



ADAPTATION FUND

AFB/PPRC.37/Inf.29
16 March 2026

Adaptation Fund Board
Project and Programme Review Committee
Thirty-seventh Meeting
Bonn, Germany, 7-8 April 2026

PROPOSAL FOR THAILAND (3)



ADAPTATION FUND

ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CATEGORY: Regular-sized Project Concept

Country/Region: Thailand
Project Title: Enhancing the Resilience of Coastal Livelihoods through Marine Ecosystem-based Adaptation on the Gulf of Thailand
Thematic Focal Area: Coastal Zone Management and Ecosystem based Adaptation
Implementing Entity: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Executing Entities: Department of Climate Change and Environment (DCCE)
AF Project ID:
IE Project ID: **Requested Financing from Adaptation Fund (US Dollars):** USD 10,000,000
Reviewer and contact person: Alexandra Munoz **Co-reviewer(s):** Eunica Aure
IE Contact Person:

<p>Technical Summary</p>	<p>The project “Enhancing the Resilience of Coastal Livelihoods through Marine Ecosystem-based Adaptation on the Gulf of Thailand” aims to strengthen the climate resilience of communities in the Gulf of Thailand through adaptation solutions for coastal/marine ecosystems, support to livelihoods and strengthening of institutional capacities from the national to the community level. This will be done through the four components below:</p> <p><u>Component 1:</u> Strengthened policy and enabling environment for coastal and marine adaptation at national and sub-national levels (USD 834,102);</p> <p><u>Component 2:</u> Enhancing community resilience and climate-resilient livelihoods (USD 4,587,559);</p> <p><u>Component 3:</u> Advancing innovative financing solutions for coastal adaptation (USD 1,668,203);</p> <p><u>Component 4:</u> Improving knowledge, learning and partnerships for scaling up coastal adaptation (USD 1,251,152).</p> <p><u>Requested financing overview:</u> Project/Programme Execution Cost: USD 875,575 Total Project/Programme Cost: USD 9,216,591</p>
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	<p>Implementing Fee: USD 783,409 Financing Requested: USD 10,000,000</p> <p>The proposal includes a request for a project formulation grant of USD 150,000.</p> <p>The first technical review raises several issues, such as the lack of a logical narrative for the Theory of Change, the lack of an Initial Gender Analysis/Assessment, the need for clarification about the use of USPs, among others, as is discussed in the number of Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Requests (CARs) raised in the review.</p>
Date:	2 March 2026

Review Criteria	Questions	First Technical Review Comments 2 March 2026
Country Eligibility	1. Is the country party to the Kyoto Protocol, and/or the Paris Agreement?	Yes. The country has ratified both the Kyoto Protocol (28 August 2002) and the Paris Agreement (21 September 2016).
	2. Is the country a developing country particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change?	Yes. Thailand is one of the world's most climate-vulnerable countries. The country is exposed to extreme weather events such as floods, droughts, extreme heat and sea-level rise, with impacts on agriculture, water resources, health and coastal livelihoods. Thailand repeatedly ranked among the most climate-impacted countries globally.
Project Eligibility	1. Has the designated government authority for the Adaptation Fund endorsed the project/programme?	Yes. As per the Endorsement letter dated February 2026.
	2. Does the length of the proposal amount to no more than Fifty pages for the project/programme concept, including its annexes?	Yes. The CN has a total of 47 pages in total. CR1: Please insert a check in the "Yes" box for "Letter of Endorsement (LOE) signed" on the cover page. CR2: Please include:

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) captions in all tables and figures, including the tables of the AF CN template such as the Table “Project/Programme Components and Financing”. (ii) paragraph numbering to facilitate easier referencing and review.
	<p>3. Does the project / programme support concrete adaptation actions to assist the country in addressing adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change and build in climate resilience?</p>	<p>Yes. However, further information is required.</p> <p>Section of Project/Programme Objectives (pages 9-15) and Part II.A (pages 15-25). The proposed project contains concrete adaptation actions organised into four components, which bring together policy measures, nature-based interventions, livelihood enhancements, innovative financing, and knowledge/awareness raising to improve adaptive capacity of select coastal communities in Thailand. The Theory of Change is logical and demonstrates the progression between activities, outputs, outcomes, and objectives. Each barrier has been linked to the relevant results pathway(s). The results are consistent with the Fund Outcomes 1 and 2 of the AF Results Framework. However, the objectives need to be revised as well as outcomes, outputs and activities. In addition, an Initial Gender Analysis/Assessment is not included, among other issues.</p> <p>CR3: The presentation of the overall project objective and the specific objectives lacks clarity and creates inconsistencies between the “Project/Programme Objectives” section and the Theory of Change. Please revise as follows: Clearly distinguish between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The overall project objective (i.e., the highest-level change the project intends to achieve); and ○ Any specific objectives, if applicable (i.e., intermediate strategic results that collectively contribute to achieving the overall objective). <p>CR4: The current Theory of Change diagram requires revision to ensure clarity of the vertical logic and consistency with AF requirements.</p>

		<p>Please amend the diagram as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Present the main climate adaptation problem first, followed immediately by the overall project objective. The ToC should clearly illustrate the transition from problem to intended change. 2. Clarify the function of the light-green boxes. If these represent specific objectives, they must be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Explicitly labeled as such; and ○ Reflected under the overall project objective in the “Project/Programme Objectives” section to ensure consistency between narrative and diagram. 3. After the specific objectives, clearly present: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Outcomes ○ Outputs ○ Activities <p>The diagram should demonstrate a clear vertical results chain from problem → objective → outcomes → outputs → activities.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Position project components appropriately. Components should be presented as the structured delivery mechanisms (i.e., groupings of financed interventions), not as substitutes for outcomes or objectives. Ensure the diagram distinguishes clearly between: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Results levels (objective/outcome/output); and ○ Components (implementation architecture). 5. Reformulate the barriers. The current barriers are overly generic (e.g., governance, finance, capacity, information). Please specify these in the context of Thailand’s coastal governance system. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fragmented mandates between DCCE, DMCR, and provincial administrations; ○ Limited integration of coastal risk data into provincial budgeting processes; ○ Absence of dedicated adaptation finance instruments for coastal EbA; ○ Technical capacity gaps in ecosystem monitoring at subnational level.
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		<p>Barriers should be context-specific and directly linked to how the project addresses them.</p> <p>6. Include key assumptions and risks within the Theory of Change. The diagram should identify the enabling conditions required for progression from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Outputs → Outcomes; and○ Outcomes → Objective. <p>This may include ecological, institutional, financial, and behavioral assumptions, as well as external risks (e.g., extreme climate events beyond restoration thresholds, insufficient uptake of financing instruments, political turnover, etc.).</p> <p>These revisions will strengthen the internal logic and make the ToC more analytically robust.</p> <p>CR5: Please include a dedicated Theory of Change narrative immediately following the revised diagram.</p> <p>The narrative should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Describe the vertical causal logic of the project rather than reiterating component descriptions;- Begin with the main climate adaptation problem;- Clearly articulate how the overall project objective responds to this problem;- Explain how outcomes derive logically from outputs;- Clarify how these outcomes collectively contribute to strengthened climate resilience and reduced vulnerability. <p>The narrative should focus on explaining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- How ecosystem restoration leads to reduced exposure and improved ecosystem services;- How livelihood diversification reduces sensitivity to climate variability; <p>How institutional mainstreaming ensures sustainability of adaptation actions;</p> <p>How financing mechanisms enable scaling and long-term maintenance.</p>
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		<p>CR6: Please revise, reorganize, and amend accordingly the components, outcomes, outputs and activities to ensure that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. They are clearly differentiated and aligned with their respective specific objectives.2. There is a clear prioritization of activities, as the current volume suggests the project may be attempting to implement too many actions, which could risk spreading resources too thinly.3. Outcomes correspond to expected results (e.g., strengthened institutional capacity) while outputs are the direct, tangible products (e.g., trainings held). For example, project output 1.1: "<i>Climate Risk Information Integrated into Planning and Policy Frameworks</i>", corresponds to an outcome, as it represents a high-level change in capacity; therefore, it is a result rather than a product. Include a target for each output.4. Activities reflect the specific operational tasks required to deliver each output. They should clearly describe what the project will finance, rather than presenting illustrative activities or restating output definitions.5. Under Part II.A, components should be described with a narrative, the related outcome, the outputs contributing to that outcome, and the activities under each output. <p>CR7: Please provide stronger justification for Component 3. Clarify whether baseline information exists on viable financing mechanisms that could guide its development and demonstrate how it will reinforce the outcomes of Components 1, 2, and 4. The inclusion of a study and pilot runs alone does not guarantee tangible results that would enhance the sustainability of the other components.</p> <p>CAR1: Please clarify if the project activities include any unidentified subprojects (USPs) (for example, under Component 2). If so, please ensure to:</p>
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		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. specify them and ensure related compliance with AF requirements. Refer to this link for guidance. 2. include a sound justification for the use of USPs, if applicable, according to the guidance.
	<p>4. Does the project / programme provide economic, social and environmental benefits, particularly to vulnerable communities, including gender considerations, while avoiding or mitigating negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?</p>	<p>Not cleared.</p> <p>Further information is required.</p> <p>Part II.B (pages 25-26). The proposal notes that the project will directly benefit 670,000 beneficiaries, and indirectly to 2.2 million people. A Gender Assessment is planned to be used to inform the targeting of women and other disadvantaged groups such as people with disability and ethnic minorities. However, an Initial Gender Analysis/Assessment is not included and more details of the benefits are required.</p> <p>CR8: Please specify more systematically the economic, social, and environmental benefits of the project, ensuring that they are quantified with a clear definition of what the benefits are and how the estimates were calculated.</p> <p>CR9: As most of the activities are subject to community consultations and additional studies to ascertain viability such as those under Output 2.2, these activities seem to be unspecified projects (USPs). Please clarify the use of USPs or whether they will be fully identified at the Full Proposal Stage. If not, please describe how USPs in this project will comply with the AF requirements.</p> <p>CAR2: Please note that an Initial Gender Analysis is required at the concept, and that could be based on desktop research, to address at least:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the distinct needs, capacities, roles, and knowledge resources of women and men at the national level and in the areas of intervention. (ii) to identify how evolving gender dynamics may influence potential changes.

