

# GEF-8 REQUEST FOR Climate Change enabling activity

Proposal for Funding Under the GET  
Processing Type: Expedite

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## SECTION 1: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUMMARY

### Enabling Activity Title

Thailand's First Biennial Transparency Report (1BTR) and combined Fifth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report (5NC/2BTR) to UNFCCC

Country(ies)	GEF Enabling Activity ID
Thailand	11488
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency Enabling Activity ID
UNDP	6621
Submission Date	Expected Implementation Start
12/7/2023	4/15/2024
Project Executing Entity(s):	Executing Partner Type
Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Thammasat University Research and Consultancy Institute UNDP	Government Government GEF Agency
GEF Focal Area (s)	Expected Duration (In Months)
Climate Change	48
Type of Report(s)	Expected Report Submission to Convention
UNFCCC Biennial Transparency Report (BTR)	12/31/2024
UNFCCC Biennial Transparency Report/ National Communication (BTR/NC)	12/31/2026

## A. Funding Elements

GEF-8 Program	Trust Fund	GEF Financing (\$)
CCM-EA	GET	1,233,000.00
<b>Total Enabling Activity Cost</b>		<b>1,233,000.00</b>

Does the enabling activity deviate from typical cost ranges?  Yes  No

If yes, please describe

N/A

## B. Enabling Activity Summary

### Enabling Activity Objective

To assist Thailand in the preparation and submission of its First Biennial Transparency Report (1BTR) and a combined Fifth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report (5NC/2BTR) for the fulfillment of the obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement (PA).

### Enabling Activity Summary

This project is prepared in line with the GEF-8 Climate Change (CC Set-aside) Focal Area Strategy and Associated Programming/ Pillar II: Foster enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies/ Objective 2.2 Support relevant Convention obligations and enabling activities; and following **goals and objectives**:

#### **Project Development Objective:**

“The project will enhance Thailand’s national reporting capacity according to the new Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement (PA) by utilizing the experiences gained from previous National Communication (NC) and Biennial Update Report (BUR) projects undertaken in the past.”

#### **Project Immediate Objective:**

“The project will enable Thailand to prepare and submit its First Biennial Transparency Report (1BTR) and combined Fifth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report (5NC/2BTR) to meet its reporting obligations under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, in line with the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement ([Decision 18/CMA.1\[1\]!](#)) and the guidance on operationalizing the MPGs as per [Decision 5/CMA.3](#)”. Furthermore, the project will also enable Thailand to prepare and submit its Adaptation Communication to the UNFCCC as a component of the 1BTR and 5NC/2BTR in line with Article 7 of the PA and Decision 9/CMA.1.”

Climate change is an urgent and growing threat to human and natural systems. Since the Paris Agreement was adopted in 2015, governments and non-state actors have mobilized to implement it through a stronger and more ambitious climate action. Article 13 of the Paris Agreement establishes an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) for action and support designed to build trust and confidence that all countries are contributing their share to the global effort. By tracking and reporting on the progress and implementation challenges of their climate pledges, countries will have the necessary information to strengthen their ambition in the future and identify new priority areas for action, along with the resources needed to ensure that each Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) cycle builds on the previous one. Importantly, outputs from the reporting and review process under the ETF will be considered at a collective level and provide an important source of information for the Global Stocktake (GST) leading to a stronger climate action that will continue as the climate regimes moves towards the goal of zero net emissions by 2050 and climate neutrality thereafter.

The new transparency system under the Paris Agreement builds on and enhances the existing systems under the Convention. NCs, BURs and the International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) process have formed part of the experience drawn upon and contributed to improvements of capacity constraints and continuous building of capacity and expertise in advance of the ETF. The new reporting guidelines constitute a noticeable enhancement for developing country Parties in

terms of frequency, scope and depth of reporting. There is a widespread recognition that developing country Parties will need support to help them apply the new guidelines.

The CMA decided that Parties shall submit their first BTR and national inventory report, if submitted as a stand-alone report, in accordance with the adopted modalities, procedures and guidelines, at the latest by 31 December 2024 and that Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) may submit this information at their discretion. The MPGs were adopted in the Katowice Climate Package through decision 18/CMA.1 setting the rules for the implementation of the ETF under the Paris Agreement. At the 26th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP26), the 'Paris Agreement rulebook'/MPGs was finalized. This set of rules lays out how countries are held accountable for delivering on their climate action promises and self-set targets under their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and enable the operationalization of the enhanced transparency framework. (Decision 5/CMA.3: Guidance for operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.).

The preparation of the 1BTR and combined 5NC/2BTR with the financial assistance of the GEF will serve to further strengthen institutional and technical capacities of Thailand for implementing the Convention, Paris Agreement and reporting thereon to the UNFCCC. The project will provide the platform for furthering the development and implementation of the Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems for tracking emissions, mitigation, adaptation and support within the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the PA.

The project objectives will be achieved through the outcomes and outputs as defined in the Project Framework table (Enabling Activity Components/Outcomes/Outputs) presented in the final part of this section.

### **Stakeholders' involvement**

Stakeholder involvement and consultation processes are critical to the success of the project. An effective engagement of key stakeholders has been done during project preparation and is envisaged during implementation, monitoring and evaluation to enhance ownership of the NC and BTR processes and to make these reports more responsive to national needs. The project proposal intends to strengthen stakeholder's participation in addressing climate change issues and challenges in data preparation and national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory reporting according to the requirements from Thailand's NDC, National Adaptation Plan (NAP), as well as support received from international partners. The overall intention is to ensure comprehensiveness and transparency of data and information reporting for the benefits of policy determination and improvement for effective climate change impact reduction. The stakeholders of the project are expected to come from a wide range of backgrounds, including line ministries and agencies, local communities, local authorities and NGOs, mass- and social media players, women and youth organizations, research institutions, private sector and international organizations, with particular emphasis on related sectors.

This project proposal has been developed in consultation with relevant experts, government staff, policymakers and NGOs who participated in the previous NC/BUR exercises, including the Office of National Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), which is the Executing Entity. Their views and needs were integrated into the design of this new enabling activity project.

The preparation process of the previous National Communications and Biennial Update Reports has contributed to the institutional strengthening of the ONEP as a competent lead institution for the application of the Convention as well as of other relevant institutions at national level. This project will additionally improve the sustainability for preparation of future

NCs/BTRs/NDCs/NAPs and will facilitate the reporting requirements to the UNFCCC. Active participation by all stakeholders in the assessment of mitigation and adaptation policies and measures will be facilitated to ensure ownership and sustainability.

It is understood that the most effective way to address climate change, is to allow a real co-management of the issue, where all key stakeholders are involved, in particular in relation to the design and implementation of the mitigation and adaptation actions, in the framework of pursuing the wider objectives of sustainable development.

The integration of the different sectors strengthens the institutional and technical capacity of the different stakeholders and institutions, not limited to a reduced group of experts and decision makers from the governmental institution where lies the responsibility for the fulfillment of the national obligations to the Convention. Efforts will be made to take into consideration the needs of excluded and marginalized groups which are more affected by climate change and have less resources to adapt. For this purpose, the project team will use various tools, including design thinking, behavioral science, and foresight, thus creating a collaborative space where different stakeholders will join forces to assess policies and actions that will contribute to mitigation of GHG emission and will enhance the resilience and adaptive capacities to climate change on national and local levels.

Thailand 1BTR-5NC/2BTR project shall be developed through contribution and engagement of key stakeholders at various stages: design, implementation, and phase-out stage. These key stakeholders must evolve in the following activities during the project life cycle: *identification (identifying specific stakeholders and the relative significance of these)*, *selection (selecting the relevant stakeholders to work with)*, *involvement, alignment (making sure that project activities and results are in line with stakeholder's values, interests and goals)* and *after-care (informing and keeping relationships with stakeholders after the project has finished)*.

During the preparation of previous NCs and BURs key stakeholders were identified and appointed to participate in project working groups through official orders (i.e., 1) Working group on GHG Inventory and Mitigation Measures 2) Working group on National Climate Change Adaptation Implementation Integration and 3) Working group on GHG Mitigation Policy and Planning,) based on key technical competencies and approved by the ONEP's Permanent Secretary. These working groups will continue to support the preparation of the 1BTR and 5NC/2BTR.

Key stakeholders for 1BTR-5NC/2BTR project include representatives from ONEP, key government agencies, academia from public and private universities, private sector representatives, civil society organizations and national gender experts (see Table 1: Stakeholder Engagement). These organizations and their designates have long-term commitment towards the national climate agenda and, therefore, their representatives shall participate in the project's governance structure and in the implementation of project activities.

Each key stakeholder is designated to perform the following role in the design phase. ONEP, as the UNFCCC National Focal Point designated by the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC), the Executing Entity, is the main organization responsible for proposal development based on the national context, experiences, and suggestions for improvement from previous NCs and BURs. Other key stakeholders sit in the GEF-Initial Screening Committees on Climate Change, which performs the role of GEF-specified project screening by agreeing and approving Thailand's framework for requesting BTR support from the GEF as an enabling activity. A project manager is appointed and responsible in consulting them and facilitating the proposal development process by holding consultation meetings, along with other representatives including those from ONEP, technical working groups on GHG Inventory and Mitigation Actions, as well as the review working group on GEF-supported climate changes projects.

These representatives will contribute with their respective knowledge and specialization to the preparation process of 1BTR and 5NC/2BTR with intention to create a common understanding, generate and employ a good state of art, minimize the risk of serious errors during project implementation due to lack of collaboration and knowledge contribution among people from diverse background (such as in relation to the assessment of the GHG emission reduction measures and their technical feasibility and the project's impact on sustainability).

During implementation phase, overall project management of the 1BTR-5NC/2BTR falls under the Project Management Unit (PMU), which ensures smooth facilitation of stakeholder engagement and cost effectiveness, and seeks opinions from technical experts on each particular chapter of the 1BTR-5NC/2BTR and to comment for revision prior to draft report dissemination for public hearings.

The stakeholder representatives will represent their organizations, according to their respective organizational mandates, in the Project Board to oversee overall implementation of the project and in sub-committees, and working groups to provide technical inputs, oversight, and recommendations for improvement. Based on the experiences from previous NCs and BURs, the most effective way to address climate change is to involve all relevant stakeholders. Therefore, this project insists on key stakeholders' involvement and collaboration with relevant technical experts as much as possible.

