CHAPTER V

RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of the research result and discussion. In order to get further understanding of Low Carbon City Policy Implementation in Muangklang Municipality, Thailand. This chapter will be divided into: the first is Low Carbon City Policy Implementation in Muangklang Municipality, Thailand that consists of bureaucracy structure and mechanism pattern of Low Carbon City policy in Muangklang Municipality, Thailand; communication between stakeholders to improve the public participation; the available resources cover human resources, budget, facility, and information; and disposition of Muangklang Municipality officials. And the second is the roles of stakeholders in Low Carbon City policy, in this part explains the rules of local government; people and local communities; private sector; and NGOs in Low Carbon City policy implementation.

5.1 Data of Research Finding

5.1.1 Low Carbon City Policy Implementation

The research result concerns of Low Carbon City policy in Muangklang Municipality, Thailand. The data provided is gathered from field study data collecting process and analysis from document as well as interview by using analysis of the concept and theories mentioned in Chapter 2.

At first Thailand's policy on climate change has been drawn up to ensure that the country's commitments and obligations to the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol are fulfilled and are consistent with the national interest. As indicated in Thailand's Initial National Communication to the UNFCCC, Thailand has integrated climate change issues into the national development planning process since the 7th Plan (1992-1996). Under the 8th Plan (1997-2001), Thailand's

development vision focused on human welfare as its core development objective. A holistic development approach was used to achieve a balance between the economic, social and environmental sectors. The 9th Plan (2002-2006), introduced the principle of the 'sufficiency economy' to guide the conduct of national development. However, major problems remained in respect of the quality of education, income distribution, public safety, and good governance. Although natural resource management improved concerning forest resources, environmental protection did not achieve the plan's targets, especially with regard to water quality and hazardous waste disposal.

The general policy on climate change under the 8th and 9th Plans has continued up to the present time. Under this policy, Thailand has formulated a range of relevant sector policies (e.g. energy, forestry, and water resources) to enhance GHG mitigation. Public awareness through formal education and information campaigns has been developed to strengthen adaptation to climate change, especially concerning agriculture and water resources. Guided by a vision of sustainable happiness for the Thai society, the 10th Plan (2007-2011) emphasized the development of economic, social and natural resource and environmental capitals. In addition, Thailand has defined specific strategies related to key natural resources and the environment. Among them is the first national strategic plan for organic agriculture development (2008-2011).

The impact of unbalanced development, especially as it affects levels of self-reliance within communities, has led Thailand to adopt the 'sufficiency economy' philosophy as a guide towards balanced development in the midst of globalization. The 10th Plan recognized the dynamics of global economic, social and environmental change. The problems of continued pressure placed by population growth on natural resources and the environment, global warming, climate change and ozone depletion have aggravated the condition of the

country's fragile ecological systems. Natural disasters, such as droughts, floods, typhoons and hurricanes have caused catastrophic damage to the country's physical infrastructure, the economy and human lives. New diseases, like SARS and bird flu, have emerged. These have affected people's welfare and livelihoods, and have stalled sustainable development.

Thailand recognizes climate change issues at the international and national level. The 11th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2012-2016), cites global warming as a key concern that influences future national development. Thailand's 20-year development vision has identified approaches to enhance efficiency in energy conservation, expansion of biomass energy and adaptation to climate change. Key factors that will determine the country's development strategy are global warming and climate change, an aging society, and competition for resource use. Thailand has no international obligation to set a target on carbon emissions reduction. However, the recent negotiations have clearly indicated that developing countries like Thailand may gradually have to comply with the UNFCCC goal of a '2 degree Celsius' temperature increase in the coming years. The climate change policy of the Thai government recognizes these facts.

The Office of Natural Resources and Environment Policy and Planning, within the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment published a "National Strategy on Climate Change Management 2012-2016". This strategy identified the following issues:

- Climate change affects natural resource security and environment quality as well as life quality;
- As Thailand requires positive economic growth in the medium to long run in order to raise the welfare of its people, carbon emissions will be unavoidable;

- Thailand does not have an integrated plan for climate change adaptation and mitigation, as knowledge and data are not yet sufficiently accumulated;
- People in Thailand need further capacity building and awareness raising in order to improve their participation in the national climate change response;
- Government agencies need higher capability in managing integrated action plans. Agency staff within key ministries (e.g. MoAC, MoNRE) currently lack research and development, planning, operation and monitoring skills;
- 6. Thailand needs a clear direction on how to cooperate with the international community and the UNFCCC.

ONEP has also prepared the "Thailand Climate Change Master Plan 2012-2050". This Master Plan identifies three strategies on:

- 1. climate change adaptation;
- 2. mitigation of GHG emissions and increasing carbon sinks; and
- capacity building for climate change risk management. Each of these strategies proposes short, medium-term and long-term objectives to be undertaken by lead government agencies.

There are also several regulations that are related to climate change. The overview of Thailand's relevant regulation is summarized as presented below on Figure 5.1.

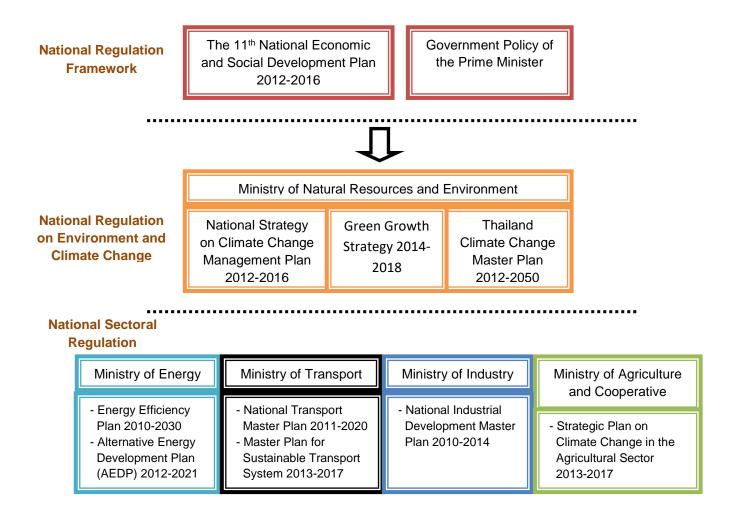


Figure 5.1: Relevant regulation concerning on Climate Change

Source: Researcher Designed (2014)

According to the regulation concerning on Climate Change above, Muangklang Municipality applied the policy under the Environment and Natural Resources Development Strategy (2013-2015) as follow:

- 1) Confederate Community Project
- 2) Energy and Environmental Awareness Project
- 3) Prasae River Conservation Project
- 4) Muangklang Livable city Project
- 5) Separate and Reduce Solid Waste Project

- 6) Environmental Management System Evaluation Project
- 7) Solid Waste Management System Design Project
- 8) Outsource Streets Cleaning Project (project 1)
- 9) Outsource Streets Cleaning Project (project 2)
- 10) Natural Resources and Environment Conservation by Youth Project
- 11) Fuel Saving Project
- 12) Natural Resources and Environment Conservation by Officials Project

5.1.1.1 Bureaucracy Structure

Based on what is revealed by Edward III that one important aspect of any organization is contained bureaucratic structure and mechanism (Standard Operating Procedure or SOP). Bureaucratic structure or organizational structure has a significant influence on policy implementation. In an organization/institution, organization structure has an important role in policy implementation.

1. Muangklang municipality Administrative Structure

The kingdom of Thailand is a unitary state. Thai bureaucratic system is composed of three levels of administration: central, regional, and local. In order to understand the administrative structure related to climate change in Thailand, it can be summarized as show on Figure 5.2.

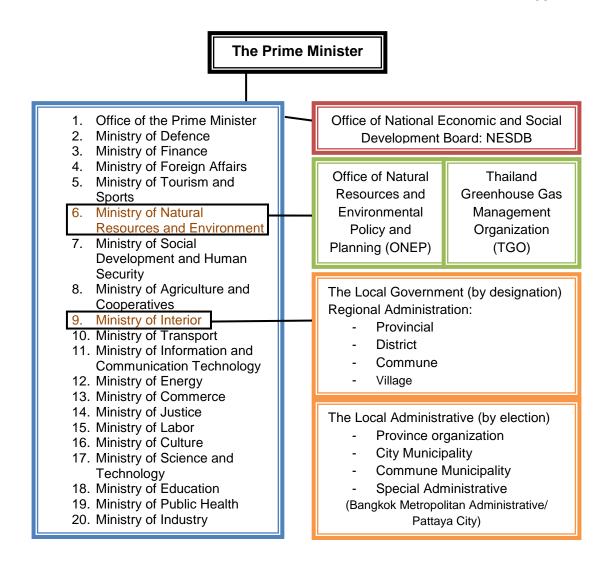


Figure 5.2: Government Administrative structure

Source: Researcher Designed (2014)

From Figure 5.2, Municipality is the lowest level municipal unit in Thailand, and usually translated as sub-district municipality. Muangklang municipality is the local administrative as a city municipality as showed in figure, and also belongs to the provincial in regional administrative. In the policy implementation, the municipal has not only followed the central policies, but also followed the provincial policies too. As in the case of Muangklang municipality and Rayong province, there are the regulations and policies for municipalities to follow especially on environmental.

Figure 5.3 below presents the structure of Muangklang municipality as mentioned in the regulation.

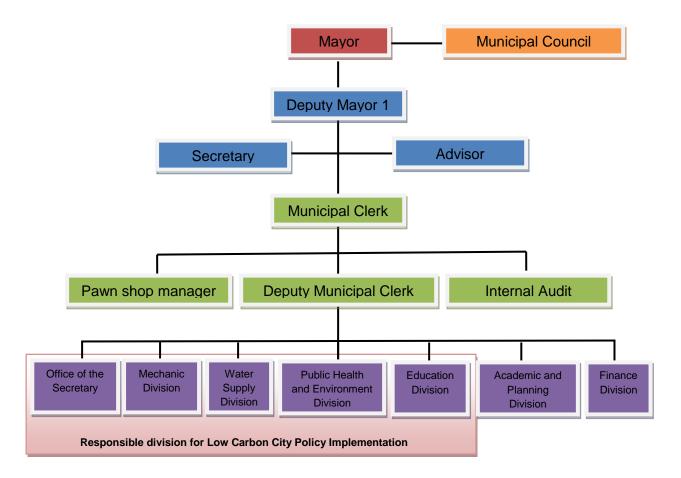


Figure 5.3: Muangklang municipality Administrative Structure

Source: Muangklang municipality, 2014

Therefore, it can concluded that the Muangklang Municipality Administrative Structure consists of 2 parts: First, municipal council is the legislative; Second, municipal executives are mayor, deputy mayor, secretary to the mayor and advisor to the mayor, all is call municipal executive board. The mayor and member of the municipal council are directly elected, furthermore, the deputy mayor, secretary to the mayor and advisor to the mayor came from appointment of the mayor. The organization is also divided into 8 divisions that have responsibility to develop its organization and provide particular service. The

8 divisions are office of the Secretary, Academic and Planning Division, Finance Division, Mechanic Division, Public Health Division, Water Supply Division, Education Division and Internal Audit. Below are the duties and responsibilities of 8 divisions in Muangklang municipality, in accordance with the administrative structure as has previously been described.

1) Office of The Secretary

Office of the secretary has the duties and responsibilities on general affairs, civil registration, disaster prevention and mitigation and general administration.

2) Academic and Planning Division

Academic and planning division has duties and responsibilities on general affairs, policy analysis and planning, legal affairs and budget preparation.

3) Finance Division

Finance division has duties and responsibilities on general affairs, finance and accounting, procurement and property, development and storage revenue and taxation.

4) Mechanic Division

Mechanic division has duties and responsibilities on general affairs, engineering, architecture, public utility, public park, place and public electricity.

5) Public Health Division

Public health division has duties and responsibilities on general affairs, sanitation and environmental, veterinarian, public health center and cleanliness.

6) Water Supply Division

Water supply division has duties and responsibilities on general affairs, production and distribute water supply.

7) Education Division

Education division has duties and responsibilities on general affairs, education, and activities for children and youth.

8) Internal Audit

Internal audit has duties and responsibilities on monitoring, screening and made recommendations to the municipal clerk as assigned.

Based on the Figure of Muangklang municipality Administrative Structure, it is also in accordance with explanation of Mr. Santichai Tangsawanit as the Mayor of Muangklang municipality, said that:

"การกำหนดโครงสร้างการบริการงานของเทศบาลตำบลเมื่องแกลงนั้น ได้มีการกำหนดอย่างสอดคล้องกับภารกิจอำนาจหน้าที่ของเทศบาล ตามพระราชบัญญัติเทศบาล พ.ศ. 2496 โดยได้แบ่งโครงสร้างของเทศบาลออกเป็น 2 ส่วน คือ ฝ่ายสภาเทศบาลและฝ่ายบริหาร รูปแบบโครงสร้างการบริการงานของเทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกล งก็ไม่ได้แตกต่างจากเทศบาล อื่นๆ มีการแบ่งหน่วยงานไปตามภารกิจหลักๆ ของเทศบาลครับ (สัมภาษณ์ นายสันติชัย ตังสวานิช, นายกเทศมนตรีเทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลง เมื่อวันที่ 17 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"Muangklang municipality administrative structure has been defined consistently with the mission and authority of the Municipal Act B.C. 2496. It can be divided into two parts: municipal council and municipal executives. Muangklang municipality administrative structure is not different from other municipalities, and it is divided into 8 divisions along the main mission of the municipality. (Interviewed Mr. Santichai Tangsawanit, Mayor of Muangklang municipality on November 17, 2014)

Divisions are involved and responsible for the Low Carbon City policy implementation in Muangklang municipality can be seen from Figure 5.3, namely: Office of the Secretary, Mechanic Division, Water Supply Division, Public Health and Environment Division and Education Division. Public Health and Environment

Division is a main division that responsible for the Low Carbon City policy. But because of the number of officers in Public Health and Environment Division have limited and the works were involved with other division, so other divisions have responsible in Low Carbon City policy implementation too.

"ในการนำนโยบายเมืองคาร์บอนต่ำไปปฏิบัตินั้น ค่อนข้างเป็นงานที่ใหญ่มากคะสำหรับเทศบาลตำบลเมืองแก ล ง เพราะเทศบาลมีนโยบายที่จะดำเนินการใดๆเพื่อลดการปล ดปล่อยก๊าซเรือนกระจกออกสู่บรรยากาศให้น้อยที่สุด และก็ปฏิบัติงานภายใต้กรอบยุทธศาสตร์ 4 ด้าน ได้แก่ เมืองแห่งต้นไม้ เมืองไร้มลพิษ เมืองพิชิตพลังงาน และเมืองที่ มีการบริโภคอย่างยั่งยืน จึงทำให้มีงานที่หลากหลายและมากพอสมควร ทุกฝ่ายในเทศบาลจึงเป็นส่วนหนึ่งในการร่วมแก้ปัญหานี้คะ (สัมภาษณ์ นางนุชนาถ สุขาวดี, รก.ผอ.กองสาธารณสุขและสิ่งแวดล้อม เมื่อวันที่ 17 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"To implement the Low Carbon City policy is a big job of Muangklang municipality, because Muangklang municipality has a plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere as low as possible, which consistent with Low Carbon Policy. Our municipality operate under four strategies belong to Low Carbon Policy including; City of Trees, City of Waste Minimization, City of Energy Efficiency and City of Sustainable Consumption. There are various and much works, so divisions in municipality were a part to solution this. (Interviewed Mrs. Nuchanart, Acting Director of Public Health and Environment Division on November 17, 2014)

The researcher has concluded the responsibility of each division in the Low Carbon Policy implementation as in Table 5.1 below.

Table 5.1: Summary of responsibility in the Low Carbon Policy implementation

Responsible Work	Responsible Division
City of Trees	- Public Health and
 Promotion of planting trees around town 	Environment Division

_	Turn trash into trees	_	Mechanic Division
_	Increase the green area		Weenanie Division
_	Motivating the people to plant trees		
City of	Waste Minimization	-	Public Health and
1)	Solid waste minimization		Environment Division
.,	- Set up a municipal waste separating	_	Office of the Secretary
	center	-	Water Supply Division
	- Collecting marker's organic waste	-	Education Division
	- Animal farm in town		
	- Reduce, Reuse and Recycle		
	- Landfill management		
	- School recycling program		
	- Missing bins		
2)	Water quality management		
,	- River conservation		
	- Grease trap		
	 Effective micro organism (E.M.) 		
	- Stakeholder collaboration		
	- Public relations		
	 River monitoring program 		
	- Dredging		
	 Waterway resurrection 		
City of	Energy Efficiency	-	Public Health and
-	Office building improvement		Environment Division
-	Energy saving campaign	-	Office of the Secretary
-	Fuel saving campaign	-	Mechanic Division
-	Renovation of public water system		
-	ISO 14001		
-	Traffic control and re-design		
-	NGV bus		
-	Non-motorized route		
-	Reduced truck trips to the landfill		
-	Bio-gas and alternative fuel production		
-	Compost, Effective micro organism (E.M.)		
	and bio-gas		
City of	Sustainable Consumption	-	Public Health and
-	Urban agriculture		Environment Division
-	Backyard organic vegetable	-	Education Division
-	City of rice		
-	Rabbit, goat, pig and their manure		
-	Effective micro organism (E.M.) and		
	Compost		
-	Slaughterhouse waste		
-	Black gold		

Source: Researcher Designed (2014)

According to the Muangklang municipality Administrative Structure (see at Figure 5.3) and summary of responsibility in the Low Carbon Policy implementation (see at Table 5.1), the data that have been outlined above can be

seen that the organizational structure of Muangklang municipality was clear and simple. However, it was realized that any duties and responsibilities of each division is quite clear and there is no overlapping, so that the execution and management in the field has also been optimized. And divide responsibility by the aptitude and related of each division in Muangklang municipality can increase the expertise to specific work more and works will have efficient and effective.

Besides that, organizational structure of Muangklang municipality is top – down approach, that any form of responsibility for the overall implementation of Low Carbon City Policy implementation held by the Mayor and the head of each division. Mayor and the head of each division have the authority and decisions, to determine the required information and integrate it from each division. So that can determine the strategy and management in running the implementation. This also supports Low Carbon Policy implementation can run well in Muangklang municipality and make Muangklang municipality as the best of Low Carbon City in Thailand.

2. Mechanism of Low Carbon City Policy implementation

The second aspect of bureaucratic structure keys on Edward III is mechanism to operate procedure. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is a guide for every implementer in the act. The mechanism of Low Carbon City policy implementation is run by Muangklang municipality, which includes City of Trees, City of Waste Minimization, City of Energy Efficiency and City of Sustainable Consumption. Below is a mechanism of Low Carbon City policy implementation that goes into detail.

2.1 City of Trees

It is a matter of fact that chlorophyll in green leaves uses carbon dioxide in the air to photosynthesis for producing food and growing. This is the reason that the tree can absorb carbon dioxide from the air naturally, and the estimation is that one big tree can absorb carbon dioxide up to 8 kilograms per year. If the city has many big trees, carbon dioxide will be reducing significantly and fresh air is the reality. Therefore, increasing green space in the city of "City of Trees" is one of the strategies to be low carbon city.

