

Getting Real About Clean Air and Climate Solutions: The Case of Thailand

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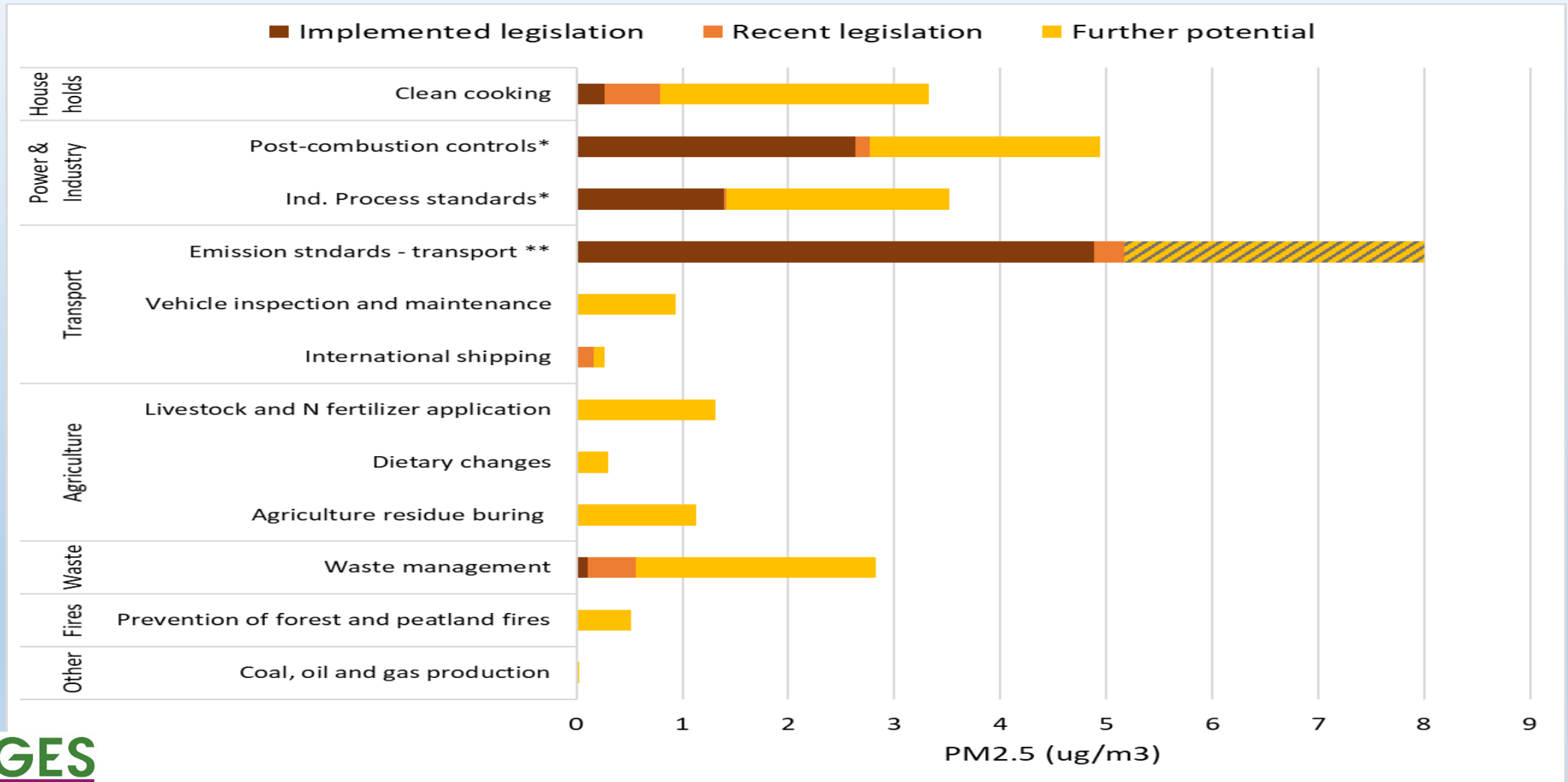
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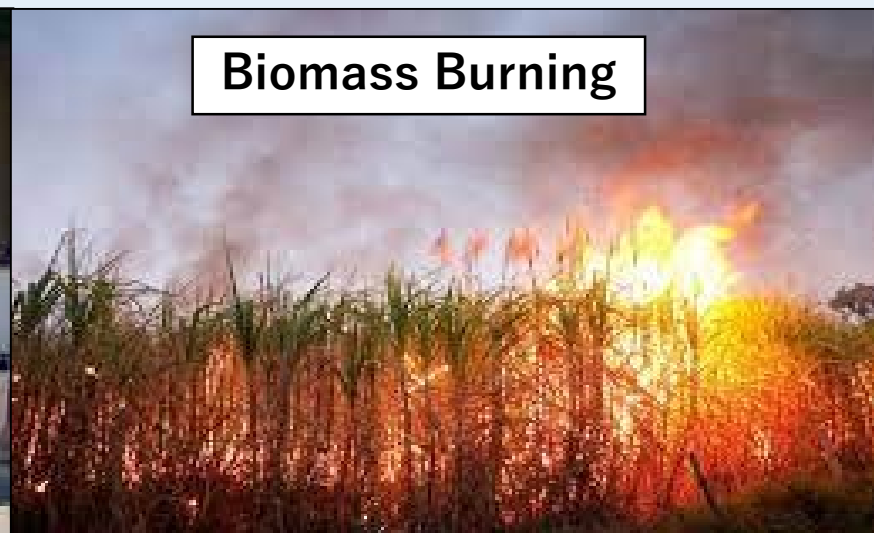
Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

