctuary, Tung Yai Naresuan – West Wildlife Sanctuary and Khao Nang Ram Wildlife Research Center

PROJECT DURATION:

July 2015 – July 2020

CONTACT INFORMATION:

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WATER CONSERVATION FOR AND WITH PEOPLE

Water for people partnership: Small Grants Programme



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CHALLENGE

Freshwater is essential to all life on our planet. People depend on healthy freshwater environments for drinking water, for growing crops, manufacturing, energy and transport. These environments also help to prevent erosion and provide natural protection from flooding, as well as facilitating sustainable waste disposal. Throughout the world, however, freshwater environments have been mismanaged, leading to pollution, drying rivers and damaged habitats.

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RESULTS ACHIEVED

1. Over 1000 hectares (6,750 rai) of river basin areas in Mae Klong and Chao Phraya have been conserved, while over 200 hectares (1,250 rai) previously used for chemical assisted farming have been successfully converted into organic rice paddy fields.
2. Over 18,000 community members have benefited from sustainable conservation efforts, including improved water quality, reduced land pollution and reduced degradation in the watershed areas.
3. Conservation networks and local conservation groups - including youth groups - have been established. These groups focus on conserving wetlands that serve as natural wastewater purification systems, as well as supporting ecosystem services for climate change mitigation and adaptation.
4. Major improvements have been achieved in the management of the Samut Prakarn wetland. This region, which serves as the 'lungs' of Bangkok, is home to a variety of ecosystems, including a habitat for fireflies. Poor wastewater management had led to the degradation of the region's waterways, however, and the project is addressing the problems of insufficient drainage and deserted natural orchards.
5. More than 300 wastewater-filter tanks systems for households and public places to treat waste water have been installed.
6. Biogas has been introduced in Tak, Pathumthani and Karnchanaburi provinces. Local people are now using their household waste and water hyacinth (an invasive plant) to produce cleaner energy. This not only reduces green-house gas emissions but also the costs of household cooking by 50 per cent.
7. 500 farmers and students have received training in organic farming, and many more families have enjoyed increased crop yields and improved water quality.
8. Community learning centres have been built in the provinces of Bangkok, Pathumthani, Samut Prakarn and Kanchanaburi through small grants awarded by UNDP and the MWA. These learning centres enable communities to transfer expertise and share good practices with neighbouring communities.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this 637,048 USD project was to support community efforts to conserve freshwater environments. This was achieved by enhancing the capacity of communities to undertake integrated water conservation and management and by making funds available for small-scale projects to help reduce pressure on natural resources.

The project included capacity-building measures, demonstrations and awareness-raising activities among the agricultural and rural communities living in the areas of Thailand's two main river basins: Chao Phraya and Mae Klong.

PROJECT TITLE:

Water for people partnership: Small Grants Programme

BUDGET:

USD 637,048

PARTNERS:

Metropolitan Waterworks Authority, Ministry of Interior

LOCATION:

Two river basins: Chao Phraya and Mae Klong (covering 18 provinces)

FINANCED BY:

Metropolitan Waterworks Authority, Ministry of Interior

PROJECT DURATION:

June 2011- June 2015

CONTACT INFORMATION:

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SUPPORTING ANTI-CORRUPTION EFFORTS IN THAILAND

Advancing anti-corruption efforts in Thailand – A multi-disciplinary approach and Anti-Corruption for peaceful and inclusive societies.



CHALLENGE

Corruption has corrosive effects on all areas of society and is a major obstacle to equitable and sustainable development, hindering efforts to achieve the levels of transparent and accountable governance essential for fair and socially inclusive growth.

In Thailand, corruption has been identified as the single most serious obstacle to the country's progress by a majority of Thai economists. Another worrying finding from a recent survey is that almost 70% of young people in Thailand regard corruption as acceptable so long as they benefit from such practices.




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EXPECTED RESULTS

1. An integrity risk assessment in public procurement processes has been carried out, serving as a valuable input into the design of anti-corruption strategies, policies and advocacy efforts.
2. Thailand's first ever public procurement law was written and adopted in 2017 with UNDP support. This law has helped standardize all procurement processes. The 'value for money' principle is also now being applied in public tenders for the first time. This law also helps improve competition among businesses, and more funds being saved in the national budget that can be reallocated to help the poor and vulnerable.
3. Thai Youth Anti-Corruption Network (TYACN) was established by UNDP, with local chapters at some 90 universities, dubbed as Refuse-to-be-Corrupt Student Clubs. At one university, UNDP and a private sector partner (True Coffee) established the Refuse-to-be-Corrupt Coffee Shop, a social enterprise, to provide a space for the student club to exchange ideas, plan outreach activities, and generate funding for these activities. The initiative was recognized as a best practice in "Creative For Good" award from World Economic Forum in 2015.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this project is to help tackle corruption through preventive activities involving government, private businesses and citizens.