The table below presents the main stakeholders at the national level who will be involved in the project. The table also provides an overview of their potential roles in the project and means of engagement:

**Table 1: Stakeholder Engagement**

Stakeholders	Role in the project	Means of Engagement
<b>Governmental Institutions</b>		
Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP)	Executing Entity and overall coordination	Project Board and working group member  Project Management Unit
Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO)	National Organisation with technical expertise on Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and responsible for strengthening capacity of related agencies in collecting and quality improvement of GHG inventory and mitigation data	Project Board and working group member
Ministry of Energy , The Energy Policy and Planning Office (EPPO) and The Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency (DEDE)	GHG inventory and mitigation lead for energy sector, develop national emission factors, and collect activity data from relevant line agencies	Project Board and working group member
Ministry of Agriculture, The Office of Agricultural Economics (OAE)	GHG inventory lead for agriculture sector, develop national emission factors, and collect activity data from relevant line agencies	Project Board and working group member
Ministry of Industry , The Department of Industrial Works (DIW)	GHG inventory and mitigation lead for Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) sector, develop national emission factors, and collect activity data from relevant line agencies	Project Board and working group member



Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA)	Provide data and information on Thailand's achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Focus group meeting and interview
The Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	GHG inventory lead for land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector, provide data for vulnerability and adaptation (V&A), develop national emission factors and collect activity data from relevant line agencies	Project Board and working group member
The Office of Transport and Traffic Policy and Planning (OTP), Ministry of Transport	GHG inventory and mitigation lead for transport sector, develop national emission factors, and collect activity data from relevant line agencies	Project Board and working group member
The Pollution Control Department (PCD), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	GHG inventory and mitigation lead for waste sector, develop national emission factors, and collect activity data from relevant line agencies	Project Board Working group member
Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development	Gender focal point	Project Board and working group member
Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council (NESDC), the Office of the Prime Minister	Provide country-level economic and social information	Working group member
Geo-Informatics and Space Technology Development Agency (GISTDA) Public Organization	Prepare and analyze satellite data to support Thailand's climate change policies and plans. Provide Thailand's above-ground biomass map and a wildfire map covering 17 provinces in the northern part of Thailand	Working group member
Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation (MHESI)	Provide information on the country's climate change technology	Focus group meeting and interview
Ministry of Climate Change and Environment (DCCE), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Provide and coordinate data on the country's climate change situations, missions and operations as well as gaps and support needed	Project Board and working group member
Thai Meteorological Department	Provide data on geography, climate, and research and systematic observation	Focus group meeting and interview
Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR)	Provide data on geography, marine resources, research and systematic observation, constraints, gaps, and support needed, activity data for GHG inventory (LULUCF sector)	Working group member, focus group meeting and interview
Department of Provincial Administration (DPA)	Provide data on administrative area of Thailand	Focus group meeting and interview
National Statistical Office (NSO)	Provide data on populations	Focus group meeting and interview
Ministry of Tourism and Sports	Provide data on tourism, constraints, gaps, and support needed	Focus group meeting and interview
Department of Health (DOH)	Provide data on public health, constraints, gaps, and support needed, activity data for GHG inventory (Waste sector)	Working group member, focus group meeting and interview
Land Development Department (LDD)	Provide data on climate technology development and research and systematic observation, constraints, gaps, and support needed	Working group member, focus group meeting and interview
Wastewater Management Authority (WMA)	Provide activity data (AD) on waste sector for inventory	Working group member, report data to PCD as mandatory
<b>Academic Institutions</b>		
Sirindhorn International Institute of Technology (SIIT), Thammasat University	Support on improving the Thailand's Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory System (TGEIS) and quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) of activity data and GHG calculations in energy and transport sector	Working group member, Responsible Party.
Kasetsart University (KU)	Support on improving the TGEIS and QA/QC activity data and GHG calculations in waste and Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use (AFOLU) sector	Working group member,

Mahidol University (MU)	Support on improving the TGEIS and QA/QC activity data and GHG calculations in IPPU sector	Working group member,
Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI)	Provide information on climate change adaptation and V&A	Inventory working group member
Thailand Science, Research, and Innovation (TSRI)	Provide data on climate change research	Focus group meeting and interview
Knowledge Network Institute of Thailand (KNIT)	Provide data on impact of COVID-19 on environment and tourism	Focus group meeting and interview
Ramkhamhaeng University, Center of Regional Climate Change and Renewable Energy (RU-CORE)	Provide data on the participation in global climate research and observation systems	Focus group meeting and interview
<b>Private Sector</b>		
Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT) and industrial associations like Electrical and Electronics Institute (EEI), Iron and Steel Institute of Thailand (ISIT) and Thailand Automotive Institute (TAI)	AD data Activity data (AD) contribution on energy	Working group member, report data to DEDE and EPPO as mandatory
PTT Public Company Limited, The Siam Cement Public Company Limited (SCG), SCG Chemicals Public Company Limited (SCGC)	AD contribution on energy and chemical production	Working group member, report data to DEDE and EPPO and DIW as mandatory
Private sector or other industrial plants under the Ministry of Energy	AD contribution on energy such as data on renewable energy use and energy conservation	Report data to EPPO as mandatory
Private sector or other industrial plants under the Ministry of Industry	AD contribution on energy such as information on the production and use of chemicals waste, and factory wastewater discharge	Report data to DIW as mandatory
Media players	Recommend and comment on the draft report, Acknowledge and publish the process results	Participate in various events such as focus group meeting National public hearing
Thai Cement Manufacturers Association (TCMA)	AD contribution on IPPU sector	Working group member, report data to DIW as mandatory.
<b>Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) and Civil Society Organization (CSO)</b>		
Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA)	Provide AD on waste sector for inventory and mitigation	Working group member, report data to PCD as mandatory
Municipalities	Provide AD on waste for inventory and mitigation	Report data to PCD as mandatory
NGOs and CSOs	Provide information on support received and support needs, make suggestions and comments on the draft report	Do questionnaires, participate in focus group meeting and national public hearing

A preliminary Stakeholder engagement plan envisage the following meetings:

- Inception workshop to discuss conceptual framework and design for each report/area of work; and to highlight any prevailing challenges to data acquisition and sharing, monitoring assessment and reporting.
- Stakeholder consultations workshops to engage stakeholders and ensure their continuous involvement in the reporting process.
- Capacity building workshops on the thematic areas of the ETF, BTRs and NCs.
- Individual meetings of thematic working groups with sector representatives.

- Group discussions to solicit ideas, create synergies and opportunities for networking, knowledge sharing and joint actions.
- Validation workshops to discuss results and validate accuracy of the analyses and ensure quality of the results.
- Final dissemination workshop to discuss findings, raise awareness and reinforce collaboration and networking.

The stakeholder engagement plan will be consolidated and implemented in conjunction with the Gender Action Plan thus ensuring that gender equality considerations are firmly integrated throughout project interactions with stakeholders.

### **Covid-19 considerations**

Stakeholder engagement plan will include measures to manage risks that the Covid-19 pandemic and the possible reinstatement of containment measures may pose on the mobility and engagement of both project staff and stakeholders. Project will employ videoconferencing equipment/tools for virtual meetings and workshops, revise workplan, apply social distancing and provide personal protective equipment (PPE) to prevent exposure among project staff, stakeholders, and participants as and when necessary. Budget will be included for IT support and PPE accordingly.

Upfront to the commencement of the project, a risk assessment of the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic will be performed and measures to mitigate its effect on the project will be identified and implemented. The impact of the Covid-19 on the project progress will be closely monitored and the adaptive management will be used to minimize, and address impacts it may have on the availability of technical expertise, capacity, and changes in timelines. Project will focus on strengthening capacity and experience for remote work and online interactions as well as limited remote data and information access.

The national process of the preparation of the BTRs and NCs can assist Covid-19 efforts to the build back better and greener plans. Like many countries, one of the challenges that Thailand must face after the Covid-19 pandemic is the strengthening of its public management and the reactivation of the economy and the new normality; thus, this transition can be directed towards a new model of national development that is sustainable, inclusive, low in emissions and resilient to climate change.

### **Gender dimension**

In term of addressing gender responsiveness in climate change, Thailand used to view climate change as a gender-neutral issue. Previous NC/BUR projects initiated the first “gender analysis on climate change” through stakeholders’ engagement to gain a thorough understanding of current gender situation in Thailand in relation to climate change impacts and to ensure that the project implementation process will address the concerns of vulnerable populations and women at an appropriate level while engaging them in decision making and implementation at both national and local levels.

The findings from the Fourth National Communication (NC4) also support this thought. It revealed that although Thailand has not yet ascertained the climate change impacts on gender inequality in the national context, Thailand acknowledges the significance of integrating the gender equality dimension into climate change policy, planning, and administrative structure to fully achieve climate resilience and create an enabling environment for social participation in climate change action.

Thailand seeks to integrate the concept of Gender and Social Inclusion (GSI) into the climate change context. This is to ensure that (1) climate approaches are more inclusive, efficient, responsive, and provide broader and equitable benefits to all groups of people, especially the most vulnerable, (2) all population groups have equal opportunities to participate and act as active agents of change in decision-making and implementation at the national, regional, and local levels of adaptation and mitigation, (3) where gender and social equity gaps exist in the distribution of power, resources, services, and participation, disadvantaged groups are supported and empowered to overcome social, cultural, or institutional constraints and barriers to meaningful engagement.

Therefore, the formulation of the first standalone Biennial Transparency Report (1BTR), the combined Fifth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report (5NC/2BTR) will disaggregate relevant data by sex to better understand how the social and economic differences between men and women affects their ability in dealing with mitigating and adapting to climate change. With realization that women are acknowledged as change agents who make significant contributions to climate change adaptation and mitigation, a gender perspective will be incorporated in the vulnerability and adaptation (V&A) assessment and the analysis of mitigation actions.

National reporting processes can be a meaningful entry point for training, awareness-raising and capacity-building efforts to ensure women's equal engagement in and benefit from climate change action. Preparation of reports can also influence other, ongoing climate change planning and policymaking processes.

In line with [the GEF SEC's policy on gender equality](#)<sup>[2]2</sup> and [Guidance to advance gender equality in GEF projects and programs](#)<sup>[3]3</sup>, project will prepare and finalize [Gender analysis and Gender action plan](#)<sup>[4]4</sup> during its inception phase<sup>[5]5</sup>.

Gender analysis will follow the structure of five priority areas of UNFCCC Gender Action:

- Capacity building, knowledge sharing and communications
- Gender balance, participation and women's leadership
- Coherence
- Gender responsive implementation and means of implementation
- Monitoring and reporting.

Project activities will focus on strengthening capacities regarding monitoring and assessing climate change related policies and measures while incorporating a gender-sensitive approach in reporting on climate change.

Furthermore, the project will facilitate the equal participation of women in the ongoing climate change decision making and negotiations process, to ensure that their needs, perspectives, and expertise are equally taken into account. Internally, the project will encourage gender balance and equality in project management and governance structure. The project will also

work to orient representatives from relevant stakeholders (including policymakers and government delegates) on the gendered aspects of climate change while supporting the efforts of NGO and local people on the ground.

[1] CMA: The Conference of the Parties, the supreme body of the Convention, shall serve as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement. All States that are Parties to the Paris Agreement are represented at the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), while States that are not Parties participate as observers. The CMA oversees the implementation of the Paris Agreement and takes decisions to promote its effective implementation (source: UNFCCC, <https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/supreme-bodies/conference-of-the-parties-serving-as-the-meeting-of-the-parties-to-the-paris-agreement-cma>).

[2] [http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN\\_GEF.C.53.04\\_Gender\\_Policy.pdf](http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.53.04_Gender_Policy.pdf)

[3] [http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN\\_GEF.C.54.Inf\\_05\\_Guidance\\_Gender\\_0.pdf](http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.54.Inf_05_Guidance_Gender_0.pdf)

[4] [Guide to Conducting a Participatory Gender Analysis and Developing a Gender Action Plan for projects supported by UNDP with GEF financing:](#)

[5] The GEF Enabling Activities and policy/strategy work 33. Enabling Activity projects provide financing for the preparation of a plan, strategy, or national program to fulfill the commitments under the Conventions that the GEF serves, including national communication or reports to the Conventions. Similarly, many GEF-financed medium- and full-size projects include activities that focus on developing and preparing national policies or strategies and, as such, do not work directly with beneficiaries on the ground. These plans and strategies provide an essential opportunity to recognize, build capacity, and to develop actions to advance GEWE. Some possible actions to include in these national documents include the following:

- request that gender experts review draft plans and strategies;
- ensure that any background and stocktaking exercises associated with development of the plans and strategies adequately account for the different roles for women and men;
- ensure that women are effectively engaged as members of stakeholder groups consulted during development of the strategies and plans;
- consider including gender-disaggregated data collection and/or gender-specific indicators; and
- consider how national gender policies can be incorporated into sectoral strategies and action plans.