Clean air and climate solutions in Southeast Asia by 2030 (from IIASA GAINS model)

Source: IIASA 2021



Some success implementing solutions...



Big Question

How can we increase the speed and scale of implementation?

A person is performing a wheelie on a bicycle in a rural landscape. The person is shirtless and wearing green shorts. The bicycle is balanced on its back wheel. The background features a village with traditional houses, green hills, and mountains under a blue sky with light clouds. A semi-transparent white box with a logo and text is overlaid on the lower part of the image.

 **GAINS Online**
Greenhouse Gas - Air Pollution Interactions and Synergies

Integrated Assessment

A person is performing a wheelie on a bicycle in a rural landscape. The person is shirtless and wearing green shorts. The bicycle is balanced on its back wheel. In the background, there is a village with houses, green hills, and mountains under a blue sky.

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Greenhouse Gas - Air Pollution Interactions and Synergies

**Assessment
Models**

**Feasibility
Assessment**

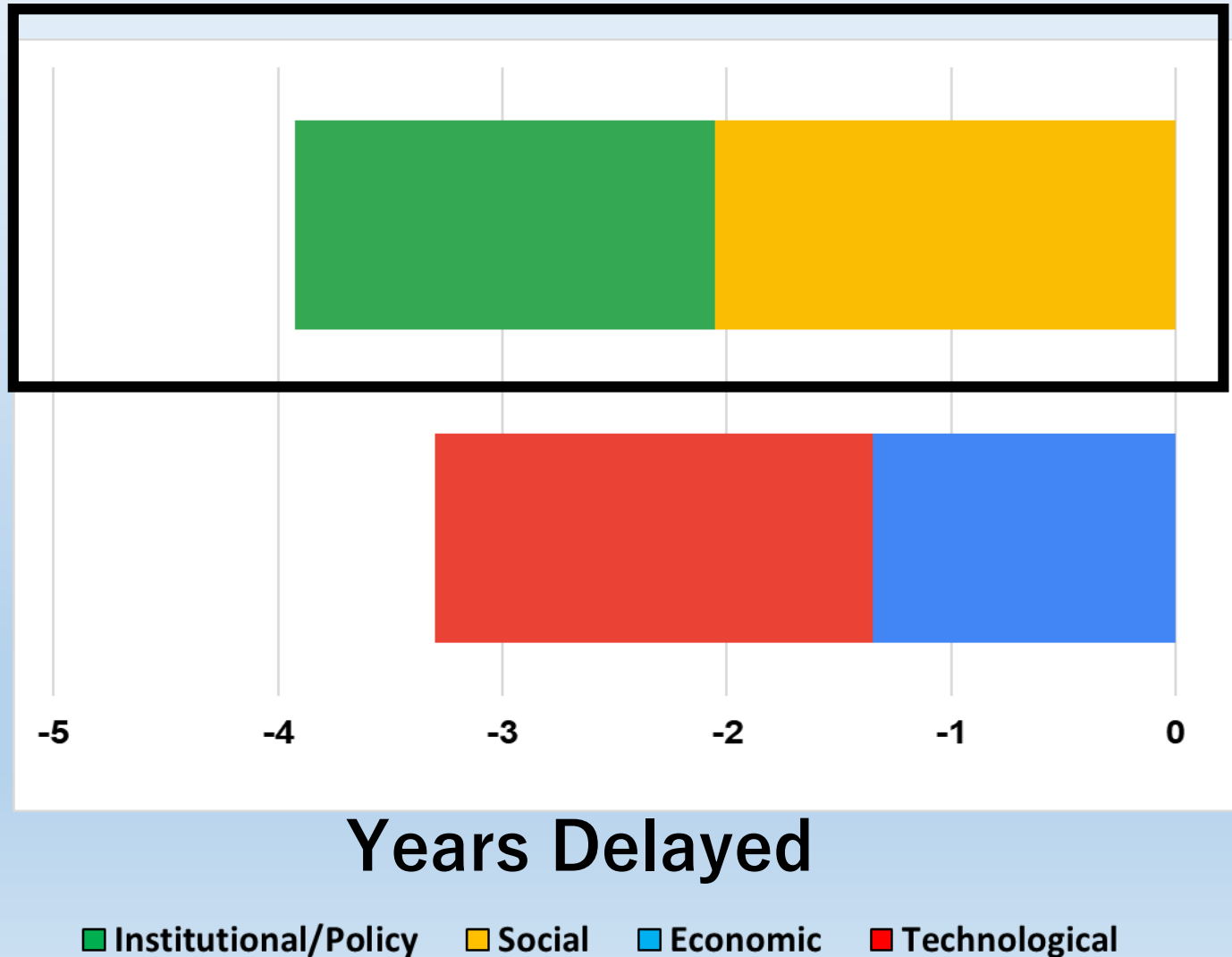
Research Objectives

1. To **estimate how much** economic, technical, social and institutional **feasibility** affect timing and speed of solutions
2. To estimate how much it costs to overcome **social** and **institutional** barriers
3. To strengthen **integration** between **feasibility analysis** and **integrated assessment modeling**