This objective will be achieved by:

1. Supporting national anti-corruption reforms:

The project has supported anti-corruption efforts by undertaking a review of the integrity of public procurement processes, working in partnership with the Government and the private sector. The findings of this risk assessment and UNDP's technical assistance and recommendations constituted the framework of the first-ever public procurement act in Thailand, and UNDP continues to provide technical assistance to ensure solid implementation of the law across government agencies. In addition, UNDP strengthened its civil engagement in public procurement through advocacy and provision of technical support to develop open-data systems in public construction in Thailand.

2. Turning youth into agents of change:

The project has been conducting surveys and training workshops to raise awareness among young people about the negative effects of corruption, as well as motivating and supporting them to tackle this problem, offering Thai youth the opportunity to reshape norms and help create a culture in which corruption cannot thrive. UNDP also aims to institutionalize the international principles of integrity through development of integrity curriculum for university students to be used by universities across Thailand.

PROJECT TITLE:

Advancing anti-corruption efforts in Thailand – A multi-disciplinary approach and Anti-Corruption for peaceful and inclusive societies.

PARTNERS:

The Comptroller General's Department, Ministry of Finance

The National Anti-Corruption Commission

The Anti-Corruption Organization of Thailand, The Rajabhat University Network

FINANCED BY:

UK Foreign Commonwealth Prosperity Fund

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Australian Government

UNDP's Anti-Corruption for Peaceful and Inclusive Societies (ACPIS)

BUDGET:

USD 950,000

LOCATION:

Country-wide

PROJECT DURATION:

2014-2018

CONTACT INFORMATION:

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UNDP works as part of the UN Country Team in Thailand to support the Government and people of Thailand to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

SUPPORTING SOCIAL INCLUSION OF LGBTI PEOPLE IN THAILAND

Being LGBTI in Asia



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LGBTI activists from all around Asia join the Taiwan LGBT Pride Parade at the International lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and intersex association (ILGA) Asia Regional Conference that was held in Taipei, Taiwan in October 2015.

CHALLENGE

Despite achieving some progress in recent years with regards to inclusive laws and policies for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) people, many members of the LGBTI community continue to suffer discrimination and violence and are excluded from accessing social services. In addition, traditional social values, religious beliefs and cultural taboos can create barriers to the full inclusion of LGBTI people. Equitable and inclusive development depends on overcoming such discrimination and prejudice.



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Two members of the LGBTI community show their support for LGBTI rights and gender equality at the annual International Day Against Homophobia, Transphobia and Biphobia (IDAHOT) on 17 May 2017.



PROJECT OBJECTIVES

UNDP's region-wide project –Being LGBTI in Asia – aims to address inequality, violence and discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity or inter-sex status, and promote universal access to health and social services. Through partnerships with the Royal Thai Government, LGBTI and other civil society organizations, youth organizations, human rights defenders, media, the private sector, and UN agencies and development partners the project is working to ensure the inclusion of LGBTI in people in all aspects of development. The objectives of the project align with the goals of UNDP's Strategic Plan and will contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the commitment to leave no one behind.

The objective will be achieved by:

1. Bringing stakeholders together to foster a greater understanding of the marginalization and exclusion faced by LGBTI people:

The purpose is to identify, discuss and eventually move beyond the obstacles that contribute to exclusion, discrimination and violence against people of diverse sexual orientation and gender identities. This objective includes facilitating South-South cooperation and learning opportunities among governments, civil society, human rights bodies and other stakeholders.

2. Addressing research gaps that currently exist on the stigma, discrimination, violence and human rights violations experienced by LGBTI people

The project seeks to equip duty bearers with the strategic information required to adequately address stigma and discrimination, end harmful practices that fuel human rights violations against LGBTI individuals in public and private settings, and ensure marginalized groups have equal access to justice and public services.

