**GEF-7REQUEST FOR enabling activity**

**Proposal for Funding Under the**

**Processing Type:**



**part i: projectInformation**

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| Project Title: | Thailand’s Fourth National Communication and Third Biennial Update Report (NC4-BUR3) to the UNFCCC | | |
| Country(ies): | Thailand | GEF Project ID: | 10131 |
| GEF Agency(ies): | UNDP | GEF Agency Project ID: | 6235 |
| Project Executing Entity(s): | Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment | Submission Date: | 25 Jan 2019 |
| GEF Focal Area (s): | Climate Change | Expected Implementation Start | Jan 2019 |
|  |  | Expected Completion Date | Jun 2023 |
| Type of Report(s): | National Communication and Biennial Update Report | Expected Report Submission to Convention | BUR3 in December 2020; and  NC4 in December 2022 |

A. Focal/Non-Focal Area Elements

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Programming Directions | Trust Fund | (in $) | |
| GEF Project Financing | Co-financing |
|  |  | 852,000 | 700,000 |
| Total Project Cost |  | 852,000 | 700,000 |

1. **Project Description Summary** (List the $ by project component. Attach a detailed project budget table that supports all the project components in this table. Co-financing for enabling activity is encouraged but not required)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Project Objective: To assist Thailand in the preparation of its Fourth National Communication and Third Biennial Update Report (NC4-BUR3) for the fulfilment of the obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).** | | | | |
| Project Component | Project Outcomes | Project Outputs | (in $) | |
| GEF ProjectFinancing | Confirmed Co-financing |
| 1. National circumstances, Institutional Arrangements,  and Other Information | Outcome 1.1:  National circumstances concerning the physical and socio-economic characteristics of the country, how these might affect the way in which Thailand deals with climate change and sustainable development issues in the long term, and institutional arrangements.  Outcome 1.2:  Other Information section updated in the BUR3 and NC4 | Output 1.1.1: A chapter on national circumstances and institutional arrangement for NC4-BUR3 is developed  Output 1.1.2: Description of Geographical characteristics, including climate, forests, land use and other environmental characteristics  Output 1.1.3: Description of socioeconomic characteristics of the country and how these might affect the way in which Thailand deals with climate change and sustainable development issues in the long term  Output 1.1.4: Collect sex-disaggregated data and research on gender issues in relation to climate change  Output 1.1.5:Consultation with Implementing Partner and key relevant stakeholders on social, economic, and environmental impacts  Output 1.2.1: A chapter on constraints and gaps related to financial, technical and capacity in addressing climate change for NC4 and BUR3  Output 1.2.2: Report on national capacity in tackling and implementing climate change issues  Output 1.2.3: Elaboration on the resources received including details on collaboration and synergy among existing entities on climate change activities  Output 1.2.4: Stakeholder consultation workshops organized and outreach activities on identify needs, constrains in the operationalized of climate change means of implementation | 88,500 | 200,000 |
| 2. National GHG Inventory | Outcome 2.1:  Updated national GHG inventory report for 2014-2018, based on transitioning from the revised 1996 IPCC guidelines to the 2006 IPCC guidelines  Outcome 2.2:  Improvement of National GHG Inventory (database and archiving system) | Output 2.1.1: A chapter of National GHG Inventory for the NC4 and BUR3  Output 2.1.2: Greenhouse gas emission calculation according to 2006 IPCC guidelines for the key thematic areas: (a) Energy; (b) IPPU; (c) Waste; (d) Agriculture; and Forestry and Land Use (FOLU) of emissions for period 2014 – 2016 for the BUR3 and period 2017 - 2018 for the NC4  Output 2.1.3: National emission factors for key source categories updated  Output 2.1.4: Capacity building and improving the accuracy of relevant data and specific emission factors in agriculture and land sectors  Output 2.2.1: Analysis on gaps, needs and constraints in using Thailand Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory System (TGEIS) and identify the areas of improvement  Output 2.2.2: National GHG Inventory (database and archiving system) improved using TGEIS application | 255,000 | 250,000 |
| 3. Mitigation Action Analysis and domestic MRV | Outcome 3.1:  Progress of NAMA and establishment of domestic MRV in Thailand  Outcome 3.2:  Review of GHG mitigation policies and measures and NAMA implementation between 2015 and 2020 at national and local levels in compliance with NDC targets | Output 3.1.1: Domestic MRV process is operationalized and considered to cover all NDC aspects  Output 3.1.2: Relevant data collected, analyzed, and MRV report revised and reported  Output 3.1.1: A chapter on measures taken to mitigate GHG emissions  Output 3.2.1: Report on GHG mitigation policies and measures implemented through NAMAs at national and local levels together with the progress in compliance with NDC targets  Output 3.2.2: Stakeholder consultation workshops organized and outreach activities on policies and measures for the climate change mitigation implemented  Output 3.2.3: Information dissemination on new or revised mitigation measures | 172,500 | 200,000 |
| 4. Improved Vulnerability and Adaptation (V&A) assessment approaches and management to deal with risks of climate change, climate variability and extreme weather events | Outcome 4:  Assessment of adaptation actions and its implementation between 2015 and 2020 at national and local levels in compliance with climate change national policies, plans and NDC targets | Output 4.1.1: Report on adaptation actions implemented and integrated between 2015 and 2020(including NAP implementation; 2018-2020) at National and local levels and progress in compliance with climate change national policies, plans and NDC target  Output 4.1.2: Report on improved M&E assessment approaches  Output 4.1.3: Stakeholder consultation workshops and outreach activities on policies, measures, and M&E for climate change adaptation implemented | 84,150 | 50,000 |
| 5. Production of NC4 and BUR3 and Monitoring and Evaluation | Outcome 5.1:  Thailand’s BUR3 and NC4 in Thai and English language  Outcome 5.2:  Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of project outcomes and outputs conducted | Output 5.1.1: Thailand’s BUR3 and NC4 submitted to the UNFCCC by 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2022, accordingly.  Output 5.1.2: Training and regular workshops organized to discuss progress, exchange ideas and present findings of the BUR/NC process  Output 5.1.3: BUR3 and NC4 produced, edited, reviewed, translated and published  Output 5.1.4: BUR3 and NC4 have been published and presented to the UNFCCC, national stakeholders and decision makers  Output 5.2.1: Organize & hold a Project inception workshop  Output 5.2.2: Produce & submit Quarterly project reports  Output 5.2.3: End of the project report, including lessons learned  Output 5.2.4: Project audit | 174,400 |  |
| Subtotal | | | 774,550 | 700,000 |
| Project Management Cost[[1]](#footnote-1)  (including Direct Project Cost: 10,000) | | | 77,450 | - |
| **Total Project Cost** | | | 852,000 | 700,000 |

