

**Thailand's
National Portfolio Formulation Document**

Submitted to

Global Environment Facility

**Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
THAILAND**

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ABBREVIATION

| | |
|--------|---|
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| AEC | ASEAN Economic Community |
| AHPIS | ASEAN Heritage Parks on Prevention and Control of Invasive Species |
| ASEAN | Association of Southeast Asian Nations |
| BAT | Best Available Technology |
| BD | Biodiversity |
| BEP | Best Environmental Practices |
| CBD | Convention on Biodiversity |
| CC | Climate Change |
| CITES | Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora |
| COBSEA | Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia |
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| GA | GEF Agency |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| IOC | International Oceanographic Commission |
| IUCN | International Union for Conservation of Nature |
| IUU | Illegal, unreported and unregulated |
| IW | International Waters |
| LD | Land Degradation |
| MARPOL | International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships |
| MFA | Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| MNRE | Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment |
| NESDP | National Economic and Social Development Plan |
| NFP | National Focal Point |
| NGOs | Non-governmental Organizations |
| NIP | National Implementation Plan |
| NPDF | National Portfolio Formulation Document |
| NPFE | National Portfolio Formulation Exercise |
| OFFP | Operational Focal Point |
| PFP | Political Focal Point |
| PEMSEA | Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia |

| | |
|--------|--|
| POPs | Persistent Organic Pollutants |
| RAF | Resource Allocation Framework |
| RAMSAR | Convention of Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat |
| SCCF | Special Climate Change Fund |
| SFM | Sustainable Forest Management |
| SME | Small and Medium Enterprise |
| STAR | System for Transparent Allocation of Resources |
| UNCCD | United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification |
| UNCLOS | United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| UNIDO | United Nations Industrial Development Organization |
| U-POPs | Unintentional-Persistent Organic Pollutants |
| WB | World Bank |
| WWF | World Wild Fund for Nature |

Introduction

The National Portfolio Formulation Document (NPDF) for the GEF-6 funding replenishment period is a tool for budget allocation framework for the next four years (July 2010-June 2014). It aims at responding to the country's need for solving global environmental and natural resource problems. The National Portfolio Formulation Document (NPDF) describes Thailand's NPDF process, global natural resources and environmental challenges, as well as selection guidelines and list of project concepts based on country's need and priority.

Thailand's GEF Operational Focal Point (GEF OFP) has started the process of National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) since the country received the information on GEF-6 from the GEF Secretariat. The GEF OFP has conducted national consultation by organizing workshops to provide all information related to GEF-6, including funding criteria. The workshops are intended for all stakeholders involving in NPFE such as government, private sector, academic institute and civil society. In addition there were consultative meetings between the OFP and National Focal Points (NFP) of GEF funding conventions and GEF Agencies. It is envisaged that these processes would appropriately reflect the country's need for GEF support on mitigating natural resources and environment problems.

National Mechanism on the administration of GEF

GEF administration and management is under the responsibility of two main ministries as follows:

1. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE): The Cabinet designated the Permanent Secretary of MNRE as the Operational Focal Point (OFP) of Thailand on May 9th, 2006. Thailand OFP is responsible for endorsing the projects to be submitted to GEF Secretariat. The Office of International Cooperation on Natural Resources and Environment, Office of the Permanent Secretary also serves as the GEF Coordination Unit.
2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA): MFA, as Political Focal Point (PFP), is responsible for GEF coordination of policy and principle management. At present, the Deputy Director General of Department of International Organizations serves as the GEF PFP.

The mechanism for project endorsement process is in the form of committees as follows:

1. The GEF National Steering Committee consists of the Permanent Secretary of MNRE and members from relevant sections including economic, social, natural resources and environment, as well as the MFA who serves as PFP. The committee is responsible for determining policies and guidelines on the implementation of GEF projects. Another main responsibility is to endorse projects according to GEF criteria, country's policies and plans, responsiveness to country's need and potential in achieving the goals.
2. The Focal Area Working Groups are responsible for preliminary screening project proposals before submitting to the GEF National Steering Committee for consideration. If the project proposal meets criteria, the permanent secretary who serves as the GEF OFP will issue the letter of endorsement. The 6 focal area working groups are as follows:

1. Climate Change Working Group.
2. Biodiversity Working Group.
3. Chemicals and Waste Working Group.
4. Land Degradation Working Group.
5. International Waters Working group.
6. Sustainable Forest Management Working Group.