Mr. Somchai Chariyacharoen, Former Mayor of Muangklang

Municipality was mentioned about "City of Trees" that;

"การพัฒนาสภาพแวดล้อมภายในเทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลง ให้น่าอยู่นั้น ก็เพื่อลดก๊าซเรือนกระจกให้ประเทศ และพัฒนาคุณภาพชีวิตของประชาชนในพื้นที่ให้ดียิ่งขึ้น โดยนำมาตรฐาน ISO 14001 มาปรับใช้ให้เหมาะสม และยึดหลักการเพิ่มพื้นที่สีเขียวและพัฒนาพื้นที่รกร้างว่างเปล่าให้เกิดประโยชน์ ทำให้บ้านเมืองน่าอยู่ช่วยเพิ่ม ออกซิเจนให้ชุมชนทำให้ประชาชนมีสุขภาพที่ดีขึ้นทำให้ประชาชนมีสุขภาพที่ดีขึ้น ซึ่งได้พัฒนาพื้นที่เปิดโล่งเรื่อยมาตั้งแต่ปี 2546 จนถึงปัจจุบันเมืองแกลงมีสัดส่วนพื้นที่สีเขียวต่อหัวประชากรสูงกว่าค่าเฉลี่ยของทั้งประเทศ (สัมภาษณ์ นายสมชายจริยเจริญ, อดีตนายกเทศมนตรีเทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลง เมื่อวันที่ 19 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"Environment development in Muangklang municipality is to reduce greenhouse gases for our country and improve the lives of people in the area to better with ISO 14001 standard adapted and adoption of increase green area and develop wilderness areas to be benefit. It can be livable city, increase oxygen to the community and people got better health. Muangklang municipality has tried to possess an amount of land for public use since 2003. Until present, Muangklang municipality possesses green space per people at above average level compared to other town and cities in Thailand. (Interviewed Mr. Somchai Chariyacharoen, Former Mayor of Muangklang Municipality on November 19, 2014)"

The 4-element in the idea of City of Trees in Muangklang municipality can be seen at Figure 5.4.



Figure 5.4: The Idea of City of Trees in Muangklang municipality

Source: Muangklang municipality, 2014

1) Promoting the neighborhood for planting trees

More and more trees are planted. Muangklang municipality possesses green space per people at above average level compared to other town and cities in Thailand. At present, there are 6,456 perennial trees in municipal area and the number of tree is increasing at 5-10% per year. Knowing how good trees are to human's living quality, the municipality is not only planting trees on public soil but also planting trees on any possible space and permitted private property in order to have green area as a carbon sink. Moreover, all seedling and organic fertilizers are locally produced in Muangklang municipality facility.

"เราพยายามที่จะให้ประชาชนเห็นความสำคัญของต้นไม้น ะ

เพราะนอกจากเมืองจะร่มรื่นแล้วมันยังเป็นแหล่งกักเก็บก๊า ซคาร์บอนด้วย เทศบาลก็มีเป้าหมายที่ชัดเจนครับ เราต้องการเพิ่มให้ได้ 5-10% ต่อปี มีหลายๆ โครงการครับที่พยายามจะเพิ่มพื้นที่สีเขียวในเมืองโดยเริ่ม จากการ ปรับ ผัง เมือ งก่อ น และที่สำคัญก็คือการปลูกจิตสำนึกให้ประชาชนให้มาร่วมมือกัน (สัมภาษณ์ นายสมชาย จริยเจริญ, อดีตนายกเทศมนตรีเทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลง เมื่อวันที่ 19 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"We try to make people realize the importance of tree in city. Not only the city has shady, but the trees also stored the carbon dioxide. The municipal has the clear goals to increase green areas up to 5-10% per year. There are many projects that trying to increase green areas in the city, started from land use administration and the most importantly is to build consciousness among the people to collaborate. (Interviewed Mr. Somchai Chariyacharoen, Former Mayor of Muangklang Municipality on November 19, 2014)"

The strategies to increase green area in Muangklang municipality are as follow:

- Land use administration. The master plan of municipal land use exists and only intensified reinforcement of land use is needed. It is a preventive measure in order to have an organized urbanization.
- 2) Trees anywhere. The municipality urges every house, school and temple with available vacant space to plant trees.
- 3) Replace trash by tree. The municipality planted some ornamental trees on the roadsides where the planted trees control weeds and also reduce littering along the roadsides.

- 4) A long-term planning. A number of trees to be planted each year are designated with consideration of appropriate variety and method to maximize the success that connected to the land-use administration or regulation.
- 5) Collaboration. The municipality gives out young trees or seed for anyone to plant. Local children are motivated to produce seedlings in their free time for their own income and still the concept of green in their mind.
- 6) Find urban civil space. Continuously the municipality has tried to possess an amount of land for public use in order that in a long run, the green area for recreation and sports will be increased.

2) No trash in vacant space, placing by trees

In general, a vacant space in or around municipal area can possibly be a dumping spot; some may throw household trash, construction waste, green waste like trimmed branched, and many else, and it is usual to see a heap of trash in a vacant space. Hence any empty space in the municipality area is planted with trees. Planting various kind of tree helps to increase green area and, at the same time, prevent trash dumping; it makes people think twice before loitering or place their trash in the spot. Furthermore, the result is a clean city, looks green and helps soil surface conservation. The increasing number of trees not only decorates the town but also helps to absorb carbon dioxide for photosynthesis; therefore, the trees help in air purification. As the Former Mayor said;

"ปัญหานี้นะ ที่ทิ้งขยะไม่เป็นที่ไม่เป็นทาง โดย เฉพาะพื้น ที่ ว่า ง เนี่ ย มันทำให้ทัศนวิสัยของเมืองดูแย่มากเลย เทศบาลเลยแก้ปัญหาด้วยการปลูกต้นไม้ในพื้นที่ว่างนี้แทน ด้วยหวังว่าจะสร้างจิตสำนึกให้ประชาชนนะ เพราะถ้าประชาชนไม่ร่วมด้วยช่วยกัน ทางเทศบาลเองก็ตามจัดเก็บไม่ไหว (สัมภาษณ์ นายสมชาย จริยเจริญ , อดีตนายกเทศมนตรีเทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลง เมื่อวันที่ 19 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"Waste trash problem in Muangklang, especially in the vacant space. It made the city looking bad visibility. Municipal solved the problem by planting trees in vacant space instead, with the hope to raise awareness to the public. Because of if people do not together, the municipal does not resolved the problem alone. (Interviewed Mr. Somchai Chariyacharoen, Former Mayor of Muangklang Municipality on November 19, 2014)"

3) Motivating people to plant trees

To be successful in this campaign, motivating the public to be actively supporting the idea is essential. Public participation is the key that cannot be ignored, no matter how hard the task is. As the Mayor of Muangklang municipality said about motivating people that;

"การเพิ่มพื้นที่สีเขียวในเมืองเป็นนโยบายของทางเทศบาล น ะ ค รั บ แต่ว่าด้วยข้อจำกัดหลายๆอย่างมันทำให้เทศบาลไม่สามาร ถ เป็ น ฝ่ า ย ล ง มื อ ป ฏิ บั ติ ไ ด้ เ พี ย ง ฝ่ า ย เ ดี ย ว ดังนั้นการจูงใจให้ประชาชนเข้ามามีส่วนร่วมก็เป็นหนทาง ที่ ยั่ ง ยื น อ ย่ า ง นึ ง เพราะเสมือนว่าเป็นการสร้างจิตสำนึกของพวกเค้าไปในตัว ด้ ว ย เทศบาลพยายามจะชี้ให้ประชาชนได้เห็นถึงประโยชน์ของ ต้ น ไ ม้ ไ ม่ ใ ช่ ว่ า เ ท ศ บ า ล ไ ด้ ป ร ะ โ ย ช น์ ไ ม่ ใ ช่ ว่ า ใ ค ร ค น ใ ด ค น นึ ง ไ ด้ ป ร ะ โ ย ช น์

แต่ว่าเราเนี่ยเป็นผู้รับกันทั้งหมด (สัมภาษณ์ นายสันติชัย ตังสวานิช, นายกเทศมนตรีเทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลง เมื่อวันที่ 17 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"The green area increasing in the city is the policy of Muangklang municipality, but with so many limitations that make the municipal cannot implement unilaterally. Thus, the motivating people to participate, it was a way for sustainable as creating awareness to the people. Municipal has tried to point people to see the benefits of trees. It is not the municipal or someone gets the benefit, but we are the recipients from the good results. (Interviewed Mr. Santichai Tangsawanit, Mayor of Muangklang municipality on November 17, 2014)"

From the information above, the Muangklang municipality has to:

- Enhancing quality and practically useful green area development. To convince the people to have intention and commitment, so that people can see that the municipal efforts have good results.
- 2) Enhancing people's participation. From the early step, it is certainly putting the people and the administration in the same plotting of producing the green area in active mode.
- Find more optional green. To find the most appropriate green area usage such as urban agriculture, edible plants, etc.
- 4) Share benefit to all stakeholders. To promote and share the benefit from the green area as much as possible, thus it makes the idea of green city overcoming the habit of loitering.

The Figure 5.5 below shows the green area in Muangklang municipality and the communal activity in planting tree. It has increased green area space in the municipality in a large number as possible, whether it is planting trees around traffic island, build a big green area as stadium and public park, and also increase the tree-planting activities in various special days.



Figure 5.5: Green area in Muangklang municipality and Planting Trees Activity

Source: Researcher's collection, 2014

2.2 City of Waste Minimization

Waste and sewage are the important pollution problems that every municipality has to manage. Moreover, both of waste and sewage as a source of methane emission from the process of bacteria's organic decomposition in waste and sewage. Methane is an important greenhouse gas in the atmosphere; however, the proportion is less but can be in the atmosphere for about 10 years. It has the Global Warming Potential (GWP) 20 times more than carbon dioxide. Therefore, City of Waste Minimization means that the municipality has to take any action to reduce emissions from the city to the minimum as possible.

The Mayor and Former Mayor of Muangklang municipality have the same vision and clear goals to manage waste with hold to the principle of "How to make the waste becomes valuable?" and "How to reduce carbon dioxide?" as Former Mayor interviewed below;

"การจัดการขยะเป็นผลงานเด่นอีกเรื่องหนึ่งที่ทำให้เมืองแก ลงกลายเป็นต้น แบบ โดยใช้แนวคิดมองจากต้นทาง

ก็คือครัวเรือน และจัดการให้เกิดประโยชน์ทกขั้นตอน มีการรณรงค์ให้ประชาชนคัดแยกขยะ มีจุดบริการขยะรีไซ เคิล รณรงค์ให้ติดตั้งถังดักจับไขมันจากขยะจำพวกเศษอาหาร ก่อนปล่อยลงแหล่งน้ำ เพื่อป้องกันน้ำเน่าเสีย สำหรับไขมันจากบ่อดัก เทศบาลจะรับซื้อทำเป็นแท่งไขมันอัดก้อนเพื่อทำเป็นเชื้อเพ ลิง ส่วนขยะประเภทเศษอาหารจะนำไปผสมเป็นอาหารสัตว์ ้แพะ กระต่าย) กิ่งไม้ ใบไม้จะถูกส่งเข้าเครื่องบดเพื่อนำไปเป็นอาหารของไส้เดือ นและทำปยหมัก พลาสติก กระดาษ และกล่องนมจากโรงเรียนถูกส่งขายต่อให้โรงงานรีไซเคิล ด้วยวิธีการจัดการขยะ ที่เป็นมิตรกับสิ่งแวดล้อม ทำให้เมืองแกลงมีขยะที่ต้องฝังกลบน้อยกว่าปริมาณขยะที่ การต่างๆ กระบวน เทศบาลมีรายได้จากการขายปุ๋ยมูลสัตว์ น้ำจุลินทรีย์ ก้ อ น ที่ย้อนกลับมาเป็นงบประมาณในการพัฒนาตำบลเมืองแกล งจากการดำเนินงานต่อไป (สัมภาษณ์ นายสมชาย จริยเจริญ, อดีตนายกเทศมนตรีเทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลง เมื่อวันที่ 19 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"Waste management is the dominant performance of Muangklang municipality as a model with concept of "thinking from the household and managed for the benefit in every step". There is waste separation campaign, recyclable waste point and grease trap campaign to prevent polluted water. For the grease trap, Municipalities will purchase the grease from the household to use as a fuel and food waste will be mixed into food animals (pigs, goats, rabbits). Twigs and leaves were used as food for earthworms and composting. Plastics, paper and milk cartons from the school are sold to a recycling plant. All of the things can reduce the waste to landfill in Muangklang municipality and also can get revenues from stable manure and grease to return to be the Muangklang municipality development budget. (Interviewed Mr. Somchai Chariyacharoen, Former Mayor of Muangklang Municipality on November 19, 2014)"

The mechanism of City of Waste Minimization in Muangklang municipality can see at Figure 5.6.

Figure 5.6: The Idea of City of Waste Minimization in Muangklang municipality

Source: Researcher Designed (2014)

a) Solid waste minimization

1) Set up a municipal waste separating center

Everyday, tons of municipal waste is generated, filling up the landfill pit out of town. Simple waste separation in prior to landfill can reduce more than half of amount of daily waste to the landfill. This effort is taking place at the municipality service compound. Instead of investing a large amount of money for a modern waste management building with sophisticated separation system, electronic control, mechanical tools, plus a wastewater treatment section in it, a low-cost, simple conveyer belt is set up in the middle of Muangklang municipality service compound.

The mayor explained the beginning and working of Municipal waste separating center that;

"จุด เริ่ม ต้นของศูนย์ คัด แยกขยะของนี้ เนี่ยก็คือ ทางเทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลงได้รับเงินทุนเริ่มต้นมาจำนวน 40,000 บ า ท ก็ได้นำเงินทุนตรงนี้ ไปซื้อสายพานมือสองมาจากโรงงานไม้ยาง ครับ ส่วนขั้น ตอนการ คัด แยกนั้นขยะจะถูกคัดแยกจากสายพานด้านล่างขึ้นไปยังด้านบนที่มีรถรร อรับ อยู่ ซึ่งในแต่ละวันก็สามารถรองรับขยะก่อนการคัดแยกได้ประมาณ วันละ 6 - 8 ตันต่อวัน หรือประมาณ 3 เที่ยวรถขยะ (สัมภาษณ์ นายสันติชัย ตังสวานิช, นายกเทศมนตรีเทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลง เมื่อวันที่ 17 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"The beginning of the Municipal waste separating center was established from Muangklang municipality received an initial capital for USD 1,230 (THB 40,000), then bought the used belt from the rubber wood factory. The waste enters the belt at the lower end and moves toward the higher end, where it drops into the trunk of a truck. It can handle 6-8 tons of waste per day or equivalent to 3 trucks. (Interviewed Mr. Santichai Tangsawanit, Mayor of Muangklang municipality on November 17, 2014)"

All daily garbage collected by the municipal trucks goes on the belt at the lower end. While moving, the recyclable, organic and degradable waste are picked out by a number of belt workers standing on both side of belt and the rest of it goes into a trucks, heading for municipal landfill. This process totally reduces daily disposal volume and number of truck-trips to the pit. Simply saying, there are 5 trucks of municipal waste every day. Due to man-hour limitation, 3 out of 5 trucks can come to the belt. From 3 trucks, after the separating process at the belt, 90% goes to the landfill and 10% is separated. Out of this 10% part, most of it is perishable waste that can be used in compost production. Some 17% is

recyclable so it is sold and part of income pays back to workers as daily wage and some as their incentive.



Figure 5.7: Municipal Waste Separating Center

Source: Researcher's collection, 2014

It is clear by seeing Figure 5.7 that the separating center is a small hub that vital to other waste-minimization related activities. The center takes in municipal solid waste and transform majority of it into starting materials where other value-added products begin. Finally, almost every bit of waste collected here becomes valuable, income-generating, or practically useful products.

2) Collecting marker's organic waste

Municipal market of fresh market is a simple open-air market with lots of local vendors. At the municipal market, fresh commodities such as fresh meat,

fruits and vegetable are daily brought in early in the morning, directly from the wholesale market. Those fruits and vegetables are not packaged like those in supermarkets. Retail vendors at municipal market do the quality control by peeling off the outer part of some certain vegetables, discarding the disqualified fruits or damaged part of fruits. Some shops prepare fruits by peeling them off and cut into slices before packing a ready-to-eat set.

Moreover, talking about food shops, all food shops have to cook. In preparation of the cooking, fresh vegetable is sorted, cut and sliced. Lots of unused vegetable is discarded. Moreover, after the end of day, there is always leftover or discarded food to throw away every day. These shops create a large amount of fresh waste every day. On-site waste management takes place here by the collaboration of vendors of Muangklang municipality market in gathering all the waste. After the market ends each day, lots of collected waste is given to the municipal collector who transports this waste to separating center. Most of it can be used instantly in the making of effective microorganism (E.M.) concentrate and feeding to the animal.

It is consistent with the interviewed of Mrs.Nuchanart, Acting Director of Public Health and Environment Division, said that;

"สัดส่วนขยะในเมืองแกลงต่อวันนั้น ประมาณ 80% เป็น เศษ อาหาร และขยะอินทรีย์ ส่วนใหญ่แล้วพวกขยะเปียกพวกนั้นก็ได้มาจากตลาดสด เพราะว่าเป็นตลาดที่ใหญ่ สินค้าหลากหลายชนิด และมีทุกวันตั้งแต่เช้ามืดจนถึงเที่ยงๆ เลยทำให้มีทั้งเศษผักผลไม้และก็เศษอาหารทิ้งในปริมาณค่ อ น ข้ า ง ม า ก แต่ว่าทางเทศบาลก็ได้รับความร่วมมือจากทั้งพ่อค้าแม่ค้า และก็ร้านอาหารช่วยกันเก็บขยะพวกนี้ และเทศบาลก็ส่งเจ้าหน้าที่ไปเก็บในทุกๆวันเพื่อส่งไปยังศูนย์คัดแยกขยะต่อไป (สัมภาษณ์ นางนชนาถ

สุขาวดี, รก.ผอ.กองสาธารณสุขและสิ่งแวดล้อม เมื่อวันที่ 17 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"About 80% of municipal waste per day in Muangklang is both of food waste and organic waste. Most of those waste come from Municipal market or fresh market because it is a largest fresh market in Muangklang, there are many goods and open every day since early morning until afternoon. So there are vegetables, fruit and food left so much in a day. But the vendors also help to kept all those waste and then municipal officials collected and sent to Municipal waste separating center to continue separate the waste. (Interviewed Mrs.Nuchanart, Acting Director of Public Health and Environment Division on November 17, 2014)"



Figure 5.8: Waste from Municipal Market

Source: Researcher's collection, 2014

3) Animal farm in town

There are tons of green wastes each day, for example, discarded fruits and vegetable from the market, mowed grass from office, lawns in town, trimmed left on municipal street sides or garden are cut branches from house. The mentioned material makes perfect fed for some animals kept in the waste separating center compound.

- Rabbit

This cute animal eats a lot of green stuff each day. Rabbit can feed on any kind of human-rejected green vegetable, either discharged before displaying on shelf before cooking or after the day ends. Rabbit live in a large group, that's why they can take in lots if green waste per day. Moreover, they are good at reproduction, being matured after 4 months only, and yields lots of offspring. In a well confined space, the rabbits are ready to take care if municipal green stuff.