1. **Source of** [**Co-financing**](http://gefweb.org/Documents/Council_Documents/GEF_C21/C.20.6.Rev.1.pdf) **for the Project by Name and by Type, If Any**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sources of Co-financing** | **Name of Co-financier** | **Type of Co-financing** | **Investment**  **Mobilized** | **Amount ($)** |
| Recipient Country Government | Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment | In-kind |  | 700,000 |
| **Total Co-financing** |  |  | | 700,000 |

**D. GEF FinancingResources Requestedby Agency, Country and Programming of Funds**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **GEF Agency** | **Trust Fund** | **Country/**  **Regional/ Global** | **Focal Area** | **Programming**  **of Funds** | **(in $)** | | |
| **GEF Project Financing (a)** | Agency Fee **(b)**b) | **Total**  **(c)=a+b** |
| UNDP | GEFTF | Regional (Thailand) | Climate Change |  | 852,000 | 80,940 | 932,940 |
| **Total GEF Resources** | | | | | 852,000 | 80,940 | 932,940 |

**part ii: Enabling Activity JustiFication**

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| **A. Enabling Activity Background and Context** (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):  Thailand ratified the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1994 and the Kyoto Protocol (KP) in 2002. It later established the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC), chaired by the Prime Minister, as the highest policy body on climate change of Thailand for international negotiations and policy planning. The Office of Natural Resource and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) through the Climate Change Management and Coordination Division is the National Focal Point (NFP) for the UNFCCC and KP at national and international levels. In fulfilling its reporting requirements, the country submitted its Initial National Communication, Second National Communication, and Third Communication in November 2000, March 2011, and August 2018, respectively. The First Biennial Update Report and the Second Biennial Update Report were submitted to the UNFCCC in December 2015 and December 2017, respectively.  The National Communication is a vital medium for the exchange of information on Parties’ responses to climate change and UNFCCC process. Thailand has opportunity to highlight its issues, problems, gaps and constraints faced as well as technical and financial supports needed. The national communication can form a two-way communication with the Convention in addressing climate change. In addition, the information from the National Communications has commonly been used in national sustainable development policy and planning such as National Adaptation Plan, Thailand Nationally Determined Contribution and its roadmap and action plan. More specifically, the Project Steering Committee (PSC) members, representatives of relevant agencies, and other stakeholders participated in the Third National Communication (TNC) process has replicated their knowledge and experiences learned into their relevant policy and planning practices as seen in current socio-economic policy and planning process. The implementation will take place at national, sub-national and local levels.  Facing major global and internal changes including global warming, severe national disasters, vulnerable ecosystems, coastal erosion, and sea level rise, Thailand decided to highlight for the first time the importance of developing low-carbon-society that is resilient to climate change in its Eleventh Plan - The National Economic and Social Development Plan (NESDP) (2012-2016) issued in October 2011 under one of the sixth focal areas “Strategy for Managing Natural Resources and Environmental toward Sustainable Development”. Thailand’s Twelfth NESDP (2017-2021), issued in October 2016, continued this strategy by highlighting the following priorities area in promoting green and inclusive growth:   * Conserve natural resources and find a balance between conservation and utilization; * Move Thailand forward via green socio-economic development; * Increase capacity building to improve responds to natural disasters and climate change; * Increase efficiency and improve governance of natural resources and environmental management; and * Manage balance of water demand and supply.   Following the National Strategy, the Government formalized Thailand Climate Change Master Plan (2012-2050) on 14 July 2016, which foresees the achievement of long-term goals in a phased approach. Through this national master plan as well as other policy document, the Government intends to establish framework and approaches to adapt to climate change and enhance climate resilience, to apply appropriate and efficient technologies to sustain national competitiveness and development toward sustainable low-carbon and sufficiency economy through strengthening three key pillars i.e., adaptation, mitigation, and capacity building.  Having a strong commitment, Thailand has pledged through its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to UNFCCC its greenhouse gas emission reduction by 20 percent from the projected business-as-usual (BAU) level by 2030 and signed the Paris Agreement on 22 April 2016 to push forward the first climate change action plan into a legally obligated commitment. The level of its contribution could increase up to 25 percent, subject to adequate and enhanced access to technology development and transfer, financial resources and capacity building support through a balanced and ambitious global agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).  Thailand has implemented NAMAs since 2015 on a voluntary basis. Priority sectors are energy and transport. Various measures had been implemented and reported in BUR2 involving power generation from renewable energy, heat generation from renewable energy, biofuel consumption in transport sector, energy efficiency improvement by thermal power plant, energy efficiency improvement by clean technology power point, and energy efficiency standard and labeling electric equipment.  These measures include the establishment of domestic MRV process, institutional agreement for further implementation and continuation for NDC.  For adaptation measures, National Adaptation Plan (NAP) has been approved by National Committee on Climate Change and Policy. Other adaptation issues have also been recognized and tackled in parallel through Thai government’s initiatives such as pilot NAP implementation in selected areas, selected sectoral Vulnerability & Adaptation database, integration of NAP into local climate change action plan as well as an establishment of linkages among these elements to ensure a comprehensive and effective application, and will develop M&E system for NAP in early 2021.  NC4 becomes a formal process and channel for all responsible sectoral stakeholders to build upon such efforts to collaborate, take stock and integrate all data available for the improvement of adaptation work in Thailand and setting a clear national direction.  To compliment these efforts and the achievement of the country’s Sustainable Development Goals on climate change and Thailand 4.0 national development policy, Thailand also initiated the “Thailand Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory System (TGEIS)” project. Institutional arrangement is a critical part of the national GHG inventory system. TGEIS provides structure, assists in institutionalizing inventory process, and improves national capacity to generate national GHG inventory in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventory. In addition, Thailand will be able to better manage GHG emission estimation and its approval process. Systematic estimation will also yield tremendous benefits for Thailand in achieving accurate calculation outcome and supporting policy makers to formulate national climate change policy as well as measures in comprehensive manner.  Between 2015 and 2016, Thailand began drafting a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) - a mean of identifying medium and long-term adaptation needs, developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs – by performing a vulnerability assessment report. This process follows a country-driven, gender sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach. During 2013-2018, UNDP through Strengthening Thailand’ Capacity to Link Climate Policy and Public Finance Project develops Climate Change Benefit Analysis (CCBA) guidelines to serve as a tool for government agencies to integrate climate change dimension into their policy planning and budgeting process, and to assess the economic valuation of the proposed projects including co-benefits. CCBA guidelines also provide suggestions on institutional arrangement for budget allocation.  