Three steps to assess feasibility

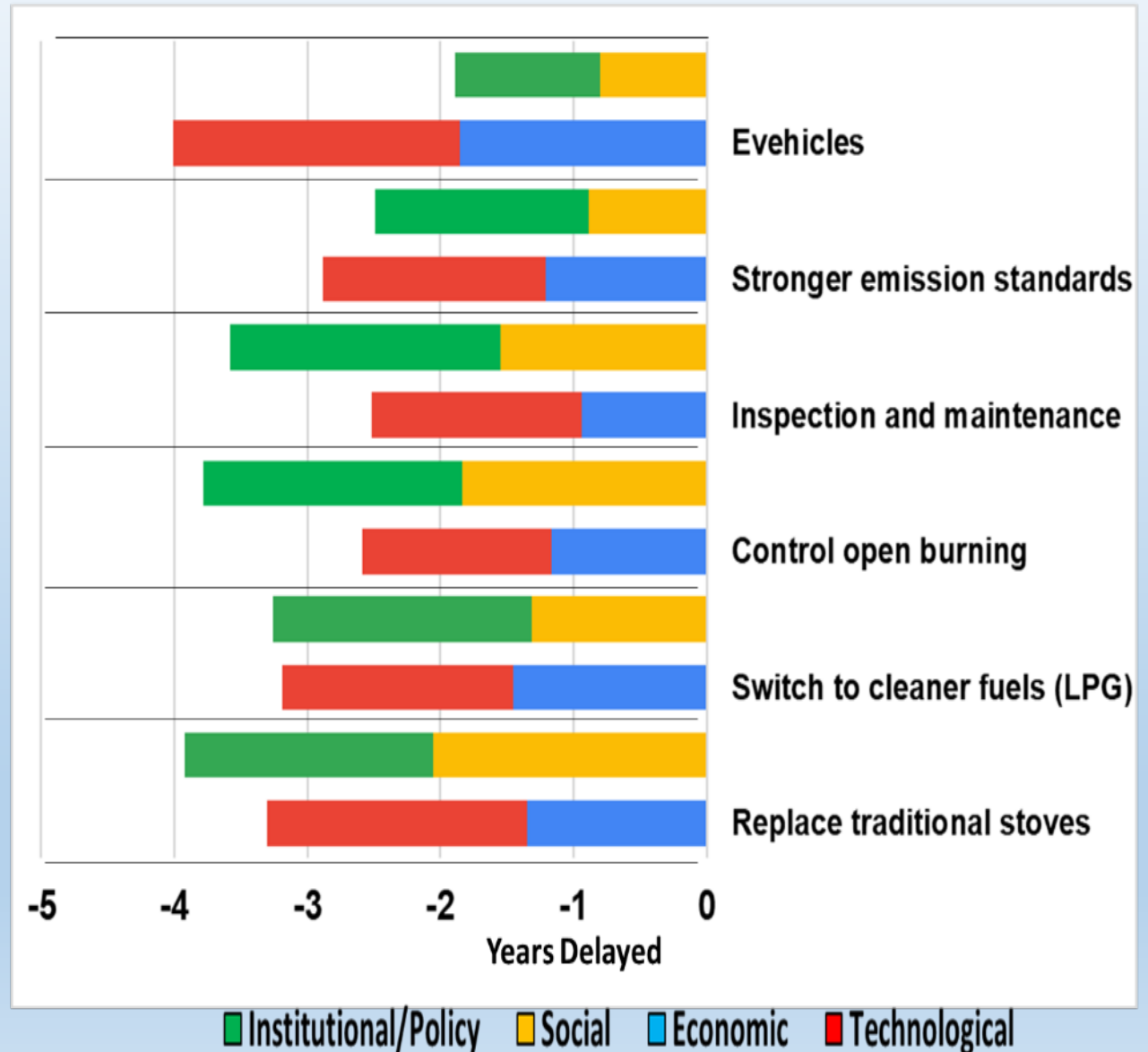
1. **Expert surveys:** targeted questions about effects of barriers for 30 experts per solution
2. **Literature review:** about 5-10 articles per measure coded to translate into quantitative assessment of barrier effects
3. **Combined experts survey with literature review:** using weighted average to arrive at composite estimate of barrier size

Cookstove example: the **social** and **institutional** barriers slow implementation by nearly 4 years over a 10 year period in Thailand