		<p>CR10: Please provide the overall project's direct and indirect beneficiaries, disaggregated by gender, and indicate which vulnerable groups (e.g., women, Indigenous peoples) will benefit.</p> <p>CR11: It is stated that <i>"the economic benefits will be intentionally channeled to increase the economic agency of women and vulnerable gender sub-groups"</i>. However, this is too broad. Please outline how the benefits will be equitably distributed, specifically the benefits that women, and other vulnerable groups will receive from the economic, social and environmental perspectives.</p> <p>CR12: Please clarify whether the project interventions present any risk of negative development or maladaptation that could heighten vulnerability or diminish adaptive capacity. What measures will be in place to avoid maladaptation.</p>
	<p>5. Is the project / programme cost effective?</p>	<p>Yes. However, further information is required.</p> <p>Part II.C (pages 26-27). The CN states that the cost per direct beneficiary is USD 15, remarkably low for interventions that combine ecosystem restoration, livelihood transformation, and coastal protection. Considering indirect beneficiaries, the cost per person protected is USD 4.5. It is stated that a CBA will be undertaken during the Full Proposal Stage and will include ecosystem valuation and avoided loss estimates, in line with AF requirements. However, it is unclear what benchmark was used to conclude that the cost per direct beneficiary is 'remarkably low'. Also, the cost-effectiveness narrative needs to be strengthened, and additional details are required.</p> <p>CR13: Kindly strengthen the cost-effectiveness narrative to provide a clear and logical explanation for each component. The proposal would benefit from a brief comparative analysis, providing details about the benchmark used to conclude the cost per and indirect beneficiary. Where</p>

		<p>possible, please include quantitative estimates of cost-effectiveness; otherwise, proxy estimates should be provided.</p> <p>CR14: Please provide information on the cost-effectiveness from the sustainability point of view.</p>
	<p>6. Is the project / programme consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications and adaptation programs of action and other relevant instruments?</p>	<p>Yes. As per information provided in Part II.D (pages 27-29). The proposal discussed how the project is consistent with Thailand's sustainable development priorities articulated in the 13th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2023–2027), the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0), the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), Thailand's First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), and the country's biodiversity and conservation commitments, including Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) under the Convention on Biological Diversity.</p>
	<p>7. Does the project / programme meet the relevant national technical standards, where applicable, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund?</p>	<p>Not cleared. Further information is required.</p> <p>Part II.E (pages 29-31). The CN provides broad information about compliance with national standards, laws, and regulations. It specifies some of them such as the Environmental Quality Act 1992 and Marine and Coastal Resources Management Promotion Act 2015. However, details such as the compliance status, among others, are not provided.</p> <p>CAR3: Kindly include a table listing with all national standards applicable to the activities of the proposed project. For <u>each identified standard</u>, please include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The scope and relevance should be described specifically.

		<p>2. How is it relating to the proposed project, clearly identifying the outputs/activities that will require compliance with the identified standard.</p> <p>3. The project's compliance status. In the case that compliance is required, please include the <u>steps needed</u> to comply with it.</p> <p>CR15: Please ensure that all the relevant national laws, standards, and regulations have been identified. Please include regional standards if applicable.</p>
	<p>8. Is there duplication of project / programme with other funding sources?</p>	<p>Not cleared. Further information is required.</p> <p>Part II.F (pages 31-34). The proposal identified 10 projects (1 of which has already closed, and which provided the starting point for this proposal) that are related to the proposed project. However, the justification for no duplication is not included, nor is it explained how lessons learned were incorporated into the project's design, among other issues.</p> <p>CR16: As the NAP Marine project has already identified concrete adaptation solutions in response to marine risks and vulnerability assessments and which DCCE intends to scale up, please list these site-specific vulnerabilities and the corresponding activities on the table.</p> <p>CR17: Please revise and amend the table under Part II.F to include all related ongoing or completed projects. For <u>each</u>, please provide (besides the information already in the CN):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Main project interventions, and Target population, 2. Implementing entity, 3. Lessons learned, how they are considered/ reflected in the proposed project design by indicating specifically the proposed project's output that relates, 4. Potential overlaps and synergies with the proposed project,

		<p>5. A specific and sound justification for no duplication. This may be justified, for example, by indicating the distinct geographic locations and/or types of interventions</p> <p>CR18: Please include any relevant regional projects and AF-funded projects, if they exist. Previous AF-funded projects may provide lessons learned that can support the project design.</p> <p>CR19: Please describe the coordinating mechanisms, if any, that are currently in place to promote complementarity and synergy.</p>
	<p>9. Does the project / programme have a learning and knowledge management component to capture and feedback lessons?</p>	<p>Yes. However, further information is required.</p> <p>Part II.G (pages. 34 -35). The proposal broadly highlights the integral role of learning and knowledge management in the project. The proposed project includes Component 4 for knowledge and lessons. In addition, Knowledge management has been integrated into Components 1-3. However, the proposal does not include information on how it proposes to periodically track and analyse the experiences gained to determine the effectiveness of the methods used, among other issues.</p> <p>CR20: Kindly include the following to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide additional details on the Learning and Knowledge Management activities, including the institutions involved and the specific actions to be undertaken. 2. Clarify how the knowledge generated will be sustained after the project's completion and describe the arrangements required to ensure its long-term sustainability. In addition, please indicate whether any pre-agreements have been established.

		<p>3. Specify what feedback mechanisms will be used to assess and refine the capacity-building materials and activities for increasingly effective and impactful overtime.</p> <p>CR21: Please consider including all KM activities under Component 4.</p>
	<p>10. Has a consultative process taken place, and has it involved all key stakeholders, and vulnerable groups, including gender considerations in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?</p>	<p>Yes. However, further information is required.</p> <p>Part II.H (pages 35-37). The proposal noted that the stakeholder consultations built on the extensive processes that have taken place in pilot provinces under NAP Marine. They were extended to the geographies covered in the proposed project and have included national, local, and community stakeholders. The CN states the process was inclusive of marginalized groups such as small-scale fishers, women, youth, and elderly residents of coastal communities. However, it is not clear how the opinions of women and other vulnerable groups were specifically incorporated into the project's design, nor are the main topics discussed in each consultation or the participants disaggregated by gender, among other issues. Further information is required.</p> <p>CR22: Please provide the following information for <u>each consultation</u>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. consulted entity/ group, especially if they correspond to gender organizations. They should be specifically named, 2. number of participants disaggregated by gender, and other vulnerable groups, 3. expand on the key issues raised and how they were considered in project design (name specific outputs and outcomes currently in the proposal),

		<p>4. background information to verify whether marginalized and vulnerable groups have been consulted,</p> <p>5. Moreover, please indicate if further future consultations will be conducted.</p> <p>CAR4: Please provide summary of the Initial Gender Analysis/Assessment to explain how gender perspectives were factored into the consultation process.</p>
	<p>11. Is the requested financing justified on the basis of full cost of adaptation reasoning?</p>	<p>Further information is required.</p> <p>Part II.I (pages 37-38). The proposal broadly explains the importance of the activities in addressing the adaptation objectives, per component, as well as of the role the Adaptation Fund's support will play. However, additional information is required.</p> <p>CR23: Please clarify whether there are other sources of funding to be mobilized for any part of the project. If the Adaptation Fund will be the sole source, please explain how the project would be able to deliver its outcomes and outputs independently of additional funding sources.</p> <p>CAR5: Please provide:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a detailed logical narrative on how the proposed project's objective will be achieved in terms of adaptation per component. 2. the costs of the proposed activities, including a comparison with alternative options, per component.
	<p>12. Is the project / program aligned with AF's results framework?</p>	<p>Yes. However, some amendments are required.</p> <p>Part III.A (pages 43-45). The proposal includes the alignment of the proposed project with the AF's Results Framework, specifically, through Fund Outcome 2. However, some clarifications and amendments are required.</p>

CR24: Please revise the intended results of the project comprehensively vis-à-vis the AF Results Framework. The table indicates that the objective aligns only with Fund Outcome 2; however, in the lower part of the table, it shows alignment with Fund Outputs 3.2, 5.1, 6.1, 7.1, and 8.2. If this is the case, Fund Outcomes 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8 should be included in the upper part of the table. Please amend the table and ensure consistency with Fund Outcomes and Outputs.

CAR6: Please revise and amend the table in Part III.A as follows:

1. All project's outputs and outcomes indicators are SMART.
2. Please ensure consistency between the AF outcome, outcome indicators, output and output indicators according to the Adaptation Fund Strategic Results Framework outlined in the [updated AF Results Framework](#) (Nov 2025).
3. Ensure that the grant amount sums for the project outcomes for each component aligns with the corresponding amounts for each component in the Table of Project Components and financing.
4. The upper part of the table should include the specific objectives. Please consider including one specific objective per component, as components represent the solutions rather than the specific objectives. This will also help to revise the Theory of Change.
5. Please ensure that the format table used corresponds to the [updated AF Results Framework](#). For example, the version included in the proposal should also contain the "Total Objective Level Grant Amount".
6. Please ensure consistency in the wording and numbering of the Fund indicators. For example, the proposal refers to the Fund Output Indicator: "*Indicator 7.1.1: Policies, strategies, and/or plans*".

		<p><i>developed or adjusted to integrate climate risk considerations”, whereas it should be: “7.1. No. of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks (by sector)”.</i></p>
	<p>13. Has the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes been taken into account when designing the project?</p>	<p>Further information is required.</p> <p>Part II.J (pages 38-39). The proposal broadly explains how results across the four components will be sustained and how they will facilitate scaling up and replication. However, it does not address key dimensions of sustainability (economic, social, environmental, institutional, and financial), nor does it clearly describe the mechanisms that will enable replication and scaling up after the project ends, among other issues. Further information is required.</p> <p>CR25: Please ensure that sustainability is explained from economic, social, environmental, institutional, and financial perspectives. One subtitle for each perspective should be included in this part.</p> <p>CR26: Please provide more details <u>for each</u> sustainability dimension following this guidance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) All arrangements are clearly described. (ii) Are there any pre-arrangements already signed or under preparation? (iii) What will be the main responsible institutions involved? <p>CR27: Please include specific considerations for O&M and provide detailed information on how the adaptation benefits will enable replication and scaling up after project completion. For example, the proposal states that under Component 4, awareness-raising and knowledge-sharing activities will ensure community awareness and, consequently, replication within their communities. However, it is well known that if knowledge-management activities are not carried out periodically and over an extended period, such replication cannot be guaranteed.</p>