Collectively, Thailand has been continuously enhancing its national capacities on development of GHG inventory, mitigation options, vulnerability assessment, and adaptation options. However, the accumulated capacities are hardly keeping pace with increasing threats, and needs to tackle the growing issues/problems. It is important for Thailand to advance further its national capacities to cope with the existing and emerging issues, achieve our commitment under Paris Agreement, and to communicate with UNFCCC parties in addressing climate change. NC4 and BUR3 to the UNFCCC will enable Thailand to continue fulfilling all commitments. The facilitative sharing of views (FSV) under the international consultation and analysis (ICA) process for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention shall provide Thailand good opportunities in illustrating its national circumstances and hearing recommendations from international experts for further capacities improvement in developing Biennial Update Reports and other related national reports.  Article 13 under the Paris Agreement stated that each Party shall regularly provide national inventory report, information on progress implementation and achievement towards its INDCs, climate change impact and adaptation, relevant information on capacity building and support needed. Therefore, the National Communications and the Biennial Update Reports are considered important tools for Thailand to meet this commitment and elevate its national agenda on climate change.  The Fourth NC and Third BUR project will build on findings and recommendations from previous NC and BUR work, as well as recommendations from the ICA process for BURs. With limited resources and technical capacity, Thailand have prioritized implementing the following recommendations in NC4-BUR3 to promote effectiveness and accelerate country readiness to meet international commitments.  The recommendations are categorized as follows:   1. **Needs with regard to the GHG inventory:** (i) Training technical staff and national experts to use the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, particularly for undertaking data collection and data processing for the agriculture, forestry and other land use sector and IPPU sector; (ii) Further enhancing the methods of collecting disaggregated data from sectoral subcategories, particularly for new industries in the IPPU sector, for use with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines; (iii) Strengthening existing institutional arrangement to improve data collection of national statistics from relevant agencies and the private sector; (iv) Enhancing processes for data collection, emission calculations and reporting on emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF6; 2. **Needs with regard to mitigation:** (i) Further enhancing the capacity to report information on the status of actions and funding for measures to better understand the progress of implementation; (ii) Further enhancing the capacity to report on the progress and underlying steps taken or envisaged; (iii) Further enhancing the capacity to improve transparency by providing additional information on outcomes, such as sustainable development effects, economic and social consequences of the implementation of response measures and interaction of policies and actions; 3. **Needs related to reporting cross-cutting issues:** Strengthening institutional and personnel capacities to fulfil reporting obligations on a continuous basis.   Thailand can achieve the above prioritized tasks by ONEP’s implementation of the TGEIS system as a tool to store emission data and estimation, based on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for the National Greenhouse Ga Inventory. This initiative is a crucial step in transitioning from a Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventory.  Through NC4-BUR3 project, Thailand is establishing a system and mechanism for IPPU sector, to enable HFCs, PFCs and SF6 emission estimation. Currently, there is no existing national system and mechanism in place thus no data is available. Expected data collection will commence in 2020. The “uncertainty and key sector analysis” function installed in TGEIS can support this initiative. In additional, the Thai government has initiated “data gap analysis” project with the objective in strengthening the national capacity in data collection activities.  The key concerns in applying TGEIS for NC4 and BUR3 are on how to acquire, produce quality data and resources necessary to build capacity to support data collection methods for each sector to be in compliance of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines especially in greenhouse gas emission sectors, which has never been reported, and have been encouraged by recent COP decisions to report such as the use of synthetic gases  Thailand noted the successful organization of the Facilitative Sharing of Views under the international consultation and analysis (ICA) under the UNFCCC. The ICA process is supporting the country to facilitate and leads to identifying the national capacity building needs. This links to monitoring and reporting of national inventory and mitigation outcomes, which aims to increase the transparency of climate change implementations.  ONEP has initiated the implementation of Thailand's Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory System (TGEIS) which is a crucial step in transitioning from a Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines to 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. In the past, Thailand complied with Non-Annex country’s obligation to utilize the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas due to limitation on data availability, limitation on access to private sector data, coupling with the limited enforcement mechanism on emission reporting. The Thai Government have acquired data through stakeholder engagement on voluntary collaboration basis. However, Thailand sees the importance of transitioning to comply with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. During the NC3 and BUR2 reporting, Thailand had implemented a parallel project, “Inventory Database Project”, to formulate a new data collection approach, database system, and data flow in compliance to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. In addition, Thailand has realigned its reporting mechanism and authorized various government agencies to collect data from their respective sectors, together with data gaps and needs analysis for TGEIS development. As a consequence of these efforts, Thailand is shifting to comply with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines in BUR3 and NC4 reporting.  The key concerns in applying TGEIS for the BUR3 and the NC4 are on how to acquire, produce good data and commit to build capacity on data collection methods for each sector aligns with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines especially in greenhouse gas emissions sectors, which have never been reported, but they have been encouraged to do under the COP decisions such as the use of synthetic gases.  In preparing the NC4 and BUR3, a series of workshops will be needed to demonstrate data entry into the Data Entry Template and emission estimation on TGEIS for Inventory Working Group members in details. These operations could create a complete understanding among members on how TGEIS assists in generating NC and BUR reports. Moreover, it could conduct data gap analysis as well as solution identification.  The third BUR and the fourth NC are expected to be finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC in December 2020 and December2022, respectively.  On gender equality and women’s empowerment, Thailand had viewed climate change as a gender-neutral issue. In light of better understanding of the complexity of climate change and its impact, Thailand is committed to incorporate gender into climate change consideration. Because poverty and the social, legal and socio-economic marginalization of women are at the heart of gender-based vulnerabilities, efforts need to be made towards enhancing women’s asset base. These efforts will consider vulnerability of the people of less means and gender-sensitive legal and policy reform with the view towards strengthening the resilience of the vulnerable and marginalized groups (including women) and empowering them to develop sustainable and resilient livelihood. Women make considerable contributions to livelihoods, family well-being, natural resource management, biodiversity conservation, health and food security, which are all important assets that policymakers should draw upon to inform climate change responses. There is growing recognition that gender equality and women’s empowerment lead to productivity gains and environmental sustainability (UNDP, 2013).  The project aims to initiate the first “gender analysis on climate change” through stakeholder engagement to thoroughly understand current gender situation in Thailand in relation to climate change impact and to ensure that the project implementation process will address concerns of vulnerable populations at appropriate level in decision making and implementation at both national and local levels. After hearing the results, Gender Responsive National Communications Toolkit developed by the Global Support Programme through UNDP[[2]](#footnote-2) and in collaboration with UN Environment and GEF will be appropriately applied.  During inception phase, the Project will ensure stakeholders from government, private sector, civil society and academia include those with expertise and interest in gender analysis and gender equality and will provide necessary capacity-building in relation to NC purpose and content, gender issues in environment and their role in the NC/BUR processes as necessary. |