## **Narrative description of project activities per component:**

### **Component 1: National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases**

Under the NC4 and BUR3 project, Thailand has calculated and reported its GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks for the period between 2000 and 2018 (as part of the NC4) by using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and with the application of either Tier 1 or Tier 2 methodologies wherever activity data and country specific emission factors were available. Tier 1 methodologies were employed for all activity data in the Energy sector and almost all in Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) sector. Tier 2 was adopted in most categories under the Agriculture, Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry, and Waste sectors and some categories under the IPPU sector.

The 1BTR and 5NC/BTR2 project will continue to support the application of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories as basis for calculation and reporting GHG emissions for the period of 2019-2022 for 1BTR and the period of 2023-2024 for combined 5NC/2BTR. To ensure consistency, ONEP, the Executing Entity has also requested each technical working group to recalculate the emissions for the period of 2000-2018 using updated activity data, revised emission factors, and the 2019 refinement of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Moving forward, the emission calculation and relevant reporting will base on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines in Thailand's Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory System (TGEIS) platform.

Thailand has been using TGEIS system since 2017. Continuous improvements in its operations including calculation formula, analysis, output presentation, and QA/QC process are still required. Some sectors still cannot fully meet the requirements of 2006 IPCC Guidelines such as the type and quality of activity data. With the adoption of Decisions 18.CMA/1

and 5/CMA.3 related to the MPGs under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) and their operationalization, Thailand's national inventory and TGEIS systems need to be adjusted and improved to meet new requirements, including reporting in common tabular tables and applying flexibility in reporting data, while the technical staff needs capacity-enhancement to operate TGEIS system and to understand the requirements of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and MPGs of the Enhanced Transparency Framework.

### The main gaps and capacity building needs identified are:

- Though Thailand already adopted the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories in all sectors, Thailand needs enhancing the professional capacities of national experts involved in the inventory process on the application of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, GHG estimation methodologies and quality control systems. A transition from default emission factors (EFs) and Tier 1 methodologies to country-specific emission factors and Tier 2 and 3 methodologies is needed with a particular focus on key categories.
- The limitation of GHG estimation for IPPU sectors includes the lack of available activity data, including confidential data of some unique industry and regulatory barriers of data provision. The F-gas inventory could not be estimated under TGEIS yet due to the limitation of activity data. Data collection for F-gas inventory from relevant and involved organizations have not been regulated and the specific emission factors for each sub-sector have not been developed yet.
- To achieve more accurate GHG estimations and adopting higher IPCC methodologies in the agriculture sector, the required data should be collected or revised from the country. These include the updated livestock's characteristics and fractions of manure in management systems, determining more appropriate methods to estimate areas burnt in croplands by using satellite images, the revised fractions of crop residues, gathering lime application to croplands from private sector, determining fertilizer application rates of major crops according to bottom-up approach, developing or revising country-specific EFs for agricultural soils and rice cultivation with water management
- Limitation in quality assurance or quality control (QA/QC) and uncertainty of country's activity data and emission factors.
- Activity data relevant to forest land remains incomplete because forest areas in the Land-Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector involve multiple departments (i.e., Royal Forest Department and Forest Industry Organization). There is also a gap between public and private data on forest plantation areas. In addition, activity data for biomass burning in forest land reported by various departments remains unclear in terms of burned areas and/or land categories. To provide more accurate GHG estimation and adopt higher IPCC methodologies, remote sensing-based monitoring of land use and land cover is needed to classify types of natural forests and forest plantations and monitor their changes as well as to detect forest area burning.
- Parameters in waste sector are still out-of-date, for example in relation to solid waste composition and annual per capita protein consumption. Some parameters are not adequate to be used as national representatives, for example, wastewater generated by industrial production and Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) in specific industrial wastewater. Some parameters are not available, for example, degree of utilization of treatment discharges pathways or systems including septic tank, latrines, sewers, centralized wastewater treatment, and no treatment. Therefore, data collection systems and creation of centralized database need to be developed. Technical and funding supports are required for capacity building to the relevant agencies. Development of country-specific values of emission factors for solid waste disposal and wastewater treatment and discharge of both domestic and industrial sources are needed.

Regarding the identified main gaps and capacity building needs, Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) will strengthen Thailand's institutional and human resource capacities to regularly prepare accurate and transparent GHG inventories of the Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) and energy sectors through its national GHG inventory system as a result of the following activities:

- Sectorial guidelines, templates and tools for data collection and training will be provided to support operationalization of the web-based inventory system in the Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use (AFOLU) sector,

- Country-specific emission factors following IPCC Guidelines will be developed in the Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use (AFOLU) and Energy sectors,
- Methodology and system for QA/QC of data from the Forestry sector will be developed.

The CBIT project will close the data gap and improve data quality in the agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFOLU) sectors. The 1BTR/5NC-2BTR activity will contribute to closing the data gaps in energy, transport, IPPU, and waste sectors. The 1BTR/5NC-2BTR will also improve the inventory system in all aspects, including training personnel to be knowledgeable about and capable of meeting the ETF requirements.

**Under this component, the following activities will be undertaken:**

- Update national GHG inventory data of all IPCC sectors for year 2000-2024 in TGEIS system, using the 2006 IPCC guidelines, and its 2019 refinement, the **Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories** (GPG 2000) and the **2003 Good Practice Guidance for Land-Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry** (GPG-LULUCF 2003) guidelines as reference, with the application of higher Tier methodologies to the extent possible.
- Review and update national emission factors for key source categories; and identify and report sources of **emission factors** (EFs).
- Develop a study to determine methodology and format of data collection and GHG inventory calculation for PFC.
- Draft national GHG Inventory chapter in the 1BTR and in a combined 5NC/2BTR report in compliance with the adopted modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) for transparency framework of action and support as referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (PA).
- Improve the TGEIS system to perform correct GHG emission calculation and reporting according to MPGs and common reporting table (CRT) requirements as per Annex I of Decision 5/CMA.3.
- Organize workshops to create better understanding on national GHG inventory reporting mechanism and process improvement according to ETF requirements.
- Improve data collection and QA/QC process for national GHG inventory in all sectors.

The common reporting tables presented in Annex I to decision 5/CMA.3 will be used for the electronic reporting of the information in the national inventory reports of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases and follow the outline of the national inventory document presented in Annex V of Decision 5/CMA.3.

**Component 2: Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement**

Thailand has been continuously implementing policies and activities under its NDCs, as well as improving progress tracking and MRV process for the energy and transport sector. These two sectors successfully achieved the voluntary commitment in GHG emission reduction of 15.40% below BAU by 2020.

Thailand has submitted its updated NDCs to the UNFCCC, together with additional information on the preparation process of mitigation action plans, promoting transparency of actions and support, and effective implementation to achieve determined targets. This updated NDC states that its target of reducing GHG emissions by 30% from the projected BAU level by 2030 could be increased to 40% depending on adequate and enhanced access to technology development and transfer, financial resources and capacity building support.

Thailand has developed an NDC Roadmap (2021-2030) and sectorial action plans such as NDC Action Plan in Energy, Transport, IPPU and Waste Sectors to meet the current NDC targets and plan for future NDC targeted reductions. They envisage mitigation in all sectors with primary reductions aimed at the energy, transport, industrial processes and waste sectors, through the following measures:

<b>1. Energy</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increase power generation efficiency</li> <li>2. Renewable energy generation</li> <li>3. Increase energy efficiency in households</li> <li>4. Renewable energy in households</li> <li>5. Increase energy efficiency in buildings</li> </ol>
<b>2. Transportation</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Avoid/Reduce traveling</li> <li>2. Shift/Maintain travel modes</li> <li>3. Improve energy efficiency in transport</li> </ol>
<b>3. IPPU and Industrial Wastewater</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Clinker substitution</li> <li>2. Refrigerant replacement/modification</li> <li>3. Industrial wastewater management</li> </ol>
<b>4. Municipal Waste Management</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reducing the amount of waste (e.g. reducing disposal rates, increasing recycling and waste utilization, etc.)</li> <li>2. Increasing biogas production from industrial wastewater through re-utilization of methane</li> <li>3. Municipal wastewater management</li> </ol>

Thailand has established a domestic MRV system to track progress on climate mitigation measures under the NDC Roadmap 2021-2030. The MRV system (NDC tracking system) plays a significant role in steering the implementation of mitigation measures to achieve the targets set by responsible agencies in the following sectors: Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste. The project will review the lessons learned from the reporting of the NAMA results in previous NCs and BURs to identify constraints and gaps and to improve the MRV system in these sectors in compliance with ETF requirements

In addition, the project will build on the result of the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project in enhancing transparency of mitigation actions in the agricultural sector.

The CBIT project will develop methodologies, tools and indicators for enabling the monitoring and reporting of the progress of implementing mitigation actions and estimating their GHG emission reductions in the agricultural sector, while supporting



the establishment of institutional arrangements for progress tracking as well as training for lead agencies on reporting such information.

**Under this component, the following activities will be undertaken:**

- Update NDC implementation progress in the NDC tracking system, including NDC-related definitions, indicators, methodology, and accounting approach for NDC implementation progress tracking, and projections of GHG emissions and removals in compliance with ETF and MPGs.
- Write a chapter containing all information related to NDC implementation progress tracking up to 2022 in the 1BTR and up to 2024 in the 5NC/2BTR.
- Enhance domestic MRV process, while developing the capacity of related personnel for monitoring of the implementation and achievement of the NDC.
- Improve NDC tracking system for data collection and reporting according to ETF and MPGs requirements especially in Energy, Transport, IPPU and Waste sectors and train relevant officials on using the system correctly.

The common tabular formats presented in Annex II to decision 5/CMA.3 will be used for the electronic reporting of the information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

**Component 3: Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement**

Thailand has been considering the climate change adaptation agenda as significant as the mitigation agenda. As a result, its First National Adaptation Plan (NAP) provides a framework on climate resilient society development and an adaptation component has been included under its initial National Determined Contribution (NDC) as well as its updated version with focus on water management, agriculture and food security, tourism, health, natural resource management, human settlement and security. The NAP aims to minimize climate change risk and vulnerability as well as to improve resilience of the country in accordance with its sustainable development pathway. Thailand has integrated climate change adaptation into key sectoral policies and plans such as the Strategy for Climate Change in Agriculture (2017 – 2021), the Climate Change Adaptation Plan on Public Health (2021 – 2030), the 20-year Water Resources Management Master Plan, and the Spatial Plans.

However, Thailand requires capacity-building support on climate change adaptation planning process at sectoral and sub-national level in order to achieve targeted plan, geography and audiences, including support in the development of climate resilient index in the abovementioned 6 focus sectors for sectoral agencies and monitoring and evaluation of climate resilience for both policy makers and general public.

The CBIT project will provide tools and human capacities to monitor and evaluate adaptation actions and assess vulnerabilities to climate change, as well as facilitate adaptation policy development in the agriculture sector.

**Under this component, the following activities are planned:**

- Update progress on climate change adaptation, and NAP implementation.
- Draft a chapter containing all information related to climate change impacts and adaptation up to 2022 in the 1BTR and up to 2024 in the 5NC/2BTR in line with MPG requirements, and present Adaptation Communication as component of both 1BTR and 5NC/2BTR to UNFCCC.
- Develop climate-related risk maps to report types of hazards (disasters) and potentially affected areas in wider scope. Noting that the current map can present hazards only in few areas and inadequate for operationalising climate adaptation actions.
- Develop a baseline framework and its data reference sheet to support the operations of a spatial M&E system of climate change impacts, particularly in vulnerable areas, building on the results of the CBIT project and extending them to the other focus sectors,
- Deliver capacity-building trainings in selected vulnerable areas to enhance understanding of the impacts of climate change and empower responsible parties, such as local communities and governments, with the necessary knowledge to identify and collect the required data for effective monitoring and evaluation of climate change impacts and adaptation actions.