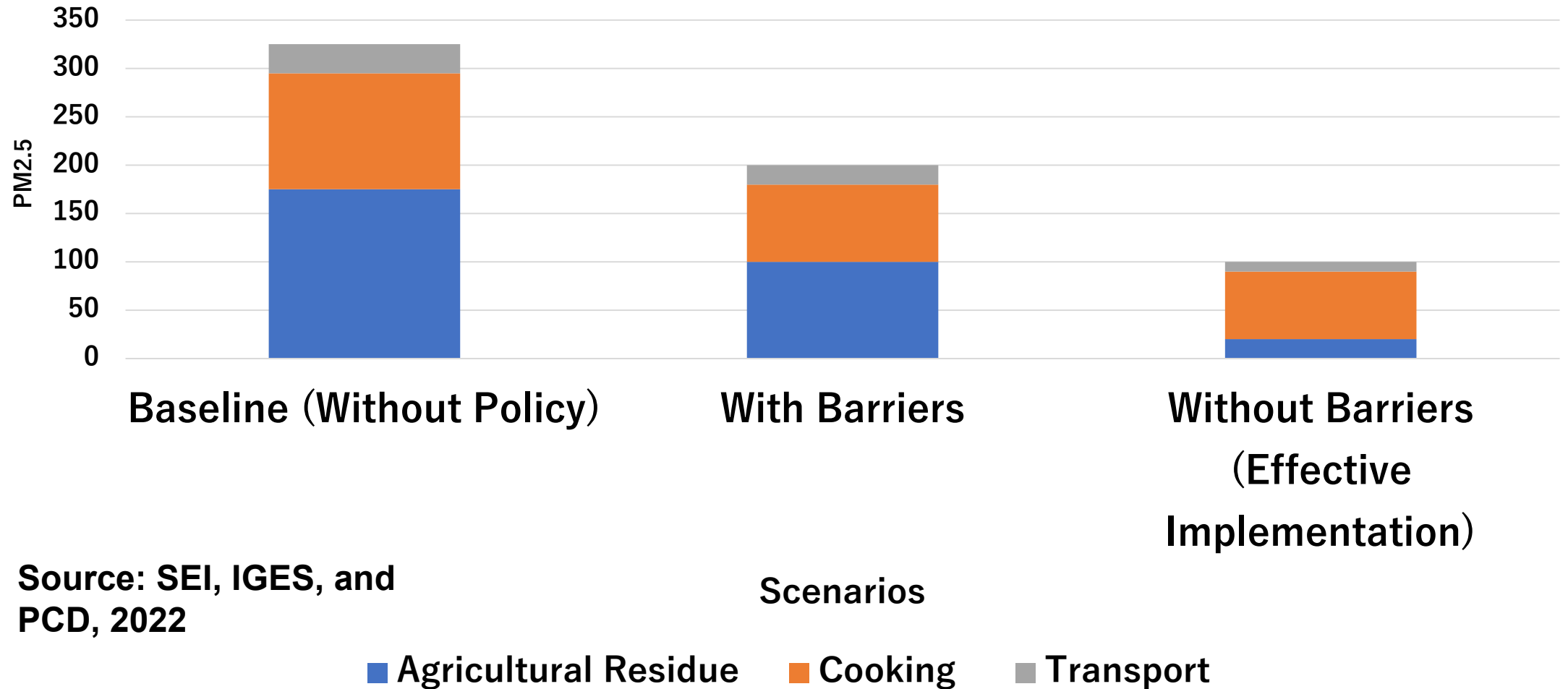


How about other solutions?

- Implementation **slowed by between 6-7 years over 10 year period** for all solutions when all barriers combined
- **Social and institutional barriers** are large/greater than technical and economic barriers in many cases
- **Social and institutional barriers** can be more explicitly integrated into assessment models