RESULTS ACHIEVED

1. UNDP has helped organize the launch of the first legal instrument in Thailand pertaining to gender equality that is inclusive of LGBTI people and identities – the Gender Equality Act. A community consultation was also held to support civil society engagement and develop an advocacy framework. UNDP has provided ongoing support to strengthen understanding of the Act and its implications in terms of rights and obligations by both government and civil society stakeholders through national and local consultations and is supporting development of mechanisms to monitor implementation and access redress.
2. The project carried out a desk review of media-reporting on LGBTI issues in Thailand, entitled Tool for Change: Working with the Media on Issues Relating to Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, Expression and Sex Characteristics in Thailand. The research found that LGBTI people are often represented in the news media inaccurately, stereotypically, or without a clear understanding of sexual orientation, gender identity and expression. To help address this media bias, UNDP supported a six-month media fellowship project, providing training for four journalists who have since published some 24 media articles on LGBTI issues.
3. As Thailand is in the process of developing a transgender recognition law, UNDP continues to support government and community efforts to protect the rights of transgender people. A study on legal gender recognition in Thailand has been conducted and the key findings and recommendations from the study have been presented to the government to support developing the law so that it is in line with international best practices and human rights standards. UNDP also supports dialogue between government and the community in developing the legal gender recognition law, through its participation in steering committee meetings that are chaired by a trans organization in Thailand.
4. UNDP supported the development of policies on transgender issues in closed settings (i.e. detention centres and prisons) in partnership with the Department of Corrections (DOC) and transgender civil society organizations. A review was conducted in 2017 in three prisons and a report with policy recommendations was produced that will be used by the DOC to improve their management of transgender inmates. In response to the findings of the review, the project will support training and awareness-raising measures to sensitize correctional officers to LGBTI people and their concerns.
5. A nationwide survey of 2,400 people on social attitudes towards sexual orientation and gender identity is being carried out in 2018. The findings will be used to further guide decision-making processes in ensuring better social inclusion of LGBTI people in Thai society.

PROJECT TITLE:

Being LGBTI in Asia

PARTNERS:

Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS)

Ministry of Justice (MOJ)

National Human Rights Commission of Thailand (NHRCT)

Rainbow Sky Association of Thailand (RSAT)

FINANCED BY:

The Embassy of Sweden in Bangkok

the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)

Faith in Love Foundation (Hong Kong)

BUDGET:

USD 5 million (2015 – 17)

LOCATION:

Regional - South East and East Asia

PROJECT DURATION:

25 September 2014 – 31 December 2018

CONTACT INFORMATION:

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UNDP works as part of the UN Country Team in Thailand to support the Government and people of Thailand to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals



PROJECT: MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN THAILAND (MADRID)

PROJECT SUMMARY

Thailand is vulnerable to many natural and human-induced hazards such as floods, tsunamis, storms, droughts, landslides, forest fires and epidemics. Hydrological events and droughts have severely impacted Thailand on a regular basis. However, while floods pose the greatest threat to the country, a larger proportion of the population is more impacted by drought.

The Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction in Development Planning in Thailand (MADRID), is an integrated multi-sectoral and multi-donor project that aims to integrate both disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into national and sub-national development policies, plans, and budgets.

The project aims to ensure that critical development assistance can be made available to advocate, and promote a significant shift away from disaster response towards building disaster resilience and sustainable development. The project has been developed in close consultation with the National Economic and Social Development Board, Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Asian Disaster Preparedness Center, Change Fusion, civil society organisations, United Nations agencies and private sector. The project is informed by the disaster – development nexus which recognizes that while disaster can set back development gains, poor development can also increase people's vulnerability to disasters.



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

MAIN ACTIVITIES

The main activities for the MADRID project consist of the following:

- Engage relevant stakeholders to conduct disaster risk assessments in two selected provinces. Ultimately to develop risk maps, sensitize the usage of risk assessment results in disaster risk reduction, and risk management planning. In addition, develop disaster risk assessment methodological guidelines for potential expansion by relevant government agencies.
- Engage with officials from various sectors in selected provinces to collect essential gender and age disaggregated data for hazard exposure, vulnerability, and capacity assessments taking into account of socio-economic aspects for the risk assessment.
- Promote discussions through the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) expenditure review exercise, to inform analysis and improvements in the policy process, and institutional framework for more effective DRR mainstreaming.
- Develop and implement Climate Change Adaptation /DRR social innovations for at-risk communities with involvement of private sectors.
- Design and implement policy and institutional frameworks for urban climate resilience, and introduce innovative approaches to climate resilient urban infrastructure development.

