



UNFCCC COP25 Side Event at **Japan Pavilion**



The Comprehensive Review of Bangkok Master Plan on Climate Change 2013-2023 and rising momentum for post-2020 Actions,

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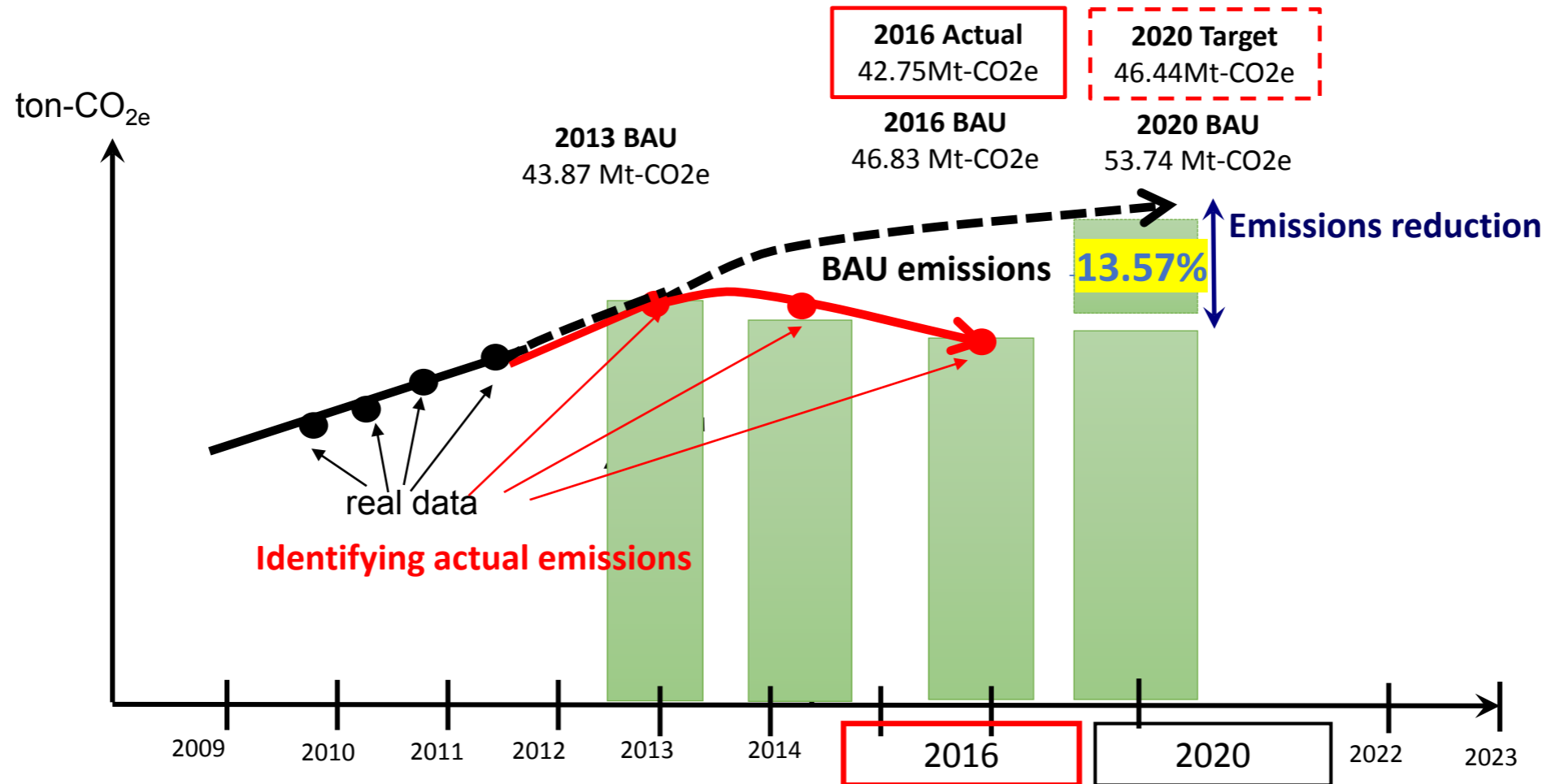
Activities on Climate Change

In order to develop a city on a sustainable basis, it is necessary to actively tackle the issues of climate change from both mitigation and adaptation.