The climate change impacts, and adaptation chapter will follow guidance on BTR outline presented in Annex IV of Dec 5/CMA.3 and MPG requirements as per section IV of Decision 18/CMA.1.

**Component 4: Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement**

Information on financial, technology development and transfer, as well as capacity-building support needed and received complied under the NC4-BUR3 project will be reviewed and updated according to the MPGs including information on (i) national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to reporting on support needed and received, (ii) the underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies that are used to provide information on support needed and received, (iii) financial support needed and received by Thailand under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement, (iv) technology development and transfer support needed and received by Thailand under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement, (v) capacity-building support needed and received by Thailand under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement, and (vii) support needed and received by Thailand for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building.

Constraints and gaps related to capacity building, technology development and transfer and financial resources will be identified, collected and reported through unpacking the different climate change stressors posed on women and men and the contributions different stakeholder groups could bring to the improvement of mitigation and adaptation measures.

Institutional arrangements for reporting on constraints and gaps and support needed and received have been developed and well-functioning with a good collaboration from key stakeholders. For this project, the institutional arrangements will be reviewed and updated based on achievements and lessons learned from the NC4-BUR3 project. New stakeholders will be identified and engaged in the project to support wider scope of requirements needed for the BTR.

During the past years, the government appointed national designated entities to work in close collaboration with ONEP, the National Focal Point, in identifying and reporting on support needed and received, based on their respective core competencies as follows:

- Department of Environmental Quality Promotion (DEQP) under the MoNRE has been appointed 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, as well as coordinate climate change related capacity building activities. The official establishment of the Department of Climate Change and Environment (DCCE) in August 2023 results in the transfer of mandates and responsibility including the National Focal Point for Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) from DEQP to DCCE;
- Office of National Higher Education Science Research and Innovation Policy Council (NXPO), under the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation (MHESI), has been appointed as the National Designated Entity (NDE) of Thailand for the UNFCCC Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN) that resulted from the cabinet resolution in November 2014. NXPO collaborates and provides the recommendations to requesters in formulating technology support requests to CTCN. NXPO also formulates the Climate Technology Database and Roadmap for NDC implementation. In addition, NXPO proposes policy interventions on climate technologies and innovation packages;
- The Cabinet agreed to appoint the Permanent Secretary of MoNRE as Designated Authority for the 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) and receive international financial support (approved by NCCC on 27 Sep 2017);
- Thailand Science Research and Innovation (TSRI) will work in close collaboration with ONEP to establish research network for climate change issues;
- As part of the CBIT project, the Office of National Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) will develop a technical (data-based) reporting platform to track the support received from international sources;
- Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO) established the Climate Action Academy (CAA) with an intention to (1) enhance competence on climate change issues both in Thailand and in the Southeast Asia region, and to (2) develop capacity for personnel in climate change management to achieve maximum productivity, energy efficiency and minimum waste, and supply chain greenhouse gas emissions, as well as promoting the consumption of products with low carbon emissions, creating a low carbon society as soon as possible that will allow all life in the world to continue to live well and sustainably.

**Under this component, the following activities are planned:**

- Develop a chapter containing all information related to financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received up to 2022 in the 1BTR and up to 2024 in the 5NC/2BTR as required by the ETF and MPGs.
- Improve the technical (data-based) reporting platform to record information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity development support needed and received in line with MPG requirements on continuous basis, including training of relevant officials on operating the system.
- Prepare a study on institutional structure and data flow process for reporting on support needed and received and facilitate the establishment of permanent working group for data review.

The final report will include information on support needed and received by using the common tabular formats presented in Annex III to the Decision 5/CMA.3 for the electronic reporting of the information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received, under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement.

### **Component 5: Other relevant information**

To achieve sustainable nationally determined targets, Thailand must largely depend on stakeholders' collaboration at different levels and sectors including private and public sector, civil society, and general population and community. Knowledge sharing and awareness raising on climate change impacts is an initial step, which may include information on recent climate change problems, GHG emission reduction methods as mentioned in the NDC, the importance of behavioral change and climate change adaptation.

In recent years, Thailand utilizes Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) mechanism established by **Department of Climate Change and Environment (DCCE)**; formerly known as the Department of Environmental Quality Promotion (DEQP), the national focal point agency for climate action enhancement required under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement through education, training, raising public awareness, participation, public access to information and international cooperation. During the implementation of 1BTR and combined 5NC/2BTR project, data and information on the progress of the implementation of the ACE will be collected and analysed to provide recommendations for process improvement and the development specific tools and activities contributing to ACE's objectives such as extra-curriculum development, relevant teacher skill trainings, the establishment of Thailand climate change knowledge hub, and other awareness raising activities. Since the emphasis is on general public at all levels including children and women, this project will organize a gender-responsive awareness raising activities on climate change. In this respect, information on the positive effects of implementation of climate change actions and low-carbon investment, as well as national response plans will be collected and disseminated. In addition, this component will present other information related to the implementation of the Convention's and Paris Agreement's objectives, as well as information on how Thailand will take into account the flexibility principle on BTR reporting related to the respective country capacity.

#### **Under this component, the following activities are planned:**

- Collect, update and report information on research and systematic observations.
- Collect, update and report information on the implementation of the Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) including the enhancement of national climate change action through education, training, public awareness and public participation.
- Identify and conduct activities on gender-responsive awareness raising on climate change and report findings from their implementation in the 1BTR and combined 5NC/2BTR report.
- Organize meetings among responsible organizations and working groups, following review and FMCP process to hear evaluation feedbacks and discuss country's responsive plan on those results towards achieving the improvement of NCs and BTRs.

### **Component 6: Publication and submission of reports**

Following the completion of the components detailed above, the First Biennial Transparency and the Fifth National Communication Report and Second Biennial Transparency Report will be compiled according to the guidelines, requirements and formats set by the MPGs. In this respect, the final format will follow the outline for Biennial Transparency Report and apply common reporting tables and tabular formats presented in Decision 5/CMA.3. Supplemental chapters on research and systemic observation and on education, training and public awareness will be compiled in accordance with applicable guidelines in 17/CP.8. Specific reports for each activity carried out under the project, relevant for policy makers, will be developed. Integration of the results of the studies and approval process of the 1BTR and 5NC/2BTR will follow a close consultation with national stakeholders. Once finalized, both documents will be translated, edited and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat for posting and dissemination. In the preparation of previous NCs/BURs, numerous education and public awareness activities were undertaken. The public awareness campaigns included seminars and workshops to share the findings of the various studies and to ensure public support on climate change policy and directions.

Acknowledging the significant contribution of previous NCs/BURs to the overall achievement of the national commitment, the 1BTR and combined 5NC/2BTR project will continue conducting these education and public awareness activities and translate the BTR content into a simple and easy-to-understand version.

More specifically, the project plans to perform the following activities under this component:

- Organize regular workshops to share and discuss implementation progress, as well as exchange ideas and present findings of the 1BTR and combined 5NC/2BTR process to facilitate their further improvement.
- Prepare, edit, review, and present 1BTR and combined 5NC/2BTR report in English language to the national stakeholders, decision makers, and finally the NCCC for submission to UNFCCC.
- Produce 1BTR and combined 5NC/2BTR and its relevant materials such as infographic presentation, VDOs presentation and booklet in Thai language for public dissemination.
- Establish a database collecting stakeholders and coordinators' information for networking and future development of climate change actions in Thailand.

The 1BTR and combined 5NC/2BTR is expected to be submitted to UNFCCC in December 2024 and December 2026 in sequence. The 1BTR and combined 5NC/2BTR documents are expected to be launched in national events and disseminated in seminars and workshops.

Thailand has extensive experience in preparing national reports, as evidenced by the fact that the NC4 and BUR4 have been successfully submitted to the UNFCCC; however, the methodology and requirements for reporting the BTR are broaden requiring international capacity support.

The CBIT and the 1BTR and the combined 5NC/2BTR project will be synergized and implemented in parallel to establish the fundamental work/system and capacity to the country in implementing ETF requirements under the Paris Agreement, in particular to improve the accuracy and completeness of the national GHG inventory in all sectors, enhance the MRV system and information on NDC tracking, improve the adaptation M&E and climate risk map, which is critical for the country in developing a response plan to climate change impacts specific to regions and vulnerable groups.

## **Component 7: Monitoring and Evaluation**

Monitoring and Evaluation activities will be executed in line with the M&E plan detailed under Section E (Monitoring and Evaluation Plan).

## ENABLING ACTIVITY COMPONENTS

### 1. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases (GHG).

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 520,000.00

#### Outcome:

- 1.1. Thailand's GHG Emissions Inventory System (TGEIS) is improved, and its emission data for the period of 2000-2024 are updated.
- 1.2. Increased Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) capacities for National GHG Inventory development on continuous basis.

#### Output:

1.1.1. National GHG inventory data of all Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) sectors for the period of 2000-2024 are updated in TGEIS system, using 2006 IPCC guidelines, and its 2019 refinement to the extent possible, and the 2000 Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (GPG 2000) and the 2003 Good Practice Guidance for Land-Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (GPG-LULUCF 2003) as reference.

1.1.2. National emission factors (EF) for key source categories are reviewed and updated; while sources of EFs are identified and reported.

1.1.3. Study to determine methodology and format of data collection and GHG inventory calculation for Perfluorocarbons (PFC) is developed.

1.1.4. National GHG Inventory chapter in the 1BTR (with Inventory data up to 2022) and in a combined 5NC/2BTR report (with Inventory data up to 2024) is written in compliance with the adopted modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) for transparency framework of action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (PA).

1.1.5. TGEIS system is improved and able to perform correct GHG emission calculation and reporting according to MPGs and common reporting table (CRT) requirements as per Annex I of Decision 5/CMA.3.

1.2.1. Workshops to create better understanding of national GHG inventory reporting mechanism and process improvement according to ETF requirements are organized.

1.2.2. Data collection and QA/QC process for national GHG inventory is improved in all sectors.

### 2. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions (NDCs) under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 250,910.00

#### Outcome:

- 2.1. Capacity of relevant responsible personnels and enabling environment are enhanced for successful NDC implementation and performance tracking.

#### Output:

2.1.1. NDC implementation progress is updated in the NDC tracking system up to 2024, including NDC-related definitions, indicators, methodology, and accounting approach for NDC implementation progress tracking, in compliance with ETF and MPGs.

2.1.2. A chapter containing all information related to NDC implementation progress tracking is written in the 1BTR (up to 2022) and in the 5NC/2BTR (up to 2024).

2.1.3. Domestic MRV process for NDC tracking is enhanced, while related personnel capacity is developed for monitoring the implementation and achievement of the NDC.

2.1.4. NDC tracking system (an IT system) is improved for data collection and reporting according to ETF and MPGs requirements particularly for Energy and Transport, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) and Waste sectors, including all relevant officials are trained and able to use the system correctly.

### 3. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement.

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 200,000.00

Outcome:

3.1. Progress on Thailand's climate change impact reduction and adaptation is reported.

Output:

3.1.1. Update on Thailand's climate change adaptation and NAP implementation provided.

3.1.2. A chapter containing all information related to climate change impacts and adaptation is written up to 2022 in the 1BTR and up to 2024 in the 5NC/2BTR in line with MPG requirements, and present Adaptation Communication as component of both 1BTR and 5NC/2BTR to UNFCCC.

3.1.3. Enhancement of existing climate-related risk maps and database to report various types of hazards and specify risk areas in sub-provincial level.

3.1.4. Development of baseline framework and its data reference sheet to support the operations of spatial M&E system of climate change impacts in vulnerable areas.

### 4. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement.

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 40,000.00

Outcome:

4.1. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building support needed and received is collected and reported.