- *In Thailand, almost 60 per cent of the country is flooded at least 10 times per year.*
- *Thailand is the 7th most flood-prone country in the world.*
- *Urbanisation, modern agricultural practices and new constructions have obstructed waterways, exacerbating the seasonal flooding problems.*
- *Between 2004 -2011, at least 7,582 people were killed by disasters.*
- *Severe flooding in July 2011 - January 2012, resulted in a total of 813 deaths, 9.5 million people affected and economic damage of US\$ 40 billion.*

EXPECTED RESULTS

The basic strategic thrust of UNDP engagement and support, is that the best solution to recurrent challenges is achieved by investing in longer term measures, that help build the resilience of affected populations whilst addressing issues of vulnerability. The sustainable way of ending the vicious cycle of challenges, is to establish systems and processes together, with building institutions at the nation and provincial levels to better mitigate risk, and be prepared for future challenges. The MADRID project is expected to contribute to achieving UNDP's vision: "People's lives, livelihoods, and businesses in Thailand are resilient to the impact of disasters and climate change."

The project expects to achieve the following results:

- Climate and disaster risk assessment and mapping for selected provinces conducted, and information made available and accessible for effective decision-making;
- National and provincial governments equipped with skills, tools and methodologies to mainstream disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation into their development policies, plans and budgets;
- Social innovations for disaster risk reduction developed and implemented with the involvement of at-risk communities, as well as public private partnerships;
- Pilot projects implemented and developed to increase urban resilience to disasters and climate change conducted in selected cities.



PROJECT FACTS

Project partners

National Economic and Social Development Board
Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation,
Ministry of Interior
Asian Disaster Preparedness Center
Change Fusion

Donor

UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
Asian Development Bank

Budget

US\$ 650,000

Project duration

2014 - 2018

Location

Country-wide

UNDP Focal Point

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BACKGROUND

The southernmost region of Thailand has been affected by conflict since 2004. Despite ongoing efforts by various actors to resolve it, violence and insecurity continues to be a part of everyday life for those living in Pattani, Yala, Narathiwat and four districts of Songkhla Provinces. The violence has hampered socioeconomic and human development in these provinces.

According to the Human Achievement Index 2017, out of 77 provinces, overall Narathiwat, Pattani Yala rank amongst the lowest¹. Since the re-emergence of conflict in 2004, over 6,500 people have been killed in violent incidents, including 610 women and 200 children².

¹ 2017 Human Achievement Index-HAI, Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board. Data as of August 2017

² Deep South Watch. Data as of 30 September 2017

PROJECT OVERVIEW

UNDP initiated the Southern Thailand Empowerment and Participation (STEP) project in 2010 to address the wide range of challenges facing the southern border provinces. Its overall aim has been to contribute to social cohesion and prevent an escalation in the violence through the empowerment of community and civil society networks, and creation of better livelihood opportunities for communities.

In close consultation with all relevant government agencies, and other stakeholders, three areas were identified:

- Broader participation in peace processes through strengthened capacity of local peace networks and through better access to information.
- Empowerment of vulnerable groups to access justice with the support of key institutions and networks.
- Building resilience and strong social cohesion in local communities through the improvement of livelihoods and community enterprise.



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KEY ACHIEVEMENT

The project has supported over 20 national and international peace conferences and public peace platforms in southern provinces bringing together international and national experts, local government authorities, civil society organizations, and local communities, to share and exchange knowledge and experiences. More than 3,500 people participated, of which 1,200 were women.