It is necessary to show leadership as a city while involving various organizations and the private sector and sharing knowledge.



GHG emission prospects in BAU and with mitigation actions

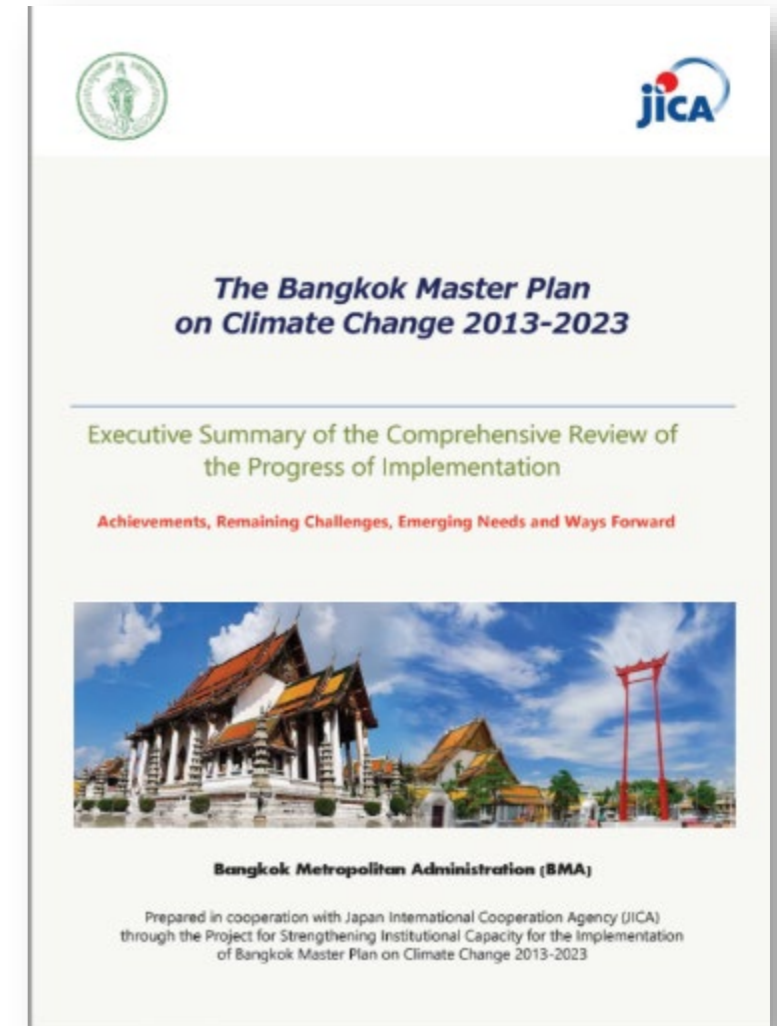


The Comprehensive Review of Bangkok Master Plan

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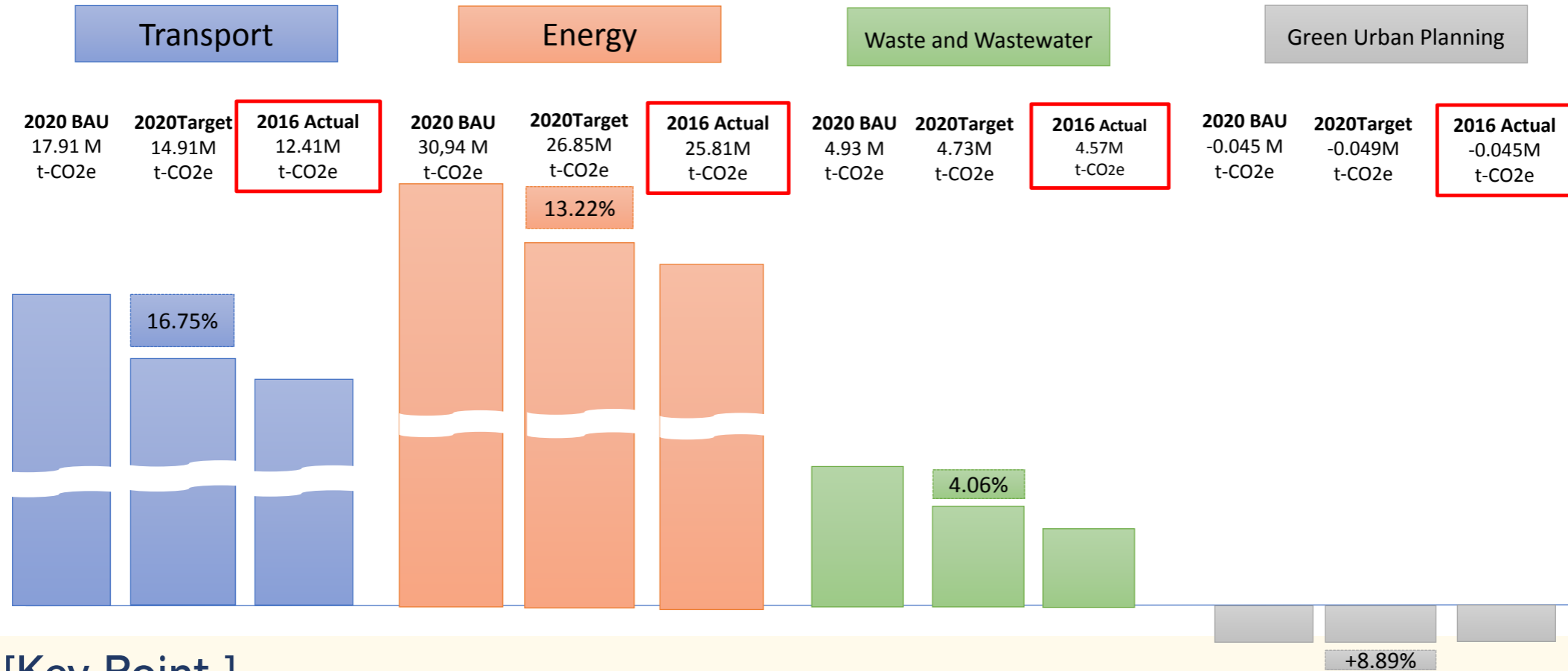