Output:

4.1.1. A chapter containing all information related to financial, technology development and transfer, capacity building, support needed and received is written in the 1BTR (up to 2022) and in the 5NC/2BTR (up to 2024) as required by the ETF and MPGs.

4.1.2. A technical (data-based) reporting platform is improved to smoothly facilitate recording and analysis of data/information on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity building support needed and received on continuous basis. Relevant officials are trained and able to effectively operate the system.

4.1.3. Data reporting templates on support needed and received defined and institutional structure and processes for data flow, including roles of existing institutions in data provision and review assessed.

## 5. Other relevant information.

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 50,000.00

Outcome:

5.1. Information on research, systematic observation, education, training, and public awareness, the Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) and gender responsive climate measures are collected and reported.

Output:

5.1.1. Information on research and systematic observation is collected, updated and reported.

5.1.2. Information on the implementation of the Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) including the enhancement of national climate change action through education, training, public awareness and public participation is collected, updated and reported.

5.1.3. Activities on gender-responsive awareness raising on climate change are identified and implemented; findings from the implementation are reported in the 1BTR and combined 5NC/2BTR.

5.1.4. Meetings among responsible organizations and working groups are organized following review and facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress (FMCP) process to hear evaluation feedbacks and discuss country's responsive plan on those results towards achieving the improvement of BTRs and NCs.

## 6. Publication and submission of reports.

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 60,000.00

Outcome:

6.1. A stand-alone 1BTR and combined 5NC/2BTR report are completed and approved by the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) for publishing and submitting to the UNFCCC in December 2024 and December 2026 respectively.

Output:

6.1.1. Regular workshops are organized to share and discuss implementation progress, as well as exchange ideas and present findings of the 1BTR and combined 5NC/2BTR process to facilitate their further improvement.



6.1.2. The 1BTR and combined 5NC/2BTR report are prepared in English language, edited, reviewed, and presented to the national stakeholders, decision makers, and finally the NCCC for submission to UNFCCC by December 2024 and December 2026 respectively.

6.1.3. The 1BTR and combined 5NC/2BTR and its relevant materials such as infographic presentation, VDO presentation and booklet are produced in Thai language for public dissemination.

6.1.4. Database collecting stakeholders and coordinators' information is established for networking and future development of climate change actions in Thailand.

## M&E

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 17,000.00

### Outcome:

7.1. Project regularly monitored, inception workshop organized, lessons learned compiled and disseminated.

### Output:

7.1.1. Inception workshop organized, and Inception Report compiled.

7.1.2. Project annual financial and progress reports and Annual Status Surveys prepared.

7.1.3. End of Project report including lessons learnt compiled.

## Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$)
1. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases (GHG).	520,000.00
2. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions (NDCs) under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.	250,910.00
3. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement.	200,000.00
4. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement.	40,000.00
5. Other relevant information.	50,000.00
6. Publication and submission of reports.	60,000.00

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M&E	17,000.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,137,910.00</b>
Project Management Cost	95,090.00
<b>Total Enabling Activity Cost</b>	<b>1,233,000.00</b>

Please provide justification

N/A

## SECTION 2: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUPPORTING INFORMATION

### C. Eligibility Criteria

Please provide eligibility information for this enabling activity.

Thailand ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1994, Kyoto Protocol in 2002 and the Paris Agreement in 2016. As Party to the Convention, Thailand has the obligation to implement decisions of the Conference of the Parties (COP) regarding the implementation of policies and measures to adapt to, and mitigate climate change, thereby contributing to the attainment of the objective of the Convention.

So far, Thailand has prepared and submitted four [National Communications \(NCs\) to UNFCCC](#): the Initial National Communication (NC1) with a stand-alone National Inventory Report (NIR) in November 2000; the Second National Communication (NC2) in March 2011; the Third National Communication (NC3) in August 2018; and the Fourth National Communication (NC4) in December 2022, as mandated by articles 4 and 12 of the Convention. Thailand has also prepared and submitted four [Biennial Update Reports \(BURs\)](#) to UNFCCC: First Biennial Update Report (BUR1) in December 2015; the Second Biennial Update Report (BUR2) in 2017, the Third Biennial Update Report (BUR3) in 2020, and the Fourth Biennial Update Report (BUR4) in 2022 .

The preparation process of NC and BUR reports has lead to the following achievements:

It has provided the opportunity for the country to highlight its issues, problems, gaps, and constraints in relation to the implementation of the Convention, as well as to coordinate efforts and transfer lessons learnt and technologies with other parties of the Convention.

It has created a strong foundation for developing and improving capacities in collecting and analysing climate data, while data from national reports (such as on GHG emissions) has been commonly used as an official input in the national sustainable development planning process and the development of climate change policies and measures including; Thailand's National Climate Change Masterplan (2015 – 2050), National Adaptation Plan (NAP), Thailand's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and its roadmap and sectoral-action plans.

Project Steering Committee (PSC) members, the members of National Climate Change Committee, sub-committees and working groups, climate action implementing entities serving the Thailand NCs-BURs-BTRs process have continuously learned and applied knowledge and experiences with careful intention to improve the national transparency process along the way in collaboration with national experts deployed in these projects. In addition, the Office of National Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), the Executing Entity also replicates the acquired knowledge in its relevant policies and planning practices as explicitly seen in current socio-economic policy and planning process at national, sub-national and local level.

Strengthening national implementation towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through data preparation and monitoring and reporting on Thailand's climate change performance as achievements towards SDG 13 targets.

Thailand has over the past years implemented various projects, programmes and policies to adapt to, and mitigate climate change:

#### **(1) National, Sectoral and Municipality Policies and Plans**

Committed to the international obligations, Thailand has integrated climate change adaptation and mitigation into national, sectoral and municipal policies and plans. The national plans include the 20-Year National Strategy (2018-2037), the National Economic and Social Development Plans (NESDPs) from year 2012 onwards, Climate Change Master Plan (2015-2050), Thailand's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and Long-Term Low Greenhouse Gas Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS). Aligning with these national plans, the climate adaptation and mitigation agenda has also been incorporated into sectoral plans in emission-intensive sectors (energy, transport, IPPU, and waste sectors).

- The *20-Year National Strategy (2018-2037)* aims to promote sustainable and climate-friendly society growth focusing on the following points:
  - Mitigation measures: reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting a low-carbon society, supporting agricultural management to benefit from greenhouse gas reductions, accelerating the restoration of deteriorated forests, and expanding forest areas to function as carbon storage areas.
  - Adaptation measures: improving the overall disaster management system, enhancing people's capacity to cope with and adjust to any harmful impact caused by climate change, and developing preparedness and response systems for emerging and reemerging infectious diseases caused by climate change.
  - Enabling measures: developing a database system to support climate change actions and monitor the progress of climate change efforts in a country, promoting low-carbon products and services to systematically reinforce national competitiveness, developing economic measures to incentivize investments that cope with climate change, encouraging businesses to plan for climate change, and improving relevant laws to drive climate change management.
- In the latest *National Economic and Social Development Plan (NESDP)*, a Strategy for Environmental-Friendly Growth for Sustainable Development corresponding to the national strategic plan has been integrated including development guidelines to improve greenhouse gas reduction and adaptation capacity, lessen the impacts of climate change, and improve the response to natural disasters. This Strategy is emphasizing the promotion of private sector involvement (including corporates, state enterprises, and local administrations) to invest more in greenhouse gas reduction, collection and reporting information regarding greenhouse gas emissions, mainly from energy usage; enhancement of research and development (R&D) capacity in Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) to support climate change adaptation, and creation of knowledge, understanding of and raise awareness and public participation from all stakeholders in response to climate change impacts.
- The *Policy and Plan for Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality 2017 – 2036* has been developed by ONEP as a master plan and action plan for the country to achieve appropriate, proactive, and efficient natural resource and environmental management, and to enhance the environmental management capacity which enables environmental-friendly economic and social growth, promotes equilibrium and sustainable development, and keeps pace with global and regional changes.
- Thailand's *Climate Change Master Plan (CCMP)* aims for Thailand to be resilient to the impacts of climate change and to achieve low carbon growth through sustainable development. The Master Plan also consists of three key components in line with the National Strategy: climate change adaptation, mitigation and low carbon development, and enabling environment for climate change management. The objectives of the plan are 1) to provide a long-term national framework for climate change adaptation and low carbon growth promotion according to the sustainable development principles; 2) to provide a policy framework for the development of mechanisms and tools at the sectoral and national level, to achieve effective resolutions for climate change, 3) to provide government agencies and relevant organizations with a framework for detailed action plans; facilitating awareness and mutual understanding by means of a common framework of reference points, thereby increasing integration and reducing redundant processes, 4) to provide budgeting agencies with a clear framework for budget allocation, thus enabling the mobilization of concrete climate change resolutions.
- Thailand submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) in October 2015 to conform with decisions 1/CP.19 and 1/CP.20 of the COP. Thailand submitted its first updated NDC in November 2020 and its second updated NDC in November 2022 with additional information on the development of sectoral mitigation action plans, promoting transparency of actions and support, and effective implementation to achieve determined targets. According to the second updated NDC, Thailand intends to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 30 percent from the projected business-as-usual (BAU) level by 2030, while stating that the level of contribution could increase up to 40 percent, subject to adequate and

enhanced access to technology development and transfer, financial resources and capacity building support. The second updated NDC also restates several challenges and barriers in meeting the envisaged targets, including for the energy sector (such as limitation of grid connection due to inadequate capacity of transmission lines, lack of support by financial institutions for energy efficiency and renewable energy investments, lack of domestic technological and technical resources), and submits that international financial support mechanisms could accelerate progress, such as through technical assistance and technology transfer funds for purchasing intellectual property rights (IPRs) for a free distribution of clean and renewable energy technologies.

- The Long-Term Low Greenhouse Gas Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) lays out climate policies, priorities, and measures that will navigate Thailand to peak its greenhouse gas emissions in 2025, with the ambition to move towards carbon neutrality by 2050 and net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2065, while searching for international community grants and necessary financial, technical, technology, and capacity-building support to achieve this ambition.
- *NDC Sectoral Action Plans:* In the energy sector, the Energy Policy and Planning Office (EPPO) was assigned by the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) to be the main responsible agency for the preparation of the national greenhouse gas reduction action plan for 2021 – 2030 in the energy sector together with other key stakeholders building on existing policy documents on energy including the Energy Efficiency Plan (EEP2015), the Alternative Energy Development Plan 2015-2036 and the Power Development Plan 2018-2037. The NDC Sectoral Action Plan for energy aims to reduce greenhouse gases by at least 82 million tCO<sub>2</sub> by 2030, compared to a business-as-usual case. In the transportation sector, the Office of Transport and Traffic Policy and Planning (OTP) has developed the NDC Sectoral Action Plan for Transport Sector 2021 – 2030, aiming to reduce GHGs by 35.42 millions of tons of carbon dioxide by 2030 compared to a business-as usual case in this sector, while the Department of Industrial Works (DIW) has prepared the NDC Sectoral Action Plan for IPPU Sector 2021 – 2030 to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the IPPU and industrial wastewater sector through three main measures: clinker substitution, refrigerant replacement, and industrial water management. In addition, the Pollution Control Department (PCD) has developed the NDC Sectoral Action Plan for Waste Sector 2021-2030, targeting to reduce GHG emissions of 2.0 million ton CO<sub>2</sub>eq from municipal solid waste and municipal wastewater.
- The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) was approved by the National Climate Change Committee on 19 November 2018. The NAP has three strategic directions: a) to build climate-resilient development, by enabling the integration of climate change adaptation guidelines and strategies in all sectors at all levels; b) to enhance capacities and awareness of development parties at all levels to effectively implement policies and plans on adapting to climate change impacts; c) develop databases, research, knowledge, and technology to support climate change adaptation. In addition, adaptation issues have also been recognized and tackled in parallel to the NAP through other initiatives of the Thai Government such as piloting NAP implementation in selected areas, creating selected sectoral vulnerability and adaptation database, integration of NAP into local climate change action plans as well as an establishment of linkages among these elements to ensure their comprehensive and effective application. Furthermore Thailand aims to develop an M&E system for NAP with the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) support. **In line with the efforts to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of all-level climate change policies and implementation in the country, in August 2023 Thailand has established the Department of Climate Change and Environment (DCCE) which has been tasked with supervising Thailand's missions and operations related to climate change, while also coordinating with public and private agencies on climate change issues. Additionally, the DCCE will be responsible for assessing the country's climate change risks and producing guidelines in line with Thailand's commitment to international protocols. The official establishment of DCCE within the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) took effective on 18 August 2023 according to the Royal Decree regarding Changing the Name of the Department of Environmental Quality Promotion (DEQP) to Department of Climate Change and Environment (DCCE) B.E. 2566 (2023). This recent institutional development of key stakeholders related to climate change will be a significant enabler for the acceleration of Thailand's progress to climate change mitigation and adaptation.**