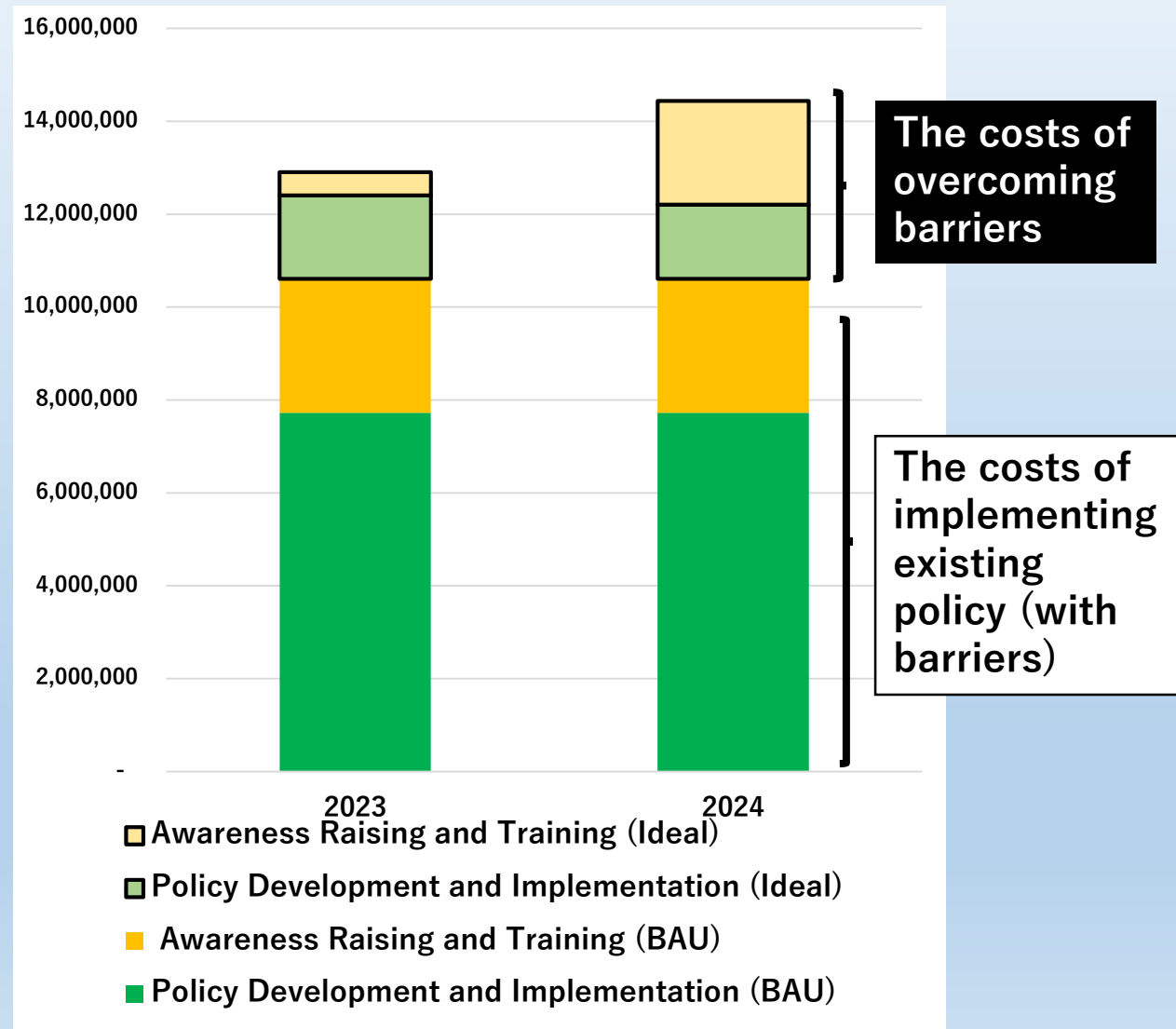