| **B. Enabling Activity Goals, Objectives, and Activities** (The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender equality and women’s empowerment are considered in project design and implementation):  **Justification of the proposal:** Thailand has so far submitted three National Communications (NCs) and two Biennial Update Reports (BURs) to the UNFCCC. The approach taken during the preparation of the national communications and biennial update reports have strengthened technical and institutional capacities within the line agencies. However, further institutionalization and strengthening of GHG inventory system and adaptation are required. Digitization of GHG inventory system was established during SBUR and TNC development and adaptation plans and policy are currently being drafted. The GHG inventory system has not yet been institutionalized and verified at sectorial levels due to, among others: lack of understanding on the issues amongst stakeholders, staff turn-over, lack of commitment from stakeholders as they did not see the importance of the reporting and they view it as something outside their mandate. In addition, the adaptation framework is delayed due to competing demands of stakeholders and uncertainty of the linkage between national indicators and sectorial indicators. This delay could hamper Thailand’s response to the increasing threats and the growing issues and problems of climate change. It is important for Thailand to advance further its national capacities to cope with the existing and emerging issues, develop and implement national plans accordingly and to communicate with UNFCCC parties in addressing climate change. These aspects will be addressed and improved during NC4-BUR3.  The objective of this project is to assist Thailand in the preparation of its Fourth National Communication and Third Biennial Update Report (NC4-BUR3) for the fulfilment of its obligations to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) under Decision 17/CP.8, Decision 1/CP.16 and 2/CP.17; as well as Decision 20/CP.19, and 2/CP.14, Decision 16 and 17/CP.20.  The project is in line with the GEF7climate change mitigation objective CCM3: Foster Enabling Conditions to Mainstream Mitigation Concerns into Sustainable Development Strategies which provides support to Non-Annex I countries at fully agreed cost to prepare their National Communications in a timely manner.  The main objective of this project is to enhance the capacity and efficiency of preparation of national communication and biennial update report in a continuous manner, provide a Party with an opportunity to present information on national programmes, policies and plans, as well as using the information to develop projects addressing climate change and facilitating adequate adaptation to climate change, either at the national or sectoral level. Thus,**the ultimate goals are that the preparation of National Communications become national planning documents addressing critical climate change issues at a national level, and has the potential to attract financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention.** We also expect to build capacity among government offices/agencies participating in the preparation process and enable them to prepare the documents in a more regular basis.  Specifically, the NC4 and BUR3 Project will allow Thailand to:   * Enhancing national capacity in preparation of the Fourth National Communication (NC4)and the Third Biennial Update report (BUR3); * Updating National GHG Inventory preriod 2014- 2016 for the BUR3 and period 2014 - 2018 for the NC4, and strengthening national GHG inventory system, mitigation measures, MRV system, V&A assessment approaches, and national capacity to meet international requirements, along with transitioning to 2006 IPCC guidelines utilizing TGEIS system; * Identifying gaps, constraints, and support in term of technical, financial, andneeds through domestic, bilateral and multi-lateral arrangement to prepare nationally appropriate responses; * Raising public awareness on climate change circumstances and measures being taken by Thailand to face these circumstances and challenges; * Strengthening mitigation analysis, options and measures to reduce GHG emission levels, including assessing new mechanisms; and * Synergizing Thailand climate change implementations towards national policy and plan development process.   **Stakeholders**: The implementing partner for the project will be Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE). The project will be implemented under the NC4-BUR3 project management unit, which will be established during inception phase. Based on the experience from the National Communications and Biennial Update Reports, one of the lessons learnt is that the most effective way to address climate change is to involve all relevant stakeholders. Therefore this project will be implemented with several key stakeholders involved. These include, but are not limited to: Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organisation (TGO), Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plants Conservation (DNP), Royal Forestry Department (RFD), Pollution Control Department (PCD), Department of Environmental Quality Promotion (DEQP)Ministry of Energy (MoEN), Ministry of Industry (MoI), Ministry of Transport (MoT), Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MoAC), National Science Technology and Innovation Policy Office (STI), the private sector and civil society groups.  During the TNC implementation, Climate Change Knowledge Management and Database Sub-Committee was established and mandated by the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC)to conduct quality assurance and verify the National Communications before submitting to NCCC for approval and submission to UNFCCC. NCCC also appointed National Designated Entities to work in close collaboration with ONEP, the National Focal Point, on their respective core competencies as follows:   * Department of Environmental Quality Promotion (DEQP)under the MoNRE to act as a National Focal Point for Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE)in 2014 and is responsible for systematically coordinate, foster and enhance the ACE activity implementation in Thailand; * The National Science Technology and Innovation Policy Office (STI), Ministry of Science and Technology (MoST) has been appointed as the NDE of Thailand that resulted from the cabinet resolution in November 2014. STI collaborates and provides the recommendations to requesters in formulating technology support requests to CTCN. SIIT also formulated the Climate Technology Database and Roadmap for NDC implementation; * The cabinet agreed to appoint the Permanent Secretary of MoNRE as Designated Authority for Green Climate Fund who will have authority to sign a No Objection Letter (NOL) for ONEP’s approved projects to take part in Thailand Country Programme (TCP) for receiving international financial support (approved by NCCC on 27 Sep 2017); and * Thailand Research Fund (TRF) to work in close collaboration with ONEP to establish research network for climate change issues. * Engagement plan with the private sector, civil society, gender group   **Stakeholder Engagement Plan:**  Thailand’s NCs and BURs are developed through stakeholder engagement. The Project Board oversees overall implementation of the project. Sub-committees and working groups such as Greenhouse Gas Inventory sub-committee, and emission reduction sub-committee, for example. These sub-committees are comprised of representatives from ministries, private sector, academic, local and civil society sector.  