“The Bangkok Master Plan on Climate Change 2013-2023” created with the support of JICA is a 10-years project.

In 2018, the middle year, “The Comprehensive Review” was conducted on the master plan to evaluate the status of greenhouse gas emissions in each sector and the effectiveness of the measures.



The Comprehensive Review of Bangkok Master Plan

GHG emission BAU and mitigation actions by sector



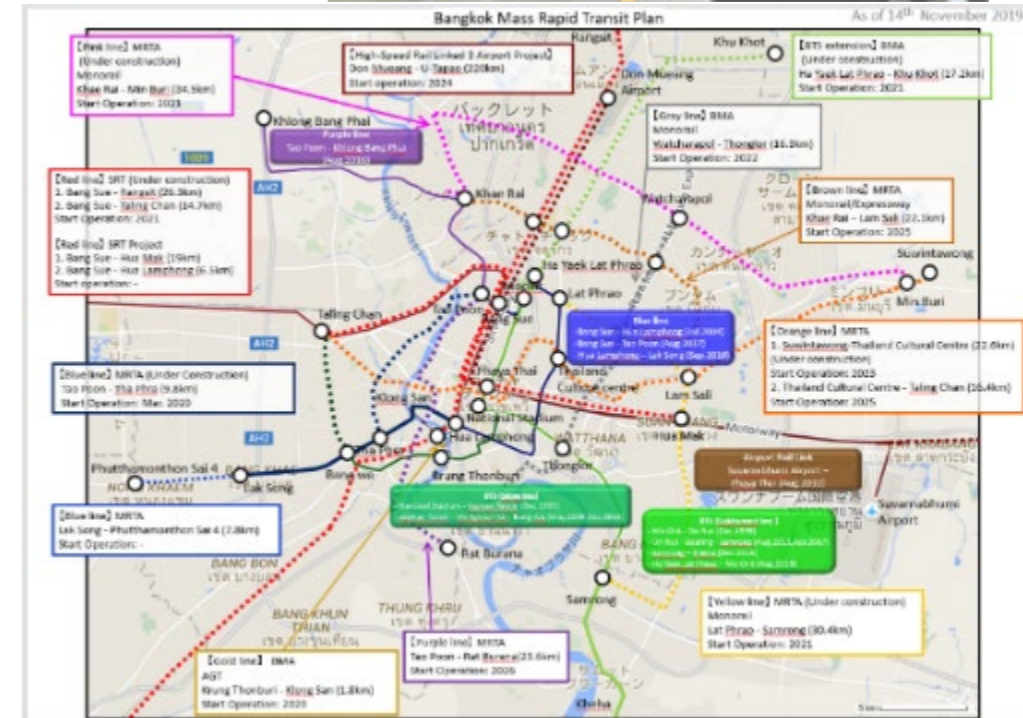
[Key Point]