Thailand's National Portfolio Formulation Process

Thailand has recognized the benefit gained from the use of NPF as an allocation framework for allocation of each GEF funding cycle in order to fulfill the country's need to solve global environmental problems. Thailand was among 38 countries that has developed NPF since its commencement by GEF during the GEF-5 cycle (July 2010-June 2014). The NPF is an effective and efficient allocation framework of GEF resources to countries and concerned agencies. For example, in case that any project encounters problems and obstacles causing the discontinuation of the projects, Thailand can choose other projects under NPF promptly and submit to the GEF Secretariat for approval without any delay. Thus Thailand fully benefits from the development of NPF.

The total amount of fund allocated for the GEF projects in Thailand during the GEF-6 period is US\$ 27.84 million. In order to solve natural resources and environment problem and promote sustainable development, GEF established a strategic framework that covers focal areas namely climate change, biodiversity, land degradation, sustainable forest management, international water and chemicals and waste. Thailand's NPFE process is as follows:

1. Two national workshops were organized as part of the NPFE. The first workshop was held on 29 July 2014 to provide an overview of the GEF funding process. The workshop was participated by representatives from central and local government agencies such as MNRE, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Public Health, MFA. Participants also included representatives of national focal points for UNFCCC, CBD, POPs, Minamata and UNCCD and representatives of academic institutes such as Mahidol University, Chulalongkorn University, Kasetsart University, Naresuan University and Chiang Mai Rajabhat University. Representatives from CSOs (Seub Nakhasathien Foundation, and Thailand Environment Institute) and from GEF Agencies (UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, FAO, ADB, WWF and IUCN) also participated in the workshop. With more than 100 participants, the objectives of the workshop have successfully achieved. The important outcome is identification of country needs in all GEF focal areas.

2. A small brainstorming group meeting was organized on 29 July 2014 to develop guidelines for project selection and funding plan for each focal area of GEF-6. The main objective is to identify appropriate approach to use GEF funding effectively. One of the important criteria is linkage with the national economic and social development plan, the preparation for the establishment of AEC in 2015 and national strategic plan for GEF funded conventions.

3. Invitations for submission of project concepts were sent to relevant agencies and organizations by the MNRE. There were 34 concept papers with funding request broken down into six focal areas namely: (i) climate change- US\$ 43.09 million, (ii) biodiversity- US\$ 22.85 million, (iii) land degradation- US\$ 5.9 million, (iv) chemicals and waste- US\$ 15.59 million, (v) sustainable forest management- US\$ 3.3 million, and (vi) international

waters- US\$ 6 million. Out of the total fund requested, three million were requested from the special climate fund.

4. Meeting of the secretariat of all focal area working groups was held to conduct an initial screening of the project concepts. The screening is based on consistency with GEF strategies, country guidelines and overlapping with other approved projects during GEF 1-5 cycles. The criteria included:

- Consistency with GEF strategies;
- Consistency with national strategies in each focal area and benefit to the country
- Duplication with other requested projects
- Appropriate amount of funding requested
- Adequacy of information, including project proponent, project management unit and budget.
- Integration of various sectors or regional cooperation

5. Focal area working group meetings were conducted to select and prioritize project proposals for their respective focal areas.

6. The second national consultation workshop was organized on 2 September 2014 with the main objective to prioritize projects for submission to GEF. Furthermore, the workshop provided an opportunity for all stakeholders to discuss and provide their suggestions as an input to the formulation of final NPDF. Participants comprised representatives from relevant organizations such as MNRE, the Office of Economic and Social Development Board, the Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Health, MFA, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Science Technology, representative from national focal point of GEF funded conventions (UNFCCC, CBD, POPs, Minamata and UNCCD), representatives from academic Institutions (Mahidol University, Kasetsart University, Naresuan University, Phayao University, National Institute of Development Administration) and representatives from CSOs (Thailand Environment Institute) and GEF Agencies (UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, FAO, ADB, WWF and IUCN). The outcome of the workshop was submitted to the GEF National Steering Committee for consideration before submission to GEF Secretariat.