## **(2) Baseline projects, programs, and initiatives**

- To facilitate the operationalization of the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement, Thailand has developed an information technology system (Thailand's Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory System) for the preparation of its GHG Inventory by receiving both foreign support (Federal Government of Australia) and funding from the country's national budget. The TGEIS has been used for inventory development since 2017, and the 1BTR-5NC/2BTR project will improve its compliance with ETF's recommendations and new requirements such as application of common reporting tables and emission calculation referred from IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) for the estimation of National Greenhouse Gas Inventory.
- For NDC tracking in Thailand, the government has allocated budget to support the creation of "NDC Tracking and Reporting System". Due to technical and budgetary constraints, the current NDC tracking system is still under improvement to ensure adequate reporting capacities for all GHG sectors required for NCD tracking under the 1BTR-5NC/2BTR project. When fully developed, this system shall increase interface and function capacities to report information required in common tabular formats (CTF). Thailand will utilize the system the first time during the preparation of the 1BTR to track and report on the progress of NDC implementation and achievement. All relevant officials and stakeholders will be trained on system use, reporting templates, and reporting modalities.
- A national Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project was also developed with funding from the GEF in response to Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and to strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities; providing relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement. As a supplement to the 1BTR-5NC/2BTR, the CBIT will provide support to the following activities:
  - Formalizing institutional arrangements, including processes and procedures for data collection and reporting in the Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use (AFOLU) sector,
  - Developing sectorial guidelines, templates and tools for data collection and providing training to support the operationalization of the web-based inventory system in the Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use (AFOLU) sector,
  - Developing country-specific emission factors following IPCC Guidelines in the Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use (AFOLU) and Energy sectors,
  - Developing methodology and system for QA/QC for data from the Forestry sector,
  - Monitoring indicators and an information matrix to track the progress of agricultural mitigation action and developing methodologies, tools, and templates for estimating GHG emissions reduction impacts,
  - Developing a tracking system on the adaptation goals (M&E) outlined in the NDC and NAP, including templates for a national information gateway on climate risk, vulnerability, and adaptation in agriculture sector,
  - Developing a technical (data-based) platform to record information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received.
  - While the CBIT project focuses on improving data quality and tracking GHG reductions in agriculture and LULUCF sectors, the 1BTR-5NC/2BTR will strengthen data systems in energy, transport, IPPU and waste sectors to ensure that Thailand's capacity in implementing ETF is balanced across all IPCC sectors.
- In previous NCs and BURs, Thailand reported on the implementation of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) for energy and transportation sectors. In this project, Thailand will improve the MRV system to track NAMA results in IPPU and waste sectors, as well as prepare methodology for institutional arrangements for MRV in all sectors specified in NDCs.
- Thailand prepared the Adaptation Communication as a section of NC4 and submitted it to the UNFCCC in December 2022. On the other hand, Thailand has faced several challenges in its adaptation implementation and M&E, leading to an initiative to develop Climate-Related Risk Maps (data-base), which are still underway. The 1BTR-5NC/2BTR project will support Thailand to be able to continue developing the maps in a larger scope, develop baseline framework and its data reference sheet to facilitate spatial M&E operations system.

Thailand will greatly benefit from this map/data-base in terms of tackling vulnerable points and reporting more accurate data/information after its completion.

- Through the first phase of UNDP's Climate Promise, practical tools were designed to integrate climate change, gender, and social inclusion aspects into project development and budget requests, data collection and analysis, and stakeholder mapping. The tools could serve as a foundation for incorporating a gender dimension into Thailand's BTRs/NCs process.
- Under the second phase of UNDP's Climate Promise, support will be provided to the implementation of Thailand's NDCs and the achievement of the country's Net Zero Emission ambition by incentivizing the use of electric vehicles and clean transportation.
- The project will maintain a two-way flow of information with the CBIT Global Support Programme funded by the GEF and implemented by UNEP. It will use its platform as a means of disseminating information, and it will also participate in capacity-strengthening workshops and other initiatives organized by the CBIT GSP.

This project will build on findings and recommendations from previous NCs and BURs as well as recommendations resulting from the ICA (International Consultation and Analysis) process for the 3BUR. Thailand will prioritize implementing the following recommendations to address specific capacity-building needs in 1BTR and 5NC/2BTR to promote effectiveness and accelerate country readiness to meet international commitments.

- (a) **GHG inventory:** (i) Enhancing capacity for uncertainty analysis, including on methodologies to enable the application of expert judgment; (ii) Estimating country-specific EFs; (iii) Estimating CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion using the reference approach; (iv) Collecting data, conducting QA/QC procedures and reporting on AD, especially in the IPPU and agriculture sectors, in particular for area of cropland burned; (v) Reporting comparable information addressing the tables included in annex 3A.2 to the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF; (vi) Estimating emissions and removals from wetlands;
- (b) **Mitigation:** (i) Quantifying the co-benefits of mitigation actions; (ii) Reporting on the Party's participation in international market mechanisms.
- (c) **Financial, technical and capacity-building needs and support:** (i) Documenting the steps taken to collect and report information on support needed, including a technology needs assessment at the sectoral level for mitigation and adaptation; (ii) Improving the capacity to systematically collect and report information on constraints, gaps and needs across all areas related to climate change.
- (d) **Reporting on cross-cutting issues:** (i) Enhancing the capacity of the national system to prepare and submit BURs/BTRs every two years on a continuous basis.
- (e) **Capacity-building that could facilitate the transition of the Party to the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement:** (i) Training in the preparation of common reporting format tables, which are currently only used for reporting by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, in order to prepare for future reporting requirements; (ii) Training in the use of methodologies to prioritize support needed based on national circumstances.

Thailand's 1BTR and combined 5NC/2BTR preparation process will enhance the national reporting capacity by utilizing the experience of NCs/BURs in the past. The project will deploy a systematic process in developing the data work, defining clear roles and responsibilities, as well as institutional arrangements. This includes improvement of IT system/utilization of digital technology for national report production focusing on effective data collection, analysis and reporting within the scope of every two-year commitment made to the UNFCCC in compliance with the MPGs transparency framework.

In addition to meeting the national commitment made under UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, NC-BTR process will assist in moving the country towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) especially the GHG Emission Reduction and the Climate Resilience goals. This project will work in close collaboration with other climate change-related projects outlined above, to continuously improve the operations of 1BTR-5NC/2BTR process and the preparation of the next National Communications and Biennial Transparency Reports. Thailand foresees this sharing practice and integrated efforts shall ultimately support and continuously tackle climate change issues for the benefits of Thailand.

#### **D. Institutional Framework**

Describe the institutional arrangements for implementation of the enabling activity.

The project will be implemented under UNDP Country Office Support to National Implementation (CO Support to NIM) modality with the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) as Executing Entity.

The Executing Entity is responsible for implementing this project. Specific tasks include:

Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Executing Entity will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.

Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.

Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.

Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.

Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.

Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,

Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

The Government will provide support to the project through the use of equipment and premises for conference and meetings and assign a National Project Director to monitor and verify project results.

The Thammasat University Research and Consultancy Institute (TU-RAC) will be engaged by the project as responsible party to support data collection, research and technical assessments under a Responsible Party Agreement to be signed between the Responsible Party (RP) and UNDP on behalf of the Implementing Partner. While the Responsible Party



Agreement will be signed between the RP and UNDP, the deliverables produced by the RP will be accepted and cleared by the Implementing Partner before payment can be released to the RP.

The GEF Operational Focal Point of Thailand has requested UNDP to provide execution support services for the project in the amount of USD 7,983 to mitigate the risks related to lengthy government processes and capacity constraints of ONEP in project and financial management and to ensure the timely preparation and submission of the 1BTR to UNFCCC by 31 December 2024 and the 5NC/2BTR by 31 December 2026. The request has been discussed with and agreed by the GEF Secretariat. The services will follow UNDP policies on cost recovery of direct costs and will be charged to the project's budget under Project Management Costs.

The Project Steering Committee (PSC), also called as the Project Board, will be the highest policy-level body, which will provide support and guidance to the implementation of the project and ensure that the project findings are disseminated to, and validated by, all relevant stakeholders in Thailand. To ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, PSC 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.

The two main (mandatory) roles of the PSC are as follows:

1) High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Executing Entity (as explained in the "Provide Oversight" section of the UNDP POPP). This is the primary function of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The PSC reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The PSC is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.

2) Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Executing Entity with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Executing Entity.

### **Responsibilities of the Project Steering Committee:**

Consensus decision making:

- The PSC provides overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation.
- Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report.
- The project board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.

- In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, the PSC 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.
- In case consensus cannot be reached within the PSC, the UNDP representative on the PSC will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

#### Oversee project execution:

- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded.
  - Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Executing Entity for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the Executing Entity.
  - Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance.
  - Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS) Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies).
  - Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.
  - Track and monitor co-financed activities and realisation of co-financing amounts of this project.
  - Approve the Inception Report.
  - Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.

#### Risk Management:

- Provide guidance on evolving or materialized project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
- Review and update the project risk register and associated management plans based on the information prepared by the Executing Entity. This includes risks related that can be directly managed by this project, as well as contextual risks that may affect project delivery or continued UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project's area of influence that have implications for the project.
- Address project-level grievances.

#### Coordination:

- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.

- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Executing Entity to ensure that the project is being conducted in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. The UNDP Executive Coordinator and Director - Environmental Finance, Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS)/Global Policy Network in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Executing Entity, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the PSC and attends PSC meetings as a non-voting member.

A strict firewall will be maintained between the delivery of project oversight and quality assurance performed by UNDP and project execution undertaken by UNDP. UNDP's implementation oversight role in the project – represented in the project board and via the project assurance function – is performed by the UNDP Resident Representative, the Integrated Team Leader, Integrated Programme Analyst, and Programme Associate and at the UNDP Country Office (CO). UNDP's execution support role in the project will be ensured by the relevant staff of the Finance, Procurement, Administration and HR Units of the CO and a part-time Project Manager and part-time Project Assistant, who will report to the Programme Analyst – Results-based Management (RBM) at the CO.

The following thematic working groups will be assisted with the preparation of various components of the NC and BTR: (i) Working group on GHG Inventory and Mitigation Measures (ii) Working group on GHG Mitigation Policy and Planning (iii) Working group on National Climate Change Adaptation Implementation Integration and (iv) Support needed and received and other information. Each thematic working group will comprise of a number of experts drawing both from public and private sectors, communities, and NGOs, as appropriate.

## **E. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan**

Describe the budgeted M&E plan.

The project results as outlined in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation to ensure the project effectively achieves these results. The project monitoring and evaluation will be carried out according to UNDP and GEF programming policies and procedures.