- The project has supported the creation of the country's first ever Peace Resource Collaborative (PRC), a joint venture with the Prince of Songkla University in Pattani, and other academic, and civil society organisations. It aims to provide state-of-the-art knowledge on peace processes, create common spaces for peace dialogue, and increase access to alternative dispute-resolution mechanisms. The Peace Resource Collaborative has hosted five peace dialogues, or "Insider Peacebuilders' Platforms (IPP)", a year, to bring together people who share a common interest in the peaceful settlement of the conflict in the southern border provinces.
- The project has also helped establish several volunteer networks to improve access to legal services. For example, volunteers working with the most vulnerable groups have been trained to streamline legal assistance mechanisms. The capacities of community and religious leaders have also been developed to enable them to act as focal points for alternative forms of legal assistance.
- The project has supported the Deep South Journalism School, a local media group focusing peace and conflict issue, to produce and translate newspapers in both Thai and Malay language with local content. The newsletters were distributed regularly both online and offline, giving a voice to local communities.
- A Small Grants Programme worth USD 300,000 has supported local community groups from 15 villages in three southernmost provinces (Pattani, Yala, and Narathiwat) to establish or build on their own community development initiatives. These 15 groups composed of men and women also include young people and people with disabilities. They were provided with a series of vocational training sessions in project and budget management, artisan and farming skills and have since set up a number of joint community enterprise initiatives that enable them to earn additional income. The aim was not only to increase local income but to build social cohesion between communities in the south.

PARTNERING FOR SUCCESS

- **Government:** Southern Border Provinces Administration Center (SBPAC), Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Justice, relevant provincial offices.
- **Academic Institutes:** Prince of Songkla University (College of Islamic Studies and Institute for Peace Studies), and Yala Islamic University (Fatoni University).
- **Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)**
- **Local leaders and community leaders**

PROJECT INFORMATION

- **Implementing Partner**
Prince of Songkla University
- **Project Budget**
2,750,000 USD
- **Duration**
2010- 2017
- **Donors**
Japan
Belgium
UNDP
- **Project Areas:**
Pattani, Yala, Narathiwat, and Songkhla
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INNOVATING FOR SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE TOURISM

Sustainable tourism for human development



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CHALLENGE

Thailand's tourism industry now accounts for over 20% of GDP, with a record 32.6 million tourists in 2016. However, local communities living in the most popular travel destinations are not reaping the potential social and economic benefits from the growth of this sector. The profits remain in the hands of large tour operators, while local people suffer the negative effects of mass tourism, including impacts on their society, culture and environment



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EXPECTED RESULTS

- The project trained members of these four communities in providing unique cultural experiences for visitors, including how to present local information and traditional stories, legends and beliefs in an interesting and engaging way.
- Over 500 women and men from four of the most vulnerable communities in Thailand. Their income from tourism increased between 45% - 200% after the project has been completed
- The project also provided training in raising standards of basic services for tourists, including standards of overall hygiene. As a result of this training and support, some tourist destinations in the northeast of Thailand that previously lacked bathroom facilities now have new and well-maintained facilities.
- There are promising signs, too, that younger members of these communities who had previously migrated to towns in search of work are now beginning to return.
- The project has helped raise awareness among members of the target beneficiary communities of the benefits and necessity of working together in order to succeed. A sense of pride has returned to these communities as they see their unique identities are valued by visitors with highly positive reviews now spreading across social media.
- The project has successfully facilitated cooperation between leading hotels and local communities. This cooperation has played a major role in helping local communities to raise their production standards, including improving standards of food preparation and larger-scale production to meet growing demand. Some of the hotels that partnered with the project have taken this cooperation to a new level: the Suko Thai hotel, for example, organised a special gala dinner to raise funds for the development of basic infrastructure in the community with which it is cooperating.
- The types of long-term partnerships created through the project can be replicated in other areas across the country to promote sustainable and socially inclusive tourism.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this USD 220,000 project is to help achieve a fairer distribution of income from tourism for local and marginalized communities.

This objective will be achieved by:

1) Introducing the basis of community-based tourism to the local

The project is providing fields to the local where they can acquire basic understanding of CBT and adjust their expectation and demand on tourism with external partners in the same direction by evaluating and reviewing CBT readiness and basic tourism database of the local community.

2) Working and building partnerships with local communities

The project team is working closely with four local Thai communities, including local artisans and food producers, to help them create CBT business model canvas and development plans.

3) Improving financial management skills of the local community for CBT management

The project is helping local communities design initial capital and pricing plan by going through survey on actual tour route, program and activity development

4) Innovating together to promote sustainable tourism

The project is bringing together representatives of key government agencies, private-sector hotels, social enterprises and local communities to develop necessary services (safety and sanitation) for hosting tourists and to create creative offline and online marketing skills.