During the design stage of NC4-BUR3 project, the concept and proposal have been consulted with both technical working group on greenhouse gas inventory and mitigation actions and the review working group on climate change GEF-supported projects which consists of representatives from ministries, private sector, and academia.  Additionally, NC4-BUR3 project’s implementation will seek engagement with focus groups representing content of each relevant chapter before completion of each chapter and public hearings for drafts of each national report. Stakeholder engagement will target relevant ministries, private sector, academic, local and civil society at all stages to ensure a broad understanding of the government’s priorities and process on climate change and national reporting to the UNFCCC.  ONEP also establishes a task force to work in coordination with ONEP as the UNFCCC focal point, in collaboration with the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO) to determine institutional arrangements and the work flow of GHG emission inventory process. The task forces comprise of representatives from leading agencies from IPCC sector (namely energy, industrial process, agriculture, LULUCF, and waste sector and other key national stakeholders will be supported by the national experts from academic and research institutes on relevant issues of climate change. The project will provide support to strengthen the capacities and coordination among these taskforces, encourage ownership among key national stakeholders, ensure that Thailand will have a consolidated and systematised data collection with quality control assurance mechanism established, and reporting process to effectively meet the requirements under the UNFCCC and to serve the country strategies on green growth and low carbon development pathway.  The roles of the main stakeholders in the NCs and BURs preparation process is more explicitly given below:   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Stakeholder** | **Role** | | Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) | Implementing agency and overall coordination | | Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organisation | National Organisation with technical expertise on GHG emissions and responsible for quality control of GHG data and inventory | | Ministry of Energy | GHG inventory lead for energy | | Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives | GHG inventory lead for agriculture | | Minstry of Industry | GHG inventory lead for industry | | Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment | GHG inventory lead for land use, forest and waste | | Ministry of Transport | GHG inventory lead for transport | | Universities | Support on developing national emission factors | | Private sector representatives e.g. PTT, SCC, SCCC and industrial associations like Electrical and Electronics Institute, Iron nd Steel Institute of Thailand and Thailand Automobile Institute | AD data contribution for energy and industry |   This project will be implemented in alignment with United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF) 2017-2021 development strategies and its integral part, the Country Programme Document (CPD), in achieving **promoting green and inclusive growth** through the implementation of comprehensive measures, plans, strategies, policies, programmes to achieve low-emission and climate-resilient development objectives has improved. UNDP Thailand will support in responding to the challenges of climate change.  **Gender dimension:**  Thailand had long viewed climate change as a gender-neutral issue. There had not been a gender dis-aggregated analysis in previous NCs and BURs. During inception phase, an initial stocktaking and gender analysis across all areas – and inclusion of stakeholders who understand gender issues – will be conducted to assess and understand where deeper analysis and action is required. This analysis will allow Thailand to initiate gender-consideration on climate change and particularly on national greenhouse gas reporting and gender disaggregated analysis to begin this integration of gender into the national discussion and appropriate course of actions in future national reporting through NCs and BURs, including needed capacity for further preparation.  Across all stocktaking areas, sex-disaggregated data and research done to date on gender issues in relation to resource use, natural resource management and women’s and men’s roles in each area of the economy will be highlighted including social and cultural factors to further inform Adaptation and Mitigation Assessments. The areas where data and information on gender and climate change is not available will be identified with priorities and steps to fill gaps.  Project will use following guidance:  • UNFCCC Gender Action Plan  • Guidance to advance gender equality in GEF projects and programs  • Gender Responsive National Communications Toolkit  A gender disaggregated analysis approach will be implemented and gender-sensitive stakeholders and partners’ involvement plan will be adopted.  There is an urgent need to involve woman and children meaningfully in the discussions around climate change, as they are highly vulnerable to climate change. They are beneficiaries but should also be involved in the decision-making process of climate change related activties. Women and men are affected differently by climate change and this has an implication on the various adaptation and mitigation measures to be initiated. Under this project, in addition to gender-disaggregated data collection for the National Circumstances chapter, special emphasis will be placed on ensuring that the needs of women, but also children, indigenous and marginalized communities are adequately considered.  During the inception phase, the project will design a strategy to ensure the adequate participation of women and local groups in activities to address climate change that may impact or benefit them. This will seek to address gender and vulnerable community dimensions, especially in the mitigation and V&A work.  Efforts will also be made to have acceptable gender representation in project management structures (committees, institutional frameworks, technical team) and capacity building actions (trainings, workshops).  Institutions to be consulted on gender issues at national level will include, but not limited to: Ministries in charge of gender, the gender focal point for the convention on climate change, civil society organizations working in the fields of gender and climate change as well as research institutions and development partners working on gender issues. |
| **C. Describe the Enabling Activity and Institutional Framework for Project Implementation** (Discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table B.)  **Institutional framework**  The NC4-BUR3 project intends to strengthen Thailand’s capability to meet its obligations as a non-Annex 1 party to the UNFCCC. It will ensure to build on the results of the previous NC and BUR work and will provide additional technical training, tools and methods that the national team requires to carry out credible GHG inventory to meet IPCC requirements. It will also seek to further ensure that sustainable mechanisms are put in place to so that future GHG inventories will be done in a comprehensive and sustainable manner.  Similar to previous NCs and BURs, the NC4-BUR3 project will be implemented by the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), as the government ministry tasked with the responsibility for coordination of climate change activities in the country and UNFCCC focal point. The role of ONEP will be to provide strategic guidance to the project, facilitate smooth project implementation and to monitor project progress. The NC4-BUR3 will strengthen and further capacitate the working groups established under FBUR and TNC. The working groups will be responsible for collecting data as outlined in the stakeholder section, under the coordination and supervision of ONEP. Budgetary allocation will be made to ensure for effective implementation under each sector. An institution will lead the work on each IPCC sector with the support of other experts from concerned institutions. The overall supervision and clearing of final products will be done by the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC). The Government of Thailand will provide in-kind contribution equivalent to a value of USD 700,000. The in-kind support to the project by government will be through the use of office equipment, premises for conference and meetings, the provision of office space and the administrative framework and staff time.  