Global Environmental Challenges to Thailand

Recognizing challenges facing global community, GEF focal areas have been identified according to these challenges. They are climate change, biodiversity, land degradation, sustainable forest management, international waters, and chemicals and waste. Thailand also recognizes these challenges, therefore, has become a party to many conventions such as United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD), Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) in order to cooperate with global community to address these challenges. Thailand has also incorporated sustainable development into the national economic and social development plan aiming at balancing economic, social and environmental pillars for several decades. At present, the 11th NESDP (2012-2017) was formulated based on the Sufficiency Economy through the application of knowledge, technology, innovation, creativity, and good governance. The development strategies of the 11th Plan are:

1. Creation of just society
2. Development of life-long learning society
3. Strengthening of the agricultural sector and security of food and energy

4. Restructuring the economy toward quality growth and sustainability
5. Create regional connectivity for social and economic stability
6. Managing natural resources and environment toward sustainability

Under strategy 6, there are 8 development guidelines as follows:

- Restore, conserve and create security for the natural resource base and environment.
- Shift the development paradigm toward an environmentally sustainable, low-carbon economy and society.
- Enhance the adaptive capacity to handle climate change.
- Prepare and respond to natural disasters.
- Protect trade subject to environmental conditions and climate change.
- Enhance the country's role in international arenas on environmental agreements and commitments.
- Reduce and control pollution.
- Enhance natural resource and environmental management system to be more efficient, transparent and equitable.

To create continuation of current approach to natural resource and environmental management in Thailand which responds to global changes and driving factors, MNRE is formulating “the Policy and Prospective Plan for enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality, 2017-2036”. The plan is to guide economic, social and environment of the country toward sustainable development and the Efficiency Economy as well as to strengthen stakeholders' capacity in environmentally friendly development. The plan consists of 4 policies as follows:

1. Sustainable, balance and fair management of natural resources;
2. Environmental management for the improvement of people's quality of life;
3. Transition to Environmentally friendly and low carbon economy;
4. Promotion of efficient environmental management and good environmental governance.

Policy and plans to tackle such challenges for each focal area are described in details in the following sections.

Climate Change

Thailand signed the UNFCCC in June 1992 and ratified on 28 December 1994. The convention entered into force for Thailand on 28 March 1995. Thailand is in the process of developing Thailand Climate Change Master Plan which covers the period from 2014-2050. The missions of the master plan are as follows: (1) Develop data, knowledge and technology which promote adaptation to climate change including development of sustainable low carbon emission; (2) build resilience to climate change in the development of the country by

promoting integration of adaptation guidelines and measures for all stakeholders at all levels; (3) reduce national greenhouse gas emission rate and build mechanism to encourage sustainable low carbon emission (4) build potential and awareness of development partners at all levels in building preparedness in implementation of climate change policies and plans.

Policy and Prospective Plan for Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality, 2016-2036 has included strategy to promote the adjustment of the economic and social structures to gain immunity impediment against interference of the nation's development and competitiveness in transitioning Thailand into a low-carbon society and climate resilience society. They are (1) development of environmentally friendly economy based on efficiency economy philosophy (2) management of climate change and (3) capacity building on natural disaster risk management

Taking into account the importance of climate change and GEF funding framework, guidelines for developing projects under climate change are:

1. Implementation of efficiency use of energy in industrial, building, transport and energy sectors
2. Waste Management
3. Sustainable cities
4. Synergy with other conventions and focal areas such as forestry and agriculture.

Biodiversity

Thailand ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on 31 October 2003. Thailand became the 188th party to the convention which entered into force for Thailand on 29 January 2004. Thailand has implemented CBD policies and strategies for the last two decades. As a party to the CBD, Thailand has strongly put its effort in fulfilling its commitment. For example, two CBD related strategies namely restructuring the economy toward quality growth and sustainability and managing natural resources and environment toward sustainability were incorporated into the 11th NESDP. In addition, Policy and Prospective Plan for Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality, 1996-2016 has included policy on prevention, preservation and conservation of living resources, rehabilitation of ecosystem and resource utilization based on conservation and their production potential.

In addition, Policy and Prospective Plan for Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality, 2017-2036 has included conservation of natural resource and biodiversity to secure and sustain natural capital of the country, strategies include: (1) conservation and rehabilitation and utilization of natural resource base and biodiversity in a balance and sustainable manner (2) building stability of natural resource base and biodiversity based on public participation, food and energy security.

The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policies and Planning, as the national focal point of CBD, has drafted the master plan for integrated management of biological diversity (2015-2021) in order to achieve Aichi Targets.