	<p>14. Does the project / programme provide an overview of environmental and social impacts / risks identified, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?</p>	<p>No. Further information is required.</p> <p>Part II.K (pages 39-41). The proposal includes a broad statement about the potential environmental and social risks identified, as well as the assessment against the 15 AF ESP principles. However, the project category resulting from the screening process is not included, nor are the risk level and the Initial Gender Analysis/Assessment. In addition, negative impacts are not described, among other issues that need to be amended and incorporated into the table.</p> <p>CR28: Please explicitly indicate the category of the proposed project according to the AF ESP (Category A, B, or C).</p> <p>CAR7: Please include an Initial Gender Analysis/Assessment to elaborate on gender-specific cultural contexts within the proposed project sites and substantiate with qualitative and quantitative evidence. Please situate any specific opportunities and challenges or risks for men and women within the operational context of the project. The information provided should inform and guide the identification of women's specific needs and risks.</p> <p>CAR8: Please amend the Table to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe all potential impacts (direct, indirect, transboundary and cumulative) and risks that could result from the project. Descriptions must be specific rather than generic. 2. Revise the magnitude of the risks and impacts (low, moderate, high). Risks should describe as: "<i>There is a risk</i>" and must be accompanied by mitigation plans as: "<i>Mitigation measures are</i>" or "<i>To mitigate this risk, the project</i>" 3. Kindly leave a <u>check</u> mark in the second column 'No further assessment required for compliance' if no further assessment is needed and <u>leave blank</u> if an assessment is to be conducted. No text should be included in the second column.
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		<p>4. If no risk is identified for a given principle, a <u>sound justification</u> must be provided.</p> <p>5. Please note that AF Principles 1, 4 and 6 always apply. For more information, please visit: AF's ESP guidance and Environmental and Social Policy.</p>
Resource Availability	1. Is the requested project / programme funding within the cap of the country?	<p>Yes. The proposed budget is USD 10,000,000.</p>
	2. Is the Implementing Entity Management Fee at or below 8.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget before the fee?	<p>Yes. As per information provided in Table “Project/Programme Components and Financing” and PFG Form. The figures add up and match across the tables – components table vs. budget. The figures are rounded to a whole number (i.e., no decimals). The Implementing Management Fee is exactly 8.5% (USD 783,409) of the Total Project/Programme Budget <u>before fee</u>. The requested PFG is correct in size (USD 150,000) and includes an Implementing Entity Management Fee of 8,5% of the PFG activities (USD 12,750). CAR9: Please confirm if Department of Climate Change and Environment (DCCE with also be executing the PFG. If not and UNDP intends to execute the PFG please update the PFG form.</p>
	3. Are the Project/Programme Execution Costs at or below 9.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget (including the fee)?	<p>Yes. As per information provided in Table “Project/Programme Components and Financing”. All the figures are rounded to a whole number. They add up and match across the tables. The Project Execution Cost is exactly 9.5% (USD 875,575 of the Total Project/programme Budget, including the fee).</p>
Eligibility of IE	1. Is the project/programme submitted through an eligible Implementing Entity that has been accredited by the Board?	<p>Yes. UN Development Programme (UNDP) is an accredited Multilateral Implementing Entity (MIE).</p>

		<u>Accreditation Expiration Date:</u> 11 October 2029.
Implementation Arrangements	1. Is there adequate arrangement for project / programme management, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund?	n/a at concept stage
	2. Are there measures for financial and project/programme risk management?	n/a at concept stage
	3. Are there measures in place for the management of for environmental and social risks, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?	n/a at concept stage
	4. Is a budget on the Implementing Entity Management Fee use included?	n/a at concept stage
	5. Is an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs included?	n/a at concept stage
	6. Is a detailed budget including budget notes included?	n/a at concept stage
	7. Are arrangements for monitoring and evaluation clearly defined, including budgeted M&E plans and sex-disaggregated data, targets and indicators, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund?	n/a at concept stage
	8. Does the M&E Framework include a break-down of how implementing entity IE fees will be utilized in the supervision of the M&E function?	n/a at concept stage
	9. Does the project/programme's results framework align with the AF's results framework? Does it include at least one core outcome indicator from the Fund's results framework?	n/a at concept stage
	10. Is a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones included?	n/a at concept stage



ADAPTATION FUND

CONCEPT NOTE PROPOSAL FOR SINGLE COUNTRY

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Enhancing the Resilience of Coastal Livelihoods through Marine Ecosystem-based Adaptation on the Gulf of Thailand

Country: Thailand

Thematic Focal Area: Coastal Zone Management and Ecosystem based Adaptation

Type of Implementing Entity: Multilateral Implementing Entity

Implementing Entity: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Executing Entities: Department of Climate Change and Environment (DCCE)

Amount of Financing Requested: 10 million (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

Project Formulation Grant Request (available to NIEs only): Yes No

Amount of Requested financing for PFG: 150,000 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

Letter of Endorsement (LOE) signed: Yes No

NOTE: LOEs should be signed by the Designated Authority (DA). The signatory DA must be on file with the Adaptation Fund. To find the DA currently on file check this page: <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/apply-funding/designated-authorities>

Stage of Submission:

- This concept has been submitted before
- This is the first submission ever of the concept proposal

In case of a resubmission, please indicate the last submission date: [Click or tap to enter a date.](#)

Please note that concept note documents should not exceed 50 pages, including annexes.

Project/Programme Background and Context:

Thailand is one of the world's most climate-vulnerable countries, consistently ranking in the top tier of the Germanwatch Global Climate Risk Index (CRI). According to the latest report published in November 2025, Thailand had climbed to 17th place in the CRI 2026, a significant jump from 72nd in 2022¹. This sharp rise underscores the country's exposure to extreme weather events such as floods, droughts, extreme heat and sea-level rise, with impacts on agriculture, water resources, health and coastal livelihoods. Between 2000 and 2019, climate-related disasters caused annual losses exceeding USD 7 billion². These risks are projected to intensify across all climate scenarios and are felt most acutely in Thailand's coastal zones.

Thailand is already experiencing climate-related loss and damage, including destruction of homes and public assets, shoreline retreat, loss of fisheries productivity, saltwater intrusion into agricultural land, and degradation of critical coastal ecosystems. Provinces in the Gulf of Thailand, in particular, experience repeated flooding, coastal storms, storm surges, and tidal inundation events, placing recurrent pressure on local response systems. These impacts disproportionately affect small-scale fishers and low-income households who lack protective infrastructure or financial buffers.

The Gulf of Thailand is a national hotspot of vulnerability and of economic importance. It is home to 28.9% of the Thai population, whose livelihoods depend heavily on agriculture, fisheries and tourism. These communities already experience increasing temperatures, changing rainfall patterns, sea-level rise and ocean warming, all of which disrupt coastal and marine ecosystems, intensify extreme weather events, damage infrastructure and erode livelihoods. Coastal erosion affects around 230 km of Thailand's coastline, and impacts more than 12 million people³. By late November 2025, extreme rainfall had inundated southern Thailand, with catastrophic flooding across 12 provinces—including Nakhon Si Thammarat, Surat Thani, Songkhla and Pattani—affecting over 3.2 million people, damaging nearly 740,500 houses, and causing at least 46 fatalities, with numbers continuing to rise. By early December, the ASEAN Disaster Information Network recorded 168 deaths and nearly 3 million people affected in the south alone, marking one of Thailand's most extensive and deadly flood events in recent decades⁴.

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The Gulf's contribution to Thailand's economic performance is significant. Agriculture, natural resource-based industries and tourism collectively account for 34% of southern Thailand's GDP, and the region's economic prominence benefits both major industries and local communities. Yet the ocean/coastal economy is increasingly undermined by climate change impacts—extreme weather, coastal erosion and declining biodiversity. Without decisive adaptation, the physical impacts of climate change could reduce national GDP by 7–14% by 2050⁵.

Sea-level rise poses a profound and accelerating threat. In the Gulf of Thailand, sea levels are rising at 3–19 mm per year depending on location⁶, increasing storm surges, inundation and saline intrusion. National assessments suggest more than 2.5 million people could be affected annually by sea-level rise and coastal flooding in the coming decades if resilience is not strengthened⁷. At the same time, degradation of marine ecosystems is removing natural protective barriers. Mangrove forests, coral reefs (over 21,500 ha, roughly half of Thailand's total reef area) and seagrass meadows (9,631 ha) provide essential coastal protection, sustain fisheries and support

¹ Germanwatch, 2025. "[Climate Risk Index 2026](#)"

² TDRI, 2025. "[Our broken system fuels flood crisis](#)"

³ Pongsak, 2022. "Stocktaking Report of Climate Change Adaptation Planning in Relation to Marine and Coastal Areas in the Gulf of Thailand." UNDP GCF - NAP Marine Project.

⁴ [Thailand: Floods - Nov 2025 | ReliefWeb](#)

⁵ World Bank Group, 2025. "Thailand Country Climate and Development Report"

⁶ [Thailand's First Biennial Transparency Report \(BTR1\)](#), 2024

⁷ [Thailand's National Adaptation Plan \(NAP\)](#), 2024

tourism⁸⁹. Yet approximately one-third of coral reefs in the Gulf are already degraded. Sea surface temperature projections show increases of up to 4°C under high-emissions scenarios, with around 2°C expected by mid-century. These warming trends have driven repeated coral bleaching events, and the inner Gulf's low coral recruitment rates slow recovery. Marine heatwaves also threaten widespread seagrass mortality, further increasing vulnerability to erosion and reducing fisheries productivity.¹⁰ In addition, many mangrove areas face dieback, altered sedimentation patterns, and reduced resilience due to both climate stressors and human activity, further compounding coastal exposure to hazards.

Non-climate pressures exacerbate ecosystem decline. The Gulf produces approximately 70% of Thailand's marine capture fisheries, yet national catch has dropped sharply—from roughly 3.0 million tonnes in 2000 to 1.49 million tonnes by 2017—making the Gulf one of the world's most over-exploited fisheries¹¹. The decline is driven by over-capacity, destructive fishing gear, habitat destruction (including mangrove loss and reef degradation), and pollution. These trends directly erode incomes and food security for small-scale fishers, who constitute most of the sector. Expanding tourism, agriculture, aquaculture, industrial activity and maritime transport in the Gulf region further strain ecosystems through habitat modification, water pollution and increased resource competition¹². Similarly, the condition of Thailand's mangrove forests, one of the country's most important natural defenses against coastal hazards, is under severe pressure. Despite past restoration successes, many mangrove areas continue to be degraded by coastal development, aquaculture expansion, pollution, and sediment imbalance. Mangrove loss weakens natural buffering capacity against storm surges, erosion, and saline intrusion, while also reducing nursery habitats essential for fisheries. In several locations, mangrove fragmentation and insufficient regeneration have made communities more exposed to climate-related hazards, highlighting the urgent need for targeted protection, restoration, and integrated coastal zone management.

