



# NDC CHECKLIST

## Thailand Analysis

WWF'S NDC RATING GRADES

- NDC We Want
- Short Way to Go
- Some Way to Go
- NDC We Don't Want

		2015 NDC	2020 NDC	Analysis
<b>AMBITION</b>				
<b>MITIGATION</b>				
1	<b>Strengthened mitigation targets</b>	Thailand intends to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 20% from the projected business-as-usual (BAU) level by 2030. The level of contribution could increase up to 25%, if the country receives international support.	Thailand intends to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 20% from the projected business-as-usual (BAU) level by 2030. The level of contribution could increase up to 25%, subject to adequate and enhanced access to technology development and transfer, financial resources and capacity building support.	Thailand does not present strengthened mitigation targets. Both NDC present exactly the same reduction emission targets, which could expand from 20% to 25%, if the country receives international support.
2	<b>An economy-wide absolute 2030 target</b>	Although the NDC refers to an economy-wide 2030 target, it mentions that the inclusion of land use, land-use change and forestry will be decided later.	Economy-wide target (excluding LULUCF) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20% from the projected business-as-usual (BAU) level by 2030.	Both NDC presents the same economy-wide absolute 2030 target.
3	<b>A 2021-2030 carbon budget aligned to 1.5°C</b>	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned	Not mentioned
4	<b>NDC targets aligned to a 2050 or earlier Net-Zero Long-term Strategy</b>	The NDC mentions that Thailand formulated the National Strategic Plan on Climate Change, covering the 2008-2012 period; and the Climate Change Master Plan, covering the 2015-2050 period, providing a continuous framework for measures and actions in the long-term.	The NDC mentions Thailand is formulating its Long-Term Low Greenhouse Gas Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS), which will guide the country towards a climate-resilient and low greenhouse gas emission development and serve as a basis for enhancing its subsequent NDCs.	The updated NDC mentions that the Long-Term Low Greenhouse Gas Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) is under development. No details on timeline and content are provided.

ADAPTATION				
5	<b>Clear adaptation objectives</b>	<p>The NDC mentions that adaptation is a top priority in Thailand's national response to climate change and has identified agriculture, water resource management, and modelling as highly impacted sectors with urgent need of adaptation technologies. The country's prioritized adaptation efforts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Promote and strengthen Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM);</li> <li>b) Safeguard food security;</li> <li>c) Promote sustainable agriculture and Good Agricultural Practice (GAP);</li> <li>d) Strengthen disaster risk reduction and reduce population's vulnerability to climate risk and extreme weather events through enhanced awareness, coordination and adaptive capacity of local communities, especially in the disaster risk-prone areas;</li> <li>e) Strengthen climate modeling capacity while promoting collaboration among relevant agencies;</li> <li>f) Establish effective early warning system and enhance the adaptive capacity of national agencies through multi-hazard risk assessment, systematic observations, integrative research and development of database, model, and technology;</li> <li>g) Build regional climate resilience by serving as a knowledge hub to foster regional cooperation and exchange experiences on adaptation;</li> </ul>	<p>The NDC mentions Thailand's National Adaptation Plan (NAP), which provides a framework towards climate-resilient society with focus on water resources management, agriculture and food security, tourism, public health, natural resources management, and human settlements and security. Specific adaptation priorities are specified per sector and the NAP aims to minimize risks and vulnerability as well to improve resilience of the country in accordance with sustainable development pathways.</p> <p>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 (2018-2030), the 20-year Water Resourcement Management Master Plan, and the Spatial Plans.</p>	<p>Both NDCs have a strong adaptation component. The 2020 NDC mentions a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and specific objectives per sector.</p>