In accordance with national policy on natural resources and environment and funding framework of GEF, Thailand has established guidelines for biodiversity projects and activities as follows:

- Improvement of sustainability of financial mechanism and protected area management;

- Reducing biodiversity threat;
- Sustainable use of biological resources, protection of genetic resources and implementation of Nagoya Protocol;
- Integration for sustainable management of ecosystem.

Land Degradation

Thailand became a party to the UNCCD on 5 June 2001 and has developed policies and plans in accordance with its commitments under the convention. The NESDP and plans of other relevant agencies included policies on management of land, water and forest. Such policies are an increase in forest cover to 40% of total area, land use zoning, green agriculture city, designation of dry season planting areas. Activities in combating land degradation and drought relief included prevention and mitigation of soil erosion, rehabilitation and improvement of degraded soil, prevention of deforestation, sustainable management of watershed, sustainable use of land and forest, rehabilitation of degraded pasture land, rehabilitation of saline soil and infertile soil, land use planning, drought warning system and water management. In addition, Policy and Prospective Plan for Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality, 2017-2036 has included strategy on management of land degradation which focus on sustainable and balance management of natural resources including effective and appropriate management of land resources.

Based on the importance of land degradation and GEF-6 funding framework, guideline for consideration of projects and activities are as follows:

1. Accelerate the development and rehabilitation of soil to enhance agricultural production and food security;
2. Motivate land use management plan;
3. Transfer of land development technology, develop database and geographical information system and knowledge management;
4. Develop and promote efficient, economical and environmental friendly water use.

International Waters

Management of international waters, both rivers and seas require national and transboundary management to achieve sustainable use for all. Strengthening technical cooperation and management is an important challenge in the region. Implementation framework of Thailand is as follows:

1. Under the 11th NESDP, development guidelines of strategy on Managing natural resources and environment toward sustainability includes promotion of conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing, and marine and coastal resources management;
2. Integration of appropriate management framework on rehabilitation of coastal area into Environmental Quality Management Plan. (2012-2016). Plans include (1) preservation and conservation of marine coastal and island ecosystems (2) rehabilitation and promotion effective use of natural resources;
3. International cooperation by implementing multilateral environmental agreements such as Ramsar Convention, CITES, Marpol Convention, UNCLOS, IOC, COBSEA, and PEMSEA.

International waters management focuses on promotion of international cooperation to promote collective efficient use of water resources. Effective monitoring system is a key to successful management of international waters.

In accordance with national policies on natural resources and environment and GEF funding framework, guideline for consideration of IW projects and activities are as follows:

- Establishment of a network of marine protected areas in the Andaman sea;
- Development of mechanism and strengthen cooperation to combat IUU fishing

Chemicals and Waste

Thailand recognizes environmental and health hazards created by chemicals. The 11th NESDP give priority to management of chemicals and waste. In order to effectively prevent and solve pollution problems of the country and respond to global changes and achieve better environmental quality. To implement one of the 11th NESDP strategies to control and reduce pollution, MNRE's activities are as follows:

1. The Forth National Strategic Plan on Chemical Management (2012-2021). The main objective of the plan is (1) to develop systematic management of chemicals to cover their entire cycle and to be in line with national and international development (2) to promote coordination of all sectors on national chemical management (3) to minimize impact of chemicals to health and environment. This strategic plan comprises 3 strategies: (1) Develop chemical database, mechanisms and tools for fully integrated system of chemical management (2) Develop capacity and role of all sectors on chemical management (3) Reduce risk of chemical dangers

2. The Pollution Management Plan (2012-2016) was developed in connection with the environmental quality management plan for 2012-2016 and the current 11th National Economic and Social Development Plan to provide a framework and guidance to pollution management of the country. The plan covers all pollution sources namely community, agriculture, industry and transport, as well as other cross-cutting issues such as public participation, capacity building of all stakeholders and research and development to support pollution management.

3. Thailand signed the Stockholm Convention on 22 May 1992 and ratified on 31 January 1995. As a party of the Stockholm Convention on POPs, Thailand has developed two National Implementation Plans (NIP). The NIP provides policy and strategy frameworks as well as action plans and activities to meet objectives specific to Thailand. The second Plan for the Implementation of its Obligation under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants was developed to cover the period from 2015-2019.