The project's preliminary target provinces¹³—***Nakhon Si Thammarat, Surat Thani, Songkhla, Chumphon*** and ***Pattani*** (see Figure 1)—are among the most economically significant and climate-exposed in the region. Their Gross Provincial Product (GPP) is substantial: Songkhla (THB 251,480 million, 1st in southern region), Surat Thani (THB 220,374 million, 2nd), Nakhon Si Thammarat (THB 194,669 million, 3rd), Chumphon (THB 115,568 million, 5th). Together, these provinces account for 54% of the region's total GDP.¹⁴ Yet they also face some of Thailand's highest climate risks. On the other hand, Pattani is one of the provinces in the Southern region, with lower GPP (THB 54.281 million, 9th). Risk mapping indicates that Nakhon Si Thammarat, Songkhla and Surat Thani are at high risk from climate impacts between 2016 and 2035 under the RCP 4.5 and 8.5 scenario⁷. This is confirmed by the major floods that hit Southern provinces in November 2025 (see Figure 2), killing more than 162 people and impacting 3 million people¹⁵—*with Nakhon Si Thammarat, Songkhla and Pattani provinces among the most affected*. Observed impacts include declining fish stocks, changes in salinity and water quality, coastal erosion, flooding, saline intrusion into agricultural land, increased disease in aquaculture, and heightened exposure of coastal communities to storms and tidal surges. The resulting losses threaten food security, income stability and community well-being.

⁸ Alongi, 2018 "Seagrass Meadows." In Blue Carbon. Springer

⁹ UNDP, 2022 "Risk and Vulnerability Assessment on Marine and Coastal Resources in Thailand." UNDP GCF NAP Marine Project

¹⁰ Pongsak, 2022. "Stocktaking Report of Climate Change Adaptation Planning in Relation to Marine and Coastal Areas in the Gulf of Thailand." UNDP GCF NAP Marine Project

¹¹ Environmental Justice Foundation (EJF), 2023. "[High and Dry – A policy briefing on the future of Thai fisheries](#)"

¹² UNDP, 2022. "Risk and Vulnerability Assessment on Marine and Coastal Resources in Thailand." UNDP GCF NAP Marine Project

¹³ The list of target provinces will be finalized during proposal development stage. The project may consider other coastal provinces (e.g. Pattani) as well

¹⁴ [Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council](#), 2025

¹⁵ <https://www.thaipbs.or.th/news/content/358974>

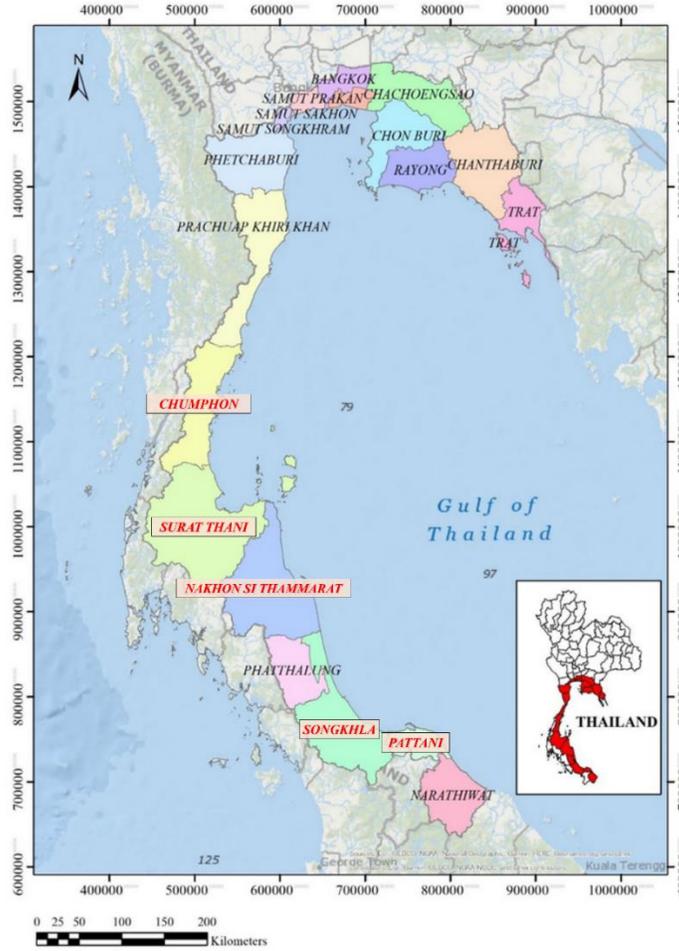


Figure 1: Proposed Project Sites (UNDP, 2024)



Figure 2: Severe flooding in Songkhla in November 2025 ([Daily News](#), 2025)

Local case studies highlight these dynamics. In Songkhla, unplanned coastal development has degraded coral reefs, and illegal or destructive fishing practices have damaged nursery grounds, reducing marine biodiversity and fisheries yields. Such degradation jeopardizes local livelihoods and the broader economy, given Thailand’s continued reliance on fisheries and seafood exports¹¹.

The table below summarizes the impacts of climate change in key sectors and provinces:

Table 1: Climate impacts on sectors and provinces

Sector	Impact (s)				
	Songkhla ¹⁶	Surat Thani ¹⁷	Nakhon Si Thammarat ¹⁸	Chumphon ¹⁹	Pattani ^{14, 20}
Gross Provincial Product	THB 251,480 million (ranked 1st of the highest economic production in the Southern region) ²¹	THB 220,374 million (ranked 2 nd in the Southern region)	THB 194,669 million (ranked 3 rd in the Southern region)	THB 115,568 million (ranked 5 th in the Southern region)	THB 54.281 million (ranked 9 th in the Southern region)
Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High sea temperature, seasonal variability, decreased aquatic animals - Heavy rainfall, change of water salinity affecting aquatic animals' habitat and livelihood of fishermen - Heavy rainfall and shallow lake caused by excessive sedimentation led to the high-water temperature and the decrease of aquatic animals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rising sea surface temperature, increased heavy rainfall, changes in seawater salinity, and diseases among aquatic animals have affected survival rates and yields in aquaculture - Erratic wind patterns have reduced the ability to catch aquatic animals, forcing some individuals to seek alternatives livelihoods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coastal erosion, extreme weather events, and changes to the marine ecosystem such as poor water quality and loss of biodiversity. These changes threaten local food security, economic stability, and the traditional livelihoods of fishing communities. - Livelihoods are directly affected, leading to income uncertainty and forcing some fishermen to seek alternative work outside the sector. - Sea-level rise and more frequent, severe storms cause significant erosion, damaging coastal infrastructure and homes. This alters the coastal geomorphology, making fishing bays shallower and harder to access. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate change impacts on Chumphon fisheries include declining fish stocks, shifts in fish distribution, increased occurrences of fish diseases and mass die-offs, and damage to critical ecosystems like coral reefs. These changes threaten the livelihoods of local, small-scale fishers who are often the most vulnerable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change impacts fisheries in Pattani province (crabs, dried fish, etc), and especially in Pattani bay, through changes in temperature, rainfall, and sea levels, leading to effects such as shifts in fish species distribution, decreased aquaculture yields, and more severe storms that disrupt fishing activities. Rising sea temperatures can alter the growth rates of marine life, while altered rainfall patterns can affect salinity, impacting both wild fisheries and coastal aquaculture. Soil erosion is also impacting the fishing dynamics and fishermen habits. These changes threaten the livelihoods and social dynamics of local, small-scale fishers,

¹⁶ UNDP, 2025 "Adaptation Projects to Climate Change Impacts in Songkhla Province." UNDP GCF NAP Marine Project

¹⁷ UNDP, 2025 "Adaptation Projects to Climate Change Impacts in Surat Thani Province." UNDP GCF NAP Marine Project

¹⁸ K. Pornpinatepong et al (2025), "[Impact of temporal community-led marine protected areas on fishery income in southern Thailand](#)"

¹⁹ GIZ, 2019. "[Climate Change Risk Assessment for Thailand's Tourism Sector](#)"

²⁰ Information gathered from the UNDP Climate Finance Network Project works in Pattani Provinces

especially women, who are often the most vulnerable, exacerbating migration to Malaysia, youth unemployment, child malnutrition and access to quality education.

Tourism	- Tourism industry has been impacted from coastal erosion which led to the disappearance of sandy beach.	- More frequent monsoon and seasonal variability have affected travel programmes	- Changes in climate can alter the length and quality of tourist seasons, impacting the profitability of tourism-related businesses. - Degradation of ecosystems, such as mangroves and forests, due to climate change can negatively affect ecotourism and the livelihoods of local communities that depend on these resources.	- Impact to tourism through rising sea levels, coastal erosion, extreme weather, and impacts on marine ecosystems like coral reefs. These physical harms can lead to economic consequences for the tourism sector, requiring a shift towards sustainable and resilient tourism models to mitigate risks and adapt to a changing climate.	-Tourism in Pattani area, especially in Pattani Bay, is highly impacted by the dynamics described above, particularly by soil erosion, due to the sedimentation of the bay and the disappearance of beaches, and the food-related tourism, due to the change of fishing dynamics.
Natural Resources Management	- The major issue is coastal erosion impacting coastal ecosystem, marine and coastal resources, residential areas, tourism, and agricultural activities.	- The circumstances are monsoon becoming more intense and frequent, prolonged dry seasons, higher temperatures, decreased aquatic life, and heavy rainfall. Consequently, a significant amount of freshwater flow into the sea, impacting the growth of certain aquatic animals in the mangrove forest areas such as clams.	- Increased frequency and intensity of floods, severe coastal erosion, salinization of water supplies, and degradation of key ecosystems like mangrove forests and coral reefs change strain traditional resource management practices and threaten the livelihoods of local communities.	- Increased frequency and intensity of floods, severe coastal erosion, salinization of water supplies, and degradation of key ecosystems like mangrove forests and coral reefs change strain traditional resource management practices and threaten the livelihoods of local communities.	- The major issue is coastal erosion impacting coastal ecosystem, marine and coastal resources, residential areas, tourism, and agricultural activities. Floods is also impacting communities living around the main river in the area.
Human Habitation	- Seasonal sea level rise and coastal	- The coastal erosion has led damage to homes	- Increased flooding, severe coastal erosion, and	- Specific threats include land loss from permanent	- The coastal erosion has led damage to homes,

and Security	erosion.	and buildings - High sea levels and strong waves have led to flooding in residential areas.	landslides, which damage infrastructure, disrupt livelihoods, and displace communities.	flooding, saltwater intrusion contaminating freshwater, and impacts on fisheries and tourism, which are vital to the region. These factors can lead to displacement, food and water insecurity, and health issues, undermining the overall security and stability of the population.	touristic venues, and buildings - Changed rainfall patterns led to flooding in residential areas (e.g. major flood in December 2024 and November 2025).
Agriculture and Food Security	- The heaviest rainfall in the 15-year record had led to severe flooding, inundating homes, esp. the downstream areas. Rubber farmers suffered from reduced latex yield. - During the dry season, saltwater intrusion affected agricultural areas, causing damage to both rice paddies and oil palm plantations. However, it had a positive impact on the fishing areas as fishermen caught more aquatic animals.	- Drought and flood result in withered palm tree/rubber tree; fruit trees and agriculture crops are dying	- Erratic rainfall patterns are a major problem, with insufficient water during dry seasons and severe floods during the rainy season. This directly affects crop health and yields - Rising sea levels are causing saltwater to intrude into the main rivers, reducing the availability of fresh water for irrigation, which has led to a decrease in rice planting - The combination of acidic soil and limited fresh water for irrigation has led to low agricultural productivity in areas like the Pak Phanang River Basin. - Food availability and access through reduced crop yields and potential damage to fisheries. This makes food more volatile in the future.	- Damage crops and reduce yields, particularly for major crops like coffee. This leads to significant economic losses for farmers and threatens the region's food supply stability.	-Climate change negatively impacts agriculture in Pattani, primarily through more extreme and variable weather like intense rainfall, floods, and droughts, which damage crops and reduce productivity. This leads to reduced farm income, economic instability for farmers, and challenges to food security. Rising temperatures can also lower long-term crop yields. - Pattani's main agricultural products include rice, coconut, rubber, and palm oil.