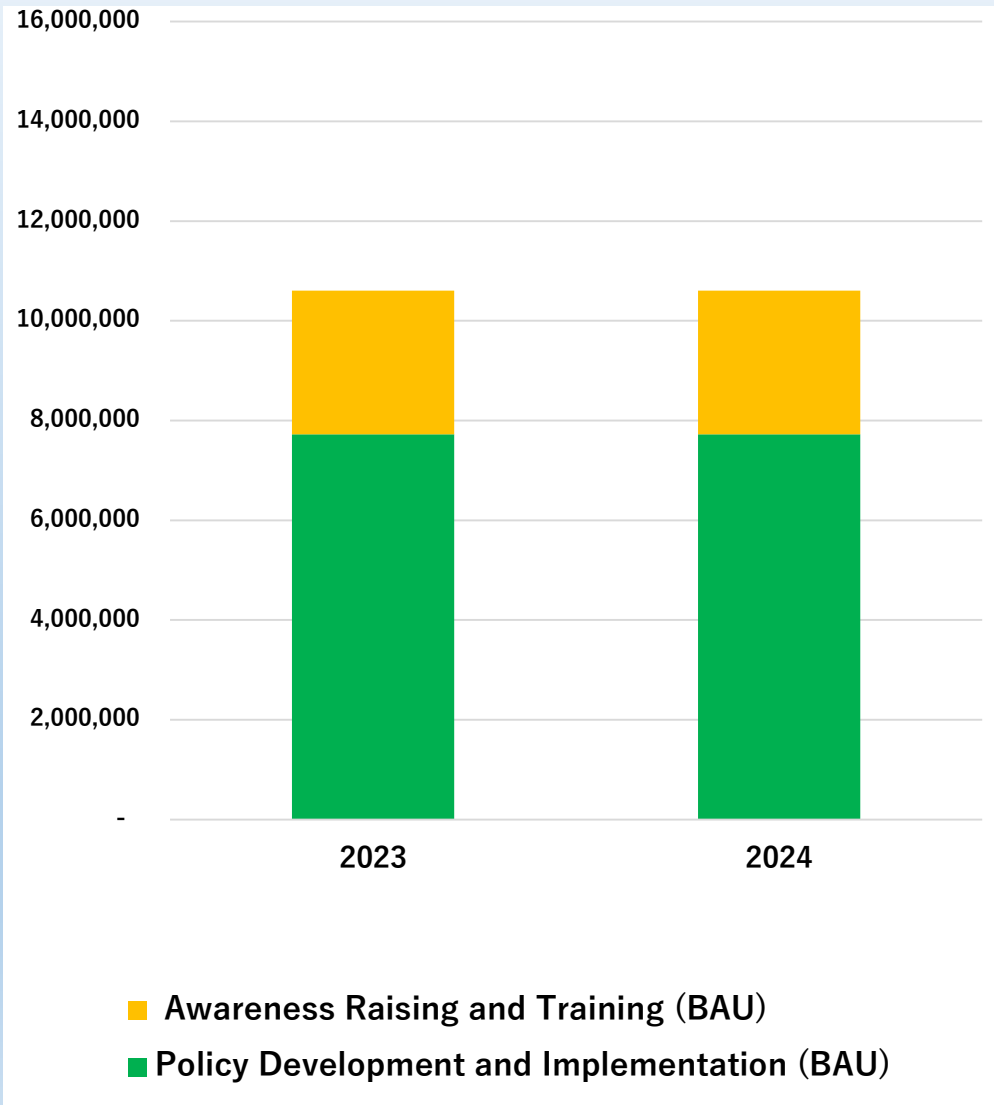