- Cow

Cows grazing on the ground might be difficult to find nowadays around town. Anyway, cows can eat tons of discarded fruits, fruit peels, mowed grass and even trimmed leaf. A lot of such waste comes into the municipal compound every day.

- Goat

Goat is a universal eater. Goat eats various kind of food or almost all organic stuffs, just like or even better than cows.

- Pig

Indigenous pigs are kept in a pen and fed with fruit, vegetable and leftover food.

Furthermore, the excrements of these animals are also made use. Cow drops can be used for fuel (mixed with greases collected from grease traps), and bio-gas production. Rabbit and goat drops in granule shape is a good and ready-to-use fertilizer. Pig's drop is on the pen's ground laid with straw, which is turned over every day by the pig's behavior in a way that the drops and the straw are mixed together. On top of that, effective microorganism (E.M.) is added to help decompose the mixture. This makes excellent fertilizer the fruit farmer cannot resist. As the interviewed of Mrs.Nuchanart, Acting Director of Public Health and Environment Division that;

"เทศบาลได้ริเริ่มเลี้ยงสัตว์ต่างๆ เช่น หมู ไส้เดือน และแพะ เพื่อ ให้ เป็นผู้ กำจัดขยะอินทรีย์ โดยนำ เศษ ผักผลไม้ที่ได้จากตลาดสดมา เป็นอาหารของสัตว์พวกนี้มูลสัตว์เหล่านี้สามารถใช้เป็นปุ๋ยหมักได้โดยตรงนอกจากนี้ก็ยังได้เงินจากการขายปุ๋ย ขายปลา ขายขยะ ฯล ฯ นำไปพัฒนาเทศบาลแบบนี้เนี่ยนะเป็นการประยุกต์แนวทางเศรษฐกิจพอเพียง ก็คือการพึ่งพาตนเองมีแนวทางที่จะอยู่อย่างไรให้ทำลายสิ่งแวดล้อมน้อยที่สุดอาศัยกระบวนการธรรมชาติในการแก้ไขปัญหาพลังงานและภาวะโลกร้อน (สัมภาษณ์ นางนุชนาถ สุขาวดี,รก.ผอ.กองสาธารณสุขและสิ่งแวดล้อม เมื่อวันที่ 17 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"The municipality has initiated to raise various animals, such as; pigs, earthworms and goats for eliminate organic waste by Using the scraps of fruit and vegetables from municipal market to be food for animals. Manure of these animals can be used as compost directly. Moreover, it can get money from the sale of fertilizer, fish, garbage, etc. to develop the town as well. This waste management of municipality is a sufficiency economy approach, it is self-reliance. There is the plan to stay with least destroy the environment and using the process of natural to resolve the energy problem and global warming. (Interviewed Mrs.Nuchanart, Acting Director of Public Health and Environment Division on November 17, 2014)"



Figure 5.9: Animal Husbandry in Muangklang Municipality

Source: Researcher's collection, 2014

4) Reduce, Reuse and Recycle

This green idea is being promote through various media e.g. local radio, leaflet, website, school, etc. at municipal level, these methods are being conducted. For a large-scale example, organic waste is being used for value-added intervention, for example, organic waste goes to compost, market green waste goes to the demonstrative farm, etc. recyclable waste is separated and becomes eventually recycles. Daily waste disposal to municipal landfill is being reduced.

Muangklang Municipality sets the vision to implement a waste management plan as shown on Figure 5.10 below.

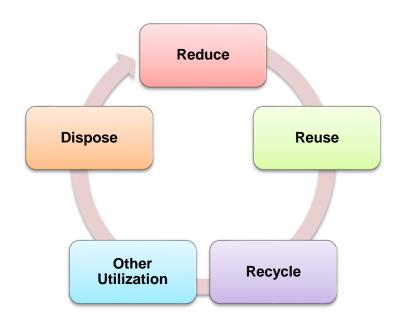


Figure 5.10: Modern Waste Disposal in Muangklang Municipality

Source: Researcher Designed (2014)

"การจัดการขยะมูลฝอยชุมชนที่ยังยืนและเป็นมิตรต่อสภาพ ภู มิ อ า ก า ศ นั้ น เนี่ ย ก็ต้องเริ่มจากการลดปริมาณการสร้างของเสียและแยกส่วน ของวัสดุที่สามารถนำเอาไปรีไซเคิลได้ออกจากส่วนอื่น โดยเฉพาะต้องแยกขยะอินทรีย์เพื่อนำไปฝังกลบ ซึ่งเป็นการลดการปล่อยก๊าซมีเทนจากบ่อฝังกลบด้วย เรานำแนวคิดวัฎจักรชีวิตมาใช้อย่างเป็นระบบนะ ผล ที่ อ อ ก ม า มั น ก็ จ ะ มี ป ร ะ สิ ท ธิ ภ า พ ยั่งยืนแล้วก็เป็นมิตรกับสภาพภูมิอากาศด้วย (สัมภาษณ์ น า ย ส ม ช า ย จ ริ ย เ จ ริ ญ , อดีตนายกเทศมนตรีเทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลง เมื่อวันที่ 19 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"The sustainable waste management and friendly with the climate, it must begin to reduce amount of waste and separate the recyclable materials out. Especially organic waste to landfill, that is reducing methane emissions from landfill as well. We followed the approach of life cycle thinking and as a result be effective, sustainable and friendly to the climate. (Interviewed Mr. Somchai

Chariyacharoen, Former Mayor of Muangklang Municipality on November 19, 2014)"

5) Landfill management

Municipal landfill is owned by Muangklang municipality that is bought in Banhunghin, located in Banna municipality. The strategy is that way because the City cannot find space in Muangklang area to be the waste landfill, due to Muangklang area was all communities. And there are 10 other local authorities using this landfill by annual disposal charge to the Muangklang municipality. By doing corporation with neighborhood Municipalities that have more vacant space for landfill, the issue of landfill can be overcoming. Mr. Somchai Chariyacharoen, Former Mayor of Muangklang Municipality gave an interview about landfill management that;

"ขยะมูลฝอยที่เทศบาลเก็บขนได้จากชุมชนในเขตเทศบาล จะถูกนำมาคัดแยกที่ศูนย์ฯ และขยะที่ไม่สามารถนำไปใช้ประโยชน์ต่อได้ เช่น ถุงพลาสติกที่เลอะมากๆ โฟม เศษขยะต่างๆที่ไม่สามารถบดย่อยหรือเลี้ยงสัตว์ได้ รถเก็บข ະ ຈໍ า น คันจะนำขยะไปกำจัดโดยวิธีฝังกลบอย่างถกสขลักษณะ แต่ว่าเนื่องจากหลุมฝังกลบขยะนี้สามารถรองรับขยะได้อีก าีไ ดั ม่ กิ น 10 นั้นในอนาคตอันใกล้นี้ก็อยากให้ทุกองค์กรปกครองส่วนท้ องถิ่นทั้ง 10 แห่งเนี่ย แยกขยะก่อนจะฝังกลบ ชึ่งสำเร็จแล้ว 2 แห่งนะ เพื่อลดขยะที่จะนำมาฝังกลบ และเป็นการเพิ่มรายได้ให้กับเทศบาลจากขยะที่สามารถนำ ไปใช้ประโยชน์ต่อได้ (สัมภาษณ์ นายสมชาย จริยเจริญ, อดีตนายกเทศมนตรีเทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลง เมื่อวันที่ 19 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"The solid waste from municipal collection will send to separate the waste at Municipal Waste Separating Center. Then the unrecyclable waste, such as; plastic bags, foam or the waste that cannot crushed or feed an animal, transported by 2 waste collection vehicles to disposal by landfill with hygienic. However, because of the landfill can accommodate the waste not over next 10 years. So in the near future, I wish all 10 local governments can separate the waste before landfill. It wee successes for 2 local governments. In order to, reduce landfill waste and add more municipal revenues from waste valuable. (Interviewed Mr. Somchai Chariyacharoen, Former Mayor of Muangklang Municipality on November 19, 2014)"

One reason why to raise the disposal charge, it is a signal to the users to think about reducing their waste. Otherwise, the payment becomes higher and higher. The increased income from this particular part will be spent at the belt to augment the capacity of waste separation, so that all 5 trucks per day can go on belt (instead of only 3 due to limited man-hour).

The charge is currently as shown below:

1)	Governmental organizations	\$20 per ton (670THB per ton)

2) Local private organizations

First 50 ton \$15 per ton (500THB per ton)

50.1-100 ton \$17 per ton (550THB per ton)

100.1 ton or over \$19 per ton (600THB per ton)

3) Other private organizations

First 50 ton \$17 per ton (550THB per ton)

50.1-100 ton \$19 per ton (600THB per ton)

100.1 ton or over \$20 per ton (650THB per ton)

Moreover, the pit is well managed to show the visitors who come for solid waste management study tour. The pit has to be well maintained and look fairly organized at all times, resulting in increased orderliness, cleanliness and its efficiency.



Figure 5.11: Muangklang Municipality's Landfill

Source: Muangklang Municipality, 2014

6) School recycling program

Not only the municipality but school boys and girls are sharing hands on solid waste management program. Trainers are sent from Muangklang municipality to participating schools to educate and demonstrate students and teachers how to separate school waste. Participating schools are encouraged to separate recyclable wastes and sell them to buyers for income generation.

A number of schools have participated in program, here is the list;

- 1. Klang "Wittayasathaworn" School
- 2. Wat Saranart Thammaram School
- 3. Wat Pho Thong School
- 4. Wat Plong Chang Peuk School
- 5. Rung Napa Pittaya School

Moreover, to encourage and support this environmental friendly practice of the local schools, the municipality pays additionally 1 THB on top of each kilogram of recyclable waste sold.

Miss. Surasawadee Sukying, teacher in Klang "Wittayasathaworn" School said about school recycling program that;

"การรับ ซื้อขยะที่ขายได้ผ่านเยาวชนก็เป็นการปลูกฝังและรณรงค์เรื่องการคัดแยกขยะที่ดีแก่เยาวชน น ค ะ ทำให้เยาวชนได้ตระหนักและมีจิตสำนึกรับผิดชอบต่อสังคมส่วนรวมด้วย เทศบาลก็สร้างแรงจูงใจให้เด็กๆด้วยการจ่ายเพิ่มอีกกิโลกรัมละ 1 บาท ก็ทำให้เด็กๆในโรงเรียนมีแรงจูงใจมากขึ้นคะ (สัมภาษณ์นางสาวสุรัสวดีสุขยิ่ง, อาจารย์ประจำ โรงเรียนแกลง "วิทยสถาวร" เมื่อวันที่ 22 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"The purchase of recycling waste through the youth is the best cultivated and campaigned waste separation of the youth. Make youths aware and conscious to social responsibility as well. Municipal created motivating for the students by add more 1 Baht per kilogram, it makes the students have more motivated. (Interviewed Miss. Surasawadee Sukying, Teacher in Klaeng "Wittayasathaworn" School on November 22, 2014)"

7) Missing bins

The more bin, the more trash. This belief could be true. The municipality reduces the number of trash bins in public places especially residential area in hope that people be more responsible, think twice before littering or even before that, think twice before generating waste. Instead of finding more and more bins endlessly and ending up with overloaded, smelly, unpleasant bins, the municipality cut down the number of trash bin and asked the residents to properly lay their trash bags in front of their house and the bags are collected punctually.

Mrs.Nuchanart, Acting Director of Public Health and Environment Division had interviewed about missing bins program that;

"เทศบาลมีโครงการถนนปลอดถังขยะก็เพราะว่า จุดพักขยะเนี่ยเป็นจุดที่ไม่น่ามองเลย แล้วก็ก่อให้เกิดความน่ารำคาญให้ประชาชนที่อยู่ในบริเว ณนั้นด้วยคะ ทั้งแมลง สัตย์ กลิ่น และภาพที่ไม่น่ามอง เทศบาลจึงไม่ตั้งถังพักรวมขยะไว้ตามจดต่างๆ แต่ว่าจะให้ชาวบ้านแต่ละครัวเรือนนะคะ ยะเก็บไว้ ใ น บ้าน พอถึงเวลาที่เทศบาลจะมาเก็บก็ให้เอาถึงมาวางไว้หน้าบ้าน แล้วเทศบาลก็จะมาเก็บทุกวันคะ แต่ก็มีบางจุดนะคะที่ยังไม่สามารถดำเนินโครงการถนนปล อดถังขยะได้ เทศบาลก็จะตั้งถังขยะไว้ตามจุดต่างๆ แล้วมาเก็บสัปดาห์ละ 2-3 ครั้งคะ (สัมภาษณ์ นางนุชนาถ ้สุขาวดี, รก.ผอ.กองสาธารณสุขและสิ่งแวดล้อม เมื่อวันที่ 17 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"Municipality had missing bin program, because of the trash points is bad looking and also made an annoying to the people who live close up with that trash points by insect, animal, smell and bad looking. Municipal did not put any trash in every point, but asking the people in each household to keep the waste in house and put down the waste in front of the house on the time of municipal collected every day. But there are still some points that cannot be taken the missing bin program. Municipal will set the trash points and came to collect 2-3 times a week. (Interviewed Mrs.Nuchanart, Acting Director of Public Health and Environment Division on November 17, 2014)"

However, routine trash collections punctuality is enhanced making sure that no trash bags and bins are left or overloaded and create nuisance.

b) Water quality management

1) River conservation

Prasae River flows though the town to the Gulf of Thailand. It becomes one of the town's symbols because it has been a vital part of town in every way. In early days, the transportation was by sea and the river was the essential links from the town to various remote destinations, for example, Bangkok. Moreover,

commuting within the town and around, mainly relied on the river since they commuted by boat.

After the land transportation become more popular a few decades ago, along with the construction of roads and introduction of car and trucks. The river has played less and less important roles to serve the town. Eventually, it becomes sewer taking sewage from communities along its banks, causing it pupated and shallower.

The former Mayor of Muangklang municipality, since his inauguration in 2001 and present Mayor of Muangklang municipality since 2014 have been working on conservation measures of the river consistently with not only the outside institutions but also the local communities in order to have the clean river back in shape. He said that;

"แม่น้ำประแสร์ที่เคยเน่าเสีย ได้ถูกพลิกฟื้นให้กลับมาใสสะอาดและเขียวขจีด้วยป่าชายเลนที่เป็นแหล่งอภิบาลสัตว์น้ำ กระบวนการอนุรักษ์แม่น้ำเนี่ยนะ เราต้องแก้ตั้งแต่ต้นเหตุ อย่างเทศบาลของเรา เราเริ่มจากการติดตั้งถังดักไขมัน การบำบัดน้ำเสียก่อนปล่อยลงสู่แม่น้ำ การขุดลอกคลอง รวมไปถึงการส่งเสริมการท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวศ เป็นต้น (สัมภาษณ์ นายสมชาย จริยเจริญ , อดีตนายกเทศมนตรีเทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลง เมื่อวันที่ 19 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"Prasae River was ever wastewater, but turning back to clean and green from mangrove forests is as the place of aquatic animal care. The river conservation process has to solve from the causes. As Muangklang Municipality, we began with the installation of grease traps, treats sewage before it reaches the river, the dredging, promotion of eco-tourism and so on. (Interviewed Mr. Somchai Chariyacharoen, Former Mayor of Muangklang Municipality on November 19, 2014)"

Rehabilitation of the river is one of former Mayor's first urgent missions and still in present. There are strategies as follow;

Strategy 1) Partnership and participation promotion

By identifying stakeholders of the river, conservation groups can be formed up and periodic meeting take place among them to discuss on existing problems of the river. The output goes into short and long term plan of the municipality.

Strategy 2) Awareness building through media

A radio channel and a gazette are established to propagate the message of why and how to rehabilitate the river. More activities of eco-friendly took place or an establishment of river monitoring program.

Strategy 3) River conservation and income generation

Balancing the river conservation and the income generated from such activity is a key to success. People cannot concentrate much on environmental issue before their basic needs is fulfilled. Local residents along the river are encouraged to make a living but in an environmental friendly way. For example, eco-tourism is promoted. Those who have boats can make additional money by boating people out for river sightseeing. Fishermen are encouraged to try coastal aquaculture such as floating fish cages for their additional income.

Strategy 4) Appropriate technology

For sustainable river conservation, a fixed but simple household appliance has been introduced; a grease trap. This also applies for restaurants to make sure that sewer from communities is, to some degree, cleaner before it reaches the river. All new houses are obliged to install a grease trap before it can be officially registered. Besides, effective microorganism concentrate is added into the drainage in the municipal area so that the discharged is partly treated

before it reaches the river. Water quality monitoring is blended into school activities. Students are trained to do simple monitoring work to sharpen their science knowledge and to create awareness on river conservation. The schools turned in water quality monitoring reports consistently.

Strategy 5) Networking

Along the river, there are a few more neighboring local authorities who can become alliance for the river conservation. Besides local authorities, private companies and factories located around Muangklang municipality and this watershed are requested to join into the network where they can share their own resources for the river conservation.

The municipality continuously promotes both the river conservation to the local residents and eco-tourism program in Prasae River to visitors including boat trip, fire flies watching, a home stay, etc. furthermore, it publishes a gazette namely "Rak Nam Prasae" or "Love Prasae River" and distribute monthly and also establishes a local radio channel to share the river conservation information to the people.

2) Grease trap

The Prasae River has been taking sewage from houses, shops and markets since the municipality is located along its banks. Besides the dirty and muddy water, the daily discharge is full of organic compound from human activities. This definitely goes beyond carrying capacity of the river causing the rivers water quality degraded.

In order to reduce massive organic load, the municipality introduce "grease trap" to new houses and building. To abide with the municipal regulation, the grease trap must be equipped to the newly built house and buildings along the river. Some participating existing houses and shops also join in for the sake of the river conservation. The installation of grease traps can greatly reduce

grease and oil load in the river. Participants can clearly see how much grease and oil they had been dumpling into the river by seeing the trapped grease. This practice immediately generates awareness of how residents are unintentionally harming the river. The trapped grease id collected by the municipal stuff and then used as supplementary fuel at the municipality slaughterhouse.

The head of Public Health and Environment Division explained more about the municipal wastewater management that;

"เริ่ม ต้น เลย คือ เทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลงได้มีการออกเทศบัญญัติเกี่ยวกับการจับปรับสำหรับคนที่ทิ้งขยะลงในแม่น้ำและอีกอันที่สำคัญ มากก็คือ เทศบัญญัติการติดตั้งถังดักไขมันกับบ้านที่ขอบ้านเลขที่ใหม่ตั้งแต่ปีพ.ศ. 2549 ว่าจะต้องมีการติดตั้งถังดักไขมันส่วนครัวเรือนหรือร้านอาหารที่มีก่อนหน้านี้เราก็รณรงค์ให้ติดตั้งถังดักจับไขมันขากขยะด้วยเช่นกันซึ่งเทศบาลจะรับซื้อไขมันจากบ่อดักนำมาทำเป็นแท่งไขมันอัดก้อนเพื่อนำไปทำเป็นเชื้อเพลิงต่อไป (สัมภาษณ์นางนุชนางนุชนากอุดกล้อมเมื่อวันที่ 17พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"At the first, Muangklang municipality has issued an Arrest and Fine Municipal Law for person who dumping garbage into the river. And the second is Grease Trap Installation Municipal Law for the new house since year 2006 that every house have to installation the grease trap. For previously household and shops, we has campaigned to installation the grease trap also. The municipality will buy the collected grease to make a further fuel. (Interviewed Mrs.Nuchanart, Acting Director of Public Health and Environment Division on November 17, 2014)"



Figure 5.12: Grease Trap in the Household

Source: Researcher's collection, 2014

3) Effective microorganism (E.M.)