Thailand has recognized these challenges and embedded climate adaptation and coastal resilience as national priorities. The National Adaptation Plan (NAP), finalized in 2023, identifies six priority sectors—water resources, agriculture and food security, tourism, health, natural resources and urban/built environment—with strong emphasis on marine and coastal ecosystems. Both the NAP and Thailand’s updated NDC (NDC 3.0) highlight ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) as a core resilience strategy. The Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) further details adaptation progress, including adaptation indicators, vulnerability assessments and institutional arrangements.

Adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR) have therefore become essential components of Thailand’s national climate resilience agenda. Strengthening adaptation capacity, risk-informed planning, and community preparedness is increasingly critical to reducing future disaster losses and protecting vulnerable populations.

Major policy reforms are underway. Thailand is finalizing its first Climate Change Act, which will establish a national Climate Change Fund to support adaptation activities in high-risk sectors, formalize climate-related responsibilities across government and mobilize resources for NAP implementation. In line with the Convention on Biological Diversity, Thailand has committed to expanding marine protected areas to 30% of its coastal and marine territory, to be managed by the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR) as Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs).

Climate resilience is also aligned with national development policy. The Bio-Circular-Green (BCG) Economy Strategy and the 13th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2023–2027) both position sustainable coastal resource management, biodiversity protection and climate resilience as foundations for long-term growth. Thailand’s aspiration to join the OECD by 2030 reinforces this agenda; the OECD accession roadmap calls for strengthened climate resilience and adaptation as part of national development. Meeting these goals promises co-benefits: for example, OECD accession—contingent upon meeting governance and sustainability benchmarks—could increase national GDP by an estimated 1.6%.

Economic analysis underscores the scale of investment needed. The World Bank’s Country Climate and Development Report (CCDR) estimates that Thailand will require USD 48 billion in additional adaptation investment between 2025 and 2035, including USD 1.89 billion for coastal protection in the Gulf of Thailand.

Despite strong policy frameworks, multiple barriers limit implementation and scaling of effective adaptation measures in the Gulf of Thailand. These include a) governance, b) information and knowledge, c) capacity and d) finance related barriers. Governance barriers such as weak coordination and fragmented/unclear mandates make the needed coordination across relevant sectors, towards comprehensive approaches towards coastal zone management, difficult. Limited local data and research on climate impacts, including tools to inform planning and to monitor changes to critical ecosystems, limit informed adaptation planning and investment. Capacity at multiple levels is also challenge with i) limited technical expertise in risk-informed planning and budgeting among provincial authorities, ii) weak organizational, financial and technical capacities of community-level institutions (e.g., small-scale fishery groups, conservation networks) and iii) insufficient human and institutional capacity to maintain long-term restoration, monitoring and livelihood diversification. And lastly, finance is a critical barrier – with coastal adaptation investment resting almost solely on public resources. There is currently a lack of financing mechanisms for adaptation, especially nature-based solutions and EbA, with insufficient incentives to promote sustainable fisheries and coastal resource management practices. With limited options to attract private sector investment in adaptation, currently only 1.6% of adaptation finance globally comes from private sources. Adaptation is perceived by potential partners as “preventive” and

non-bankable, despite strong evidence of high returns (average benefit–cost ratios around 4:1).²²

Project Response

The proposed project aims to support the Royal Government of Thailand, in particular DCCE and DMCR to strengthen coastal zone management and ecosystems-based adaptation to address the climate impacts being felt in the Gulf of Thailand (see Figure 3), and to prepare for projected impacts. This will include strengthening climate resilience in the Gulf of Thailand by restoring and protecting coastal and marine ecosystems, supporting climate-resilient livelihoods, and enhancing institutional capacities from national to community level. This integrated approach directly aligns with Thailand’s policy commitments, addresses major institutional and ecosystem gaps, and represents Thailand’s first access to the Adaptation Fund single-country allocations.

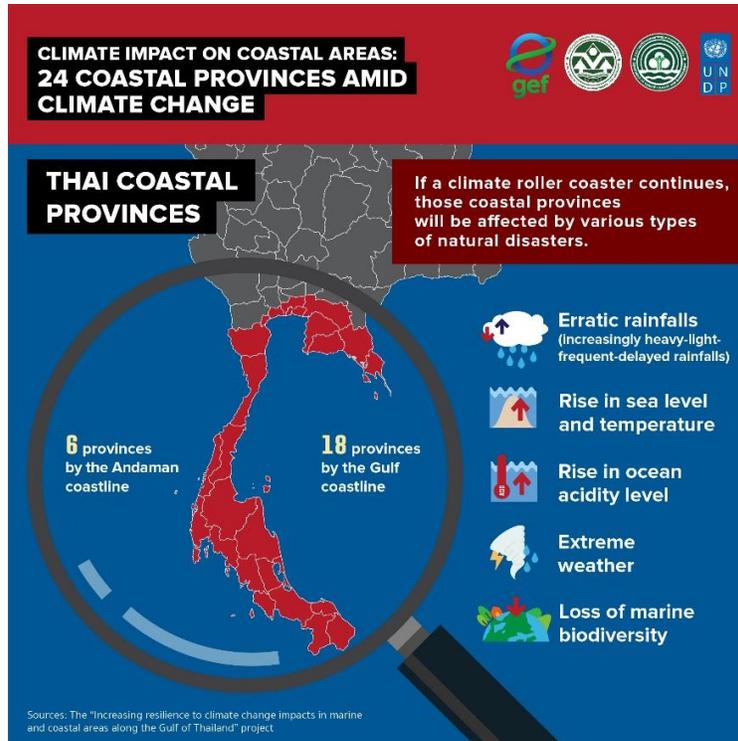


Figure 3 Climate Impact on Thailand's Coastal Areas (UNDP, 2024)

Project/Programme Objectives:

The overall objective of the project is *to strengthen the climate resilience of communities in the Gulf of Thailand through adaptation solutions for coastal/marine ecosystems, support to livelihoods and strengthening of institutional capacities from the national to the community level.* This objective directly contributes to the Adaptation Fund’s mandate to reduce vulnerability to climate change and enhance the adaptive capacity of the most vulnerable communities, ecosystems, and livelihoods.

This will be achieved through a comprehensive approach that links policy measures, nature-based interventions, livelihood enhancements, innovative financing, and knowledge/awareness raising, while addressing critical barriers related to governance, information, finance, and capacity. The Theory of Change diagram below illustrates the relationship between the objective, outcomes, outputs, barriers, and problems.

²² Global Commission on Adaptation, 2019. [“Adapt now: A global call for leadership on climate resilience.”](#)

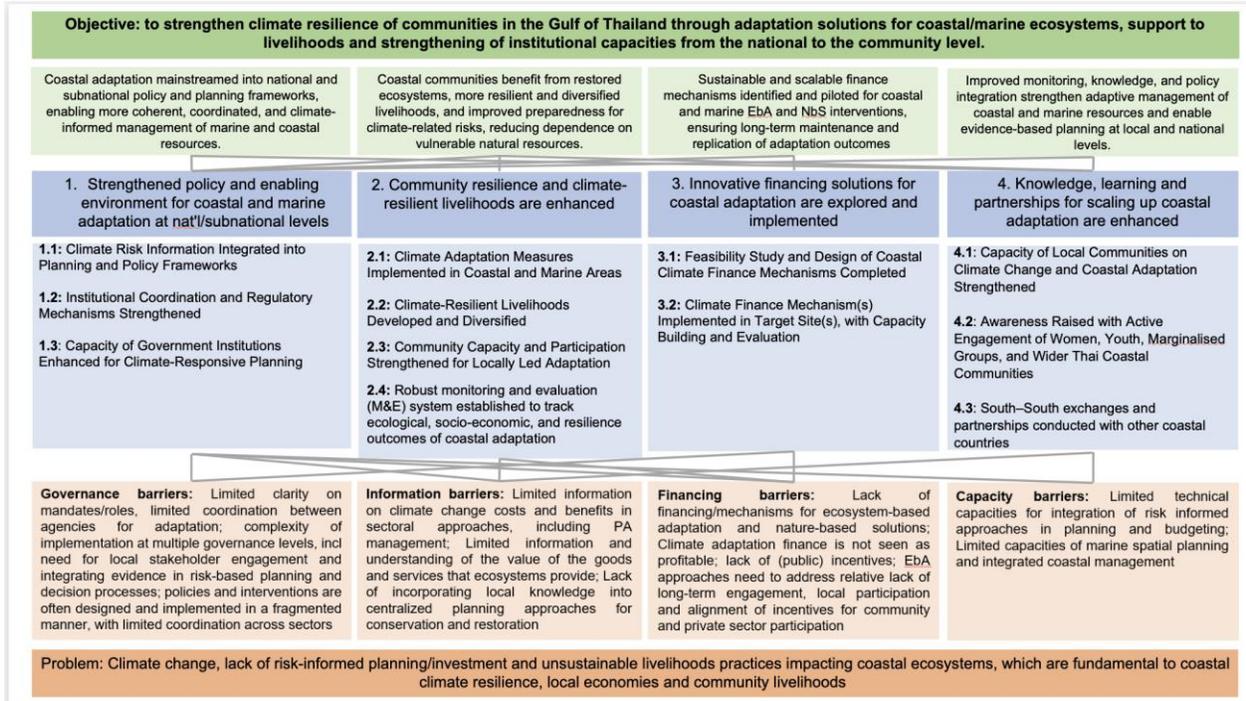


Figure 4: Theory of Change

Across four Components, the project addresses the problem of degraded ecosystems and unsustainable practices, while addressing barriers towards the overall objective of strengthened climate resilience. All project components are designed to deliver concrete and measurable adaptation benefits consistent with the Adaptation Fund Results Framework, particularly Fund Outcome 1 (Reduced exposure to climate risks) and Fund Outcome 2 (Strengthened adaptive capacity of communities and ecosystems):

