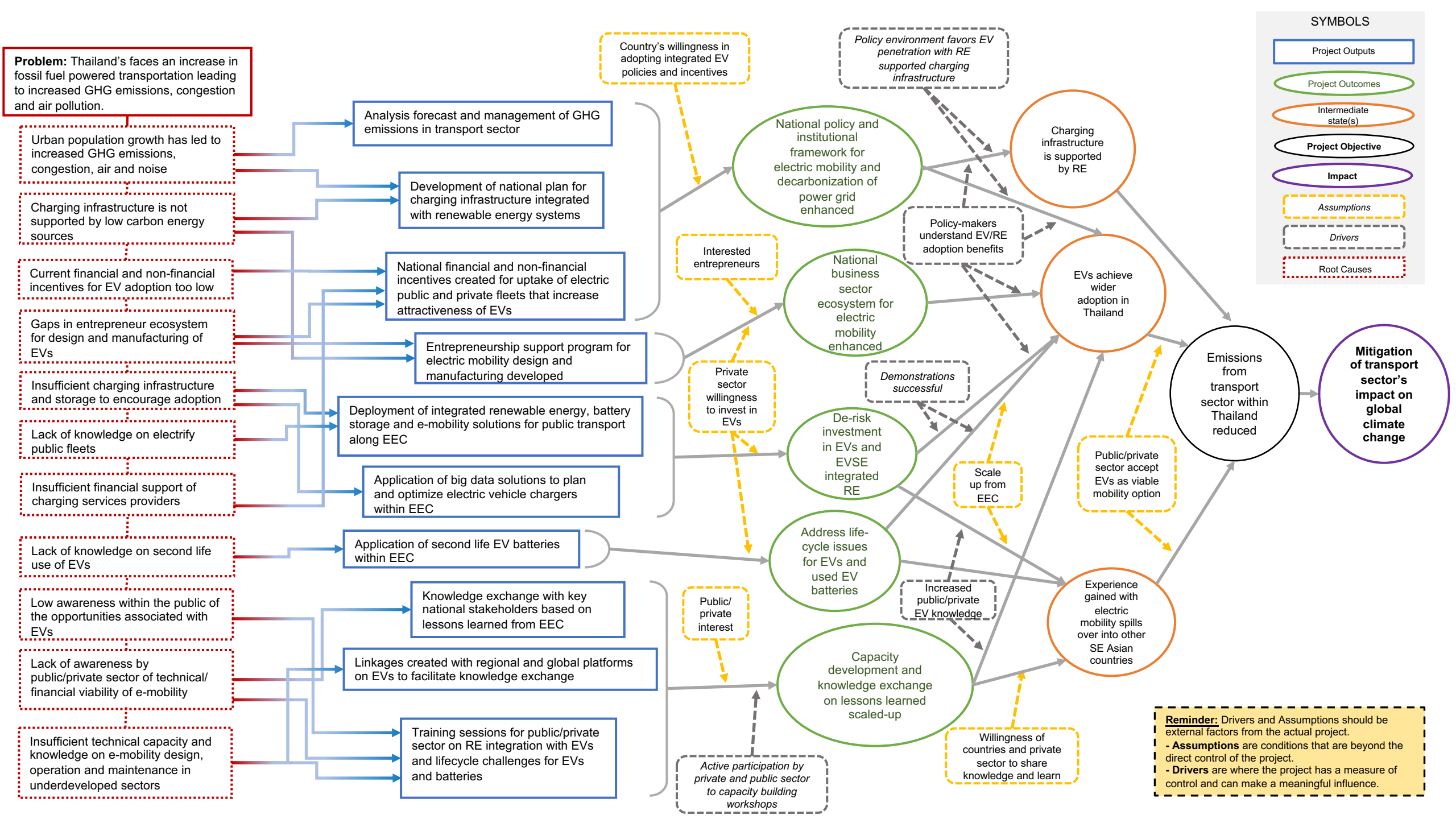
SYMBOLS
Project Outputs
Project Outcomes
Intermediate state(s)
Project Objective
Impact
Assumptions
Drivers
Root Causes
Problem: Thailand's faces an increase in fossil fuel powered transportation leading to increased GHG emissions, congestion and air pollution.
Urban population growth has led to increased GHG emissions, congestion, air and noise
Charging infrastructure is not supported by low carbon energy sources
Current financial and non-financial incentives for EV adoption too low
Gaps in entrepreneur ecosystem for design and manufacturing of EVs
Insufficient charging infrastructure and storage to encourage adoption
Lack of knowledge on electrify public fleets
Insufficient financial support of charging services providers
Lack of knowledge on second life use of EVs
Low awareness within the public of the opportunities associated with EVs
Lack of awareness by public/private sector of technical/ financial viability of e-mobility
Insufficient technical capacity and knowledge on e-mobility design, operation and maintenance in underdeveloped sectors
Analysis forecast and management of GHG emissions in transport sector
Development of national plan for charging infrastructure integrated with renewable energy systems
National financial and non-financial incentives created for uptake of electric public and private fleets that increase attractiveness of EVs
Entrepreneurship support program for electric mobility design and manufacturing developed
Deployment of integrated renewable energy, battery storage and e-mobility solutions for public transport along EEC
Application of big data solutions to plan and optimize electric vehicle chargers within EEC
Application of second life EV batteries within EEC
Knowledge exchange with key national stakeholders based on lessons learned from EEC
Linkages created with regional and global platforms on EVs to facilitate knowledge exchange
Training sessions for public/private sector on RE integration with EVs and lifecycle challenges for EVs and batteries
Country's willingness in adopting integrated EV policies and incentives
Interested entrepreneurs
Private sector willingness to invest in EVs
Public/ private interest
Active participation by private and public sector to capacity building workshops
Policy environment favors EV penetration with RE supported charging infrastructure
Policy-makers understand EV/RE adoption benefits
Demonstrations successful
Scale up from EEC
Increased public/private EV knowledge
Willingness of countries and private sector to share knowledge and learn
National policy and institutional framework for electric mobility and decarbonization of power grid enhanced
National business sector ecosystem for electric mobility enhanced
De-risk investment in EVs and EVSE integrated RE
Address life-cycle issues for EVs and used EV batteries
Capacity development and knowledge exchange on lessons learned scaled-up
Charging infrastructure is supported by RE
EVs achieve wider adoption in Thailand
Public/private sector accept EVs as viable mobility option
Experience gained with electric mobility spills over into other SE Asian countries
Emissions from transport sector within Thailand reduced
Mitigation of transport sector's impact on global climate change
Reminder: Drivers and Assumptions should be external factors from the actual project.
- Assumptions are conditions that are beyond the direct control of the project.
- Drivers are where the project has a measure of control and can make a meaningful influence.