Effective microorganism (E.M.) has been well known in Thailand for many years because of its universal benefit. Particularly, E.M. helps reduce organic matters very effectively. In practice, an amount of E.M. concentrate (in liquid from) is simply diluted and applied in order to reduce smell in a very fast and effective action. This biological cleaner is far led expensive than chemical cleaning agent on the supermarket's shelf and certainly more environmental friendly.

E.M. was initially in use for water quality improvement in Prasae River. At present, E.M. concentrate, locally produced from municipal garbage and organic waste, is being added into the drainage at different locations across town daily. This microorganism effectively reduces excessive nutrients in the sewage, treating it even before it reaches the river.

"เทศบาลได้สอนให้ประชาชนทำน้ำหมักจุลินทรีย์ แบบง่ายๆใช้ในครัวเรือนคะ ทำได้โดย นำเศษพืชสด เศษอาหาร น้ำตาลทรายแดงหรือกากน้ำตาล หมักไว้ 3-7 วันก็ใช้ได้แล้ว น้ำหมักจุลินทรีย์ให้ผลดีเลย น้ำที่ออกจากถังดักไขมันใส ไม่ขุ่นเหมือนแต่ก่อน (สัมภาษณ์ นางสาวสาธินีย์ วิสุทธาธรรม, ประชาชนในเขตเทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลง เมื่อวันที่ 21 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"Municipal had taught the public to made the easy effective microorganism to use in household. Done by marinate the fresh plant, food scraps and brown sugar, it can use after marinate for 3-7 days. This effective microorganism gave the good result. Clear water came out from the grease trap, not turbidity as before. (Interviewed Miss Satinee Wisuttatham, People in Muangklang Municipality on November 21, 2014)"

4) Stakeholder collaboration and River monitoring program

Establishment of Prasae River Conservation Group consists of all stakeholders in city. Then a number of meetings among the members of this group took place to discuss the problem and how to solve as well as proposing some activities into municipality's 3-year development plan. Moreover, the municipality seeks collaboration and shares information with other local authorities located along Prasae River to form a network for river conservation.

A very effective way to conserve the river in a long run is to train young residents into river inspectors. By using a proven ecological and biological based method, students are intensively trained to assess basic information of river such as pH, DO, temperature, velocity, color, odor and biological traits including any existing animals found on site. A systematic training series took place and monitoring continued after the training sessions, responsible by the schools along the river. This forms up a large effective network to monitor water quality and the information gained is consistently published in local printed matters. Moreover,

since they learned how to monitor the quality of the river, their mind has been planted with awareness to conserve the river.

Mrs.Nuchanart, Acting Director of Public Health and Environment Division had explained about river inspectors that;

"เทศบาลได้มีโครงการนักสืบสายน้ำ ที่ให้เยาวชนในพื้นที่ได้มีส่วนร่วมในการตรวจสอบคุณภาพของแม่น้ำประแสร์คะ ตอนนี้ก็มีกว่า 20 โรงเรียนคะที่เข้ามาร่วมมือกันกับทางเทศบาล เราก็ได้ให้ความรู้และประสบการณ์จริงแก่เด็กๆผ่านการอบรม ในการสำรวจคุณ ภาพแม่น้ำประแสร์ เราจะออกสำรวจทุกๆ 3 เดือนคะ เมื่อได้ข้อมูลจากการสำรวจมาแล้วก็จะนำมาเผยแพร่ทั้งใน โรงเรียนบางคนก็จะเอาไปเล่าให้ที่บ้านฟังคะ (สัมภาษณ์นางนุชนาถสุขและสิ่งแวดล้อม เมื่อวันที่ 17 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"Municipal has the River Detective project, by the youth in the area to participate in monitoring the quality of Prasae River. Now it has 20 schools that collaborate together with the municipal. We gave them the knowledge and experience in each training course. Prasae River quality survey will run every 3 months. When got the data from the survey, then they will disseminate in the school and share to their family. (Interviewed Mrs.Nuchanart, Acting Director of Public Health and Environment Division on November 17, 2014)

5) Dredging

Dredging Prasae River has finally become necessary after the river has been getting shallower by receiving sewage from the communities, bringing sand, clay and silt washed down from the road surface. The shallower river allows less water recirculation in the river, causing poorer water quality.

"เทศบาลก็ได้มีการขุดลอกแม่น้ำลำคลองอยู่เรื่อยๆนะคะ ก็ เพื่ อ ใ ห้ น้ำ มี ระบ บ การ ไ ห ล เ วี ย น ขึ้ น ล ง ไ ด้ ดี และยังช่วยเพิ่มออกซิเจนในน้ำไม่ให้น้ำเน่าเสียด้วย (สัมภาษณ์ นางสาวสาธินีย์ วิสุทธาธรรม, ประชาชนในเขตเทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลง เมื่อวันที่ 21 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"The municipal has dredging the Prasae River continually. To allow the water to flow well and it also add more oxygen in the water. It is decreasing of wastewater problem. (Interviewed Miss Satinee Wisuttatham, People in Muangklang Municipality on November 21, 2014)"

6) Waterway revitalization

After years and years of land transportation development i.e. road construction and motorized land transport's popularity, an obvious change nowadays is that commuting by boat has been forgotten,

In the past, many towns in Thailand, large of small, had plenty of waterways uses as roads. And people at that time went around by rowing boat. At present, the river serves as municipal discharge. Muangklang municipality brings back an old fashion commuting method i.e. by boat, by improving piers and related facilities and promoting boat tour to see tourist attractions along Prasae River. The boat tour not only generates income to the boat owners but also increases people's awareness on river conservation; the more they touch it, the more they feel it.

As Mr. Santichai Tangsawanit, Mayor of Muangklang municipality explained about waterway revitalization that;

"เทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลงเริ่มมีระบบขนส่งทางน้ำ โดยเริ่มแรกเลยเราสร้างท่าเรือแล้วก็ได้ส่งเสริมให้มีทัวร์แม่ น้ำ ป ร ะ แ ส ร์ ขึ้ น ค รั บ นอกจากจะเป็นการสร้างรายได้ให้คนในท้องที่แล้วเนี่ย ก็ยังเป็นการสร้างความตระหนักและก็จิตสำนึกที่ดี ที่ พ ว ก เ ค้ า ต้ อ ง ร่ ว ม กั น อ นุ รั ก ษ์ แ ม่ น้ำ เพราะนี่คือแหล่งทำมาหากินของพวกเค้า (สัมภาษณ์

นาย สัน ติ ชัย ตังสวานิช , นายกเทศมนตรีเทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลง เมื่อวันที่ 17 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"Muangklang municipality initiates water transport system by renovating boat piers and promoting boat tour to se along Prasae River. In addition to generate income for local people, but also increase people's awareness on river conservation. Because of this is a source of livelihood of them. (Interviewed Mr. Santichai Tangsawanit, Mayor of Muangklang municipality on November 17, 2014)"



Figure 5.13: Boat Sightseeing Tour in Prasae River

Source: Researcher's collection, 2014

For example a boat trip program is show here:

Route : Muangklang - Prasae

Passenger : 6 passengers / boat

Fare : \$3 / passenger (100THB / passenger)

Duration of a trip : 1 hour 20 minutes

Duration of round trip : 3 hours

Passenger limit : 120 persons per group per time

Attractions : Ton Pho pier

Mangrove and local livelihood

Crane and waterfowls

Prince Chumphon Ket Udomsak statue

Prasae M.V. battle ship

Sommuttithep Thapanaram temple

Marine turtle conservation center at

Koh Mun Nai Island

Night sightseeing for firefly

Moreover, some water transports are promoted such as a free boat ride from the downtown pier to the new recreational and sports center, so people go there to do daily exercise in the evening via boat rather than driving a car or riding a motorcycle there. Clearly, this promotion of water transport greatly helps reduce private car use.

2.3 City of Energy Efficiency

The daily lives of people in the city are linked and dependence on energy consumption with both electricity and oil which majority of those energies has production from fuels (oil, coal, natural gas, etc.) and there was a carbon dioxide from the production. So if the city can reduce electricity consumption and using of oil, will be even help reduce carbon emissions into the atmosphere.

The mechanism of City of Energy Efficiency in Muangklang municipality can see at Figure 5.14.

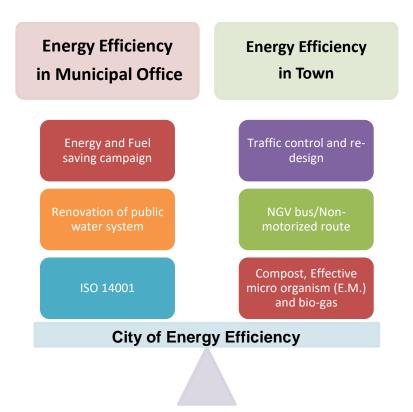


Figure 5.14: The Idea of City of Energy Efficiency in Muangklang municipality

Source: Researcher Designed (2014)

1) Energy saving campaign

Many office equipments need to use electrical energy in both of direct and indirect. The use of these office equipments is a major source of greenhouse gas emissions as well. It is impossible to avoid using. The municipal had set standard to be able to use the equipment effectively and reduce greenhouse gas emissions as Mr. Nattapol Chareonruay said;

"การลดใช้พลังงานในเทศบาลเราก็ได้มีการกำหนดมาตรกา ร ต่ า ง ๆ ไ ว้ เ ช่ น เครื่องปรับอากาศของเทศบาลมีการปรับเปลี่ยนและเลือกใช้ เครื่อ ง ป รับ อ า ก า ศ ช นิ ด ป ร ะ ห ยั ด ไ ฟ และมีขนาดของกำลังบีทียูที่พอดีกับขนาดพื้นที่ห้องทำงาน

ที่สำคัญมีการกำหนดเป็นแผนงานตรวจซ่อมบำรุงเครื่องปรับอากาศทุกเครื่องตามรอบเวลาอุปกรณ์ ไฟฟ้าแสงสว่างเนี่ยก็ได้เปลี่ยนอุปกรณ์ ไฟฟ้าที่ไม่มีประสิทธิภาพและเกินความจำเป็นออกแล้วเลือกใช้อุปกรณ์เท่าที่จำเป็นแต่ให้ความสว่างตามมาตรฐาน น ะกิจกรรมนี้ช่วยให้เทศบาลลดค่าใช้จ่ายในการใช้พลังงานไฟฟ้า ได้อย่างมากเช่นกันนอกจากนี้เทศบาลยังได้ติดสวิทซ์ปิด-เปิดแยกสำหรับไฟฟ้าแสงสว่างทุกจุดโดยมีสายห้อยลงมาเพื่อให้บุคลากรสามารถปิดไฟฟ้าดวงที่ไม่ใช้ได้ทันทีเมื่อไม่ใช้ (สัมภาษณ์ นายณัฐพลเจริญรวย,รักษาการหัวหน้าสำนักปลัดเทศบาลฯเมื่อวันที่ 19พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"Energy saving in municipal, we have defined various measures. Such as, air-conditioners of the municipal had changed and choose the save energy type and fit with work room. And the most important is air-conditioners maintenance based on around the schedule. For the light bulb, changed to the inefficient and unnecessarily light bulb out then use the necessarily light bulb but give the standard brightness. This activity helps municipal to reduce the cost of electricity as much. In addition, municipal also set on-off bulbs switches in every point to turn off directly when not in use. (Interviewed Mr. Nattapol Chareonruay, Acting Head Office of the Secretary on November 19, 2014)"

Municipal offices attend this program and all staffs are encouraged to reduce their electricity bill payment (a year's accumulative) by these measures;

- Educate, propagate and make them aware of the energy saving campaign by putting a sticker onto each switch, so they can read it each time they use it.
- Separate on-off lighting switch as much as possible so the lights are turned on locally, only where necessary.

- 3) Designated air conditioner operating time is 09.00-11.30 in the morning and 13.30-16.00 in the afternoon.
- 4) Monthly air conditioner filters clean up
- 5) Check up air conditioner units every 6 months
- 6) Replacement of defective electric devices
- 7) Only one water boiler is allowed on one office floor

2) Fuel saving campaign

A campaign on reducing fuel used in the municipal affairs was aimed to cut down fuel cost and be a model on this issue. The process started by announcing the policy to staff and set up mutual objectives. They huddled up to plan and manage the vehicle use in daily activities, increased car use efficiency and monitored the plan. The goal was to reduce greenhouse gases from fossil fuel combustion. Mr. Nattapol Chareonruay, Acting Head Office of the Secretary mentioned to the fuel saving campaign the municipality that;

"เรื่องการประหยัดเชื้อเพลิงเนี่ยนะ ยานพาหนะ ไม่ว่าจะรถยนต์ หรือรถจักรยานยนต์ทุกชนิด และ ทุก คัน ของ เทศ บาล ได้ถูกกำหนดไว้ในแผนงานเลยว่าต้องเข้าตรวจเช็คสภาพเครื่องยนต์ และตรวจสภาพควันดำตามรอบกำหนดเวลา ซึ่งจะช่วยให้เครื่องยนต์ทำงานได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ และเป็นส่วนสำคัญที่ทำให้ลดการใช้เชื้อเพลิงได้มากด้วย (สัมภาษณ์ นายณัฐพล เจริญ รวย, รักษาการหัวหน้าสำนักปลัดเทศบาลฯ เมื่อวันที่ 19 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"About fuel saving of the vehicle, all cars and motorcycles of municipal were set in the plan that needs to be checking the engine and black smoke based around the schedule. Which allows the engine to operate more efficiently and it is an essential to reduce fuel consumption as much. (Interviewed Mr. Nattapol Chareonruay, Acting Head Office of the Secretary on November 19, 2014)"

3) Renovation of public water system

In order to produce enough tap water for household use and to reduce the energy the energy consumed in the production process, the municipality improved the production system. The public water work staff was re-educated and all equipment was checked up. Regular maintenance of equipment was then emphasized. Moreover, a new water tower was constructed to increase water pressure yet reduce electricity cost for pumping. After a year, it was found that the electricity consumption (unit per cubic meter of water produced) reduced satisfyingly.

Mr. Nattapol Chareonruay, Acting Head Office of the Secretary told about new public water system in municipal that;

"น้ำประปาที่ชาวบ้านได้ใช้กันอยู่เนี่ยนะ ก็ได้น้ำดิบมาจากแม่น้ำประแสร์นี่แหละ ส่วนอ่างเก็บน้ำของเทศบาลก็ได้ปรับปรุงระบบการส่งน้ำใหม่ มีความดันน้ำเพิ่มมากขึ้นแต่ว่าใช้ไฟในการปั้มที่น้อยลงนะ ทำให้เทศบาลประหยัดค่าใช้จ่ายในส่วนนี้ลงไปมาก (สัมภาษณ์ นายณัฐพล เจริญ รวย, รักษาการหัวหน้าสำนักปลัดเทศบาลฯ เมื่อวันที่ 19 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"Water supply that local people used, it got the untreated water from Prasae River. For new municipal tower water had renovated to new water system. Increase water pressure but reduce electricity cost for pumping. The municipal can save the cost from this part as much. (Interviewed Mr. Nattapol Chareonruay, Acting Head Office of the Secretary on November 19, 2014)"

4) ISO 14001

Aiming to develop better working attitude of the municipal officers and to improve the efficiency of Muangklang municipality's service, the introduction of a standard for energy and environment management took place in 2001.

The introduction of ISO 14001 was a whole new start for the municipal staff to improve their way of working and thinking, focusing on energy and environment conservation as a common goal, which benefits not only them but the public in general. The process has made the staff work more versatile and work with more teamwork spirit. They consistently sit together to talk, revise, analyze, discuss, monitor and improve their work results and this enables better working ability, eventually resulting in the better change of service.

It can be assumed that the result of this standard not only takes effect individually but also publicly. The ISO 14001 is certified by Thailand Institute of Scientific and Technological Research.

Mr. Santichai Tangsawanit, Mayor of Muangklang municipality, has supported the information above, that:

"การที่จะรณรงค์ให้ชาวบ้านในเทศบาลหันมาใส่ใจเรื่องการใช้ พลังงานให้ มีประสิทธิภาพ เนี่ยผมมองว่าเราต้องเริ่มจากตัวเราเป็นตัวอย่างให้ชาวบ้านก่อนแล้วทำให้เขาคิดได้ถึงความสำคัญและความจำเป็นทางเทศบาลเองก็ได้มีการปรับเปลี่ยนพฤติกรรมการใช้ไฟฟ้าในออฟฟิส เรามีหลายโครงการเลยทีเดียวซึ่งก็ได้รับความร่วมมือจากสมาชิกในเทศบาลเป็นอย่างดี(สัมภาษณ์ นายสันติชัย ตังสวานิช, นายกเทศมนตรีเทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลง เมื่อวันที่ 17พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"To campaign for making people in municipality turned they attentions to energy efficiency, I think we have to start with ourselves as an example to the people first then makes them to realize the importance and necessity of energy efficiency. The municipality also had to modify the behavior of electricity used in office with many projects. It get the participation of municipality members as well. (Interviewed Mr. Santichai Tangsawanit, Mayor of Muangklang municipality on November 17, 2014)"

And the Office of the Secretary, the division who has responsible about energy efficiency project in town also gave an interviewed:

"เทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลงได้เข้าร่วมโครงการส่งเสริมการใช้ระบบการจัดการเพื่อการอนุรักษ์พลังงานและสิ่งแวดล้อม ISO 14001 กับสถาบันสิ่งแวดล้อมไทยในปี พ.ศ.2545 ซึ่งก็ทำให้เทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลงได้เรียนรู้อะไรมากมายเกี่ ย ว กั บ พ ลั ง ง า น แ ล ะ สิ่ ง แ ว ด ล้ อ ม ทำให้เทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลงมีการพัฒนาและปรับปรุงการใช้พลังงานอย่างประสิทธิภาพจากนโยบายสู่การปฏิบัติอย่างต่อเนื่อง (สัมภาษณ์ นายณัฐพล เจริญรวย, รักษาการหัวหน้าสำนักปลัดเทศบาลฯ เมื่อวันที่ 19 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"Muangklang municipality joined the ISO 14001 project (promote management system for energy and environmental conservation) under Environment Institute in year 2001. That made Muangklang municipality learned a lot about energy and the environment, and continue develop and improve the energy efficiency into practiced. (Interviewed Mr. Nattapol Chareonruay, Acting Head Office of the Secretary on November 19, 2014)"

5) Traffic control and re-design

The town has been here since a hundred years ago. Any old town face one common problem is traffic congestion due to narrow streets. In Muangklang municipality as well, traffic problem has been getting worse and worse by the increase of vehicles in town. Without good management, not only the traffic congestion takes place but also unnecessary fuel becomes wasted and unnecessary greenhouse gases are generated. After all, it causes air pollution, noise pollution and nuisance to urban residents.

"เทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลงได้ดำเนินการควบคุมจราจรในเขตกลางเมืองด้วยกฎจราจร เช่น การจัดพื้นที่ห้ามจอด นนนวัน เวย์ หรือแม้กระทั่งปรับเปลี่ยนการออกแบบเส้นทางใหม่

ซึ่งก็เป็นการช่วยทำให้การจราจรภายในเมืองคล่องขึ้น โดยเฉพาะในชั่วโมงเร่งด้วย และที่สำคัญการจราจรที่ดีนั้นจะช่วยลดปัญหาฝุ่นควัน มลพิษในอากาศแล้วก็ลดความตึงเครียดของคนในพื้นที่ลง ด้วย (สัมภาษณ์ นายสันติชัย ตังสวานิช, นายกเทศมนตรีเทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลง เมื่อวันที่ 17 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"Muangklang municipality has taken actions to control the urban traffic by traffic rules and regulations. For example, restriction of non-parking area, one way street or even redesigns some routes. All these effort is to make traffic flow better, particularly in rush hours. The better traffic reduces the dust emissions, the air pollution and people's stress. (Interviewed Mr. Santichai Tangsawanit, Mayor of Muangklang municipality on November 17, 2014)"

6) NGV bus

In a small town like Muangklang municipality, which its century-old town's layout and its population increasing, it is not unusual to find traffic congestion in rush hour. In general, people who can afford would not wait to have a private car or a motorcycle or even both, for their daily living. The more congested it becomes, the more private cars or motorcycles people own. The number of private vehicle has been definitely increasing and that spells trouble for such a small town. Moreover, what comes after the traffic congestion is the waste of fuel and at the same time, the air pollutions from exhaust pipes. Hence, quality of life is definitely affected.

A very practice solution to solve traffic congestion problem is a public transport in and around the municipal area. Muangklang municipality then promotes fee-of-charge public transport for the residents. Instead of using private cars in and around the town, compressed natural gas (Natural Gas Vehicle: NGV) public buses in a conservative tram-like appearance are running around offering in free-of-charge service. This initiative helps reduce daily traffic problem,

air pollution, total fossil fuel combustion and greenhouse gases generation and finally improves the quality of life of the people. As Mr. Nattapol Chareonruay, Acting Head Office of the Secretary said:

"การรณรงค์ให้ประชาชนลดการใช้รถยนต์ส่วนบุคคลหันมาใช้รถขนส่งมวลชนของเทศบาลเอง หรือรถจักรยานนั้นก็เพื่อลดปัญหามลพิษทางอากาศและเสียงปัญหาการจราจร และลดการเกิดอุบัติเหตุตลอดจนลดการใช้พลังงานดังนั้นเราพบว่าการส่งเสริมและใช้งานระบบขนส่งสาธารณะนั้นนะเป็นมาตรการสำคัญของการขนส่งที่ยั่งยืน(สัมภาษณ์ นายณัฐพล เจริญรวย,รักษาการหัวหน้าสำนักปลัดเทศบาลฯ เมื่อวันที่ 19 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"The campaign to reduce the use of private cars turned to used public transport or bicycle in town; it can reduce air pollution and noise, traffic problems, reducing accidents and included the reduction energy used. Hence, we find that the promotion and use of public transport was a measure of sustainable transport. (Interviewed Mr. Nattapol Chareonruay, Acting Head Office of the Secretary on November 19, 2014)"

In 2003, Thailand Environment Institute (TEI) invited Muangklang municipality to participate in a program call Cities for Climate Change Program (CCP) by Local Government for Sustainability Institute (ICLEI). The program aimed that every city understands the human activities that contribute a big part of climate change problem i.e. electricity consumption and fuel consumption for land transport. It aimed that all cities collaborate in mitigating the situation.

At the beginning, the municipality counted the number of vehicles in the municipal area and calculated the carbon dioxide gas generated from those vehicles. Then a projection of number of vehicles in the future was made in order to predict how much carbon dioxide gas would be generated. The model made us

realize how the city's growth can harm our planet. Therefore, mitigating measures have to be initiated to start reducing the gas that harms us in the near future.

Using a public transport by an NGV bus was one of the measures Muangklang selected. Initial target groups were the elderly who go to do some exercise at sports complex and students who go to school. The additional benefit is the increased safety and decreased daily expense. The operation time was from 5 to 7 in the morning and from 4 to 6 in the evening every day except Sunday, then the schedule for students was launched to expand the service area to a larger coverage and also provides service to visiting groups to Muangklang occasionally.



Figure 5.15: Muangklang NGV Public Bus

Source: Muangklang municipality, 2014

7) Non-motorized route

Not only in and around town, the service plan goes beyond that. Since the new municipal sports complex is located a little out of town, the Mayer launched an idea of new service. Aiming the new municipal sports complex to be very green, it takes a green route to reach there to make it a complete green lifestyle. Hence, the NGV buses also provide free round-trip service from town to the sports complex each day in the evening. People can leave their cars and motorcycles back at home and take the bus to do exercise.

Beside, after having dredged the river, it was found possible that there is a boat service from town to the sports complex as another option. Embarkation is at one of the renovated pier in the middle of town. Riding boat to the sports complex sounds classic and it is surely a green idea since it helps reduce use. On the top of that, no addition parking lot will be constructed at the sports complex. To support the use of NGV buses and boats, car park will be merely limited; there will be no expansion of the parking lot.

Mr. Santichai Tangsawanit, Mayor of Muangklang municipality said about Non-motorized route in Muangklang municipality that;

(สัมภาษณ์ นายสันติชัย ตังสวานิช, นายกเทศมนตรีเทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลง เมื่อวันที่ 17 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"The municipal has constructed "Klang Kla-Han Road", connected the stadium and Municipal Park. The trait of the street is a width of 20 meters had along in the direction of the water flow in the flood season. Split into the pavement with a total width of 14 meters, bike lanes on both sides with a total width of 4 meters and street isle for planted the trees with a width of 2 meters. That is road designing by giving priority to transport without motor vehicle, it is very special than other roads. (Interviewed Mr. Santichai Tangsawanit, Mayor of Muangklang municipality on November 17, 2014)"

8) Compost, Effective microorganism (E.M.) and bio-gas

Organic waste is daily separated from conveyer belt and used in the production of compost. To produce compost, E.M. is also used in the process. With locally produced E.M., the compost is truly low-cost and can sold to farmers at a low price or be used in municipal plant plots across town. Moreover, bio-gas collected from the compost pit is daily used in the municipal slaughter as main fuel source. This method reduces the municipality's fuel cost while generating supplementary income to the municipality.

Energy efficiency is an issue which cannot be missed. Instead of using firewood, cooking gas and chemical fertilizer with hidden environmental cost such as transportation from the source. The use of locally produced bio-gas, grease fuel, compost and E.M can be a very good example for energy efficiency practice. Mrs.Nuchanart, Acting Director of Public Health and Environment Division said that;

"ขยะที่ย่อยสลายได้ประเภทผักและผลไม้สดก็นำมาหมักทำ น้ำ จุลิน ท รีย์ แ ล ะปุ๋ย ชีว ภาพ ซึ่งน้ำจุลินทรีย์จะถูกนำไปใส่ในท่อระบายน้ำและแหล่งน้ำต่ างๆ เพื่อช่วยปรับปรุงคุณภาพน้ำ รวมทั้งแม่น้ำประแสร์ด้วย ซึ่งเป็นการนำขยะอินทรีย์มาใช้ประโยชน์
และช่วยลดการปล่อยก๊าซมีเทนและกลิ่นเหม็นที่เกิดจากกา
ร ฝั ง ก ล บ ข ย ะ
กิ่งไม้สดจากการตัดแต่งของเทศบาลก็นำมาบดย่อยทำปุ๋ยห
มั ก
และเทศบาลยังได้สร้างระบบก๊าซชีวภาพจากขยะอินทรีย์มูล สุ ก ร
และนำก๊าซที่ได้ไปใช้ในการต้มน้ำในโรงฆ่าสัตว์ของเทศบ
าลด้วย (สัมภาษณ์ นางนุชนาถสุขาวดี,
รก.ผอ.กองสาธารณสุขและสิ่งแวดล้อม เมื่อวันที่ 17
พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"Biodegradable waste, such as; vegetable and fruits can be marinated to effective microorganism and organic fertilizer. The effective microorganism will be put in sewers and waterways to improve the water quality, including Prasae River. It is the organic waste using, reduce methane emissions and odor caused the landfill. Leaves can be crushed to make the compost. And municipal also created bio-gas system from pig manure, then serve the need of the municipal slaughterhouse that operate daily. (Interviewed Mrs.Nuchanart, Acting Director of Public Health and Environment Division on November 17, 2014)"

2.4 City of Sustainable Consumption

The Production of every product to be use in the livelihood of people, have to use the natural resources such as water, forests, minerals, etc. as raw material in the production. Besides, the production processes also took the energy used as fuel and discharge of sewage, air pollution and waste out to nature. Thus, sufficient consumption promoting is energy consumption reducing and reduce emissions in each single step from production, transportation to consumption as to help reduce emissions of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere indirectly.

The mechanism of City of Sustainable Consumption in Muangklang municipality can see at Figure 5.16.



Figure 5.16: The Idea of City of Sustainable Consumption in Muangklang municipality

Source: Researcher Designed (2014)

1) Urban agriculture

In the past, with limited communicate and transportation system, each house, village or small town seemed to be comprehensively self-reliable. They ate what they planted or caught and later traded their excessive produce with the neighboring towns. At present, the development leads us to ward a totally different way of life; the life that aims to work and work for the sake of money, whilst everything else in life is to be paid for. The comprehensive, productive

livelihood is replaced by money-oriented lifestyle where everyone aims to a higher income by any means. Eventually, instead of a self-rebalance community that works for food, we work for money and totally depend on others to live our lives. Moreover, the present urbanization pushes green area away from town and productive agriculture land is replaced by housing developments, roads and factories. Products we consume in daily life is produced elsewhere and transported to our town, including the rice we eat, the vegetable we cook and the fruit we enjoy.

"ส่งเสริมการบริโภควิถียั่งยืนโดยวิธีของเทศบาลตำบลเมือง แกลงนั้น เราได้ส่งเสริมการฟื้นฟูวิถีเกษตรเมืองคะ จากการชักชวนชาวบ้านที่เคยเป็นเกษตรกรมาปลูกข้าวแล ะพืชผักปลอดสารเคมีตามพื้นที่ว่างของอาคารหรือสถานที่ ต่างๆ แล้วทำมาขายที่ ตลาดนัด สีเขียว เป็นตลาดที่ประชาชน พ่อค้าแม่ค้ามีส่วนร่วม นำสินค้าเกษตรปลอดสารเคมี และอาหารพื้นบ้าน มาจำหน่ายทุกๆวันพุธ ช่วงตั้งแต่เวลา 15.30-19.30 น. เราเน้นการใช้ภาชนะในตลาดที่ทำด้วยวัสดุธรรมชาติเช่น ใบ ตอง ใบ บัว ถุงกระดาษ ไม่ใช้โฟ ม ใช้ถุงพลาสติกให้น้อยที่สุด ลดการใช้พลังงาน และให้ประชาชนได้บริโภคอาหารที่สะอาดปลอดภัย (สัมภาษณ์ นางนุชนาถ สุขาวดี, รก.ผอ.กองสาธารณสุขและสิ่งแวดล้อม เมื่อวันที่ 17 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"The sustainable consumption promoting of Muangklang municipality, we supported reviving of the urban agriculture. To persuaded the people who had been farmers to plant chemical-free rice and vegetables on building space or places, and then sell at the municipality green market. Municipality green market is the place that people sell and buy the product without chemical. It opens every Wednesday at 15.30-19.30. We focused on the use of container that friendly with natural materials such as banana leaf, lotus leaf, paper bags, using a minimum plastic bags, without foam, Reduce energy and safe food. (Interviewed Mrs.Nuchanart, Acting Director of Public Health and Environment Division on November 17, 2014)"



Figure 5.17: Muangklang Green Market

Source: Researcher's collection, 2014

2) Backyard organic vegetable and City of rice

In a small scale, municipal workers plant some common vegetable around the workplace by using only locally produced compost and E.M. as fertilizer. The vegetable is then collected and packed for sale to generate their supplementary income. It is now well-received and regularly sold at local markets. Normally, organic vegetable is a little hard to find and sold at higher price, but this does not happen in Muangklang. The residents can always find organic vegetable grown locally at a friendly price, making it popular with the local.

Despite lots of commercial entrepreneurs, business companies and shops, Muangklang seems to have its root on the rice field. In Thailand, it has been common that location names take after its natural, topographical or human

use characteristics. Many names of place in Muangklang are exactly related to the rice farmer's way of life and due to the topography. Muangklang is the land for rice farming indeed. The Mayor initiates the idea that Muangklang should be able to produce more rice and enough rice to fees its population. This idea is being promoted through activities and it just fits the environmental friendly concept to consume local products. Moreover, the Mayor states that Muangklang aims to be rather productive than consumptive; "why do we have to buy rive if we can sufficiently produce some on our own".

Mrs.Nuchanart, Acting Director of Public Health and Environment interviewed about Backyard organic vegetable and City of rice below;

"ในการนำแนวคิดเรื่องเกษตรเมืองมาปรับใช้ให้สอดคล้อง กับ วิถี เมือ งขอ งเทศ บาล นั้น เทศบาลได้เริ่มชวนชาวบ้านย้อนกลับไปทำนาปลูกข้าวและ รณรงค์ให้แต่ละครัวเรือมาปลูกพืชผักสวนครัวไว้กินเอง รวมถึงการทำการเกษตรในพื้นที่ว่างป่าวด้วย เป็นการสร้างความมั่นคงทางอาหาร ลดการพึ่งพาอาหารจากแหล่งอื่น ลดการผลิตก๊าซคาร์บอนไดออกไซด์จากการเดินทางของอาหาร แถมยังได้บริโภคพืชผักสดที่ปลอดภัยมีคุณค่าสูง และเป็นการนำของเสียอินทรีย์ไปแปรรูปเป็นปุ๋ยหมักกลับไปเพิ่มธาตุอาหารในดินเพื่อใช้ในการเกษตรได้อีกด้วย (สัมภาษณ์ นางนุชนาถ สุขาวดี, รก.ผอ.กองสาธารณสุขและสิ่งแวดล้อม เมื่อวันที่ 17 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"In the concept of urban agriculture adapted to the life in city, the municipal has started inviting people return to rice farming and campaign for each household planted organic vegetable in own backyard, including farming in empty space. In order to establish food security, reducing dependence on food from other sources, reducing the production of carbon dioxide from food transportation and organic waste can be a compost to increase the nutrients in the soil for agricultural use as well. (Interviewed Mrs.Nuchanart, Acting Director of Public Health and Environment Division on November 17, 2014)"



Figure 5.18: Rice Field in Muangklang

Source: Muangklang municipality, 2014

3) Rabbit, goat, pig and their manure

People can learn to grow their own food to achieve the food security. Backyard farm idea comes to our mind when thinking about it. In Muangklang municipality operation ground, a demonstration farm is there. With abundance if thrown-away fresh vegetable given from municipal market, some animals e.g. rabbit, goat, cow and pig are raised and fed by this vegetable. In addition, pig, being fed with the same vegetable and green stuff, are raised in a shallow earthen pit and the bottom is paved with rice straws. Moreover, cows are raised in a field and feed on grass and fed with additional trimmed leave from the municipal landscape service.

Talking about their manure, rabbit and goats drop dry, nutritious granules and cows drop massive manure daily. These can be used as organic fertilizer in

plant plots. Besides, the mixture of pig's drop and straw, daily over-turned by pig's behavior, decomposes, while daily conditioning with E.M. makes perfect fertilizer for fruit farmers. The pit pig fertilizer can never meet the demand at present; it is widely used in fruit plantation.

Black gold is not gold, it is not black either, but it is worm's excretion. An exotic type of earthworm is kept in several buckets while it decomposes cow's manure mixed with left and straw. New manure, leaf and straw are added every 3 months for the earthworm to feed on. To moisten the mixture (habitat of the earthworms), some water is added on top of the mixture every day. And this water adding is the way to collect the product which is not the worm but its excretion. The dripping from bucket's bottom outlet is collected then bottled, labeled and sold as earthworm liquid fertilizer. This is popular with ornamental plant lovers.

Mrs.Nuchanart, Acting Director of Public Health and Environment Division said about rabbit, goat, pig and their manure that;

"จากการทำฟาร์มสัตว์ในเทศบาลนั้น นอกจากสัตว์พวกนี้จะช่วยในการกำจัดขยะสดและเนี่ย มูลของสัตว์พวกนี้ยังปุ๋ยชั้นดีอีกด้วยนะ ไม่ว่าจะเป็นมูลวัว มูล แพะ มูล สุกร อย่างมูล สุกร นอกจากจะนำมูล ไปทำปุ๋ยแล้ว ยังนำไปหมักทำก๊าซชีวภาพได้ด้วย แล้วก็ปุ๋ยมูลไส้เดือนนี่ มีธาตุฟอสฟอรัสสูงมากช่วยเพิ่มจุลินทรีย์ที่มีประโยชน์ต่อดินพืช ออกดอกเร็วดอกดก สีสดไม้ผลมีผลใหญ่และรสชาติดีด้วย (สัมภาษณ์ นางนุชนาถสุขาวดี, รก.ผอ.กองสาธารณสุขและสิ่งแวดล้อม เมื่อวันที่ 17 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"In addition animals in municipal farm helps eliminated organic waste, the manure of those animals was also good organic manures, whether it's the goat, pig or cow manure. Pig manure,

not only the manure but it can be fermented to make bio-gas. Then, earthworm manure have high phosphorus to add more microorganisms that have beneficial to the soil, early flowering, fresh color, big fruits and good taste. (Interviewed Mrs.Nuchanart, Acting Director of Public Health and Environment Division on November 17, 2014)"

4) Slaughterhouse waste

Each night, operation at the slaughterhouse leaves behind fresh waste. Instead of carrying these several-kilogram bags of waste to the municipal landfill on the day after. All this fresh organic waste is simply buried in a proper way around the slaughterhouse, in hope that it decomposes and becomes nutrient source for the soil late. By this means, a lot of waste is on-site reduced and that means some kilogram less waste each day to the municipal landfill.

"ของเสียที่ได้จากโรงฆ่าสัตว์นั้นมีค่อนข้างมากและมีทุกวัน เบื้องต้นเราก็ฝั่งกลบในพื้นที่รอบๆ โรงฆ่าสัตว์ก่อนนะ เพราะของเสียพวกนี้ก็จะสลายตัวได้เร็วและเป็นสารอาหาร ในดินได้ ส่วนของเสียส่วนเกินที่เหลือ ก็จะนำไปฝังกลบในหลุมฝังกลบของเทศบาลต่อไป (สัมภาษณ์ นายณัฐพล เจริญ รวย, รักษาการหัวหน้าสำนักปลัดเทศบาลฯ เมื่อวันที่ 19 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"There are a lot of slaughterhouse wastes in every day. Initially, we landfills in the area around the slaughterhouse before because of some slaughterhouse waste decompose faster and can be nutrients in the soil. For slaughterhouse waste left will sent to landfill in the municipal landfill. (Interviewed Mr. Nattapol Chareonruay, Acting Head Office of the Secretary on November 19, 2014)"

5.1.1.2 Communication in Low carbon Policy Implementation

Communication is the process of interaction between the message giver and the recipient. The influence of the communication factor on the implementation can be seen from the clarity and content of messages that can be completely understood by the recipient. It can be seen from the observed by researchers in the field related to implementation of Low Carbon Policy in Muangklang municipality.