Component 1: Strengthened policy and enabling environment for coastal and marine adaptation at national and sub-national (provincial and community) levels. This component addresses barriers related to governance by strengthening Thailand’s policy and institutional framework for climate-resilient coastal management through stronger coordination across national, provincial, and community levels. To address barriers related to information and capacity, Component 1 supports integration of climate risk and adaptation measures into national policies and guidelines, and provincial and municipal development plans- aligning local action with national priorities under the National Adaptation Plan. Working closely with the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, other ministries, and provincial administrations, the project will enhance planning coherence, regulatory support, and technical capacity for integrated coastal zone management. Evidence from scientific and socio-economic analyses will inform decision-making, while incentive mechanisms will promote sustainable, ecosystem-based management, addressing financial and information barriers. Together, these efforts will embed adaptation into local development processes and ensure sustained collaboration between central and local institutions – ensuring climate-risk informed development planning and ultimately increased climate resilience and reduced disaster risk

Component 2: Community resilience and climate-resilient livelihoods are enhanced. Adaptation Fund resources will help address the financial barrier to coastal adaptation measures by supporting coastal adaptation measures, as well as support to ecosystem-supportive livelihoods for coastal communities. This component strengthens the adaptive capacity of coastal

communities by transforming the GCF NAP Marine project's insights into concrete adaptation actions. It focuses on restoring and conserving vital coastal and marine ecosystems, such as mangroves, coral reefs and seagrass beds, to protect shorelines and buffer climate impacts, while promoting climate-resilient livelihoods, such as sustainable fishing, aquaculture, and eco-tourism. These interventions will reduce communities' dependence on climate-sensitive resources, enhance household incomes, and build long-term resilience. Implemented in close collaboration with provincial and local administrations, all measures will be locally driven, inclusive, and embedded into coastal development planning for sustained impact. Further addressing the information barrier, robust monitoring and evaluation systems will be established to track ecosystem health and adaptation benefits, including blue carbon monitoring. Data and best practices from this activity will contribute to knowledge related to coastal adaptation (Components 1 and 4), thereby contributing to addressing the barrier of information.

Component 3: Innovative financing solutions for coastal adaptation are explored and implemented. This component addresses the barrier of finance for coastal adaptation EbA and nature-based approaches by exploring financing solutions for both public and private finance to scale up and sustain coastal adaptation. It will seek to integrate adaptation priorities into public investment and provincial budgeting processes while developing and leveraging innovative financing mechanisms to support long-term resilience. The project will explore sustainable finance opportunities, such as blue carbon approaches and public-private partnerships, to fund adaptation-aligned enterprises and coastal adaptation initiatives. Other innovative finance solutions, such as climate insurance and risk finance schemes, will also be explored, in partnership with the private sector, which could provide financial protection for coastal communities and local enterprises. Best practices will be reviewed as well as their feasibility for application to coastal adaptation and for the Gulf of Thailand. Through enhanced institutional capacity to identify and apply blended finance solutions, partnerships, and financial planning, these efforts will help to ensure that adaptation actions are adequately financed, scalable, and sustained beyond the project's duration. The proposed financing solutions will act as practical models for expanding Thailand's long-term adaptation finance, reinforcing the implementation of the forthcoming Thailand Climate Change Act. The component will also strengthen the policy and institutional conditions needed to redirect and optimize domestic resources for adaptation—such as improving budget allocation practices and phasing out harmful or counterproductive subsidies, and exploring instruments like insurance-based mechanisms—ensuring that existing financial flows better support long-term coastal resilience. While innovative finance can help finance coastal adaptation initiatives, it can also create new opportunities. For instance, when EbA and NBS solutions are adequately funded, new value chains in the restoration economy can be created – creating new sources of income and further strengthening livelihoods.

Component 4: Knowledge, learning and partnerships for scaling up coastal adaptation are enhanced. Component 4 is focused on further replication and upscaling. Knowledge products, such as guidelines, policy briefs, and case studies, will be generated and disseminated to inform local level planning and investment in EbA measures and further sustainable livelihoods capacity building. Collaboration among government agencies, research institutions, and communities will be strengthened to ensure that lessons from implementation (Component 2) are captured and used to refine local planning and investment decisions. Consistent with locally led adaptation principles, innovative financial mechanisms identified and piloted under Component 3 address the critical barrier of finance, and can provide the predictable and accessible finance needed to fund locally led initiatives. Knowledge exchange will be facilitated at national and international levels, including through South-South cooperation with other coastal countries, especially in Southeast Asia, to share best practices and foster partnerships for replication of successful approaches.

The project will result in the following outcomes, in support of the overall project objective

- Coastal adaptation mainstreamed into national and subnational policy and planning

frameworks, enabling more coherent, coordinated, and climate-informed management of marine and coastal resources.

- Coastal communities benefit from restored ecosystems, more resilient and diversified livelihoods, and improved preparedness for climate-related risks, reducing dependence on vulnerable natural resources.
- Sustainable and scalable blue-finance mechanisms operationalized to catalyze public, private, and community investment for coastal and marine EbA and NbS interventions, ensuring long-term maintenance and replication of adaptation outcomes beyond the project's lifetime.
- Improved monitoring, knowledge, and policy integration strengthen adaptive management of coastal and marine resources and enable evidence-based planning at local and national levels.

The project will serve as Thailand's first access to the Adaptation Fund and a model for comprehensive coastal resilience programming. **Nakhon Si Thammarat, Chumphon, Surat Thani, Songkhla, and Pattani** have been preliminarily identified by the government as priority provinces or target areas for the project. Nonetheless, the selection of target provinces/areas will be refined and finalized during the full project proposal development stage.

It is envisioned that the project will directly benefit an estimated 670,000 direct beneficiaries (approximately 331,650 males, 338,350 females²³) in vulnerable coastal zones. These outcomes align with Adaptation Fund outcomes related to increased resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services, enhanced adaptive capacity of communities, innovation and strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation measures. The project will contribute to Thailand's national goals under the NDC/NAP by delivering tangible adaptation benefits in priority sectors (natural resources, agriculture, and tourism) and locales (coastal zones), while fostering innovative approaches (like insurance and public-private partnerships) for sustaining adaptation efforts.

In addition, the project will deliver indirect benefits to a wider population (up to 2.2 million indirect beneficiaries) dependent on coastal resources seafood value chains, and tourism-related activities across the Gulf of Thailand. This includes consumers of marine products, small enterprises in the tourism sector, and communities benefiting from improved coastal protection services of healthy ecosystems. The number of direct and indirect beneficiaries are preliminary estimates and will be refined during the full proposal development stage through in-depth analysis and participatory stakeholder consultations to ensure accurate and inclusive beneficiary mapping.

The project builds on years of experience of UNDP Thailand in climate adaptation and resilience. It will leverage the successes and outcomes of the UNDP-supported GCF "Increasing Resilience to Climate Change Impacts in Marine and Coastal Areas Along the Gulf of Thailand" or "NAP Marine" project, which conducted comprehensive climate risk and vulnerability assessments for Thailand's marine and coastal areas. Insights from its terminal evaluation have also emphasized the need to collaborate more closely with local research institutions and centers to scale up project results and disseminate knowledge more broadly. The evaluation also recommended expanding work with national counterparts such as DCCE and DMCR to build on existing momentum and to enhance public-private collaboration for climate financing²⁴. The project will take forward adaptation solutions identified in those assessments (e.g. restoration of mangroves and coral reefs, community livelihood diversification strategies), moving from planning to on-the-ground and effective implementation. It also draws on key insights from UNDP's Enhancing Climate Resilience in Thailand through Effective Water Management and Sustainable Agriculture (GCF Water) project in Thailand, which successfully implemented large-scale ecosystem-based adaptation and climate-resilient agriculture measures in rural communities. This experience provides tested

²³ estimated based on provincial census distribution (NSO, 2010)

²⁴ UNDP, 2024. "Terminal Evaluation Report for the GCF NAP Marine Project."

models for community mobilization, nature-based solutions, and integrating infrastructure with ecosystem restoration.

In addition, the project will capitalize on UNDP’s broader portfolio and partnerships in Thailand – including the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) (expertise in innovative conservation financing), the Insurance and Risk Finance Facility (IRFF) (which offers tools for climate risk transfer and blended finance), the Climate Finance Network (create capacities to communities and local governments to plan and align public budget to climate priorities and mobilize other innovative financial sources) and other relevant initiatives – to ensure a holistic approach. Moreover, UNDP will leverage its longstanding partnership with the Ministry of Interior and provincial administrations to advance locally led adaptation, ensuring that climate resilience actions are embedded in provincial planning, budgeting, and community development processes across Thailand’s coastal regions.

The project will also leverage key insights from the Climate Finance Network Project implemented in Pattani province, with a focus on the climate-vulnerable Pattani Bay. The initiative supported provincial authorities to align public budget and strategic planning to climate resilience in a coordinated way, through a participative jointly developed Climate Adaptation Masterplan for Pattani Bay; it also supported to strengthen capacities of Pattani Bay’s seven sub-districts and communities, with focus on women and vulnerable groups, to identify their climate vulnerabilities and priorities for climate resilience, by elaborating project proposals to unlock private and alternative funding. The Pattani Bay communities are also supported to elaborate a local Charter of Principles, to ensure peaceful and coordinated natural resources management at community level. UNDP’s ongoing work with community enterprises and local action advanced through the “Tiger Landscape Investment Facility” programme, together with lessons from the Small Grants Programme (SGP), will inform the design of sustainable livelihood activities, ensuring they are community-driven, culturally appropriate, and gender-responsive.

By building on these successes, the project can deploy proven and effective adaptation practices (such as community-based mangrove rehabilitation, climate-smart aquaculture techniques, and ecosystem insurance models) and scale them up in the Gulf of Thailand context.