4. the 2nd National Implementation Plan Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2015-2019)

In accordance with national policies on natural resources and environment and GEF funding framework, guideline for consideration of CW projects and activities are as follows:

- Management of new industrial POPs and POPs in products by using tools such as green industry, eco factory concept, waste exchange and industry urban symbiosis;
- Use of clean technology, development of alternatives to POPs and disposal of POPs;

- Application of best available technology (BAT) and best environmental practices (BEF) to reduce or eliminate the unintentional release of POPs from sources;
- Synergy of chemicals and waste conventions and synergy with climate change issues;
- Management of mercury under the Minamata Convention such as small scale gold mining, use of mercury in health care, reducing mercury emission and mercury waste management;
- Chemical management consistent with SAICM strategies such as electronic waste (E-waste) management and chemicals in products.

Projects under STAR Allocation

Starting since GEF-5, the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) has been replacing Resource Allocation Framework (RAF). Funding during GEF-6 will be allocated based on its consistency and relevance to the STAR's strategic objectives. STAR focal areas are climate change, biodiversity and land degradation. Consideration will also given to GEF Vision 2020 which supports transformational change and achieve global environmental benefits at scale.

STAR Focal Areas

Under STAR focal areas, Thailand has received a total allocation of US\$ 27.84 million. Of the total, US\$ 14.89 million is allocated to climate change, US\$ 10.26 million to biodiversity and US\$ 2.69 million to land degradation. There are a total of 7 proposed projects under STAR focal areas which meet the relevant requirements including multi focal areas and programmatic approach.

Small Grants Programme

Thailand has allocated US\$ 2.69 million to small grants programme under 3 STAR focal areas: the climate change (US\$ 1 million); biodiversity (US\$ 1 million) and land degradation (US\$ 0.69 million). UNDP as a GEF agency is responsible for creating small grants programme. Through UNDP, funding for small grant project is provided directly to community-based organization and non-governmental organizations. The project proposal can be submitted individually or collectively for funding. Local communities, CSOs and other grassroots organizations both in the urban and rural areas can submit projects to promote sustainable development.

The list of priority projects under STAR is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Priority Projects under STAR Focal Areas

| Project Title | Project Proponent | GEF Agency | CC | BD | LD | SFM | CW | IW | Total |
|---|----------------------|------------|----|-----|----|------|----|----|-------|
| 1. Applications of Industry-Urban Symbiosis and Green Chemistry for Low Emission and POPs-Free Industrial Development in Thailand | Ministry of Industry | UNIDO | 4 | | | | 7 | | 11 |
| 2. Sustainable Forest and Land Management for Improved Livelihoods and Ecosystems | Forestry Department | FAO | 3 | 1.5 | | 2.25 | | | 6.75 |

| Project Title | Project Proponent | GEF Agency | CC | BD | LD | SFM | CW | IW | Total |
|--|---|------------|-------|-------|------|------|----|----|-------|
| 3. Combatting Illegal Wildlife Trade, focusing on Ivory, Rhino Horns, Tigers, and Pangolins in Thailand (Under Programmatic Approach to Prevent the Extinction of Known Threatened Species) | Department of National Parks Wildlife and Plant Conservation | UNDP | | 4.5 | | | | | 4.5 |
| 4. (Provisional Title) Landscape Approach to Sustainable Land Management to increase agro ecosystem Services | Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board | UNDP | 2.89 | 1 | 2 | | | | 5.89 |
| 5. Capacity Building for Broad Strategy & Policy NAMA in the Energy Sector for Low Carbon Sustainable Development in Thailand | Naresuan University | UNEP | 2 | | | | | | 2 |
| 6. Sustainable production landscapes and key economic sectors through maintaining critical ecosystem services | Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning | UNEP | 2.05 | 2.26 | | 0.69 | | | 5 |
| 7. Sixth Operational Phase of the Small Grants Programme in Thailand | | UNDP | 1 | 1 | 0.69 | | | | 2.69 |
| Total from STAR | | | 14.94 | 10.26 | 2.69 | | | | 27.89 |
| Total from Non STAR | | | | | | 2.94 | 7 | - | 9.94 |

Reserved projects under STAR Focal Areas

There are 11 reserved projects which are under STAR focal areas as shown in table 2.