Impact of Barriers/Delays on Key Sectors in Thailand in 2030



What is the cost to overcome **institutional** and **social barriers** for **cookstoves** in Thailand?

Thai Bhat



Findings and way forward

- **Integrate assessment models have identified clean air and climate solutions with many benefits**
- **Need to increase speed and scale of implementation to achieve these benefits**
- **Assessing institutional and social feasibility can help make models more realistic...**
- **And identify reforms enabling quick and widespread implementation of solutions**
- **Institutional feasibility also critical for implementing cross-boundary (rural-urban) and cross-sectoral solutions in this and next session**
- **IGES wants to work with IIASA, ACAP, Kyoto University and other partners to develop a generalizable multidimensional feasibility framework for assessment modelling**

$$\bar{x}_j = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n S_{j,i}}{n}$$

$$B_j = 0.7\bar{x}_j + 0.3y_j$$

$$TD = \sum_j B_j \cdot T$$

| | |
|-------------|---|
| \bar{x}_j | average magnitude of barrier type j based on the expert survey |
| j | type of barrier (i.e. technological, economic, social and institutional barriers) |
| $S_{j,i}$ | the size of effects of barrier type from each expert survey response |
| i | each expert survey response |
| n | the total number of responses to expert survey |

| | |
|-------------|---|
| B_j | magnitude of barrier type |
| j | type of barrier (i.e. technological, economic, social and institutional barriers) |
| \bar{x}_j | average magnitude of barrier type j based on the expert survey |
| y_j | magnitude of barrier type based on literature review |
| i | each expert survey response |

| | |
|-------|---|
| TD | time delayed due to barriers |
| B_j | magnitude of barrier type |
| j | type of barrier (i.e. technological, economic, social and institutional barriers) |
| T | the maximum delayed period (i.e. 10 year). |

Ranges of Scores in Thailand (with Sensitivity Analysis)

| | | Range | 60 Survey/40 Lit | 70 Survey/30 Lit | 80 Survey/20 Lit |
|------------------------------------|----------|-------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Evehicles | Tech/eco | .33 | -4.01 | -3.84 | -3.67 |
| | Soc/inst | .30 | -1.89 | -2.04 | -2.19 |
| Stronger emission standards | Tech/eco | .04 | -2.88 | -2.86 | -2.84 |
| | Soc/inst | .16 | -2.49 | -2.57 | -2.65 |
| Inspection and maintenance | Tech/eco | .17 | -2.51 | -2.60 | -2.69 |
| | Soc/inst | .14 | -3.58 | -3.51 | -3.44 |
| Control open burning | Tech/eco | .20 | -2.59 | -2.69 | -2.79 |
| | Soc/inst | .41 | -3.78 | -3.58 | -3.37 |
| Switch to cleaner fuels (i.e. LPG) | Tech/eco | .27 | -3.19 | -3.06 | -2.92 |
| | Soc/inst | .25 | -3.26 | -3.14 | -3.02 |
| Replace traditional stoves | Tech/eco | .25 | -3.24 | -3.11 | -2.98 |
| | Soc/inst | .39 | -3.82 | -3.63 | -3.43 |