Project/Programme Components and Financing:

Project/Programme Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amount (US\$)
Component 1 – Strengthening policy and enabling environment for coastal and marine adaptation at national and subnational levels	<p>Output 1.1: Climate Risk Information Integrated into Planning and Policy Frameworks</p> <p>Output 1.2: Institutional Coordination and Regulatory Mechanisms Strengthened</p> <p>Output 1.3: Capacity of Government Institutions Enhanced for Climate-Responsive Planning</p>	Coastal adaptation mainstreamed into national and subnational policy and planning frameworks, enabling more coherent, coordinated, and climate-informed management of marine and coastal resources.	834,102
Component 2 – Enhancing community resilience and climate-resilient livelihoods	Output 2.1: Climate Adaptation Measures Implemented in Coastal and Marine Areas	Coastal communities benefit from restored ecosystems, more resilient and diversified	4,587,559

	<p>Output 2.2: Climate-Resilient Livelihoods Developed and Diversified</p> <p>Output 2.3: Community Capacity and Participation Strengthened for Locally Led Adaptation</p> <p>Output 2.4: Robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system established to track ecological, socio-economic, and resilience outcomes of coastal</p>	<p>livelihoods, and improved preparedness for climate-related risks, reducing dependence on vulnerable natural resources.</p>	
<p>Component 3 – Advancing innovative financing solutions for coastal adaptation</p>	<p>Output 3.1: Feasibility Study and Design of Coastal Climate Finance Mechanisms Completed</p> <p>Output 3.2: Climate Finance Mechanism(s) Implemented in Target Site(s), with Capacity Building and Evaluation</p>	<p>Sustainable and scalable blue-finance mechanisms operationalized to catalyse public, private, and community investment for coastal and marine EbA and NbS interventions, ensuring long-term maintenance and replication of adaptation outcomes beyond the project's lifetime.</p>	1,668,203
<p>Component 4 – Improving knowledge, learning and partnerships for scaling up coastal adaptation</p>	<p>Output 4.1: Capacity of Local Communities on Climate Change and Coastal Adaptation Strengthened</p> <p>Output 4.2: Awareness Raised with Active Engagement of Women, Youth, Marginalised Groups, and Wider Thai Coastal Communities</p> <p>Output 4.3: South–South exchanges and partnerships conducted with other coastal countries implementing EbA and NbS interventions</p>	<p>Improved monitoring, knowledge, and policy integration strengthen adaptive management of coastal and marine resources and enable evidence-based planning at local and national levels.</p>	1,251,152
5. Project/Programme Execution cost			875,575
6. Total Project/Programme Cost			9,216,591
7. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)			783,409
Amount of Financing Requested			10,000,000

Projected Calendar:

Indicate the dates of the following milestones for the proposed project/programme

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	June 2027
Mid-term Review (if planned)	December 2029
Project/Programme Closing	June 2032
Terminal Evaluation	December 2032

PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

A. Describe the project/programme components, particularly focusing on the concrete adaptation activities of the project, and how these activities contribute to climate resilience. For the case of a programme, show how the combination of individual projects will contribute to the overall increase in resilience.

Component 1 – Strengthening policy and enabling environment for coastal and marine adaptation at national and subnational levels

Component 1 strengthens the policy and institutional foundations needed for climate-resilient coastal management. By improving access to climate and marine risk information, enhancing coordination across national and provincial institutions, and integrating adaptation into planning and regulatory frameworks, this component creates the enabling environment required for effective and sustained coastal adaptation. The component will reflect the specific geo-ecological context of the target areas, e.g. island areas, canal-connected coastal communities, and associated wetland and estuarine systems.

Output 1.1: Climate Risk Information Integrated into Planning and Policy Frameworks

Risk, vulnerability, and climate impact data will be consolidated and integrated into national, provincial, and municipal planning tools to inform evidence-based decision-making. The project will leverage the GCF–NAP Marine T-Platform²⁵ as the foundation for enhancing data access, visualization, and use across government levels. This platform will be strengthened to support the integration of marine and coastal risk information into policy formulation, spatial planning, and investment prioritization, bridging science, policy, and practice for climate-resilient coastal development. Climate risk information generated under this output will reflect the specific geo-ecological context of target provinces, including island areas, canal-connected coastal communities, and associated wetland and estuarine systems. Climate risk information generated under this output will be explicitly tailored to inform adaptation decision-making, including prioritization of ecosystem-based and hybrid adaptation measures, rather than general environmental planning. Water quality in coastal and canal systems will be considered as a contributing factor influencing ecosystem degradation and climate vulnerability. In addition, this

²⁵ [Thailand Adaptation Info Platform](#)

output will directly inform site selection and design of EbA and hybrid measures under Output 2.1.

Illustrative activities under this output are as follows.

- The GCF–NAP Marine T-Platform will be enhanced and utilized to integrate climate risk and adaptation information into provincial planning processes, ensuring that development plans and investment priorities are climate-informed and evidence-based.
- Comprehensive coastal and marine risk assessments will be conducted, combining climate, ecosystem, and socio-economic data to develop spatial risk maps and vulnerability profiles for target provinces.
- Standardized indicators and planning tools for climate risk and vulnerability will be developed and institutionalized to support the integration of adaptation into provincial and municipal development frameworks.
- Data-sharing protocols and coordination mechanisms will be established among DCCE, DMCR, the Ministry of Interior, and provincial authorities to ensure interoperability and consistent application of adaptation data.
- Capacity-building and technical training will be delivered to planners and decision-makers to strengthen their ability to apply climate information in adaptation planning and investment design.

Output 1.2 – Institutional Coordination and Regulatory Mechanisms Strengthened

Institutional coordination among national, provincial, and community levels will be strengthened through the establishment of structured coordination mechanisms, joint planning processes, and regular policy dialogues among key agencies. Coordination mechanisms will be organized at two complementary levels: (i) a national-level coordination mechanism and (ii) a subnational, area-based coordination mechanism in target provinces. A national–subnational coordination platform will be established to align adaptation planning between the Department of Climate Change and Environment (DCCE), Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR), the Office of the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE), the Ministry of Interior, provincial authorities, and other relevant agencies. At the provincial level, the Provincial Offices of Natural Resources and Environment will serve as key coordination entities to support area-based implementation and stakeholder engagement. Existing policies and regulations will be reviewed and harmonized to embed climate adaptation priorities into marine and coastal management frameworks, ensuring consistent implementation and accountability across governance levels.

Legal and policy instruments will be recommended to encourage sustainable resource use, conservation, and restoration of marine ecosystems. Incentive mechanisms, such as fiscal support for sustainable practices, certifications, and community co-management frameworks, will be explored and, where feasible, developed to promote responsible and climate-resilient coastal management. These measures will ensure policy coherence and accountability across governance levels, supporting the effective implementation of adaptation actions.

Illustrative activities under this output are as follows.

- A national–subnational coordination platform will be established to facilitate regular planning, dialogue, and information exchange among DCCE, DMCR, MNRE, the Ministry of Interior, provincial authorities, and other relevant agencies for coherent coastal adaptation implementation.
- Policies, regulations, and mandates related to coastal and marine management will be reviewed. Key recommendations to embed climate adaptation priorities and ensure alignment across governance levels will be formulated.
- Technical evidence will be provided to inform the development of Legal and policy

instruments that encourage sustainable resource use, conservation, and restoration of marine ecosystems

- Incentive mechanisms, such as fiscal support for sustainable practices, certification systems, and community co-management frameworks, will be explored and, where feasible, developed to promote climate-resilient coastal resource management.
- Policy dialogues and inter-agency coordination mechanisms will be institutionalized to ensure long-term accountability, policy coherence, and consistent implementation of adaptation measures across sectors and administrative levels.

Output 1.3 – Capacity of Government Institutions Enhanced for Climate-Responsive Planning

Technical and institutional capacities of central and subnational authorities will be enhanced to enable effective integration of climate-risk information and adaptation measures into development planning. Training, toolkits, and guidance materials will be developed to support local planners in applying risk-informed and gender-responsive approaches to coastal zone management, ensuring that adaptation priorities are translated into implementable and budgeted actions at the provincial and community levels.

Illustrative activities under this output are as follows.

- Capacity-building programmes will be designed and delivered for national, provincial, and local officials to strengthen their ability to apply climate-risk information and integrate adaptation measures into planning and budgeting processes.
- Guidance materials, toolkits, and training modules will be developed to support risk-informed, gender-responsive, and ecosystem-sensitive planning in coastal and marine areas.
- Practical exercises and joint planning workshops will be organized to help provincial and municipal authorities incorporate adaptation priorities into local development and investment plans.
- Peer-learning and knowledge exchange platforms will be established to promote coordination, experience-sharing, and continuous learning among government agencies and coastal provinces.

In summary, Component 1 will establish the institutional and policy foundations necessary for scaling up coastal and marine adaptation in Thailand. By integrating climate risk and adaptation information into provincial planning, strengthening coordination between national and local institutions, and enhancing legal, policy, and incentive frameworks, this component will create the enabling conditions for effective and sustained adaptation action. Through targeted capacity-building and the use of the GCF–NAP Marine T-Platform, government agencies at all levels will be better equipped to plan, budget, and implement risk-informed measures. These efforts will ensure that adaptation priorities are embedded within Thailand’s development systems—laying the groundwork for locally driven, evidence-based, and climate-resilient coastal governance.

Component 2 – Enhancing Community resilience and climate-resilient livelihoods

Component 2 enhances the resilience of coastal communities by translating adaptation priorities into concrete on-the-ground actions. Through ecosystem restoration, livelihood diversification, and strengthened community capacity, this component empowers local actors to reduce climate risks, protect marine ecosystems, and sustain climate-resilient development. Priority target areas have been identified by government partners: **Nakhon Si Thammarat, Chumphon, Surat Thani, Songkhla, and Pattani**. Final selection of interventions will consider criteria such as: vulnerability, impact, cost-efficiency, potential for replication and upscaling, and social and environmental risks

for restoration activities, and community consultations and viability of options for livelihood support, and will be completed during the proposal development stage. This will also include potential cross-boundary ecological impacts, and risks of maladaptation to neighboring coastal and marine systems.

Output 2.1 – Climate Adaptation Measures Implemented in Coastal and Marine Areas

Insights generated under the GCF NAP Marine project will be transformed into concrete adaptation actions in priority coastal provinces. The focus will be on restoring and conserving vital marine ecosystems—such as coral reefs, mangroves, and seagrass beds—to protect shorelines, buffer climate impacts, and sustain biodiversity. These ecosystem-based and community-led interventions will be complemented by measures that promote climate-resilient livelihoods, including sustainable aquaculture and eco-tourism, which reduce reliance on climate-sensitive resources while strengthening household incomes. All interventions will be integrated into provincial development and coastal management plans to ensure long-term ownership, sustainability, and measurable adaptation outcomes.

Illustrative activities under this output are as follows.