ONEP has been assigned as the National Focal Point (NFP) for the UNFCCC and KP and is leading the preparations of national communications and biennial update reports, supported by various line agencies and other stakeholders, see figure 1 below.  Figure 1: Institutional Arrangements    The Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee) will be responsible for making by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendations for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions, and addressing any project level grievances. Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.  UNDP will act GEF Implementing Agency and will monitor and support implementation of project activities in line with UNDP-GEF standard procedures. UNDP will be responsible for reporting, monitoring and evaluation of the project to GEF, providing a substantive support to the project team in meeting the administrative, finance and management requirements  Activities for Project implementation:  **1. Information on the national circumstances and other information updated**  The Institutional arrangements developed for the NCs and BURs preparation will be reviewed and updated with new stakeholders added, if needed. The roles of the various institutions will be reviewed to strengthen sustainable participation of the institutions in the UNFCCC process to ensure the quality of the NC and BUR reporting.  Information on the national circumstances provided in the TNC/SBUR will be reviewed and updated on (1) geographical characteristics, including climate, forests, land use and other environmental characteristics; (2) special attention to socioeconomic characteristics of the country and how these might affect the way in which Thailand deals with climate change especially on the vulnerable and sustainable development issues in the long term; (3) the impact of the implementation of response measures, (4) national development policies and plans as well as climate change related policies; and (5) the update on the institutional arrangements for climate change implementation to prepare Thailand’s readiness implementation under the Paris Agreement.  Additionally, gender disaggregated data will be collected and reported by unpacking the differing stresses climate change pose on women and men, and also reflecting on the different contributions different groups can bring to the mitigation and adaptation measures.  Constraints and gaps, related financial, technical and capacity needs identified under TNC and SBUR will be reviewed, additional constraints and gaps will be identified (if any), and solutions will be formulated. Other information which is relevant to meet the objective of the convention will also be presented in this chapter. During the preparation ofTNC, NCCC appointed National Designated Entities to work in close collaboration with ONEP, the National Focal Point, on their respective core competencies as follows:   * Department of Environmental Quality Promotion (DEQP) under the MoNRE to act as a National Focal Point for Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) in 2014 and is responsible for systematically coordinate, foster and enhance the ACE activity implementation in Thailand; * The National Science Technology and Innovation Policy Office (STI), Ministry of Science and Technology has been appointed as the NDE of Thailand that resulted from the cabinet resolution in November 2014. STI collaborates and provides the recommendations to requesters in formulating technology support requests to CTCN. SIIT also formulated the Climate Technology Database and Roadmap for NDC implementation; * The cabinet agreed to appoint the Permanent Secretary of MoNRE as Designated Authority forGreen Climate Fund who will have authority to sign a No Objection Letter (NOL)for ONEP’s approved projects to take part in Thailand Country Programme (TCP)for receiving international financial support (approved by NCCC on 27 Sep 2017);and * Thailand Research Fund(TRF) will work in close collaboration with ONEP to establish research network for climate change issues.   In NC4, ONEP aims to establish taskforce comprising of designated entities responsible for identifications ofgaps, constraints, and financial, technology as well as capacity building assistance at all levels (i.e.,local, national, academic, and private sector)and seeking matching funds from bilateral and multi-lateral sources.  The main activities to be undertaken under this component will lead to the following outputs:  Outcome 1.1: National circumstances concerning the physical and socio-economic characteristics of the country, how these might affect the way in which Thailand deals with climate change and sustainable development issues in the long term, and institutional arrangements;  Output 1.1.1: A chapter on national circumstances and institutional arrangement for NC4-BUR3 is developed;  Output 1.1.2: Description of Geographical characteristics, including climate, forests, land use and other environmental characteristics;  Output 1.1.3: Description of socioeconomic characteristics of the country and how these might affect the way in which Thailand deals with climate change and sustainable development issues in the long term;  Output 1.1.4: Collect sex-disaggregated data and research on gender issues in relation to climate change;  Output 1.1.5: Consultation with Implementing Partner and key relevant stakeholders on social, economic, and environmental impacts;  Outcome 1.2: Other Information section updated in the BUR3 and NC4;  Output 1.2.1: A chapter on constraints and gaps related to financial, technical and capacity in addressing climate change for NC4 and BUR3;  Output 1.2.2: Report on national capacity in tackling and implementing climate change issues;  Output 1.2.3: Elaboration on the resources received including details on collaboration and synergy among existing entities on climate change activities; and  Output 1.2.4: Stakeholder consultation workshops organized and outreach activities on identify needs, constrains in the operationalized of climate change means of implementation.  **2. National GHG Inventory**  On national GHG inventory, the experiences from developing the previous NCs and BURs, the experiences in attending the technical expert review, and the FSV, as well as the new commitments under the Convention and Paris Agreement indicate the need to restructure the inventory process for Thailand. This is due to continuous development process of the national GHG inventory process where quality improvement is required overtime to strengthen its standard in compliance with the transparency framework under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, while improving capacities among relevant stakeholders and their personnel in data preparation and reporting skills in parallel.  The inventory task has been designated to respective ministries during the preparation period of the TNC. An inventory task force has been established with clear mandates, with the technical support from national inventory experts built from the previous NCs. The taskforce is mandated with the preparation of the inventory for Thailand, including review and development of local emission factors and activity data as appropriate. In preparing the SBUR and the TNC the national inventories period 2012 – 2013 are updated by using the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines as in previous reporting and in line with IPCC Good Practice Guidance on Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (GPG or LULUCF).  Data archiving system in this NC4 and BUR3 aims to enhance GHG inventory for year 2014-2018 with increased transparency, consistency, comparability, completeness and accuracy (TCCCA) by applying 2006 IPCC Guidelines and in line with IPCC Good Practice Guidance on Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (GPG on LULUCF) instead of using the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines as in previous reporting and bringing Thailand Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory Systems (TGEIS) on board. This TGEIS system has been established by ONEP in collaboration with Australian Department of the Environment and Energy (DOEE) using online platform and having systematic QA/QC built-in application to facilitate easy access and implementation of inventory process in a more effective and sustainable manner.  