FINANCE				
6	<b>Finance Commitments</b>	The NDC mentions that Thailand recognizes the important role of market-based mechanisms to enhance the cost effectiveness of mitigation actions, and therefore will continue to explore the potentials of bilateral, regional and international market mechanisms. In addition, it is mentioned that during 2009-2011, the budget for adaptation actions in Thailand accounted for 68% of the total budget allocated to climate change. As climate change continues, the need for adaptation finance is expected to substantially increase in the future, consequently creating an extra burden on the already scarce government fiscal budget.	The NDC mentions that Thailand recognizes the important role of international market-based cooperation in contributing to mitigation of GHG emissions and promoting sustainable development. Thailand will continue to explore the potentials of bilateral, regional and multilateral market-based cooperation, including in the context of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. It is also mentioned that Thailand has launched several support mechanisms such as feed-in tariffs, tax incentives and access to investment grants and venture capital to promote renewable energy. However, it highlights that international support would be valuable to accelerate diffusion of renewable energy. In addition, the country is committed to the development of a national monitoring and evaluation system for climate finance-related policies.	Both NDCs refer to the importance of market-based mechanisms, but do not mention finance commitments to implement goals at the national level and how much is expected to receive through international support.
7	<b>Clear conditional targets</b>	The NDC mentions that if receiving international support, the level of emission reductions can expand from 20% (unconditional target) to 25%. This increase is subject to adequate and enhanced access to technology development and transfer, financial resources and capacity building support.	The NDC mentions that if receiving international support, the level of emission reductions can expand from 20% (unconditional target) to 25% (conditional target). The NDC lists support needs under the following categories: policy implementation; technology development and transfer; mechanisms and instruments; climate information and M&E systems.	Thailand maintains the conditional target of 25% of emissions. The NDC advances in defining priority areas for technical and financial support but does not estimate costs.
8	<b>Moving from conditional to unconditional targets</b>	Thailand presents unconditional (20% emissions reduction) and conditional (additional 5% emissions reduction) targets by 2030.	Thailand presents unconditional (20% emissions reduction) and conditional (additional 5% emissions reduction) targets by 2030.	Thailand maintains exactly the same unconditional (20% emissions reduction) and conditional (additional 5% emissions reduction) targets by 2030.
<b>FOSTERING SYSTEMIC CHANGE</b>				
9	<b>Increased sectoral coverage</b>	The NDC refers to economy-wide sectoral coverage, but mentions that the inclusion of land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) will be decided later.	Economy-wide sectoral coverage (excluding LULUCF).	Both NDCs present economy-wide targets.

10	<b>Quantitative Sectoral targets</b>	<p>The 2015 NDC presents quantitative targets for the sectors of energy (which represents 73% of the country's emissions ) and forests.</p> <p>Energy: a) achieve a 20% share of power generation from renewable sources in 2036; b) achieve a 30% share of renewable energy in the total final energy consumption in 2036; c) reduce the country's energy intensity by 30% below the 2010 level in 2036.</p> <p>Forests: increase national forest cover to 40% through local community participation, including, in particular, headwater and mangrove forests to enhance adaptive capacities of related ecosystem.</p>	<p>The NDC informs it will be implemented through the NDC Roadmap on Mitigation 2021-2030, the NDC Sectoral Plans and the NDC Supportive Action Plan. The NDC roadmap identifies key measures and allocates emissions reduction targets and responsibilities to relevant agencies in energy, transport, industry and waste management sectors. The NDC Sectoral Action Plans further indentify emissions reduction targets in each measure.</p>	<p>Although quantitative targets were presented in the 2015 NDC for the sectors of energy and forests, this information is no longer presented in the updated climate plan. The updated NDC explains targets are set in NDC Sectoral Plans for the energy, transport, industry and waste sector, without presenting further details on these.</p>
11	<b>Key structural sectors included</b>	<p>As part of its adaptation actions, the NDC mentions increasing capacity to manage climate-related health impacts.</p>	<p>Public health, tourism, human settlements and security sectors are mentioned in the adaptation component. In addition, the NDC mentions increasing capacity to manage climate-related health impacts; and the aim to promote, develop and implement education programs and formal and non-formal training, as well as strengthening teachers and educators focusing on climate change in all levels could be achieved if international support is received.</p>	<p>In both NDCs, the main structural sector included is health. However, the conditional target can expand goals for the education sector.</p>
12	<b>Just transition policies</b>	<p>The NDC mentions that Thailand has incorporated climate change into its 2007 National Economic and Social Development Plans. However, just transition policies are not mentioned.</p>	<p>The NDC mentions that climate change is currently addressed at the highest policy level under the National Strategy (2018-2037) to ensure a long-term continuity of the issue alongside other economic and social considerations, including poverty eradication.</p>	<p>Both NDCs make generic mentions of national policies for social and economic development. No specific mention of just transition policies is made.</p>
13	<b>Cross-sectoral approaches</b>	<p>Not mentioned.</p>	<p>The NDC mentions that the Climate Change Master Plan 2015-2050 reflects on climate change mitigation, adaptation, capacity building and cross-cutting issues. In addition, the adaptation actions' contribution to other international frameworks and/or conventions - such as the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, and the Ramsar Convention on Wetland - is mentioned.</p>	<p>The 2020 NDC mentions the contribution of adaptation actions to other international frameworks related to desertification, biodiversity, disaster risk management and wetlands.</p>