- In the transport and energy sector, large scale GHG emissions reduction have been realized, due to energy efficiency measures and expanded service of public transportation system.

The Comprehensive Review of Bangkok Master Plan

Major GHG reductions have occurred in the transport and energy sectors.

- Large decrease in CNG and LPG taxis in Bangkok area.
- Fuel switching from regular gasoline and diesel to mixed bioethanol and biodiesel seems to be influential.
- Increased efficiency in diesel- fueled vehicle .
- The number of passengers using public transportation such as Bangkok Transit System (BTS) and Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) is growing, which implies GHG emission reduction is realized by shifting from private vehicles.



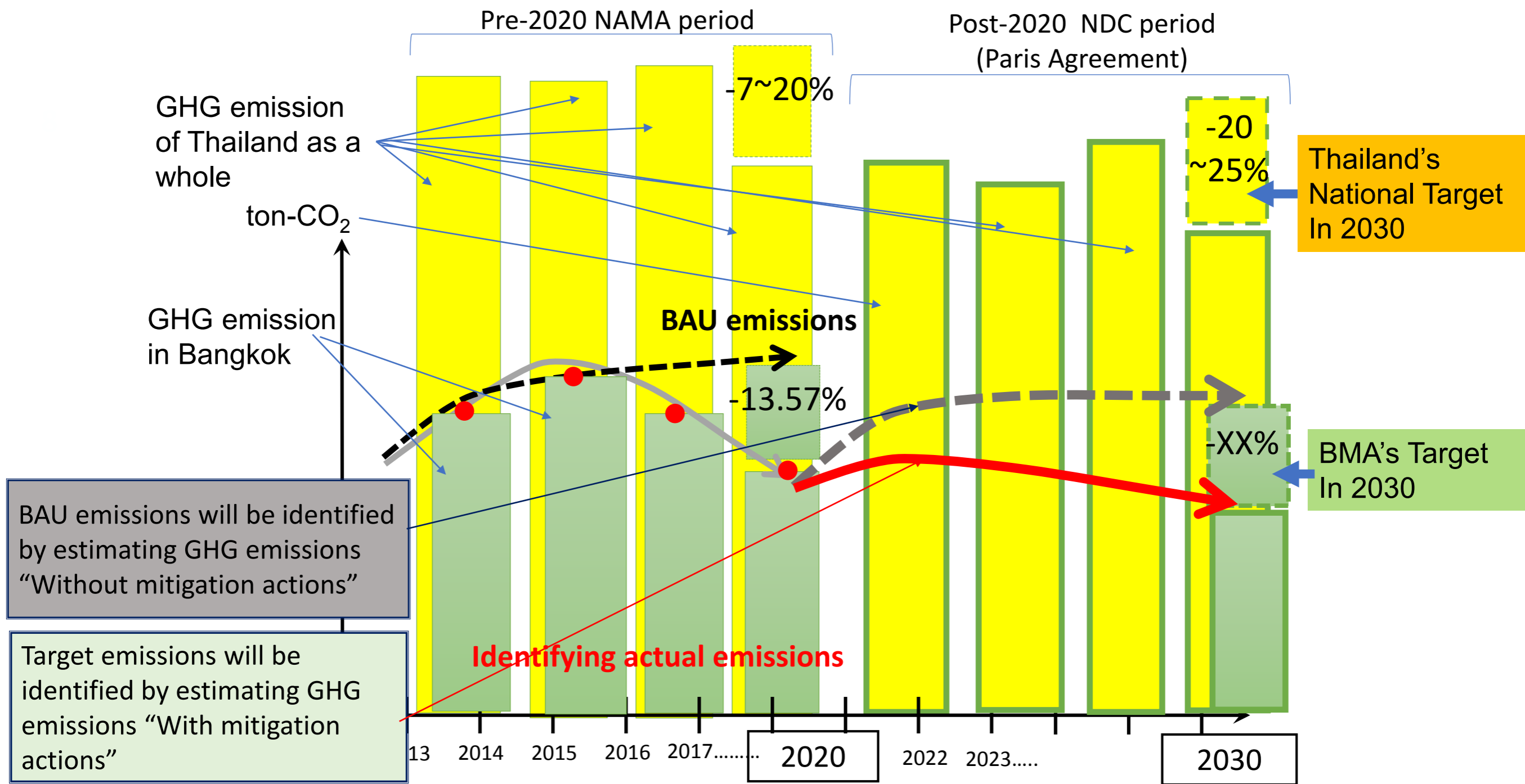
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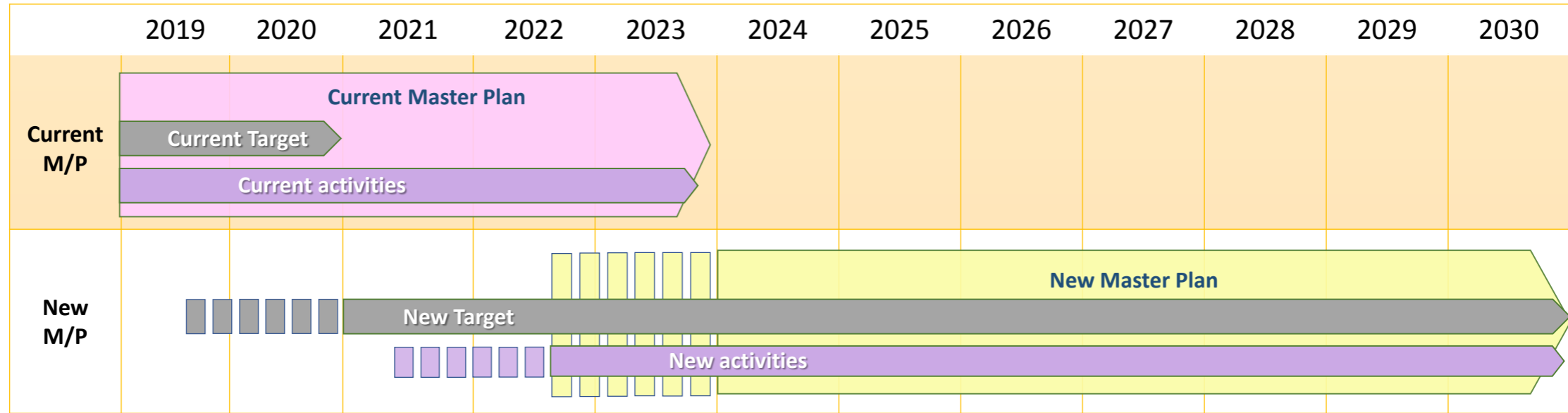
- In early 2019, Bangkok citizens suffered from heavy air pollution due to PM2.5 with a high risk of health damage.
- One of the causes of the air pollution is exhaust gas from diesel vehicles and controlling such an emission became a matter of priority.
- When reducing GHG emissions from some vehicles, it is also possible to control pollution by PM2.5.
- In this case, efforts to combine mitigating both air pollution and climate change will be an effective approach to tackle the issues.



An existing gap and emerging needs for a new Master Plan and directions decided for filling the gap



2030 target and updating the Master Plan



<Current Master Plan (2013-2023)>

BMA will steadily continue the implementation of the current Master Plan by reflecting lessons learned identifies through comprehensive review process.

<New Target (2030)>

We will review the current Master Plan. And proceed with the setting of BAU, etc., So set a new target for 2030 for GHG emissions around October 2020.

<New Master Plan (2030)>

In parallel, BMA will continue its efforts to secure the 2021 budget needed for the New Master plan.