Communication determines the success to obtain the aim. An effective implementation happens when the decision makers know what to do. The same idea of what to do will be well performed if communication could also run well, so that every decision and implementation rules have to be communicated to personally correctly. These communications can be seen from several indicators: delivering, clarity, and consistency.

1) Delivering of Information

The concept and policy of Low Carbon City is considered and established as regulations both in national and local level. For ensuring the idea is certainly implemented, the government has to deliver the information or idea to the stakeholders – from the government's structure itself until the local people. It is clear that the sections in the Government of Muangklang Municipality have understood the idea and received the idea of Low Carbon City and implemented it in certain activities as seen in the action of landfill, promoting the idea, and wide spreading it. As Mr. Somchai Chariyacharoen, Former Mayor of Muangklang Municipality who started the concept and policy of Low Carbon City in Muangklang Municipality said that;

"การเชื่อมโยงกรอบของแผนแม่บทรองรับการเปลี่ยนแปลง สภาพภูมิอากาศในระดับประเทศให้สอดคล้องกับการนำไป ปฏิบัติในระดับเทศบาลถือเป็นหัวใจสำคัญนะครับที่จะทำใ ห้นโยบายด้านการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศของประเท ศ ไ ท ย ป ร ะ ส บ ค ว า ม สำ เ ร็ จ ไ ด้ การแปลงแผนแม่บทฯและเป้าหมายตามแผนแม่บทฯ ให้เป็นยุทธศาสตร์จึงเป็นสิ่งจำเป็นต่อการนำนโยบายไปปฏิ บั ติ ม า ก ค รั บ สิ่งนี้แหละครับคือความท้าทายของเทศบาลที่จะทำอย่างไร ที่จะรับมือกับการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพอากาศที่เทศบาลต้องเ ผชิญ เรารับข้อมูลผ่านการประชุมหารือนี่หลายครั้งมาก ทั้งจากหน่วยงานภาครัฐ สถาบันการศึกษา หรือภาคประชานภาครัฐ สถาบันการศึกษา หรือภาคประชาสังคมจากส่วนกลาง รวมไปถึงมีผู้เชี่ยวชาญระดับสูงด้านเทคนิคและการฝึกอบรมจากประเทศเยอรมนีมาให้ความรู้และแลกเปลี่ยนประสบการณ์กันด้วย (สัมภาษณ์ นายสมชาย จริยเจริญ, อดีตนายกเทศมนตรีเทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลง เมื่อวันที่ 19 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"Linking of Climate Change Master Plan in at the national level to accordance with implementation at the municipal level is the key to make climate change policy of Thailand success. The Climate Change Master Plan transformed to the municipal strategies as essential to the implementation. Here is the challenge for municipal to do and how to cope with climate change in Muangklang Municipality. We received data over the meeting several times, both from government agencies, educational institution, civil society and including high level experts of technical and training from Germany that came to educate and share their experiences. (Interviewed Mr. Somchai Chariyacharoen, Former Mayor of Muangklang Municipality on November 19, 2014)"

It is also close related to the communication to the stakeholders non-governmental, such as the local people, school, household, corporation, and NGO. The government delivers the idea in several media, such as advertisements and activities related to environmental issue in regular basis.

2) Clarity of Information

To guarantee the idea is applicable, the information must be clear. In this issue, the regulation and policy about Low Carbon City is clear and vivid that the Muangklang Municipality wants to reach the goal of what so called as "Low Carbon City" and the clear steps to take to reach the goal. By establishing

certain regulation, it has certain activities as the implementation as the result of the clarity of information. Mr. Santichai Tangsawanit, Mayor of Muangklang municipality explained more about clear steps to take to reach the goal of Muangklang municipality below;

"ในการแก้ไขปัญหาการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศของเ ทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลงนะ เรามีแผนงานมีโครงการรองรับอยู่เพื่อให้บรรลเป้าหมายที่ว างไว้ เราวางเป้าหมายไว้ค่อนข้างชัดเจน ทั้งในเรื่องกำหนดการใช้ประโยชน์ที่ดินชัดเจนและเอื้อต่อ า ร พั าใน ฒ อ น การทำให้เมืองแกลงเป็นสังคมคาร์บอนต่ำและมีการใช้พลัง งานอย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ, การมีส่วนร่วมของภาคส่วนต่างๆ, การอนุรักษ์และเพิ่มมูลค่าทรัพยากรธรรมชาติสิ่งแวดล้อม และการจัดการศึกษาแบบมีทางเลือกเพื่อบ้านเมืองแห่งตน (สัมภาษณ์ นายสันติชัย ตั้งสวานิช, นายกเทศมนตรีเทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลง เมื่อวันที่ 17 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"To resolve climate change problem of Muangklang municipality, we have plans and projects to achieve the goals quite clearly. In both of land use and contributing to the future development, to be Muangklang Low Carbon City, the participation of various sectors, conservation of natural resources and environmental and alternative education managment. (Interviewed Mr. Santichai Tangsawanit, Mayor of Muangklang municipality on November 17, 2014)"

3) Consistency of Information

As seen in the case of Muangklang Municipality, it takes certain years or period of time to implement the policy of Low Carbon City, that absorbs the attention and resources of the stakeholders. Thus, the consistency to stick to the policy is important for ensuring the sustainability of the policy implementation, particularly in the issue of human resources and budgetary. As seen in the data

findings, the way of the Muangkalang Municipality to urges the local people to reduce the trash and increase the tree by charging highly of trash-retribution and promoting the City of Trees idea are among the clear concept of consistency of policy and its implementation in long-term.

"จ า ก ที่ ท ร า บ น ะ ค รั บ เรื่องการทำให้ เมืองแกลงเป็น เมืองคาร์บอนต่ำ เนี่ย มีมาตั้ง แต่ สมัย ท่านนาย กสมชาย จริย เจริญ ท่านเป็นผู้ริเริ่มแล้วผลออกมาก็ดีและเกิดประโยชน์มากมายครับ มีหลายๆโครงการครับที่ดำเนินการต่อเนื่องจากโครงการเก่าที่มีอ ยู่ รวมถึงต่อยอดโครงการเก่าๆ ด้วย เรามองภาพในระยะยาวนะ เพื่อประโยชน์ของส่วนรวม (สัมภาษณ์ นายสันติชัย ตังสวานิช, นายกเทศมนตรีเทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลง เมื่อวันที่ 17 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"As we all know, Muangklang Low Carbon City policy started since Mr. Somcha Chariyacharoen's period. Mr. Somchai Chariyacharoen, Former Mayor of Muangklang was an innovator and the results were good and many benefits. There are many projects that I continue and extension, because we have long-term vision for the benefit of the public. (Interviewed Mr. Santichai Tangsawanit, Mayor of Muangklang municipality on November 17, 2014)"

In addition, the indicators above, Muangklang municipality also have channels to communicate with stakeholders, especially people on Low Carbon policy implementation through various channels, including;

- 1) Community Radio (9 Stations)
- 2) Broadcast Tower
- 3) Campaign through community leaders
- 4) Signboard
- 5) Brochure and periodical
- 6) Into the area directly of the municipal officers
- 7) Municipal website and social network

As the interviewed of Acting Director of Public Health and Environment Division:

"ผู้บริหารเทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลงมีความตระหนักว่า ปัญหาภาวะโลกร้อนที่เกิดขึ้นนั้น ทกคนมีส่วนก่อให้เกิดปัญหาดังกล่าวนะคะ เทศบาลจึงได้มีส่วนร่วมรับผิดชอบหรือแก้ไขผลกระทบ แต่เนื่องจากคนส่วนใหญ่ยังไม่ทราบถึงสาเหตุที่ก่อให้เกิดปั าวะโล า ภ ก ดังนั้นเทศบาลจึงได้ดำเนินการรณรงค์ประชาสัมพันธ์ ให้ข้อมลข่าวสารและความร้แก่บคลากรของเทศบาลและป ระชาชนทั่วไปอย่างต่อเนื่อง เพื่อให้ทกคนเกิดความตระหนัก และร่วมกันปรับเปลี่ยนพฤติกรรมในการดำรงชีวิต การใช้ทรัพยากรท้องถิ่นอย่างรู้คุณ ค่า เพื่อให้เกิดความยั่งยืน รวมถึงร่วมเป็นส่วนหนึ่งของประชาคมโลกในการบรรเทาภ าวะโลกร้อน สื่อที่ใช้ในการรณรงค์ประชาสัมพันธ์ ได้แก่ วิทยุชุมชน FM 104 ซึ่งกระจายเสียงจากเทศบาล เว็บไซต์ของเทศบาล ป้ายประกาศในเทศบาลและในชมชน เอกสารต่างๆ เช่น แผ่นพับ เป็นต้น เทศบาลยังได้จัดกิจกรรมต่างๆ ร่วมกับชุมชนและโรงเรียนอย่างต่อเนื่อง (สัมภาษณ์ น ส รก.ผอ.กองสาธารณสุขและสิ่งแวดล้อม เมื่อวันที่ 17 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"The Mayor of Muangklang municipality has aware that global warming was happened from everyone. The municipal has a responsibility to resolve the issues but most of people are not aware of the reason that caused the global warming. So the municipal has adopted the campaign to providing information and educating the officers of the municipality and people continuously, in order to make public awareness, change behaviors of living, appreciate the value of local resources using, including be as a part of international community to mitigate global warming. The media used in the campaign, including community radio FM 104 which broadcasts from the municipal, municipal website, signboard, documents such as brochures. The municipal had also

held various activities with the community and schools continuously. (Interviewed Mrs.Nuchanart, Acting Director of Public Health and Environment Division on November 17, 2014)"



Figure 5.19: Muangklang Municipality Website

Source: www.muangklang.com/main53.html (February 2015)



Figure 5.20: Muangklang Municipality Social Network

Source: https://www.facebook.com (February 2015)

5.1.1.3 Available Resources

The availability of adequate resources is a prerequisite for the successful implementation of the policy. Resources include human resources, infrastructure, equipment and finances. Resource is the engine for a program to be executed properly. In addition, the resources are energy for the implementation of a

program. Without adequate resources, it is impossible to implement the program smoothly.

Implementation of Low Carbon Policy in Muangklang municipality is supported by the provision of limited resources. Formerly, Muangklang municipality had limitation in all aspect, such as human resources, budget and infrastructure. This is in accordance with the explanation of Mr. Somchai Chariyacharoen, Former Mayor of Muangklang Municipality, said that:

"ในปี พ.ศ.2546 ผมได้ดำรงตำแหน่งนายกเทศมนตรีฯ เป็นสมัยแรก สถาบันสิ่งแวดล้อมไทยได้ชักชวนเทศบาลฯ ให้เข้าร่วมโครงการรณรงค์รักษาสภาพภมิอากาศเพื่อเมือง น่าอยู่ ซึ่งมุ่งเน้นให้เมืองต่างๆ ได้เข้าใจและร่วมกันแก้ไขสภาพภมิอากาศ โดยได้รับการสนับสนนงบประมาณบางส่วนจากกองทนเพื่ อส่งเสริมการอนุรักษ์ พลังงาน สำนักงานคณะกรรมการนโยบายพลังงานแห่งชาติ ก่ ค ก ค ก่อนหน้านี้เราก็มีนโยบายที่รณรงค์รักษาสภาพภมิอากาศอ ยู่ในแผนของเทศบาลอยู่แล้ว แต่พอมาเข้าร่วมโครงการนี้ เลยทำให้เกิดความรู้ความเข้าใจในการจัดการสิ่งแวดล้อม อย่างเป็นระบบมากขึ้น เราใหม่ทุกอย่างทั้งคน ประสบการณ์ และความรู้ (สัมภาษณ์ นายสมชาย จริยเจริญ, อดีตนายกเทศมนตรีเทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลง เมื่อวันที่ 19 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"In year 2003, I was appointed as the mayor of Muangklang Municipality first time. Thai Environment Institute has persuaded us to join in the treatment climate campaign to be a Livable City, which the cities focuses to understand and to solve the climate. This work has been supported by Energy Conservation Promotion Fund, National Energy Policy Office. Have to say that, previously we had a policy about climate change in the municipal plan already. But when we joined to this program, it makes more understanding about environmental management system with new team, new experience and new knowledge. (Interviewed Mr. Somchai Chariyacharoen, Former Mayor of Muangklang Municipality on November 19, 2014)"

And over time, the barriers and limitations of the various things that experienced by Muangklang Municipality, can be faced and resolved. Below are descriptions about resources of Low Carbon policy implementation in Muangklang Municipality.

1) Human Resources

Human Resource is an important element for every organization, in particular the implementation of Low Carbon policy in Muangklang Municipality. In the implementation of a policy, must be supported by the officers who are competent and capable, so that a policy will be successful. The officers in Low Carbon policy implementation consists of Muangklang Municipality. Below are the officers of Muangklang Municipality who responsible in Low Carbon policy implementation.

Table 5.2: Human Resource in Muangklang municipality Related with

Low Carbon Policy Implementation

Position/Division	Status	Amount	Authority
Mayor	Administrator	1	Responsible for the cover
			activities of Low Carbon Policy
			Implementation in Muangklang
			municipality
Public Health and	Government officer	5	1) Director of Public Health
Environment Division	Municipal employee	83	and Environment Division;
	total	88	responsible for overview of
			Low Carbon Policy
			Implementation.
			2) Government officers and
			municipal employees; follow
			the responsible from the
			director.

Office of the Secretary	Government officer	14	1) Head Office of the
	Municipal employee	39	Secretary; responsible for city
	total	53	of waste minimization and city
			of energy efficiency in Low
			Carbon Policy Implementation.
			2) Government officers and
			municipal employees; follow
			the responsible from the head.
Mechanic Division	Government officer	7	1) Director of Mechanic
	Municipal employee	32	Division; responsible for city of
	total	39	trees and city of energy
			efficiency in Low Carbon
			Policy Implementation.
			2) Government officers and
			municipal employees; follow
			the responsible from the
			director.
Water Supply Division	Government officer	5	1) Director of Water Supply
	Municipal employee	12	Division; responsible for city of
	total	17	waste minimization in Low
			Carbon Policy Implementation.
			2) Government officers and
			municipal employees; follow
			the responsible from the
			director.
Education Division	Government officer	4	1) Director of Education
	Municipal employee	9	Division; responsible for city of
	total	13	waste minimization and City of
			Sustainable Consumption in
			Low Carbon Policy
			Implementation.
			2) Government officers and
			municipal employees; follow
			the responsible from the
			director.
	Government officer Municipal employee total Government officer Municipal employee	5 12 17 4 9	efficiency in Low Carbon Policy Implementation. 2) Government officers and municipal employees; follow the responsible from the director. 1) Director of Water Supply Division; responsible for city of waste minimization in Low Carbon Policy Implementation 2) Government officers and municipal employees; follow the responsible from the director. 1) Director of Education Division; responsible for city of waste minimization and City of Sustainable Consumption in Low Carbon Policy Implementation. 2) Government officers and municipal employees; follow the responsible from the

Source: Researcher Designed (2014)

Based on Table 5.2, we saw that the comparison between the number of government officer and municipal employee is so different. Especially on Public Health and Environment Division, it is 5:83. It can be concluded that the number of officer who have sufficient knowledge and understanding are a little when it compared to municipal employees of Muangklang municipality in Low Carbon Policy Implementation.

Initially, the conditions for municipal employees who work in Muangklang municipality does not have the understanding and knowledge clearly, because the lack of education and specialized training. But not important at all, those employees have been running the responsibilities and duties as well, which according to Mr. Santichai Tangsawanit, Mayor of Muangklang municipality. He said that:

> "อัตรากำลังของเทศบาล ก็จะเป็นลูกจ้างสะส่วนใหญ่ เราจะจ้างตามภาระงานของเทศบาล ถึงแม้ว่าลูกจ้างบางคนจะไม่ได้มีความรู้หรือจบตรงกับสายง านนัก แต่ว่าการปฏิบัติงานก็ถือว่าโอเค เพราะว่ามีหัวหน้าแผนกคอยควบคุมและสั่งการอยู่ เราส่งเสริมเรื่องการหาความรู้ใหม่ๆ อยู่แล้ว สิ่งไหนที่คนของเราไม่รู้ไม่มีประสบการณ์ เราก็จัดอบรบเพิ่มเติมความรู้ในด้านนั้นๆอยู่บ่อยๆ (สัมภาษณ์ นายสันติชัย ตั้งสวานิช. นายกเทศมนตรีเทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลง เมื่อวันที่ 17

พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"Almost the workers in Muangklang municipality are the municipal employees. We will employ based on workload of the municipality. Even though, some employees didn't have the enough knowledge or directly graduated same with work type, but the performance was okay. Because, there is the head of division to command and control those workers. We promoted to get the knowledge, whatever our workers don't know or don't have an experience, we have to train more. (Interviewed Mr. Santichai Tangsawanit, Mayor of Muangklang municipality on November 17, 2014)"

In addition, Mrs.Nuchanart as Acting Director of Public Health and Environment Division said about the number of officers and employees in Muangklang municipality that:

"ในส่วนงานของกองสาธารณ สุขและสิ่งแวดล้อม เราค่อนข้างจะมีลูกจ้างเทศบาลมากเมื่อเทียบกับงานอื่นๆ ก็เพราะงานของเราเนี่ยค่อนข้างกว้าง โดยเฉพาะการดำเดินนโยบายที่สำคัญ เลย ก็คือ เมืองคาร์บอนต่ำ ที่หลายๆโครงการเราเป็นผู้ดูแลหลัก เลยทำให้ มีงานที่ ต้องรับผิดชอบมากขึ้น สัดส่วนอัตรากำลังคนก็ต้องอดคล้องกับปริมาณงานคะ (สัมภาษณ์ นางนุชนาถ สุขาวดี, รก.ผอ.กองสาธารณสุขและสิ่งแวดล้อม เมื่อวันที่ 17 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"About work of Public Health and Environment Division, we rather have much employees if compare with other divisions, because many responsible of work in municipal. Especially low-carbon city as an important policy implementation, there are many projects under this policy to implement, so amount of employee had consisted with municipal work. (Interviewed Mrs.Nuchanart, Acting Director of Public Health and Environment Division on November 17, 2014)"

Based on interviewed from Mayor and Acting Director of Public Health and Environment Division of Muangklang municipality about human resource in Low Carbon policy implementation especially. It needs human resource to implement the policy adequately. Because apart from the main responsibility, government officers and municipal employees have to respond responsible to Low Carbon policy implementation also. And Muangklang municipality has fully to support and encourage all of officers and employees to add more knowledge and experience. This is the good way to development human resources in organizations.

2) Budget

Budget is one of important resources in implementation. The statement of the Muangklang Municipality Budget; there are revenues and expenditures show on Table 5.3 and 5.4.