## INCLUSIVENESS AND PARTICIPATION

14	<b>Inclusive process to invite inputs from institutions and citizens in the NDC design</b>	The NDC mentions that Thailand's INDC was developed through participatory process and that stakeholder consultations were conducted through the establishment of an inter-ministerial working group and steering committee comprising representatives from relevant sectoral agencies, academia and private sector. In addition, three national consultations were held during the technical analysis phase.	The NDC mentions that the NDC's Roadmap on Mitigation 2021-2030, Sectoral Action Plans, and Supportive Action Plan were carried with a wide range of stakeholders consultation and public participation at national and local levels. In addition, stakeholder consultations were conducted through the establishment of an inter-ministerial working group and steering committee comprising representatives from relevant sectoral agencies, academia and private sector.	Both NDCs mentions stakeholders consultation and relevant sectoral agencies, academia and private sector participation. In addition, the updated NDC mentions the participation of subnational actors.
15	<b>Disclosure of information</b>	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.	Both NDCs do not provide details about disclosure of information.
16	<b>Reporting back on process</b>	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.	Both NDCs do not provide information related to reporting back on how inputs were considered.
17	<b>Participatory Climate governance structures</b>	The 2015 NDC mentions the establishment of an inter-ministerial working group and steering committee comprising representatives from relevant sectoral agencies, academia and private sector.	The NDC mentions the establishment of an inter-ministerial working group and steering committee comprising representatives from relevant sectoral agencies, academia, private sector, and public participation at national and local levels.	Both NDCs mention participatory governance structures including Ministries, stakeholders, academia and the private sector. The updated NDC adds the inclusion of subnational actors.

## CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

18	<b>Linkages with SDGs</b>	The 2015 NDC mentions that adaptation undertakings of developing countries do not provide benefits only at the local and national scales, but also contribute to the achievement of SDGs. In addition, it states that the Climate Change Master Plan outlines a vision for achieving climate-resistant and low-carbon growth in line with the path of sustainable development by 2050.	The NDC mentions that the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) is supposed to minimize risks and vulnerability as well to improve resilience of the country in accordance with sustainable development pathways. However, details of actions that dialogue with SDGs are not described in the NDC.	Both NDCs make generic mentions of development goals in their adaptation components, but no direct links between adaptation actions and the SDGs are mentioned.
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19	<b>Measurable Nature-based Solutions</b>	<p>The 2015 NDC mentions the target to increase national forest cover to 40% through local community participation, including, in particular, headwater and mangrove forests to enhance adaptive capacities of related ecosystem. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment was studying the potential to reduce carbon emission in the forest sector through REDD+ Readiness. It also informs that Thailand seeks to a) Safeguard biodiversity and restore ecological integrity in protected areas and important landscapes from the adverse impacts of climate change, with an emphasis on vulnerable ecosystems and red list species; b) Develop participatory, integrated marine conservation and coastal rehabilitation plans to protect the marine ecosystem and enhance climate proofing infrastructure to strengthen coastal protection against erosion; and c) Promote nature-based and sustainable tourism while enhancing better understanding on risk and vulnerability of the tourism sector, especially in hotspot areas.</p>	<p>The NDC mentions that the natural resources management sector, included in the adaptation goals, aims to sustainably manage natural resources and biodiversity to respond to climate changes impacts by enhancing the conservation, rehabilitation and sustainable use of natural resources and biodiversity and strengthening public participation. In addition, if receives international support, Thailand is committed to providing technical support to promote community participation in the preservation and conservation of natural resources, ecosystems and biodiversity and to seeking application of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and Ecosystem-based adaptation (EBA) practices.</p>	<p>Although the 2015 NDC brings a forests sector quantitative target, overall, both climate plans refer to NBS measures without presenting measures.</p>
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## TRACKING PROGRESS

20	<b>A transparent national system to track implementation</b>	<p>Not mentioned.</p>	<p>The NDC mentions that Thailand has established the inter-ministerial committees to oversee climate policy development and implementation and comprehensive national systems to monitor, evaluate and report on progress. However, there are still gaps in individual and institutional capacities in all relevant agencies, including governmental agencies, private sectors, and general public. The provision of support and cooperation on climate change actions are important. Climate Information and M&amp;E systems are mentioned as an area under support needs.</p>	<p>In the updated NDC Thailand mentions a committee to oversee monitoring, evaluation and reporting on progress. However, it also highlights that that climate information and M&amp;E systems are an area for which support is needed, especially on capacity-building.</p>
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## WWF checklist for Thailand's 2020 NDC assessment

Mitigation
Adaptation
Finance
Fostering system change
Inclusiveness and Participation
Contribution to Sustainable Development
Tracking progress

Thailand's rating grade after assessment:  Some Way to Go

## For more information

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