2030 target and updating the Master Plan

Process for New Target and Master Plan

STEP 1 : Review related policies/plans and their progress in the sector

STEP 2 : Set BaU scenario in the sector

STEP 3 : Set 'target' in the sector

BMA set 2030 New Target
 $\text{NDC} + \alpha = \%$

STEP 4 : Develop priority projects in the sector

STEP 5 : Establish MRV methodologies for the progress of projects/targets

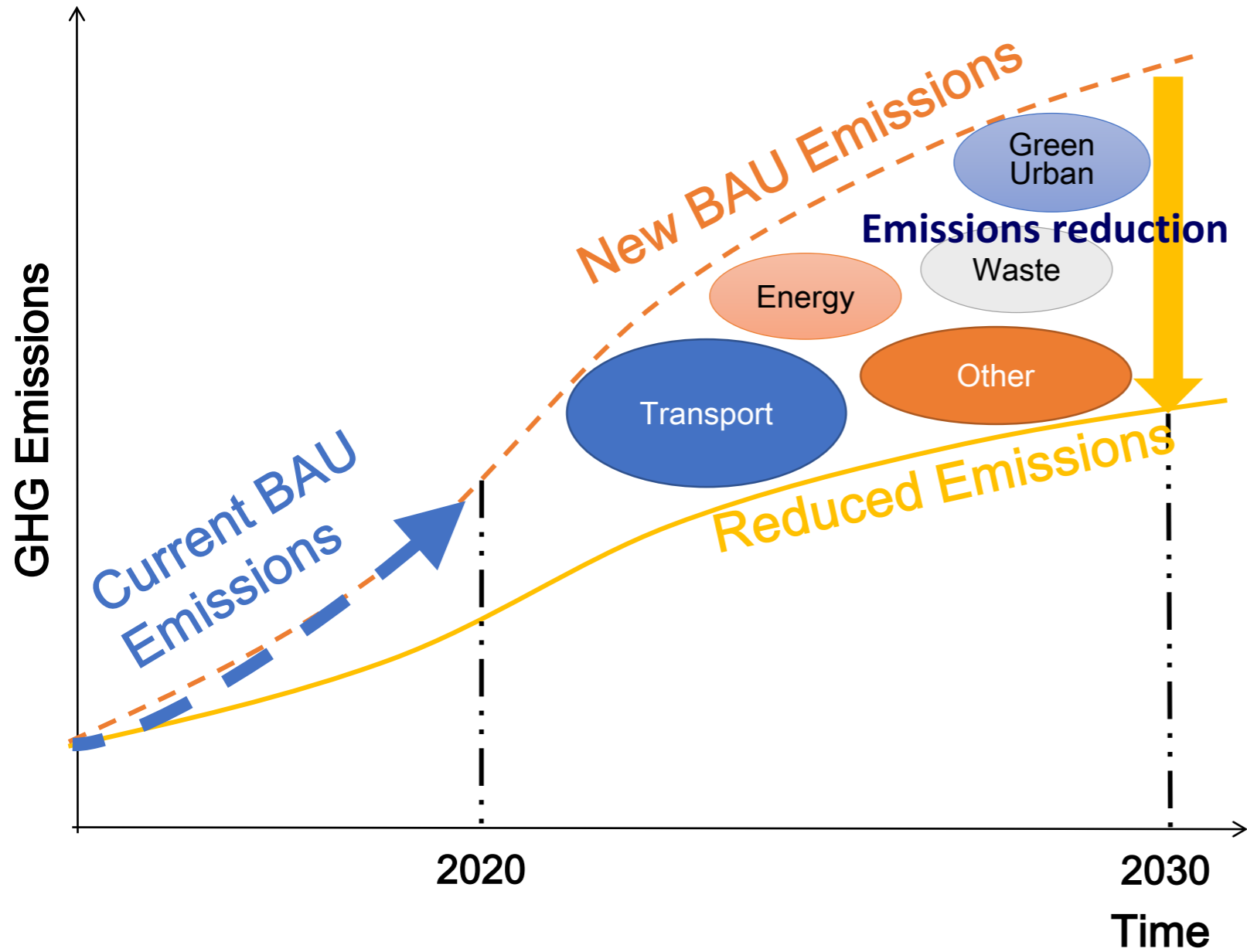
STEP 6 : Identify possible financial resources for implementing the plan