Table 5.3: Muangklang Municipality's Revenues Budget, 2013

No.	Revenue	Estimated	Amount
1	Taxation	\$2,501,115	\$2,698,631
2	License Fee and Fines	\$262,535	\$291,269
3	Property Revenue	\$186,369	\$187,782
4	Municipal Utilities and Commerce Revenue	\$60,395	\$60,395
5	Miscellaneous Revenue	\$44,456	\$46,472
6	Investment Revenue	\$465	\$465
7	General Subsidies	\$1,105,309	\$1,105,309
8	Specific Subsidies	-	\$471,861
	Total	\$4,160,644	\$4,862,184
*!!!С.	TUDOO E		

*USD1 = THB32.5

Source: Muangklang Municipality (2014)

Table 5.4: Muangklang Municipality's Expenditures Budget, 2013

No.	Expenditures	Estimated	Amount
1	Central Expenditure	\$167,842	\$162,520
2	Permanent Expenditure	\$2,597,536	\$2,522,395
3	Expenditure of Investment	\$1,393,284	\$1,383,320
4	Specific Expenditure	-	\$471,861
	Total	\$4,158,662	\$4,540,096

*USD1 = THB32.5

Source: Muangklang Municipality (2014)

From the Table 5.3 and 5.4 above found that, Muangklang municipality's Revenues and Expenditures Budget are similar with revenues over expenditures. Showed that Muangklang municipality did not have the problem about budget. Part of municipality's revenues came from the waste collection fees of residents and other municipalities. Includes the brainchild of Low Carbon policy implementation also such as; organic manures, compost, rice, homegrown vegetable and duck eggs as in Figure 5.21 below.



Figure 5.21: Muangklang Municipality's Products

Source: Muangklang Municipality (2014)

Moreover, in projects that using much capital or budget, Muangklang Municipality was supported by other organizations such as Department of Environmental Quaility Promotion (DEQP), Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO), Ministry of Science and Technology to implement the low carbon policy. Based on interviewed from the Former Mayor of Muangklang Municipality, he said:

"เทศบาลของเราได้รับเงินสนับสนุนมาจากองค์การบริหารจั ดการก๊าซเรือนกระจก 1,500,000 บาท ใน 1,500,000 บาทเนี่ย ได้แบ่งเงินออกเป็นสองส่วนตามที่เราขอไป เพราะว่าเทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลงได้เข้าร่วม Low Carbon City Model ก้อนหนึ่งเป็นส่วนของโรงคัดแยกขยะ 1 โรง มูลค่า 520,000 บาท นี่เป็นขนาดเล็ก ส่วนอีก 980,000 บาท ให้โรงสีข้าว เพื่อช่วยในเรื่องการลดคาร์บอน สำหรับหลุมฝังกลบขยะ ก็ได้ลงทุนไปตั้ง 60,000,000 บาท โดยกระทรวงวิทย์ฯ ครับ (สัมภาษณ์ นายสมชาย จริยเจริญ, อดีตนายกเทศมนตรีเทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลง เมื่อวันที่ 19 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"Muangklang Municipality is funded by Greenhouse Gas Management Organization with amount of 1,500,000 Baht (\$46,154) to be Muangklang Low Carbon City Model. The money divided into two sections as we asked; first is Waste Separation Center with 520,000 Baht (\$16,000), this is just a small waste separation center and the last is Rice Mill Center with 980,000 Baht (\$30,154) to assist in reducing carbon issues. For municipal landfill, Muangklang Municipality has invested 60 million Baht (\$1,846,154) by Ministry of Science and Technology's supported. (Interviewed Mr. Somchai Chariyacharoen, Former Mayor of Muangklang Municipality on November 19, 2014)"

Based on municipal budget and interview, it can be concluded that Muangklang Municipality does not have the problem about budget to implement

Low Carbon policy. Because, not only Muangklang Municipality got the general budget from government, it got from Low Carbon policy products also. And has a source of support funding for the big projects because Thailand has many organization that are available to support local government to environmental implementation.

3) Facility

Facility is one of the factors that influence policy implementation.

Procurement of adequate facilities, such as: buildings, land and office equipment will support the successful implementation of a program or policy.

Muangklang Municipality office is located at 68/1 Tessaban 2 Rd. Thangkiawn District, Klaeng, Rayong. It is located near the sea and plain with hilly area on the east-west direction with Prasae River flowing though the heart of town into the Gulf of Thailand. On the east side of the river is agriculture area and on the west side is hilly and filled with communities, commercial area, governmental unit, factories, and so on. There is infrastructure supported in the implementation of Low Carbon policy according to Mr. Santichai Tangsawanit, Mayor of Muangklang municipality as the following statement:

"เทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลงตั้งอยู่ในเขตชุมชนครับ เรียกได้ ว่าค่อนข้างหนาแน่นเลยทีเดียว ไม่มีพื้นที่ให้ขยายได้เลย แต่นั่นก็ไม่ใช่ปัญหานะ เพราะเทศบาลก็มีพื้นที่นอกเขตชุมชนหนาแน่นเพื่อเอาไว้เป็น ที่ ดำ เนิน การ ต่าง ๆ โดยเฉพาะการดำเนินงานด้านเมืองคาร์บอนต่ำเนี่ย พวกโรงคัด แยกขยะ สนามกีฬาชุมชนพวกนี้ค่อนข้างใช้พื้นที่มากเลย ตัวออฟฟิตเทศบาลเองจึงเป็นคล้ายๆศูนย์กลางการติดต่อประสานงาน (สัมภาษณ์ นายสันติชัย ตังสวานิช,

นายกเทศมนตรีเทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลง เมื่อวันที่ 17 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

Muangklang municipality is located in density community's area and there is no space to expand but that was not our problem. The municipality has an area outside the density communities to various implementations; in particular, the implementation of low carbon city as waste separation center or stadium used much space. The municipality is similar as coordination center. (Interviewed Mr. Santichai Tangsawanit, Mayor of Muangklang municipality on November 17, 2014)

Mr. Somchai Chariyacharoen, Former Mayor of Muangklang municipality also gave an interview as the following:

"แต่เดิมเทศบาลมีปัญหาด้านที่ดินนะ ก็อย่างที่เห็นว่าพื้นที่ของเรามีอยู่จำกัด แต่ว่าหลังจากที่เราได้พัฒนาและแก้ไขปัญหาเมืองอย่างจริ งจัง ก็ได้รับการสนับสนุนจากทั้งหลายๆหน่วยงาน รวมไปถึงประชาชนในพื้นที่ด้วย อย่างเช่น ฝ ବା ٤١ เราได้รับการสนับสนุนงบประมาณจากกระทรวงวิทย์ฯ สนามกีฬาและสวนสาธารณะเฉลิมพระเกียรติ 80 เราก็ได้รับการบริจาคที่ดินจากเจ้าของที่ดินในบางชมชน คือ ชมชนหนองกระโดง ชมชนดอนมะกอก ชมชนในยาง และชาวบ้าน เพื่อมอบให้แก่เทศบาลในจัดสร้างพื้นที่สีเขียว สัมภาษณ์ นายสมชาย จริยเจริญ), อดีตนายกเทศมนตรีเทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลง เมื่อวันที่ 19 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"Originally, Muangklang municipality had land issue as we see that our space is limited. But after we have developed and resolved the city seriously, we supported by related organization and people in the area. Such as; landfill, we supported by Ministry of Science and Technology, for Stadiums and public parks, we also received land donation from some communities are Nongkradong community, Donmakok community and Naiyang community and people in municipality in order to increased green space in municipality. (Interviewed Mr. Somchai Chariyacharoen, Former Mayor of Muangklang Municipality on November 19, 2014)"

5.1.1.4 Disposition

Disposition here is the attitude in implementing policy, and also stakeholder's reaction as the product of communication between implementer and stakeholders. Attitude is very important for achieving an effective and efficient result as Low Carbon City policy implementation in Muangklang Municipality. Mr. Somchai Chariyacharoen as the former mayor of Muangklang Municipality who started Low Carbon policy into practice argued that:

"การที่จะทำให้เมืองแกลงเป็นเมืองคาร์บอนต่ำ หรือ เป็น ด้ Carbon City Model ղ แน่นอนผู้นำทำคนเดียวไม่ได้ เราต้องมีทีมงาน ผู้ ป ฏิบัติ เราต้องมี ฉะนั้นเจ้าหน้าที่เทศบาลทุกคนจึงเป็นบุคคลที่มีความสำคัญ เนิ น ก ดํ น เราต้องทำให้พวกเค้ามีทัศนคติให้เป็นไปในทิศทางเดียวกั เป้ าห ายเดีย ม ให้ความรู้ความเข้าใจถึงปัญหาและความสำคัญ เค้าก็จะมีใจให้งาน มีความท่มเท มีพลังและกำลังใจในการทำงานเพื่อส่วนร่วมครับ (สัมภาษณ์ นายสมชาย จริยเจริญ , อดีตนายกเทศมนตรีเทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลง เมื่อวันที่ 19 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"To make Muangklang Municipality to be Low Carbon City Model, certainly not only leader, we need a team or operators. So, every municipal officer is important to implement policy. We have to make their attitude in the same direction and goal, add knowledge and understanding of the issue and its importance. Then, they will have an attention, devoted and power to work for public. (Interviewed Mr. Somchai Chariyacharoen, Former Mayor of Muangklang Municipality on November 19, 2014)"

According to Ms. Kanokjan Katenok, municipal officer's explained how several actions of the public related to energy saving and eco-friendly:

"ท่านนายกพยายามชี้ให้เราเห็นถึงปัญหาของเมืองคะ ทำให้พนักงานเทศบาลเข้าใจและเป็นตัวอย่างที่ดีให้ประชาช นอย่างออฟฟิตของเราก็มีการวางระบบการใช้พลังงานอย่าง มีประสิทธิภาพ กำหนดเวลาปิด-เปิดแอร์ เป็นต้นคะ ใน แต่ ละเดือน ก็ ประห ยั ด ค่าน้ำ ค่า ไฟ ได้ มาก ไม่ใช่ว่าเราแนะนำชาวบ้านแต่เราไม่ทำ อย่างนี้ใครจะเชื่อ เราต้องทำให้เค้าเห็นว่ามันได้ประโยชน์จริงๆ (สัมภาษณ์ นางสาวกนกจันทร์ เกษ นอก, พนักงานเทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลง เมื่อวันที่ 21 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"As the Mayor try to point out us to see the issues in town, made the municipal officers understand and be a good example to the public. At our office, we are setting the energy efficiently system in building, fix time on/off of air conditioners, and so on. It can save for cost of municipal utilities. Not that we recommend to public but we did not, who would believe. We have to make them see that it is really useful. (Interviewed Ms. Kanokjan Katenok, Officer of Muangklang Municipality on November 21, 2014)"

And people in Muangklang Municipality also responded to the ideas of Low Carbon City, as following:

"เทศบาลจะพยายามหาสิ่งที่ทำให้ชาวบ้านได้ประโยชน์ทุก อย่างอะนะ ถ้าคนไม่ได้ประโยชน์อะไรก็ไม่อยากจะทำ เทศบาลก็จะทำอะไรไม่ได้เลยถ้าชาวบ้านไม่ให้ความร่วมมื อ อย่างเรื่องขยะ เทศบาลก็มีสินน้ำใจเล็กๆน้อยๆ หรือว่าเอาขยะมาแลกไข่อย่างเนี้ยตอนที่เทศบาลเพิ่งจะเริ่มต้นชาวบ้านก็ไม่ค่อยให้ความสนใจเท่าไรแต่พอนานๆไปเริ่มเห็นประโยชน์เราก็มีการซึมซับไปเรื่อยๆ เพราะว่าเห็นชุมชนมีการเปลี่ยนแปลงไปในทางที่ดี (สัมภาษณ์ นางสาวสาธินีย์วิสุทธาธรรม,

ประชาชนในเขตเทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลง เมื่อวันที่ 21 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"The municipality is trying to find out what makes people get benefit in everything. If people don't get the benefit, no one wants to do. Then, municipalities will do nothing if people do not cooperate. For instance the waste, Municipal gave the little remuneration to people who are participating such as waste change to egg. At beginning, People did not pay attention to it but when the time passed they see the benefit and absorb it, because the community has changed to better. (Interviewed Miss Satinee Wisuttatham, People in Muangklang Municipality on November 21, 2014)"

From an interviewed above, the implementation of Low Carbon policy is certainly for the public benefit and the plan is public oriented. However, it takes several period of time on finding the best method to solve problem and on doing implementing the ideas of problem-solving.

5.1.2 Roles of stakeholders in Low Carbon City policy

The stakeholder concept was first used in 1963 internal memorandum at the Stanford Research Institute. It defined stakeholders as those groups without whose support the organization would cease to exist. The theory was later developed and championed by R. Edward Freeman in the 1980s. Since then it has gained wide acceptance in business practice and in theorizing relating to strategic management, corporate governance, corporate social responsibility, etc.

We have found evidence that all of the groups described below are important in the project delivery process for Low Carbon Policy Implementation. They are usually divided into two main categories:

- Primary stakeholders are directly affected, either positively or negatively, by the implementation of Low Carbon Policy,
- 2) Secondary stakeholders play some intermediary role and may have an important effect on the project/programmed outcome.

Muangklang Municipality is local government that has fully authorities to implement the policy in the town. However, in Low Carbon Policy Implementation, it is not only Muangklang Municipality that plays a role in policy implementation. There are many stakeholders inside and outside municipal, such as the local people, local communities, private sector, surrounding local governments (landfill spot owner that engaged by Muangklang municipality) and NGOs. Some stakeholders share the similar roles and some stakeholders play in difference roles.



Figure 5.22: The Stakeholders in Muangklang Municipality's Low Carbon City

Policy Implementation

Source: Researcher Designed (2014)

From the Figure 5.22 above, it can be explained that there are many stakeholders in Low Carbon City Policy Implementation process, and all of them have roles to plays in the same or different.

- Muangklang Municipality is the main organization who responsible in Low Carbon City Policy Implementation.
- 2) People and Local Communities are the people who live in Muangklang Municipality area and visitors those related with activities in Muangklang. Under 13 communities, groups and schools in municipal area.
- 3) Private Sectors include the business sectors, shop, mall, tourism place etc. which are Greenhouse Gas production
- 4) Other Local Governments are 10 local authorities using Muangklang municipality's landfill and 2 local authorities using Muangklang municipality's waste separating center
- **5) NGOs** are the informal role in implement as monitoring policy.

In process of implementation, Muangklang municipality is hard to responsible all of problem by only themselves because of the problem and involving needs help from many groups. So, Muangklang municipality opens and invites stakeholders come to join and be a part with Muangklang municipality to handling the global warming issue. The researcher described the role of stakeholders to implement Low Carbon Policy in Muangklang municipality as follows:

1) The Role in Member of Muangklang municipality Planning Committee

Base on the Municipal Act, B.E. 2496 has defined the duties of municipalities to responsible for the development and problem solving

in the area. This is consistent with the mission and vision of the Mayor to making, designing and establishing the strategy plan. For the Low Carbon Policy, the members in municipality are being the committee and the head to implement the policy. The members in Muangklang municipality that have the main rule in Low Carbon policy implementation can see below

- Mayor, as the chairman of project,
- The Head of Division or Head Office of the Secretary, as the head of project (depend on the responsibility and statement from the Mayor).
- The Head of other Division, as the committee of project (depend on the responsibility and statement from the Mayor).
- The Mayor choose from stakeholders, as the committee of project
- The Mayor or head of project choose person as secretary and assistance secretary.

From Structure above we can describe that the step of Low Carbon policy implementation in Muangklang municipality is a strong traditional bureaucratic system because most of member of the Planning Committee come from municipality side and has only several persons come from society side. However, there is a possibility for the private sector and other societies may join in this stage. In this step, both the private and communities has informal role to participate in policy implementation for example, in the ones of regulation in

policy formulation, Muangklang municipality must has process of public hearing from communities and society process for receive needs and introduce from society and communities and Muangklang municipality must considered in Policy decision process.

"เทศบาลมีหน้าที่โดยตรงนะครับในการเข้าไปแก้ไขปัญหา ต่างๆ ในเขตพื้นที่รับผิดชอบชึ้งปัญหาด้านสิ่งแวดล้อมเนี่ยเทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลงเห็น ว่าเป็นสิ่งที่พวกเราจะต้องรับผิดชอบร่วม ดังนั้นเทศบาลจึงได้ดำเนินนโยบายเกี่ยวกับสิ่งแวดล้อมหลายๆโครงการหลายๆกิจกรรมด้วยกันชึ่งก็ได้สมาชิกในเทศบาลเนี่ยแหละมีหน้าที่รับผิดชอบหลักในการดำเนินงานและได้รับความร่วมมือจากทั้งประชาชน ชุมชนห้างร้านต่างๆด้วย (สัมภาษณ์ นายสันติชัย ตังสวานิช,นายกเทศมนตรีเทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลง เมื่อวันที่ 17 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

Municipal has direct duties to solve various problems in area of jurisdiction. Muangklang municipality thinks that the environmental problem is what we have to share responsibility. So, Muangklang municipality implements the environmental policy in many projects or activities which the municpal members have primary responsibility for the implementation and get cooperation from people, communities and business sectors. (Interviewed Mr. Santichai Tangsawanit, Mayor of Muangklang municipality on November 17, 2014)

2) The Role in Supporting and Implementation of Low Carbon Policy

Muangklang municipality invites stakeholders as other local government and private sector as business firm, communities, tourism entrepreneur, schools, university, market vendor and so on to support and participate in Low Carbon policy implementation. There are many role of stakeholder for implementing Low Carbon policy in

Muangklang municipality; it showed just some in 4 Low Carbon strategies as follow at Table 5.5:

Table 5.5: The Role in Supporting and Implementation of Low Carbon Policy in

Muangklang municipality

Low Carbon City	Implementation	Role of stakeholder
City of Trees	1) Increase the green	All stakeholders join in tree-
	area project	planting activities in various special
		days
		People stop to trash the waste in
		space area.
City of Waste	1) Waste separating	People separate the waste at own
Minimization		household or shops
		Vendor separate left fruits,
		vegetables and food before
		municipal officer collected
		Feed the left fruits, vegetables and
		food to animal to reduce organic
		waste.
	2) School recycling	Students and teachers separate
	program	recyclable wastes and sell them to
		buyers
		Household sell recyclable wastes
		to buyers
	3) Missing bins	stakeholders lay their trash bags in
		front of their house and the bags
		are collected by municipal
	4) River conservation	All stakeholders join in river
		conservation in various special
		days.
		People established the group to
		conserve the river.
	5) Grease trap	People reduce grease and oil load
		in the river with using grease trap
		in household or shops.

City of Energy Efficiency	1) Energy saving	Muangklang municipality officer
	campaign	saving the energy in office.
		People follow energy saving from
		municipality such as turned on the
		lights only where necessary.
	2) NGV bus	People use NGV bus instead
		private car around town.
City of Sustainable	1) Green Market	Vendor sell, people buy the organic
Consumption		goods with natural carry container.
		People plant organic vegetable in
		town.
	2) Produce the rice in	People plant rice on space area in
	town	town and help to keep rice.

Source: Researcher Designed (2014)

From Table 5.5, it is shown the example role in supporting and implementation of stakeholders in Muangklang municipality. It is found that every Low Carbon policy implementation, Muangklang municipality is trying to build partnerships and awareness of stakeholders to join together as part to be the livable city.

