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Community Renewable Energy Implementation in Thailand

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Introduction



During 2013-2016, the Ministry of Energy of Thailand and Chiang Mai University supported 26 communities to establish community-scale RE projects.

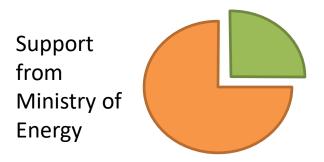
Community-scale RE projects = RE Projects that are own and operated by community. Community may partially of fully invested in the projects. Local resources must be used in the projects. Benefits from the projects are shared among the members via previously agreed statements.

Community RE project implementation is significant for de-centralized energy production and utilization. The community renewable energy projects typically use local resources for energy production. The energy produced is then used locally. In this way, the community becomes less dependent to imported energy. The community can be self-sufficient in terms of energy. In addition, local economy could be improved in cases that some RE projects might provide income to community members. This is very significant to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



Concept and procedures





Community capital

All successful applicants must be legal institution in Thailand such as Foundations, Cooperatives, Municipalities, Farmer group, SME.

0. Ministry of Energy releases Call for Proposal (285)

- 1. Community consults with CMU
- 4. Community submits proposal to Ministry of Energy (49)

7. Community starts construction

- 2. CMU helps with preliminary assessment
- 5. Ministry of Energy approves the proposal

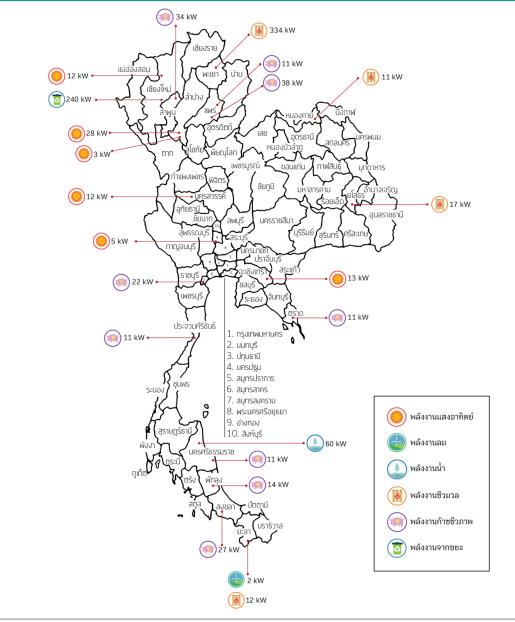
8. Community submits report after 1 month test run

3. CMU helps with drafting proposal

6. Ministry of Energy and community sign agreement

9. Ministry of Energy transfer budget to community (26)





RE type	No. of project	
Solar thermal	7	
Wind	1	
Hydro	3	
Biomass	3	
Biogas	10	
Waste	2	
Total	26	

สนับสนุนโดย	ดำเนินงานโดย	บริหารงานโดย
	กระทรวงพลังงาน MINISTRY OF ENERGY	ETEY
กองทุนเพื่อส่งเสริม การอนุรัทษ์พลังงาน	สำนักนโยบายและยุทธศาสตร์ สำนักงานปลัดกระทรวงพลังงาน	ศูนย์วิจัยเทคโนโลยี พลังงานเพื่อสิ่งแวดล้อม

Introduction



Example of successful RE projects







land area for plantation.



Stevia leaf drying in Northern of Thailand Community member get together to construct solar drying facility in order to improve product quality. Previously, the community use biomass (from nearby forest area) for drying. Stevia dried leaf is used for sugar substitution. Market value is high. Thus, the community do not need large





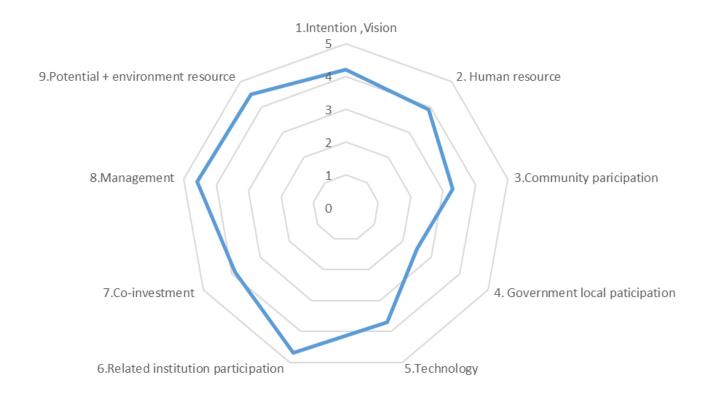
Pico-Hydro Power Project in Southern of Thailand

The community developed their own version of hydro turbine, with help from local university. Community grows Mangosteen in reserved forest area. No electricity from the grid is allowed in the area. Hydro power is a mean for providing electricity and in the same time encourage community to preserve the forest.



Key success factors



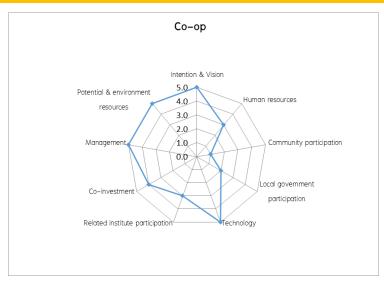


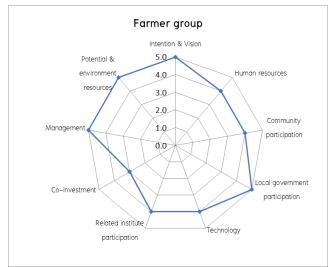
Data gathered from 9 successful communities during "Community Renewable Energy Workshop" in Chiang Mai on October 24-25, 2016. Funded by the Toyota Foundation

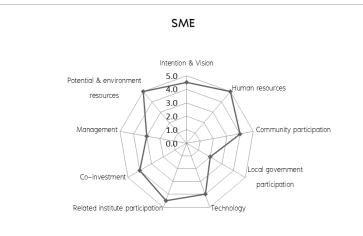


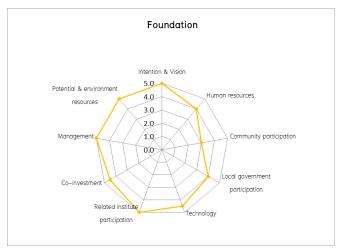
Different stakeholder ideas @













Data gathered from 26 successful communities in December 2016

Purposed of the study



Although there are 26 communities successfully establish community-scale RE projects, there are more than 100 communities unsuccessful.

This research will investigate factors that communities could not proceed to meet the Ministry of Energy of Thailand criteria. Recommendations for both the communities and the Ministry of Energy will be made in order to increase the number of community RE projects.

Unsuccessful cases Key failure factors



Recommendations



Project plan



Key success factor identified

Data collection form development

Selection of 20 communities and planning for data collection

Survey and data collection

Key failure factors and Recommendations

Jan-Feb 2017

Mar-May 2017

Jun-Jul 2017





THANK YOU ありがとうございました ขอบคุณครับ