STEP 7 : Develop possible schedule for implementing the plan

Work for New Target

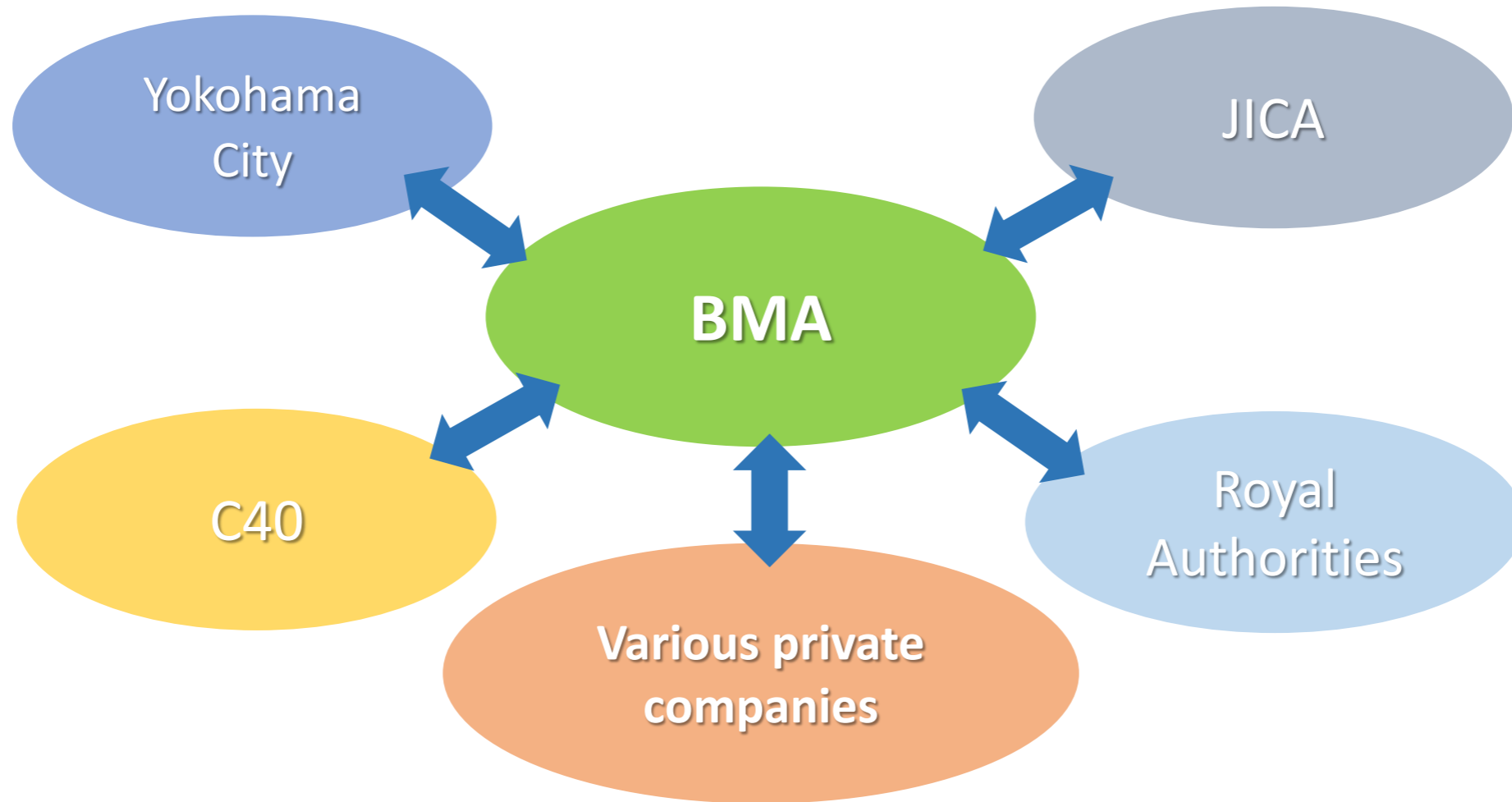
Work for New Plan

Calculating emissions with mitigation actions



- Planning actions
For national actions, the BMA may request data.
For local actions, BMA Departments will decide what mitigation actions can be done.
- Data collection
National data: Request from the BMA to the Royal Authorities (processed by local consultants)
Local data: Request from the BMA/DOE to relevant departments.
- Data calculation for scenarios
Calculated by local consultants
- Decision on scenarios
Decided by the BMA, in consultation with key stakeholders