PROJECT TITLE:

Sustainable tourism for human development

PARTNERS:

**Tourism Authority of Thailand
Communities of Bang Pong Huai Lan,
Chanthaboon Riverside Community,
Ban Nong San, the communities around Nong Yai Royal Development project**

BUDGET:

USD 220,000

PROJECT DURATION:

2017-2018

FINANCED BY:

UNDP

LOCATION:

Country-wide

CONTACT INFORMATION:

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Applying Social Innovation Platform for Sustainable Development

Fact Sheet 2018



BACKGROUND

In 2015, world leaders agreed to 17 goals to ensure a better, more sustainable world by 2030. The Sustainable Development Goals are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. They provide clear guidelines and targets for all countries to adopt in accordance with their own development priorities.

Thailand has experienced significant economic growth over the past decades, with rising levels of private sector profit, individual income and government revenue, placing the country in the upper middle-income category of countries. Important development challenges still remain, however, including major regional disparities in living standards. In addition, the country has become increasingly vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters. Business as usual is not going to provide solutions to many of the remaining challenges and there is a clear need for innovative solutions.

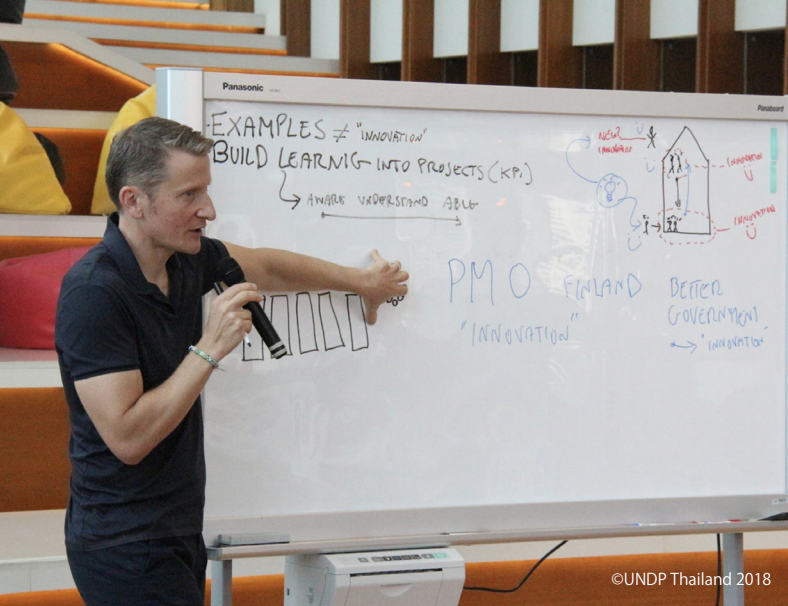
Social innovation and social enterprise promotion and development in Thailand is nothing new, but efforts tend to be disjointed and uncoordinated. Many social start-ups lack clear and sustainable business plans, leading to large failure rates and therefore little social impact, and the few social enterprises with sustainable business plans lack funding for scaling up. Measuring social impact is also a challenge for both start-ups and more mature enterprises.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

The main objective of this USD 345,200 project is to facilitate a culture of social innovation and government service delivery innovation to help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by establishing a Social Innovation Platform to coordinate the social innovation/social enterprise ecosystem and a Government Innovation Lab to promote and test innovative solutions to public service delivery.

This will be achieved by:

- Establishing the country's first ever Social Innovation Platform, which will regularly bring together representatives from the government, the private sector and impact investors, academic institutions and the non-profit sector to work together on coordinating social innovation initiatives across the country, including encouraging start-ups among young people and scaling up promising initiatives.
- Establishing a Government Innovation Lab, focusing on innovation in public service delivery, policy innovation and future scanning and adaptation.



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KEY ACHIEVEMENT

- The project has established the country's first national Social Innovation Platform, the Thailand Social Innovation Platform. This platform is becoming the go-to-place for information about Social Enterprise promotion and the SDGs, and for sharing ideas and for testing new projects with potential to foster inclusive and equitable development, and be a connector between social entrepreneurs, mentors, experts and impact investors.
- A series of campaigns and innovation challenges will continue to help involve citizens, in proposing their own solutions to the ongoing challenges they face, including climate change, gender inequality, inclusion of people with disabilities, etc.
- The project has also established a Government Innovation Lab, which has helped the government adopt innovative approaches to developing human-centred public services. For example, finding ways to reduce the time patients spend queuing to obtain public health services.
- Through the Government Innovation Lab, a Guidebook and Toolkit for Innovation in Public Service Delivery has also been produced and published.
- The Government Innovation Lab will be scaled up to a Regional Innovation Center, expanding its work beyond Thailand's borders, through South-South Cooperation with neighbouring countries.