### **Monitoring and reporting requirements:**

**Inception Workshop and Report:** A project inception workshop will be held within 2 months from the First disbursement date, with the aim to:

- 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 project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework (where relevant) and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management 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. Finalize the TOR of the Project Board.
- h) Formally launch the Project.

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 Nature, Climate and Energy (NCE) Regional Technical Advisor, 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 once a year, in line with GEF and UNFCCC reporting requirements for 1BTR and 2BTR/5NC.

**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, analyze 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 End of Project 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 End of Project Report shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:		
GEF M&E requirements	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame

<b>Inception Workshop</b>	USD 5,000	Within 2 months from the date First Disbursement
<b>Inception Report</b>	None	Within 30 days after Inception Workshop
<b>M&amp;E required to report on progress made in reaching GEF core indicators and project results included in the project results framework</b>	None	Annually and at mid-point and closure.
<b>Monitoring of SESP and Gender Action Plan</b>	None	Ongoing throughout the project implementation
<b>Supervision missions</b>	None	Annually
<b>Learning missions</b>	None	As needed
<b>End of Project Report</b>	None	At least three months before project completion date
<b>Annual workshops to discuss project progress and results</b>	USD 12,000	Once a year
<b>TOTAL indicative COST</b>	<b>US\$ 17,000</b>	

## SECTION 3: INFORMATION TABLES

### F. GEF Financing Resources Requested by Agency, Country and Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$)	Agency Fee (\$)	Total (\$)
UNDP	GET	Thailand	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000.00	117,135.00	1,350,135.00
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>					<b>1,233,000.00</b>	<b>117,135.00</b>	<b>1,350,135.00</b>

### Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>					<b>0.00</b>

### G. Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Desertification
Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1	No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0

### H. Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point(s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Please attach the *Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s)* with this template.

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Mr. Jatuporn Buruspat	Permanent Secretary, GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	4/4/2023

## ANNEX A: RESPONSES TO STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS

Describe how the enabling activity has addressed comments from stakeholders, including Council Members, Convention Secretariats, and STAP (if applicable).

N/A

## ANNEX B: PROJECT BUDGET TABLE

Attach the project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component 1		Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Component 6	Sub-Total	Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	Project Management Cost (PMC)	Total (US\$eq.)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) 1
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 3.1	Outcome 4.1	Outcome 5.1	Outcome 6.1					
Sub-contract to executing partner	DPC costs - Direct Project Costs: for services rendered by UNDP to the project, according to the Letter of Agreement (Annex 11) are the costs of administrative services (such as those related to human resources, procurement, finance, and other functions) provided by UNDP in relation to the project. Direct project costs will be charged based on the UNDP Universal Price List or the actual corresponding service cost, in line with the GEF rules on DPCs. The amounts indicated here are estimations. DPCs will be detailed as part of the annual project operational planning process and included in the yearly budgets. DPC costs can only be used for operational cost per transaction. DPCs are not a flat fee. (USD 7,983)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		7,983	7,983	UNDP
Contractual services-Individual	Individual Contract(s) for National GHG Inventory Technical Coordinators full-time position, 2 persons, at a rate of USD 9,200 /year /person for Year 1 and Year 2, and USD 9,400 /year/person for Year 3 and Year 4. These positions will provide critical support to IP and inventory experts and play a vital role in ensuring the successful completion of component 1 (USD 74,400).	-	74,400	-	-	-	-	-	74,400			74,400	TU-RAC
Contractual services-Individual	Part-time Project Manager (USD 12,616/year for 4 years) and part-time Project Assistant (USD 6,858/year for 4 years) salary (USD 77,898)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		77,898	77,898	UNDP
Contractual services-Company	Institutional Contract(s) to complete the national GHG	225,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	225,700			225,700	TU-RAC

	inventory estimation and analysis for 4 sectors including IPPU Waste, Agriculture and LULUCF, increase QA/QC and related capacity, and carry out compliance work linked to applying the IPCC and MPGs guidelines (USD 225,700).												
Contractual services-Company	Professional technical services to support the NDC tracking process. (USD 23,900)	-	-	23,900	-	-	-	-	23,900			23,900	TU-RAC
Contractual services-Company	Institutional Contract(s) to update the NAP's implementation and the development of a risk map with data-based technologies (USD 54,000), professional services should be consistently provided for the activity under Budget Line 27.	-	-	-	54,000	-	-	-	54,000			54,000	UNDP
Contractual services-Company	Institutional Contract(s) to update the NAP's implementation, and develop the M&E Framework for adaptation (USD 100,000), professional services should be consistently provided from the activity under Budget Line 23.	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	100,000			100,000	UNDP
Contractual services-Company	Professional technical services to assist the assessment of support needed and received. (USD 3,780).	-	-	-	-	3,780	-	-	3,780			3,780	TU-RAC
Contractual services-Company	Professional technical services to support the compilation of other information. (USD 4,722)	-	-	-	-	-	4,722	-	4,722			4,722	TU-RAC
Contractual services-Company	Professional technical services to support the final compilation of the 1BTR and 5NC-2BTR (USD 5,670).	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,670.00	5,670			5,670	TU-RAC
Local Consultants	This budget line will contribute to hiring experts to assist with reporting on the national GHG inventory. The total budget for this line is USD 82,200. Individual contract(s) will be established to achieve these goals including; Individual Contract for Inventory expert for Energy sector, rate: USD 250/day, 40 days over 4 years; (USD 40,000) Individual	82,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	82,200			82,200	TU-RAC



	<p>Contract for Stakeholder Engagement Specialist/Assistant, at a rate of USD 8,000/year for Year 1 and Year 2, and USD 8,100/year/person for Year 3 and Year 4. This person will be responsible for contributing to stakeholder engagement across all project components (USD 32,200); and</p> <p>Individual Contract for Gender Expert to provide the support to cross gender issue to all component (rate: USD 200/day, 40 days over 4 years; (USD 10,000).</p>												
Local Consultants	<p>Individual Contract(s) to ensure that cross technical issues between components are aligned, (e.g., short-term project technical support, translator, interpreter, and others) (total: USD 48,000). The procurement will be provided by UNDP upon the request and approval of the Implementing Partner.</p>	48,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,000			48,000	UNDP
Local Consultants	<p>Individual Contract for IT coder to improve the TGEIS and MRV Tracking System for Component 1 and 2 as Thailand operates a combined system for the National GHG Inventory and NDC tracking. The total budget from Component 1 and 2 for this position is USD 39,000, at a rate of USD 250 per day for 156 days over the project period. In addition to improving the tracking system, this person will also provide support for other project activities as needed. (Under this budget line the total is USD 28,000).</p>	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,000			28,000	TU-RAC
Local Consultants	<p>Individual Contract is proposed for a lead expert/national inventory and climate mitigation advisor to complete the NDC tracking information, improve the MRV methodology, and carry out</p>	-	-	160,000	-	-	-	-	160,000			160,000	TU-RAC

	compliance work linked to applying the MPGs guidelines at a rate of USD 800 per day for 200 days over the project (USD 160,000).												
Local Consultants	Individual Contract(s) to ensure that cross technical issues between components are aligned, (e.g., short-term project technical support, translator, interpreter, and others) (USD 11,910).	-	-	11,910	-	-	-	-	11,910			11,910	UNDP
Local Consultants	Individual Contract for IT coder to improve the TGEIS and MRV Tracking System for component 1 and 2 as Thailand operates a combined system for the National GHG Inventory and NDC tracking. The total budget from components 1 and 2 for this position is USD 39,000, at a rate of USD 250 per day for 156 days over the project period. In addition to improving the tracking system, this person will also provide support for other project activities as needed. (Under this budget line the sub-total is USD 11,000.	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	11,000			11,000	TU-RAC
Local Consultants	Individual Contract(s) to ensure that cross technical issues between components are aligned, (e.g., short-term project technical support, translator, interpreter, and others) (USD 31,000).	-	-	-	31,000	-	-	-	31,000			31,000	UNDP
Local Consultants	Individual Contract(s) to update, analysis, compile and report information on financial, technology-development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received at a rate of USD 500/day, 68 days over the project (USD 34,000).	-	-	-	-	34,000	-	-	34,000			34,000	TU-RAC
Local Consultants	Individual Contract(s) to ensure that cross technical issues between components are aligned, (e.g., short-term project technical support, translator, interpreter, and others), (USD 2,220).	-	-	-	-	2,220	-	-	2,220			2,220	UNDP

Local Consultants	Individual Contract(s) to update the information on research and systematic observation, ACE, and other climate-related issues, at a rate of USD 500/day, 65 days over the project, (USD 32,500).	-	-	-	-	-	32,500	-	32,500			32,500	TU-RAC
Local Consultants	Individual Contract(s) to ensure that cross technical issues between components are aligned, (e.g., short-term project technical support, translator, interpreter, and others), (USD 2,778).	-	-	-	-	-	2,778	-	2,778			2,778	UNDP
Local Consultants	Individual Contract(s) to proofread, edit, and translate the 1BTR and 5NC-2BTR report, at a rate of USD 400/day, 105 days over the project, (USD 42,000).	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,000.00	42,000			42,000	TU-RAC
Local Consultants	Individual Contract(s) to ensure that cross technical issues between components are aligned, (e.g., short-term project technical support, translator, interpreter, and others) (total: USD 3,300).	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,300.00	3,300			3,300	UNDP
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training workshops, stakeholder consultation forums, and public hearings focused on the national GHG inventory works. (USD 14,700).	14,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,700			14,700	TU-RAC
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training and workshops specifically aimed at enhancing stakeholder capacity in understanding ETF, improving QA/QC and data usage for the development of the National GHG Inventory on a continuous basis. (USD 20,000).	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000			20,000	TU-RAC
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training workshops, stakeholder consultation forums, and public hearings focused on tracking progress of NDC implementation and achievement (USD 25,000).	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	25,000			25,000	TU-RAC
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training workshops, stakeholder consultation forums, and public hearings focused on the climate change impacts and national	-	-	-	7,500	-	-	-	7,500			7,500	UNDP

	adaptation works. (USD 7,500).												
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training workshops, stakeholder consultation forums, and public hearings focused on the climate change impacts, national adaptation works and improving the M&E framework for adaptation (USD 7,500).	-	-	-	7,500	-	-	-	7,500			7,500	UNDP
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training workshops, stakeholder consultation forums, and public hearings focused on information on research and systematic observation, ACE, gender responsive, and other climate-related issues. (USD 10,000).	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	10,000			10,000	TU-RAC
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Activity related to M&E i.e., inception workshop and annual workshops to discuss project progress and results (USD 17,000).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,000		17,000	TU-RAC
Travel	The budget includes travel expenses of stakeholders traveling from outside Bangkok to attend meetings or capacity training events related to the preparation of the GHG Inventory. These travel expenses are crucial for ensuring stakeholder engagement and knowledge sharing and for promoting the successful implementation of the project (USD 14,000).	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,000			14,000	TU-RAC
Travel	The budget includes travel expenses of stakeholders traveling from outside Bangkok to attend meetings or capacity training events related to NDC progress tracking. These travel expenses are crucial for ensuring stakeholder engagement and knowledge sharing and for promoting the successful implementation of the project. (USD 14,000).	-	-	14,000	-	-	-	-	14,000			14,000	TU-RAC
Travel	Domestic travel for the project team to attend or engage with project stakeholders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		3,209	3,209	UNDP

	within Thailand (USD 3,209)												
Other Operating Costs	Supply costs necessary for the successful implementation of the project involving technical work, engagement with stakeholders, and the use of data and software such as TGEIS and the application of the IPCC guidelines. These supplies include printer, ink, stationary, basic office equipment and notebooks for recording important information and operating the software, as well as video conferencing software and online meeting tools for effective communication among stakeholders located in different places (USD 13,000).	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000			13,000	TU-RAC
Other Operating Costs	Supply costs necessary for the successful implementation of the project involving technical work, engagement with stakeholders, data collection and recording in the NDC tracking system. These supplies include printer, ink, stationary, basic office equipment and notebooks for recording important information and operating the software, as well as video conferencing software and online meeting tools for effective communication among stakeholders located in different places (USD 5,100).	-	-	5,100	-	-	-	-	5,100			5,100	TU-RAC
Other Operating Costs	Printing and publications of the 1BTR and SNC/2BTR and other knowledge products for dissemination among the public and key stakeholders (USD 9,030)	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,030.00	9,030			9,030	TU-RAC
Other Operating Costs	Financial Audit (USD 6,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		6,000	6,000	UNDP
<b>Grand Total</b>		425,600	94,400	250,910	200,000	40,000	50,000	60,000.00	1,120,910	17,000	95,090	1,233,000	