Cooperation with various stakeholders



Cooperation with various stakeholders

Royal
Authorities

JICA

Emerging issues and proactive efforts needed

Emerging issues driven by the Paris Agreement and the updated national climate change policies

The Bangkok Master Plan on Climate Change has been designed and implemented in alignment with ;

- International climate change and SD framework (the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals)
- National policies on climate change and relevant sectors (Thailand Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions, and Nationally Determined Contributions, National Adaptation Plan, Energy Conservation Law etc.)
- BMA's other relevant policies and initiatives (Bangkok 20 year Development Plan, Bangkok vision, City Development Master Plan etc.)



New target and Master Plan at 2030

Royal
Authorities

JICA



Launch of Training Module in collaboration with Royal Authority and JICA for setting a New Target and Master Plan at 2030

- By the request of the BMA, Training Modules to increase understanding and strengthen capacity for elaborating a new target and Master Plan at 2030 has been initiated.
- Training Module 1 (understanding steps & framework of master plan development and policy review) was implemented on 21 October, where Target Setting Team Meeting (TTM) was set up.

Cooperation with various stakeholders

Yokohama
City

JICA

“JICA Project for Bangkok Master Plan on Climate Change 2013-2023”

- Recognized importance of climate change countermeasures after severe large-scale flood damage occurred in Bangkok, 2011.
- Master plan covers “Transportation”, “Energy”, “Waste and Wastewater”, “Green Urban Planning” and “Adaptation” topics.
- The Bangkok Master Plan on Climate Change 2013-2023 was elaborated, in cooperation with the City of Yokohama and later approved by the BMA Governor,



Final WS event: Launching BMA Master Plan



Signing ceremony of MoC between BMA and Yokohama

Yokohama
City

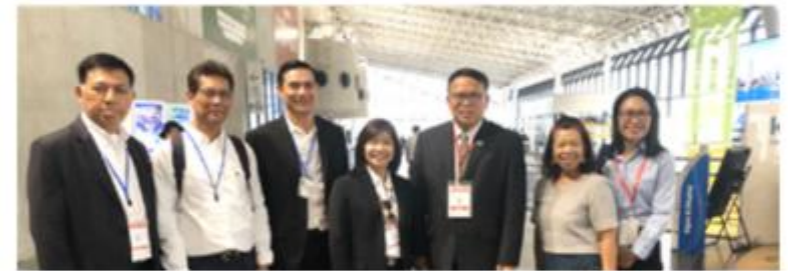
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“JICA Project for Bangkok Master Plan on Climate Change 2013-2023”

2nd Study Visit to Japan

Duration : 24 July thru 2 August, 2019

- Learned efforts by other local governments and stakeholders on enhanced climate change efforts in future;
- Learned how to formulate future mitigation and adaptation actions, including setting 2030 target;
- Advanced technical work by working-level official on the setting target and corresponding actions;
- Engaged in a policy dialogue with the City of Yokohama toward realizing low carbon/decarbonized and climate change resilient cities.



Cooperation with various stakeholders

Yokohama
City

JICA

Phase 3: “JICA Project for Strengthening Institutional Capacity for the Implementation for the Bangkok Master Plan on Climate Change 2013-2023

- Strengthening the instructional arrangement ;
- Planning and implementing priority projects for climate change mitigation and adaptation;
- Conducting monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the Implementation.



World Mayors Summit

- On the BMA side, the Permanent secretary and five executives officer attended the C40 World Mayors Summit.
- Sharing the policy and knowledge of many C40 member cities has been very beneficial to BMA.



Al Gore, former the vice president of the United States



C40

Inventory based on CIRIS program

- Bangkok Metropolitan Administration is also a C40 member city and is making inventory through CIRIS program.

It is very complex and requires a lot of effort to improve the content, but there is a good manual, support from C40. And the making process and efforts are training our staff and lead to capacity-building.