PARTNERING FOR SUCCESS

- **Prime Minister's Office**
- **Office of the Public Sector Development Commission**
- **Ministry of Science and Technology**
- **National Innovation Agency, Science, Technology and Innovation Policy Office**
- **Thailand Creative Design Center (TCDC)**
- **King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi (KMUTT)**
- **Thammasat University**
- **True Incube/True Innovation.**

PROJECT INFORMATION

- **Project Title**
Social Innovation Platform for Sustainable Development
- **Project Budget**
USD 345,200
- **Duration**
2017-2019
- **Financed by:**
Government of Thailand (Office for Public Sector Development Commission)
Charoen Pokphand Group (C.P. Group)
UNDP
- **Project Areas:**
Country-wide
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PROTECTING SCHOOL CHILDREN FROM TSUNAMI IN THAILAND

Strengthening School Preparedness for Tsunamis in the 18 Asia Pacific Countries



Tsunami Evacuation Route sign is located in the school for tsunami preparedness.

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CHALLENGE

The beautiful country of Thailand is prone to many disasters including floods, earthquakes and tsunamis. The 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami struck the Andaman coast of southern Thailand killing over 5,000 people including tourists. In the province of Phang Nga, famous for its spectacular limestone cliffs, rocky islands, and stunning beaches, over 4,000 people lost their lives, thousands more were injured, and houses, schools, and hospitals destroyed.

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UNDP, in the close collaboration with the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation and the Thai Red Cross Society, conducted tsunami preparedness education and lifesaving skills to teachers and students in five selected schools in Phang Nga province during 5-11 January 2018.

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

Supported by the Government of Japan, the United Nations Development Programme in Thailand is implementing a project on strengthening school preparedness for tsunamis, as part of a regional initiative covering 18 Asia-Pacific countries. The partnership in Thailand supports five tsunami prone schools in Phang Nga province to assess their tsunami risks, design emergency procedures and evacuation plans, carry out tsunami awareness education and safety drills, and produce a user-friendly guide book to facilitate design and implementation of evacuation drills at all at risk schools in the 6 provinces in Thailand affected by the 2004 Tsunami. The project contributes to the achievement of the Sendai Framework's seven targets to reduce lives lost, numbers of people affected, and economic damage from natural and human-induced hazards.

RESULTS ACHIEVED

1. Five schools in Phang Nga Province conducted assessments of their tsunami preparedness and designed measures to increase the protection of students, teachers, and parents.
2. In a series of drills, 1,731 students and teachers practiced safe evacuation in response to a tsunami warning
3. Training on disaster awareness and preparedness for 102 teachers held to support the drills.
4. School children aged 10-12 years learnt about hazard zones, tsunami warning signs, safe evacuation and basic first-aid.
5. Specially designed features for students with disabilities incorporated into safe evacuation plans; for instance, upgrading evacuation routes to enable access for students in wheelchairs (Phraratchatham Thublamu school), implementing a 'buddy system' where teachers or fellow students accompanied students with disabilities to safe areas (Ban Bang Niang school), training for teachers in evacuating injured students during an emergency (Koh Mak Noi school).
6. Up to 50 pictures from five selected schools' students submitted for tsunami photo campaign "Tsunami and My Life" on Tsunami Memorial Day, 26 December 2018.
7. On their own initiative, the schools conducted additional drills for other types of disasters, such as fires, earthquakes and floods.
8. An instructional film, lessons learnt report and guidelines for safe evacuation in English and Thai are being developed to scale up awareness and preparedness at all at-risk schools in Thailand.

PROJECT TITLE:

Strengthening School Preparedness for Tsunamis in the 18 Asia Pacific Countries

PARTNERS:

- Embassy of Japan in Thailand
- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
- Department of Disaster Prevention of Mitigation (DDPM)
- Thai Red Cross Society
- Ministry of Education
- Phang Nga Primary Education Service Area Office
- Thai PBS TV
- MCOT TV

FINANCED BY:

Government of Japan

BUDGET:

USD 65,000 (2017-18)

LOCATION:

- Phase I: Phang Nga
- Phase II: Krabi, Phuket, Ranong, Satun and Trang provinces (contingent on additional funds availability)

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