Table 2: Reserved Projects under STAR Focal Areas

| Project Title | Project Proponent | GA | CC | BD | LD | SFM | CW | IW | SCCF | Total |
|--|---|-------|-------------|------------|------------|-----|----|----|------|-------------|
| Climate Change | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Low Emission Urban Systems through Green Buildings: | Pollution Control Department | UNEP | 2 | | | | | | | 2 |
| 2. Promote Sustainable Urban Growth in Large Cities of Thailand: | Thailand Environment Institute | UNEP | 2.5 | | | | | | | 2.5 |
| 3. Promotion of Transformation into Low Emission National Electrification System Through RE-Based Off-Grid and Mini Grid Systems | Chiang Mai Rajabhat University | UNEP | 2.5 | | | | | | | 2.5 |
| 4. Reduction of Energy Consumption in Thai Steel Industry | Iron and Steel Institute of Thailand | UNIDO | 5.4 | | | | | | | 5.4 |
| 5. ASEAN Green Plus Knowledge sharing Hub | Department of Environmental Quality Promotion | UNEP | 0.5 | | | | | | | 0.5 |
| 6. Energy Efficiency in the Iron and Steel Production in Thailand | Iron and Steel Institute of Thailand | UNDP | 7 | | | | | | | 7 |
| 7. Promotion of Energy Efficiency Boilers and Best Practices in Operation in Thailand | Department of Industrial Works | UNIDO | 5.3 | | | | | | | 5.3 |
| 8. Greening Thailand's Cities By Promoting Biodiversity and Urban Development Planning | Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning | IUCN | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Biodiversity | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. Prevention and Control of Invasive Alien Species in the National Protected Area System in Thailand | Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning | UNEP | | 2.8 | | | | | | 2.8 |
| Land Degradation | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Promoting Sustainable Land Management through an Integrated Livelihood and Landscape Approach in Thailand | Land Development Department | IUCN | | | 1.3 | | | | | 1.3 |
| 11. Rehabilitation of degraded land in agricultural land reform area | Agricultural Land Reform Office | FAO | | | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| Total | | | 26.2 | 2.8 | 3.3 | | | | | 32.3 |

Non-STAR Focal Areas

All together 3 proposal were identified as priority projects for endorsement and funding under non-star focal areas namely chemicals and waste 2 projects, international waters 1 project. The total cost of these projects is US\$ 14.079 million. The list of priority projects under non-STAR Focal Areas is shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Priority projects under non-STAR Focal Areas

| Project Title | Project Proponent | GEF Agency | CC | BD | LD | SFM | CW | IW | Total |
|--|---|------------|----|----|----|-----|-------|----|--------|
| 1. Greening the Scrap Metal Value Chain through Promotion of BAT/BEP to Reduce U-POPs Release from Recycling Facilities | Department of Primary industry and Mines | UNIDO | | | | | 5.079 | | 5.079 |
| 2. Elimination of Dioxins and Furans emission from the cremation activities | Thailand Environment Institute | UNEP | | | | | 3 | | 3 |
| 3. Regional Collaboration for Improved Governance of Trans-boundary Rivers and Wetlands in ASEAN. Phase I: Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Viet Nam and Myanmar: | Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning | IUCN | | | | | | 6 | 6 |
| Total from Non STAR | | | | | | | 8.079 | 6 | 14.079 |

Enabling Activities

In addition to projects requested under STAR and non-STAR focal areas, Thailand has requested fund for enabling activities which provide support capacity building to developing country parties. The enabling activities projects involve preparation of national reports for conventions including national reports to the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocol, national reports under the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) and Aichi Targets, UNFCCC National Report and Greenhouse Gas Inventory and UNCCD national report and Action Plan.

Regional Cooperation Projects

GEF-6 funding strategies include integration of the several focal areas. The integration approach also includes regional cooperation as many environmental problems are area-based and transboundary in nature. Integration helps building linkages and connections across the different focal areas and different countries. Projects and activities implemented at regional level would contribute to more effective management of natural resources and environment, strengthening capacity building and promote transfer of knowledge between participating countries. In realizing such benefits, Thailand has submitted regional project proposals for GEF funding, which is Project entitled Regional Collaboration for Improved Governance of Trans-boundary Rivers and Wetlands in ASEAN. Phase I: Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Viet Nam and Myanmar; which is under ASEAN cooperation.

Programmatic approach

The 47th GEF Council Meeting approved ‘the programmatic approach’ which comprises a series of interconnected projects under a common objective to secure larger scale and sustained impact on the global environment through integrating global environmental objectives into national or regional strategies and plans using partnerships. There is one project based on this approach as follow:

Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade, focusing on Ivory, Rhino Horns, Tigers, and Pangolins in Thailand; which is under Programmatic Approach to Prevent the Extinction of Known Threatened Species (requested from biodiversity focal area for US\$ 4.5 million)