"เทศบาลมีกิจกรรมเยอะมากที่เกี่ยวกับพวกลดโลกร้อนคะ เช่น กิจกรรมปลูกป่า การรณรงค์ให้ใช้บริการรถ NGV การคัด แยก ขยะต่างๆ ตลาดสีเขียว บางกิจกรรมก็ไม่ได้เข้าร่วมเพราะว่าต้องทำงาน ส่วนใหญ่ จะเป็นพวกกลุ่มต่างๆ นักเรียน ส่วนอะไรที่ เราสามารถร่วมได้ ก็ยินดีทำอะไรที่ เราสามารถร่วมได้ ก็ยินดีทำอะไรที่ บ้านได้ ก็ยินดี เพราะว่ามันเป็นสิ่งที่เป็นประโยชน์ทั้งต่อตัวเราเองแล้วก็ชุมชนด้วย (สัมภาษณ์ นางสาวสาธินีย์ วิสุทธาธรรม, ประชาชนในเขตเทศบาลตำบลเมืองแกลง เมื่อวันที่ 21 พฤศจิกายน 2557)"

"The municipality has a lot of activities to reduce emission global warming issues such as trees planting, using NGV bus campaign, waste separation and green market and etc. Some activities did not attend because of own work, there are groups, students to attend. But whatever that can join or do at home, will do because it is useful to us and communities. (Interviewed Miss Satinee Wisuttatham, People in Muangklang Municipality on November 21, 2014)"

Table 5.6: Stakeholder's Role Comparison of Low Carbon Policy in Muangklang municipality

Stakeholder	Power of Role	Acting
Muangklang	Strong	Formulating and establishing the policy and
Municipality		regulation to be implemented the Low Carbon
		issue
People and Local	Moderate	Support, participate and implement on Low
Communities		Carbon policy
Private Sectors	Weak	Support, participate and implement on Low
		Carbon policy
Surrounding Local	Weak	Participate on Low Carbon policy activities in

Government		Muangklang Municipality
NGOs	Strong	Monitoring on climate change activities

Source: Researcher Designed (2014)

From the table above, there are 5.6 different stakeholders involved in the Low Carbon policy implementation in Muangklang municipality, namely: Muangklang municipality, people and local communities, private sectors, surrounding local government, and NGOs. The researcher found that Muangklang municipality plays a strong authority and strong role of Low Carbon policy implementation similar to NGOs. The local government formulates and establishes the policy and regulation concerning the low carbon reducing issue in Muangklang Municipality that made the role is significant and stronger than other stakeholders. Furthermore, the registered NGOs in the area are playing the strong role by monitoring the policy implementation, and publishing the result. It turns the policy implementation to an applicable and sustainable policy by evaluating it.

Moreover, the degree of power of the local communities is also strong due to the active support and participation to the implementation of the low carbon policy in a regular basis.

The people and local communities in household have a moderate power of role on Low Carbon policy implementation. They are supporting and participating the policy implementation in a regular basis in their daily life in certain rules that written in the regulation related to eco-friendly and low carbon issue. As a matter of fact, the people and local communities are among the main target group of the policy itself.

Moreover, due to the less of activity in supporting the issue, other surrounding local governments have the weak role in Low Carbon policy implementation. They support Muangklang by making the MoU of using part of their territory to be the landfill of trash and as the transportation road for reaching the landfill.

By considering the facts, it is clearly seen that the connectivity and role of stakeholders Low Carbon policy implementation in Muangklang municipality are conducted by cooperation relationship by all of stakeholders. They share the different level of power in the role that supporting each other to the low carbon policy implementation in Muangklang Municipality.

5.2 Discussion and Analysis

5.2.1 Discussion

The data finding as shown in this Chapter 5 provides certain facts related to the condition of low carbon Policy and its implementation in Thailand, particularly in Muangklang Municipality. Several ideas from the theories in Chapter 2 meet the data as seen in this sub-section.

5.2.1.1 The Implementation of Low Carbon City Policy

Based on climate change issue in the world and environmental problems of the Muangklang municipality, Mr. Somchai Chariyacharoen as a Former Mayor of Muangklang Municipality decided to take a new development approach under the concept "Livable city and Sustainable living" to be "Muangklang Low Carbon City Model" that related with the 11th National Economic and Social Development Plan 2012-2016) and National Regulation on Environment and Climate Change. By getting the implemented from various cooperation; government agencies, public society and private sector. According to Van Meter and Van Horn (1975:

447) said that "policy implementation encompasses those actions by public and private individuals (or group) that are directed at the achievement of objectives set forth in prior policy decisions.

To assess the implementation of public policy, it is necessary to know the variables and the factors that influence it. So, we need a model policy to simplify the understanding of policy implementation concept. According from G. Edward III (1980: 9), he saw the policy implementation as a dynamic process, and there are many factors that interact and influence the effectiveness of the policy implementation which can discussion on Low Carbon policy implementation in Muangklang Municipality as *Bureaucracy structure and mechanism pattern*, *Communication*, *Available resources* and *Disposition*. the detail understanding cab be seen in the description below.

1) Bureaucracy structure and mechanism pattern

Muangklang Municipality Administrative Structure consists of 2 parts which are municipal council and municipal executives. The organization is also divided into 8 divisions. The 8 divisions are office of the Secretary, Academic and Planning Division, Finance Division, Mechanic Division, Public Health Division, Water Supply Division, Education Division and Internal Audit. And in each division have own duties and responsibilities. Public Health and Environment Division is a main division that responsible for the Low Carbon City policy. Moreover, in running the policy, Public Health and Environment Division has to collaborate with other division, such as, the Finance in order to do the budgetary issue. The similar prepositions are applied to other divisions. The Low Carbon City policy is simply as the burden of Public Health and Environment Division in the Municipalty level. This condition is consistent with the research of Peeraya Vajarodaya (2013) on research entitled "Local Authority's Solid Waste Management: A Case Study of Muangklang Municipality, Rayong Province", that

found the structure of Muangklang organization is well-defined by Function. And also consistent with Athapol Ruengrong (2013) has written a research entitled "The Implementation of Solid Waste Management Policy in Sub - district Administrative Organization in Chiang Mai Province". The result showed that administrative organization is the causes of the limitation of the solid waste management. It shows that bureaucracy structure or administrative structure is the important key in policy implementation.

The mechanism of Low Carbon City policy implementation is run by Muangklang municipality, which includes 1) City of Trees, 2) City of Waste Minimization, 3) City of Energy Efficiency and 4) City of Sustainable Consumption. The Strategic and Implementation Plan of Muangklang municipality is consistent to both of National Strategy on Climate Change Management Plan (2012-2016) and Strategic and Implementation Plan in provincial level. Under those 4 (four) guiding strategies, there are many implementation on Low Carbon City policy which aim to solve the environmental problems in town such as; increase tree in town, set up municipal waste separation, animal farm in town, school recycling program, missing bin, grease trap, river conservation, energy and fuel saving campaign, NGV bus, building improvement, green market, backyard organic vegetable, city of rice, and so on. Several actions are derived from the daily basis activity that covered the local people needs, while others are among the long-term idea in preserving the environmental issue. Mostly the ideas are initiated by the Mayor that established the policy itself.

In an overview of the result under four guiding strategies, Muangklang municipality is successful. Since the vision of Mayor who thought and created the implementation in Muangklang municipality, it was awarded a many certificates. Consistent with findings of Peeraya Vajarodaya (2013) has written a research entitled "Local Authority's Solid Waste Management: A Case

Study of Muangklang Municipality, Rayong Province". The analysis of internal factors revealed that the administrators of Muangklang Municipality have good visions, holistic thinking and concrete operation. Starting by the issue of global warming and low carbon solution, the Municipality put the policy of Low Carbon Municipality into the significant portion, creating the actions, and implementing them simultaneously.

For an example to trying increase the number of tree in town, Muangklang municipality has green space per person at above average level compared to other towns and cities in Thailand that is 15.77 meter square per person. And the number of tree is increasing at 5-10% per year. Policy implementation result is consistent with Krishna Yamagup (2008) who has written a research entitled "Urban Policy on Global Climate Change: A Case Study of Environment Policy and Its Implementation of Bangkok Metropolitan Authority (BMA)". The result shows that: Bangkok Metropolitan Authority (BMA) has achieved on enhancing green area policy.

2) Communication

As we know, the concept and policy of Low Carbon City is considered and established as regulations both in national and local level. So Muangklang municipality got the information or idea from government clearly, then reach the goal of what so called as "Low Carbon City" and the clear steps to take to reach the goal together with all stakeholders. According to Edward (1980: 17) that; Information needs to be communicated to stakeholders in order to understand what is the content, purpose, direction, target group (target group) policy, so that stakeholders can prepare any matters relating to policy implementation. Besides that, the policy implementation process can run effectively and in accordance with its policy goal. And for the consistency to stick to the Low Carbon City policy is important for ensuring the sustainability of the

policy implementation, particularly in the issue of human resources and budgetary as seen in data finding.

Muangklang municipality also have channels to communicate with stakeholders, especially people on Low Carbon policy implementation through various channels, such as Community Radio, Broadcast Tower, Signboard and so on. It consistent with Peeraya Vajarodaya (2013) has written a research entitled "Local Authority's Solid Waste Management: A Case Study of Muangklang Municipality, Rayong Province". He found several channels to provide the knowledge to local people.

3) Available resources

Muangklang municipality was the brand new to be Low Carbon City Model. So, available resources are the important elements to success implementation. Firstly, human resource in Muangklang municipality; that the comparison between the number of government officer and municipal employee is so different, especially on Public Health and Environment Division. Consistent with Peeraya Vajarodaya (2013) has written a research entitled "Local Authority's Solid Waste Management: A Case Study of Muangklang Municipality, Rayong Province". The result showed relevant Staffs were enthusiastic with skills in solid waste management. However, the numbers of operation staffs were not enough. But not important at all, those employees have been running the responsibilities and duties as well and the mayor has supported them to train more in specific work of each person that consistent with Chamlong Poboon (2010). He has written a research entitled "Local Authority and Global Warming Mitigation: A Case Study of Muangklang Municipality" and found the learning and development perspective in municipality, had developed all relevant officers to adopted the ISO 14001 system in municipal.

Secondly, Muangklang municipality has the normal budget by self collection and subsidies from the government. Muangklang municipality used that budget for Low Carbon City policy implementation but from the Muangklang municipality Revenues and Expenditures Budget are similar with revenues over expenditures. Because Muangklang municipality can get revenues came from the waste collection fees and brainchild of Low Carbon policy product. If in big project, Muangklang municipality was supported by other organizations to implement the low carbon policy. About Budget has been mentioned in several researches, including Athapol Ruengrong (2013), Surawut Chomaitong and Ranjith Perera (2013) and Chamlong Poboon (2010).

And lastly, Muangklang Municipalit has building to do work and all complete office equipments. Although the equipment that used in implementation have highly valued but the municipality gradual added more by used equipment or invented. The municipality has limited land, the mayor is necessary to manage the land. And with that the municipality was in serious to develope and resolve, therefore been donated some land from the public, private sectors and government organizations.

4) Disposition

The mayor can changed the attitude of the municipal officers in the municipality to the same goal of bringing this policy into practice. By initiating change within office then build confidence of people, it is a huge challenge because the municipality cannot work alone. When they see a change in a better way and self-interest, it will be the cooperation of all stakeholders on implementation. Additionally, Muangklang Municipalit is also a good example to other organizations to study to implement town to Low Carbon City. As clear by

Edward (1980: 89) that "Their attitudes, in turn, will be influenced by their views toward the policies and by how they see the policies affecting their organizational and personal interests."

Overview of the Low Carbon City Policy Implementation in Muangklang municipality is top – down approach, that any form of responsibility for the overall implementation of Low Carbon City Policy implementation held by the Mayor and the head of each division. Mayor and the head of each division have the authority and decisions, to determine the required information and integrate it from each division. So that can determine the strategy and management in running the implementation. This also supports Low Carbon Policy implementation can run well in Muangklang municipality and make Muangklang municipality as the best of Low Carbon City in Thailand.

5.2.1.2 The Roles of Stakeholders Towards Low Carbon City Policy

Muangklang Municipality is local government that has fully authorities to implement the policy in the town. But it was not only Muangklang Municipality, There are many stakeholders in municipal and outside, such as people and local communities, private sector, other local government (using landfill that owned by Muangklang municipality) and NGOs. Some stakeholders play in same roles and some stakeholders play in difference roles. As Freeman (1984) defines stakeholders as any group or individual who can affect or is affected by the achievement of the organization objectives.

About the Stakeholders has been mentioned in several researches, Surawut Chomaitong and Ranjith Perera (2013) have written a research entitled "Adoption of the low carbon society policy in locally-governed urban areas: experience from Thai municipalities". He found that there is a group of drivers

promoting implementation of LCS approaches by local governments, one of that is community leadership. And also Sasanee Vongsurakrai (2013) has written a research entitled "The Impact of Local Politics and Factors Contributing to the Success of Solid Waste Management Implementation in Koh Samui, Thailand". Found that the community members' participation in the success and continuance of SWM initiatives are highly needed because without it, the collaboration between SWM groups and local government politics will only be useless.

Muangklang municipality is a strong traditional bureaucratic system because most of member of the Planning Committee come from municipality side and has only several persons come from society side. Muangklang municipality has the strong authorities and strong role of Low Carbon policy implementation same as with NGOs. People and local communities in Muangklang have the moderate on Low Carbon policy implementation in town. According to Peeraya Vajarodaya (2013) has written a research entitled "Local Authority's Solid Waste Management: A Case Study of Muangklang Municipality, Rayong Province". The analysis of external factors found that community leaders and local people were enthusiastic and had good environmental awareness in environment, but some non-registered population did not participate.

But in term of other local government have the weak role in Low Carbon policy implementation as a part of joining in some activities. By considering the facts, it is clearly seen that the connectivity and role of stakeholders Low Carbon policy implementation in Muangklang municipality are conducted by cooperation relationship by all of stakeholders.

5.2.2 Analysis

As seen in the conceptual framework in the prior chapter (see Figure 2.10), the research is revealing the implementation of low carbon policy in Muangklang Municipality. Afterward, there is the data collected from Muangklang Municipality for understanding the actor, instrument, regulation, and result. In the previous chapters and previous sub-chapters of this chapter, all the data and information are already delivered. In this part, the researcher analysis, the data by using the ideas of public policy implementation model and the stakeholder's roles in the implementation.

5.2.2.1 Low Carbon City Policy Implementation Analysis

Low Carbon City policy is implementation under National Regulation and several of National Environmental and Climate Change policy. In term of implementation, Muangklang municipality has full authorities to implemented policy within its administrative-territory. The government has the authority to support the Low Carbon City activities and also creating a certain legal framework for this implement system. Muangklang municipality implements the policy under control of environment bureau. Even in Low Carbon City policy implementation in Muangklang municipality, every form of responsibility for the overall implementation of Low Carbon City Policy implementation held by the Mayor and the head of each division. Mayor and the head of each division have the authority and decisions, to determine the required information and integrate it from each division. So that it can determine the strategy and management in running the implementation. The local people or stakeholders have to follow the guide from leader.

According from the implementation model by G. Edward III, Edward considered to four key issues that play important role in achieving successful implementation based on its effectiveness. And the result of Low Carbon City

Policy Implementation in Muangklang Municipality, Thailand has consisted with G. Edward III that the four key issues are communication, resources, disposition or attitudes, and bureaucratic structure were important key to implement achieving. In each key was a part of successful in Low Carbon City Policy Implementation in Muangklang Municipality, Thailand.

The implementation is accord to the policy and regulation that has supporting aspects and obstacles. The researchers analyzed from the Low Carbon City Policy Implementation results such as in Table 5.7 below:

Table 5.7: Supporting and Obstacles Aspects in Low Carbon City Policy

Implementation

Issue	Supporting aspect	Obstacle aspect
Structure	- Conform to the Constitution,	- Broad that lack of number of
	under section no. 284	human resource
	- Division the work by an	
	expertise	
	- Controlling by ISO 14001	
	certification	
Broadcasting the	- Consistent with national	- Lack of public participation in
policy	policy/regulation	policy making
	- Focus on environmental	- Difficult in creating the new
	issues	initiative to make a move
	- Continuity of policy and project	
	- Community leaders was a part	
	in policy making	
Human Resource	Mayor	
	- Wide vision	- In the office of several years
	- Empirical performance	only that potentially hindering
	- Thinking Outside the Box	the sustainability of the idea
	- Attachment and understand	
	local issues	
	- Monitoring, following and	
	motivation	

	Government/Academic officers	
	- Have knowledgeable and	- Insufficient number of officers
	expertise	
	Municipal Employees	
	- Adaptable to the new	- Lack of knowledgeable and
	knowledge	expertise
		- Insufficient amount of
		employees in some work
Budget	- Municipal budget is available,	- Spent much money on hiring a
	got the revenue from the Low	private contractor to care of the
	Carbon City policy	cleanliness
	implementation	
	- Supported by other	
	organizations	
Facilities	- Supported by other	- Small town, less space
	organizations such as budget,	- The location of factory in
	equipment	municipal area
	- Used equipment or device	
	itself at an economical price	
Communication	- Many communication	- Not cover in all stakeholder
	channels	groups
Stakeholders'	- Complementing each other	- There are a lot of hidden
behavior	- Communities and people in	population and less of
	some group have participate	participate
	with municipality	- Some of people thought that it
		is the duty of the municipality
		- The Stakeholders still lack of
		objective and the need for
		cooperation with the
		municipality
		- Less of recognizing the
		importance of reducing carbon
		in daily life
Landfill	- Supported by Ministry of	- Limited area and in a distance
	Science and Technology	- Replacing the spot of landfill
		from Muangklang to another
		place that it is not solving the
		issue by complete
	<u> </u>	

Source: Researcher Designed (2014)

5.2.2.2 Roles of Stakeholders Analysis

There are 6 groups and individuals of stakeholders in Low Carbon City

policy as considered in the literature of Friedman (2006), such as: Muangklang

municipality, people, local communities, private sectors, other local government

and NGOs. Muangklang municipality, NGOs and local communities play a strong

role in Low Carbon City policy implementation; it means that in term of

government sector, the role of stakeholder is strong on implementation. But in

term of people and private sector are less of participation, in addition, the people

and municipal officers only follow the mayor or leader, without creativity.

To making a success of Low Carbon City Policy Implementation in

Muangklang municipality is stakeholder's participation. One man cannot achieve

this success without the participation of stakeholders around. The strong

participation and collaboration should come from Muangklang municipality staff,

people and communities, private sectors, surrounding local government and

every one in city.

5.2.2.3 Risk on Low Carbon policy implementation

For all description and data concerning on Low Carbon City policy

implementation and roles of stakeholders, researcher found the risk on

implementation as follows:

1) The legislation framework of governmental rules and regulations are

hard for adapting to a new initiative.

- 2) Municipal officers and people do not clear in understanding the detail of Low Carbon City policy, they only follow the mayor and head.
- 3) People are less of participation as they should.
- People do not have awareness in used and left waste and making GHGs without the control from municipality.
- 5) The trust of municipal officers and people is hard to gain than it seems.
- 6) The challenge to improved efficiency of each work to a higher one.