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component 1 National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases (GHG).	Outcome 1.1 Thailand's GHG Emissions Inventory System (TGEIS) is improved, and its emission data for the period of 2000-2024 are updated.	Component 2 Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions (NDCs) under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.	Outcome 1.2 Increased Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) capacities for National GHG Inventory development on continuous basis.	Component 3 Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement.	Outcome 2.1. Capacity of relevant responsible personnels and enabling environment are enhanced for successful NDC implementation and performance tracking.	Component 4 Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9-11 of the Paris Agreement.	Outcome 3.1 Progress on Thailand's climate change impact reduction and adaptation is reported.	Component 5 Other relevant information.	Outcome 4.1 Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building support needed and received is collected and reported.	Component 6 Publication and submission of reports.	Outcome 5.1 Information on research, systematic observation, education, training, and public awareness, the Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) and gender responsive climate measures are collected and reported.	Outcome 6.1 A stand-alone 1BTR and combined 5NC/2BTR report are completed and approved by the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) for publishing and submitting to the UNFCCC in December 2024 and December 2026 respectively.	Sub-Total	Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)
Sub-contract to executing partner	DPC costs - Direct Project Costs: for services rendered by UNDP to the project, according to the Letter of Agreement (Annex 11) are the costs of administrative services (such as those related to human resources, procurement, finance, and other functions) provided by UNDP in relation to the project. Direct project costs will be charged based on the UNDP Universal Price	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						

	List or the actual corresponding service cost, in line with the GEF rules on DPCs. The amounts indicated here are estimations. DPCs will be detailed as part of the annual project operational planning process and included in the yearly budgets. DPC costs can only be used for operational cost per transaction. DPCs are not a flat fee. (USD 7,983)									
Contractual services-Individual	Individual Contract(s) for National GHG Inventory Technical Coordinators full-time position, 2 persons, at a rate of USD 9,200 /year /person for Year 1 and Year 2, and USD 9,400 /year/person for Year 3 and Year 4. These positions will provide critical support to IP and inventory experts and play a vital role in ensuring the successful completion of component 1 (USD 74,400).	-	74,400	-	-	-	-	-	74,400	
Contractual services-Individual	Part-time Project Manager (USD 12,616/year for 4 years) and part-time Project Assistant (USD 6,858/year for 4 years) salary (USD 77,898)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Contractual services-Company	Institutional Contract(s) to complete the national GHG inventory estimation and analysis for 4 sectors including IPPU Waste, Agriculture and LULUCF, increase QA/QC and related capacity, and carry out compliance work linked to applying the IPCC and MPGs guidelines (USD 225,700).	225,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	225,700	
Contractual services-Company	Professional technical services to support the NDC tracking	-	-	23,900	-	-	-	-	23,900	

	process. (USD 23,900)									
Contractual services-Company	Institutional Contract(s) to update the NAP's implementation and the development of a risk map with data-based technologies (USD 54,000), professional services should be consistently provided for the activity under Budget Line 27.	-	-	-	54,000	-	-	-	54,000	
Contractual services-Company	Institutional Contract(s) to update the NAP's implementation, and develop the M&E Framework for adaptation (USD 100,000), professional services should be consistently provided from the activity under Budget Line 23.	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	
Contractual services-Company	Professional technical services to assist the assessment of support needed and received. (USD 3,780).	-	-	-	-	3,780	-	-	3,780	
Contractual services-Company	Professional technical services to support the compilation of other information. (USD 4,722)	-	-	-	-	-	4,722	-	4,722	
Contractual services-Company	Professional technical services to support the final compilation of the 1BTR and 5NC-2BTR (USD 5,670).	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,670.00	5,670	
Local Consultants	This budget line will contribute to hiring experts to assist with reporting on the national GHG inventory. The total budget for this line is USD 82,200. Individual contract(s) will be established to achieve these goals including; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Individual Contract for Inventory expert for Energy sector, rate: USD 250/day, 40 days over 4 years; (USD 40,000)</li> <li>- Individual Contract for Stakeholder</li> </ul>	82,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	82,200	



	<p>Engagement Specialist/Assistant, at a rate of USD 8,000/year for Year 1 and Year 2, and USD 8,100/year/person for Year 3 and Year 4. This person will be responsible for contributing to stakeholder engagement across all project components (USD 32,200); and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Individual Contract for Gender Expert to provide the support to cross gender issue to all component (rate: USD 200/day, 40 days over 4 years; (USD 10,000).</li> </ul>									
Local Consultants	<p>Individual Contract(s) to ensure that cross technical issues between components are aligned, (e.g., short-term project technical support, translator, interpreter, and others) (total: USD 48,000), The procurement will be provided by UNDP upon the request and approval of the Implementing Partner.</p>	48,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,000	
Local Consultants	<p>Individual Contract for IT coder to improve the TGEIS and MRV Tracking System for Component 1 and 2 as Thailand operates a combined system for the National GHG Inventory and NDC tracking. The total budget from Component 1 and 2 for this position is USD 39,000, at a rate of USD 250 per day for 156 days over the project period. In addition to improving the tracking system, this person will also provide support for other project activities as needed. (Under this budget</p>	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,000	

	line the total is USD 28,000).									
Local Consultants	Individual Contract is proposed for a lead expert/national inventory and climate mitigation advisor to complete the NDC tracking information, improve the MRV methodology, and carry out compliance work linked to applying the MPGs guidelines at a rate of USD 800 per day for 200 days over the project (USD 160,000).	-	-	160,000	-	-	-	-	160,000	
Local Consultants	Individual Contract(s) to ensure that cross technical issues between components are aligned, (e.g., short-term project technical support, translator, interpreter, and others) (USD 11,910).	-	-	11,910	-	-	-	-	11,910	
Local Consultants	Individual Contract for IT coder to improve the TGEIS and MRV Tracking System for component 1 and 2 as Thailand operates a combined system for the National GHG Inventory and NDC tracking. The total budget from components 1 and 2 for this position is USD 39,000, at a rate of USD 250 per day for 156 days over the project period. In addition to improving the tracking system, this person will also provide support for other project activities as needed. (Under this budget line the sub-total is USD 11,000.	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	11,000	
Local Consultants	Individual Contract(s) to ensure that cross technical issues between components are aligned, (e.g., short-term project technical support, translator,	-	-	-	31,000	-	-	-	31,000	

	interpreter, and others) (USD 31,000).									
Local Consultants	Individual Contract(s) to update, analysis, compile and report information on financial, technology-development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received at a rate of USD 500/day, 68 days over the project (USD 34,000).	-	-	-	-	34,000	-	-	34,000	
Local Consultants	Individual Contract(s) to ensure that cross technical issues between components are aligned, (e.g., short-term project technical support, translator, interpreter, and others), (USD 2,220).	-	-	-	-	2,220	-	-	2,220	
Local Consultants	Individual Contract(s) to update the information on research and systematic observation, ACE, and other climate-related issues, at a rate of USD 500/day, 65 days over the project, (USD 32,500).	-	-	-	-	-	32,500	-	32,500	
Local Consultants	Individual Contract(s) to ensure that cross technical issues between components are aligned, (e.g., short-term project technical support, translator, interpreter, and others), (USD 2,778).	-	-	-	-	-	2,778	-	2,778	
Local Consultants	Individual Contract(s) to proofread, edit, and translate the 1BTR and 5NC-2BTR report, at a rate of USD 400/day, 105 days over the project, (USD 42,000).	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,000.00	42,000	
Local Consultants	Individual Contract(s) to ensure that cross technical issues between components are aligned, (e.g., short-term project technical support, translator, interpreter, and	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,300.00	3,300	

	others) (total: USD 3,300).									
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training workshops, stakeholder consultation forums, and public hearings focused on the national GHG inventory works. (USD 14,700).	14,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,700	
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training and workshops specifically aimed at enhancing stakeholder capacity in understanding ETF, improving QA/QC and data usage for the development of the National GHG Inventory on a continuous basis. (USD 20,000).	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training workshops, stakeholder consultation forums, and public hearings focused on tracking progress of NDC implementation and achievement (USD 25,000).	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	25,000	
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training workshops, stakeholder consultation forums, and public hearings focused on the climate change impacts and national adaptation works. (USD 7,500).	-	-	-	7,500	-	-	-	7,500	
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training workshops, stakeholder consultation forums, and public hearings focused on the climate change impacts, national adaptation works and improving the M&E framework for adaptation (USD 7,500).	-	-	-	7,500	-	-	-	7,500	
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training workshops, stakeholder consultation forums, and public hearings focused on information on research and systematic observation, ACE, gender responsive, and other climate-related issues. (USD 10,000).	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	10,000	

Training, Workshops, Meetings	Activity related to M&E i.e., inception workshop and annual workshops to discuss project progress and results (USD 17,000).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,000
Travel	The budget includes travel expenses of stakeholders traveling from outside Bangkok to attend meetings or capacity training events related to the preparation of the GHG Inventory. These travel expenses are crucial for ensuring stakeholder engagement and knowledge sharing and for promoting the successful implementation of the project (USD 14,000).	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,000	
Travel	The budget includes travel expenses of stakeholders traveling from outside Bangkok to attend meetings or capacity training events related to NDC progress tracking. These travel expenses are crucial for ensuring stakeholder engagement and knowledge sharing and for promoting the successful implementation of the project. (USD 14,000).	-	-	14,000	-	-	-	-	14,000	
Travel	Domestic travel for the project team to attend or engage with project stakeholders within Thailand (USD 3,209)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Operating Costs	Supply costs necessary for the successful implementation of the project involving technical work, engagement with stakeholders, and the use of data and software such as TGEIS and the application of the IPCC guidelines. These supplies include printer, ink,	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000	

	stationary, basic office equipment and notebooks for recording important information and operating the software, as well as video conferencing software and online meeting tools for effective communication among stakeholders located in different places (USD 13,000).									
Other Operating Costs	Supply costs necessary for the successful implementation of the project involving technical work, engagement with stakeholders, data collection and recording in the NDC tracking system. These supplies include printer, ink, stationary, basic office equipment and notebooks for recording important information and operating the software, as well as video conferencing software and online meeting tools for effective communication among stakeholders located in different places (USD 5,100).	-	-	5,100	-	-	-	-	5,100	
Other Operating Costs	Printing and publications of the 1BTR and 5NC/2BTR and other knowledge products for dissemination among the public and key stakeholders (USD 9,030)	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,030.00	9,030	
Other Operating Costs	Financial Audit (USD 6,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Grand Total</b>		425,600	94,400	250,910	200,000	40,000	50,000	60,000.00	1,120,910	17,000

## ANNEX C: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

Attached any screening documents or other ESS related documents (if applicable). ESS screening is not required for EAs but should be included if its available.

Check this box is ESS screening is not required per Agency's regulations

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Title

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