National GHG Inventory will be implemented under the advice of the national experts. Representatives from key relevant agencies working under relevant climate change sector are designated to their relevant working groups, and trained on how to prepare the national GHG inventory and how to use TGEIS. They will be able to review and develop their respective sectoral emission factors and activity data to enhance the accuracy and provide recommendations for data collection according to the guideline and for later improvement to higher calculation tier. This is to ensure that their capacities, work quality, and process sustainability will be maintained and enhanced overtime. The outputs of this component will be the inventory chapters for the BUR3 and NC4.Technical reports for the inventory task will also be produced with better quality and sustainability.  The main activities to be undertaken under this component will lead to the following outputs:  Outcome 2.1: Updated national GHG inventory report for 2014-2018, based on the 2006 IPCC guidelines;  Output 2.1.1: A chapter of National GHG Inventory for the NC4 and BUR3;  Output 2.1.2: Greenhouse gas emission calculation according to 2006 IPCC guidelines for the five key thematic areas:(a) Energy; (b) IPPU; (c) Waste; (d) Agriculture; and Forestry and Land Use (FOLU) of emissions for period 2014 – 2016 for the BUR3 and period 2017 - 2018 for the NC4;  Output 2.1.3: National emission factors for key source categories updated;  Output 2.1.4: Capacity building and improving the accuracy of collected relevant data and specific emission factors in agriculture and land sectors;  Outcome 2.2: Improvement of National GHG Inventory (database and archiving system);  Output 2.2.1: Analysis on gaps, needs and constraints in using Thailand Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory System (TGEIS) and identify the areas of improvement; and  Output 2.2.2: National GHG Inventory (database and archiving system) is improved using TGEIS application.  **3. Mitigation Action Analysis**  Greenhouse gas mitigation measures have been carried out and Thailand has expressed its voluntary commitment in reporting national GHG mitigation (NAMA)in its First BUR and provided updates in the Second BUR.  The domestic MRVs have been developed and approvedby Thailand’s National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) to track annual GHG reduction towards the 2020 target. In May 2017, Thailand submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targeting a reduced emission levels by 20%compared to Business-as-Usual (BAU) and a 25% emission reduction level compared to BAU subject to sufficient technology development and transfer, financial resources and capacity buildingsupports. Following these commitments, Thailand has developed NDC Roadmap and is developing its sectorial action plan to meet the current NDC targets and plan for future NDC targeted reductions.  It envisages mitigation in all sectors with primary reductions aimed at the energy, industrial processes and waste sectors. Responsible ministries havebeen involved and have pushed policy and incentives to achieve the GHG reduction targets in 2030. The preparation period of this coming NC4 and BUR3 is a transition period from NAMA to NDC for Thailand. Therefore, an assessment on the achievement (on the implementation of GHG mitigation policies and measures through NAMAs at national and local levels, together with their progress towards NDC targets)is essential. This assessment will also help reveal gaps, good practices, and prepare Thailand to improve its readiness on mentioned areas as well as MRV process to cover all NDC aspects in parallel with raising public awareness on revised mitigation measures and actions.  Measures under NDC includes the following:   * Energy efficiency improvement in power generation, manufacturing industry, transport, building and residential; * Increasing renewable energy implementation in power generation, manufacturing industry, transport, building and residential; * Substitution of clinker substance; * Substitution of refrigerant substance; * Solid waste management; * Methane recovery from industrial waste water; and * Municipal wastewater management.   BUR3 report will also discuss an assessment result of climate change mitigation technology roadmap preparation (including recommendations on how to cascade the operations down to users or implementation agencies) finalized by National Science Technology and Innovation (STI) in 2017.  To continuously improve and increase the implementation of mitigation activities, a high level of technical capacity and financial institution support is required. The main activities to be undertaken under this component will lead to the following outputs:  Outcome 3.1: Progress of NAMA and domestic MRV establishment in Thailand;  Output 3.1.1: Domestic MRV process is operationalized and considered to cover all NDC aspects;  Output 3.1.2: Relevant data collected, analyzed, and MRV report revised and reported;  Outcome 3.2: Review of GHG mitigation policies and measures and NAMA implementation between 2015 and 2020 at national and local levels in compliance with NDC targets;  Output 3.2.1: A chapter on measures taken to mitigate GHG emissions;  Output 3.2.2: Report on GHG mitigation policies and measures implemented through NAMAs at national and local levels together with the progress in compliance with NDC targets;  Output 3.2.3: Stakeholder consultation workshops organized and outreach activities on policies and measures for the climate change mitigation implemented; and  Output 3.2.4: Information dissemination on new or revised mitigation measures.  **4. Improved Vulnerability and Adaptation (V&A)assessment approaches and management to deal with risks of climate change, climate variability and extreme weather events**  Climate change issues are obviously significant to Thailand pertaining that ASEAN countries are categorized as highly affected from the consequences of climate change. Thailand has submitted its Adaptation Communication and has recently prepared NAPfocusing on adaptive capacity, using its public expenditure budget with the supports from international alliances.  Under TNC-BUR project, Thailand has conducted its vulnerability assessments in 6 sectors under climate change master plan namely (1) Agriculture and Food Security, (2) Water Management, (3) Public Health, (4) Tourism, (5) Natural Resource, and (6) Human Settlement and Security. The vulnerability/risk assessments were completed in 2017 which contains archiving system of best practices pertaining to adaptation ranging from local to national level. These assessments include identification of gaps and needs in 6 sectors for inclusion in the National Adaptation Plan (NAP). NAP is scheduled to be finalized and published at the end of 2018.  NC4 preparation is very important to the synchronization process of multiple adaptation works in recent years and the results from these works by ONEP and other stakeholders will be incorporated into NC4 reporting to provide a broad national perspective of Thailand’s commitment to its adaptation measures.This project will:   * Assess adaptation actions implemented and integrated between 2015 and 2020 at national and local level, progress in compliance with climate change national policies, plans, and NDC targets; * Assess the implementation of M&E assessment approaches to produce recommendations for further improvement.   In parallel of NC4-BUR3 project, ONEP in collaboration with key relevant stakeholders plans to initiate new projects to tackle climate change such as Risk-Based National Adaptation Plan Project (piloting of NAP in selected areas and sectors), Developing Guidelines for M&E Framework for Adaptation Implementation under NAP, and ONEP together with UNDP are developing a proposal on Study on climate risks and recommendations on adaptation options in marine and coastal sector along the Gulf of Thailand Project to the GCF (through NAP Formulation and Implementation, 2017-2020).  The main activities to be undertaken under this component will lead to the following outputs:  Outcome 4: Assessment of adaptation actions and its implementation between 2015 and 2020 at national and local levels in compliance with climate change national policies, plans and NDC targets;  Output 4.1.1: Report on adaptation actions implemented and integrated between 2015 and 2020 (including NAP implementation; 2018-2020) at National and local levels and progress in compliance with climate change national policies, plans and NDC target;  Output 4.1.2: Report on improved M&E assessment approaches; and  Output 4.1.3: Stakeholder consultation workshops and outreach activities on policies, measures, and M&E for climate change adaptation implemented.  **5. Production of NC4 and BUR3 and Monitoring and Evaluation**  Specific reports for each activity carried out under the project, of relevance for policy makers, willbe developed. Integration of the results of the studies and approval process of BUR3 and NC4 will follow a closeconsultation with national stakeholders. Once finalized, both documents will be translated, edited and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariatfor posting and dissemination. The BUR3 is expected to be submitted in Dec 2020, while NC4submission deadline is tentatively set for Dec 2022. The NC4 and BUR3 documents are expected to be launched in national events and disseminatedin seminars and workshops.  Under TNC, numerous education and public awareness activities were undertaken. The public awareness campaign included holding seminars and workshops to share the findings of the various studies. However, the continuation of public awareness and education is necessary and essential in ensuring public support on climate change policy and directions. Additional public awareness and educational campaign will be in the form of undertaking workshops, producing policy briefs and other awareness materials and the dissemination thereof. NC4 will explore partnership opportunitiesto raise publicawareness and educational activities targeting youth demographic, in line with Doha Work ProgramArticle 6.  The main activities to be undertaken under this component will lead to the following outputs:  Outcome 5.1: Thailand’s TBUR and FNC in Thai and English language;  Output 5.1.1: Thailand’s BUR3 and NC4 submit to the UNFCCC;  Output 5.1.2: Training and regular workshops organized to discuss progress, exchange ideas and present findings of the BUR/NC process;  Output 5.1.3: BUR3 and NC4 produced, edited, reviewed and translated, published and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat;  Output 5.1.4: BUR3 and NC4 have been published and presented to the UNFCCC, national stakeholders and decision makers.  Outcome 5.2: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of project outcomes and outputs conducted;  Output 5.2.1: Organize & hold a Project inception workshop;  Output 5.2.2: Produce & submit Quarterly project reports;  Output 5.2.3: End of the project report, including lessons learned; and  Output 5.2.4: Project audit.  In regard to the preparation of the first transparency report under the Paris Agreement, Thailand recognized the transparency framework discussed under the UNFCCC negotiation, and planned to review the requirements to identify what can be incorporated in the future NC and BUR implementations, including identification of needed capacities for further preparation. |
| **D. Describe, if possible, the expected** [**cost-effectiveness**](https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/C.25.11_Cost_Effectiveness_0_5.pdf) **of the project:**  This project will demonstrate cost-effectiveness, technically sound, and locally appropriate alternatives, while ensuring their sustainability through strengthening national and local capacities for GHG inventory update, NC and BUR preparation, mitigation analysis, V&A assessment approaches, and ability in identifying gaps/constraints/supports needed to prepare national appropriate response.  Planning and implementation of this project require selection of appropriate technological, financial, and governance mechanisms that can be applied in Thailand’s circumstances and permit changes to achieve the objective over time. Thailand does not have adequate capacities to meet all the climate change challenges at national, sub-national, and local levels.  The project strategy is to enhance the capacity of the country to effectively tackle these needs with collaboration among key relevant stakeholders and supports from well-qualified academic institute and international agencies. The project activities will be implemented with the Government and key academic institutes to ensure participation of every climate change sectors, and facilitate effective national policy planning, implementation, as well as sustainable outcomes. Key stakeholders like Ministry of Energy and private sector will transform the plan, direction, and approaches established into national implementation. Besides they also provide significant inputs on rooms for improvement and recommendations for change for future development. In addition, the project will support the implementation of TGEIS system in using online platform and having systematic QA/QC built-in application to facilitate easy access and implementation of inventory process. In supporting TGEIS implementation, the project will enhance the number of national experts which are exposed to the capacity building process to reduce the effects from staff movements, promotions and other unforeseen circumstances that may crop up during the preparation of future NCs and BURs.  Building the capacity of public institutions (including public awareness raising) to address climate change is an essential step in putting into practice measures that lead to the sustainable use of resources and increase resilience to climate change. |
| **E. describe the budgeted** M&E **Plan**:  The project monitoring and evaluation will be carried out according to UNDP and GEF programming policies and procedures.  **Inception Workshop and Report:** A project inception workshop will be held within two months after the project document has been signed by all relevant parties to, amongst others:  a) Re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence project strategy and implementation;  b) Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms;  c) Review the results framework and finalize the indicators, means of verification and monitoring plan;  d) Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP in M&E;  e) Update and review responsibilities for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk log; Environmental and Social Management Plan and other safeguard requirements; the gender strategy; the knowledge management strategy, and other relevant strategies;  f) Review financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements, and agree on the arrangements for the audit; and  g) Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first year annual work plan.  The Project Manager will prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The inception report will be prepared in one of the official UN languages, duly signed by designated persons, cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board.  **Annual progress:**  Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify bottlenecks as well as technical support needs will be carried out twice a year, in line with GEF and UNFCCC reporting requirements for NCs and BURs.  **Lessons learned and knowledge generation:** Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyse and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.  **End of Project:**  During the last three months, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project’s results. The Project Terminal Report shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up. |
| **F. Explain the Deviations from typical Cost Ranges (where applicable):**  N/A |

**part iii: Endorsement/Approval by gef operational focal point(s) and GEF agency(ies)**

**A. Record of Endorsementof GEF Operational Focal Point(s)on Behalf of the Government(s):** (Please attach the*Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s)*with this template).

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Position** | **Ministry** | **Date** *(Month, day, year)* |
| **Wijarn**  **Simachaya** | **Permanent Secretary** | **Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment** | **5 NOVEMBER 2018** |

**B. Convention Participation**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Convention** | **Date of Ratification/ Accession** (mm/dd/yyyy) | **National Focal Point** | |
| UNCBD | 10/31/2003 | Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning | |
| UNFCCC | 12/28/1994 | Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning | |
| UNCCD | 03/07/2001 | Department ofLand Development | |
| Stockholm Convention | 01/31/2005 | Pollution Control Department | |
|  | **Date Signed (mm/dd/yyyy)** | **National Focal Point** | **Date of Notification under Article 7 to the Minamata Convention Secretariat** |
| Minamata Convention | **N.A.** | **Pollution Control Department** | **N.A.** |

1. This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources. For EAs within the ceiling, PMC could be up to 10% of the Subtotal GEF Project Financing. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. <http://www.un-gsp.org/news/gender-responsive-national-communications-toolkit> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)