- Selection of sites and related assessments, as necessary, to identify appropriate restoration approaches.
- Implementation of ecosystem restoration activities, e.g. coral reef, mangrove, and seagrass rehabilitation, in priority coastal zones to enhance natural shoreline protection and blue carbon benefits.
- Application of hybrid adaptation measures, combining ecosystem-based and structural interventions (e.g., complement to grey infrastructure planned by the government, coastal buffer zones) to reduce erosion and flood risks.
- Promotion of climate-resilient livelihood models, such as sustainable aquaculture, eco-tourism, and value-added marine products, aligned with local market and environmental conditions.
- Integration of community-based adaptation actions into provincial and local development plans through participatory planning processes.
- Monitoring and documentation of adaptation results, including ecosystem health, livelihood benefits, and gender and social inclusion outcomes, to inform future scaling and replication.

Output 2.2: Climate-Resilient Livelihoods Developed and Diversified

This output will focus on activities that support livelihood diversification for coastal communities, helping reduce dependency on climate-sensitive sectors and strengthening local adaptive capacity. Livelihood and product development supported under this output will also serve as community-level incentive mechanisms that link income generation with ecosystem stewardship and climate adaptation outcomes. Specific livelihood interventions will be guided by community consultations, the viability of livelihood options for each location, and best practices from similar contexts. Successful models already demonstrated in the Gulf of Thailand—such as the eco-tourism initiative in Phetchaburi Province, where 38 fishing boats were repurposed for whale watching and marine conservation tours, and community-managed blue crab banks in Trat Province, which have significantly increased crab populations and community incomes—will inform the design of scalable interventions. During the full project proposal stage, suitable sites and communities will be identified for potential aquaculture initiatives developed through community crab banks and other sustainable practices.

Based on successful models in Thailand, illustrative activities under this output may include:

- Stakeholder consultations and value chain assessments to identify viable livelihood alternatives appropriate to target area, as necessary.
- Training and capacity-building programmes will be developed to enable coastal

communities to participate in eco-tourism initiatives that provide alternative income sources, such as guided tours, whale watching, and educational activities on marine conservation.

- Entrepreneurship and innovation training will be provided to promote locally led, climate-resilient business models in eco-tourism, sustainable fisheries, and sustainable marine food production.
- Community-managed livelihood diversification initiatives, such as sustainable fisheries enhancement (e.g., crab banks and fish nurseries), climate-resilient aquaculture, eco-tourism services, and value-added local products linked to climate adaptation and ecosystem conservation, will be established or expanded to create more stable, resilient, and climate-adaptive income opportunities for coastal households
- Financing mechanisms and incentive schemes will be developed to support sustainable fishing practices and livelihood diversification, building on existing government subsidy programs and exploring opportunities for public–private partnerships to scale up investment in eco-tourism and sustainable fisheries, while reinforcing community incentives for long-term ecosystem protection and climate adaptation.

Output 2.3: Community Capacity and Participation Strengthened for Locally Led Adaptation

Consistent with the principles of locally led adaptation, this output will strengthen the capacity of communities and local institutions within the project’s target areas to plan, implement, and monitor adaptation actions under Output 2.1 and 2.2 using inclusive, participatory, and gender-responsive approaches. Building on existing structures in these coastal communities, such as village committees, fishery groups, and conservation networks, the project will empower local stakeholders to lead the design and execution of adaptation measures that respond directly to site-specific climate risks and livelihood needs. Training and awareness raising build further understanding of climate risks and adaptation options. And special attention will be given to the meaningful participation of women, youth, vulnerable groups and ethnic minorities – especially relevant for Pattani province, to ensure that adaptation actions are socially inclusive and that community priorities are reflected in provincial planning processes.

While this output focuses on strengthening capacities within project sites, the knowledge, practices, and lessons emerging from these community-level interventions will be further synthesized and shared more widely through Output 4.1, which targets broader learning across other coastal provinces in Thailand.

Illustrative activities under this output are as follows.

- Community-based adaptation committees will be established or strengthened to coordinate planning, implementation, and monitoring of local adaptation initiatives, ensuring participation of women and marginalized groups.
- Participatory planning processes will be facilitated to identify local adaptation priorities, align them with provincial and national adaptation frameworks, and promote co-management of coastal and marine resources.
- Training programmes on climate change impacts, coastal ecosystem dynamics, adaptation options, and risk management tailored for community members, including women and youth.
- Technical training on restoration, monitoring, and maintenance of coral reefs, mangroves, and seagrass ecosystems.
- Capacity strengthening for local committees (e.g., fishery groups, eco-tourism groups, community adaptation committees) to lead planning, implementation, and monitoring of adaptation actions.
- Training programmes and awareness campaigns will be delivered to build technical, organizational, and leadership skills among community members for managing adaptation

interventions and maintaining restored ecosystems.

- Knowledge-sharing and peer-learning exchanges will be organized among coastal communities to promote the replication of successful locally led adaptation models across project sites.

Output 2.4: Robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system established to track ecological, socio-economic, and resilience outcomes of coastal adaptation

A robust, multi-tiered monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system will be established to track ecological, socio-economic, and resilience outcomes of coastal and marine adaptation interventions. The system will combine scientific, institutional, and community-based approaches to generate credible, policy-relevant data. Marine ecosystem monitoring will be improved through standardized field protocols, remote-sensing applications, and partnerships with academic and technical institutions. This will enable continuous tracking of coral reef health, seagrass cover and extent, and other key coastal indicators, providing evidence to guide national adaptation planning and marine spatial management.

At the community level, participatory monitoring mechanisms will be introduced to capture livelihood and socio-economic outcomes, ensuring inclusivity and local ownership. The system will be linked to the GCF–NAP Marine T-Platform or other existing data systems managed by DCCE and DMCR, ensuring integration with national databases and long-term data accessibility. For instance, there is an opportunity to link to the emerging national tracking and M&E system for climate adaptation, which could be strengthened with data from this project.

The project will also pilot the monitoring of Blue Carbon potential from restored ecosystems to generate baseline data compatible with national Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) and National Forest Inventory systems.

Illustrative activities under this output are as follows.

- Design and implementation of an integrated M&E framework, combining scientific and community-based monitoring to capture ecological, socio-economic, and resilience outcomes across project sites.
- Establishment of marine ecosystem monitoring protocols for coral reefs, mangroves, and seagrass meadows, using field surveys, remote sensing, and local monitoring teams supported by DMCR and research partners.
- Community-based monitoring systems will be developed and institutionalized to track livelihood diversification and socio-economic benefits, ensuring gender and social inclusion in data collection and reporting.
- Development of Blue Carbon monitoring modules, generating data compatible with MRV and National Forest Inventory requirements to inform potential integration into Thailand's NDC framework.
- Creation of data-sharing and feedback mechanisms, linking provincial monitoring units with national systems (e.g., the GCF–NAP Marine T-Platform) to ensure results are used for adaptive management, coastal planning, and policy formulation.

Component 2 will translate the outcomes and insights of the GCF NAP Marine project into tangible, community-driven adaptation actions that strengthen coastal resilience and livelihoods. Restoration and conservation of key marine ecosystems, such as coral reefs, mangroves, and seagrass beds, will be implemented to protect shorelines, buffer climate impacts, and enhance biodiversity, while complementary measures will diversify livelihoods through sustainable aquaculture, eco-tourism, and community-managed crab banks. Capacity development and participatory planning will empower communities, including women and vulnerable groups, to lead adaptation efforts and integrate their priorities into local and provincial planning frameworks. A

robust monitoring and evaluation system will be established to track ecological, socio-economic, and resilience outcomes, linking community-based data with national platforms such as the GCF–NAP Marine T-Platform. Together, these efforts will create a model for locally led, evidence-based coastal adaptation that combines ecosystem restoration, livelihood transformation, and knowledge-driven decision-making for lasting impact.

Component 3 – Advancing innovative financing solutions for coastal adaptation

Component 3 explores and pilots innovative financing mechanisms to sustain and scale adaptation outcomes beyond the project lifetime. By integrating adaptation into public investment processes and expanding partnerships with the private sector, this component aims to enhance the conditions under which adaptation actions can be sustainably financed and, where feasible, demonstrated. The proposed financing solutions will serve as models for scaling Thailand’s long-term adaptation finance mechanism, directly supporting implementation of the forthcoming Climate Change Act.

Output 3.1 – Feasibility Study and Design of Coastal Climate Finance Mechanisms Completed

A comprehensive feasibility study will be conducted to assess, design, and recommend coastal climate finance mechanisms that can sustain and scale up adaptation investments in Thailand’s coastal and marine areas. Building on the interventions under Output 2.1 (ecosystem restoration and livelihood diversification), the study will identify viable financial instruments and partnerships that catalyse both public and private capital for long-term coastal resilience. The work will analyze existing policy, market, and institutional frameworks to determine entry points for integrating adaptation finance into Thailand’s economic and fiscal systems.

The feasibility study will explore a range of potential financing models, such as climate insurance and risk finance schemes to protect communities and small enterprises from climate shocks; blue carbon and ecosystem service financing to monetize the climate and biodiversity benefits of seagrass and mangrove restoration; and public–private partnerships (PPPs) and blended finance approaches to attract private investment in sustainable aquaculture, eco-tourism, and nature-positive enterprises. The feasibility study will also review the policy and institutional conditions needed to redirect and optimize domestic resources for adaptation—such as improving budget allocation practices and phasing out harmful or counterproductive subsidies—ensuring that existing financial flows better support long-term coastal resilience. The outcome of this study will be a set of financing design options and recommendations for potential solutions ready for implementation and scaling under national and subnational adaptation frameworks.

Illustrative activities under this output are as follows.

- Conduct a feasibility study on climate finance options for coastal adaptation, including financial, institutional, and regulatory assessments to identify viable mechanisms
- Review the policy and institutional conditions, and related recommendations to redirect and optimize domestic resources for adaptation—such as improving budget allocation practices and phasing out harmful or counterproductive subsidies
- Analyze and map potential financing sources, including government funds, private investment, insurance markets, and international climate finance facilities.
- Design and validate financing models, such as community-based climate insurance, blue carbon mechanisms, payment for ecosystem services, and blended PPP arrangements for ecosystem restoration and livelihood projects.
- Develop operational and governance frameworks for piloting selected mechanisms, including risk management protocols and roles of public–private actors.
- Prepare investment concept notes and pilot design documents to facilitate resource mobilization and integration into Thailand’s coastal adaptation strategies and budgeting processes.

Output 3.2: Climate Finance Mechanism(s) Implemented in Target Site(s), with Capacity Building and Evaluation

Based on the feasibility study and design outputs from Output 3.1, one or more coastal climate finance mechanisms will be implemented in selected target sites to demonstrate scalable models for financing coastal and marine adaptation. These mechanisms will be directly linked with the ecosystem restoration and livelihood interventions under Component 2, ensuring that financial solutions are grounded in real community and ecosystem needs. The project will utilize mechanisms such as climate insurance and risk finance schemes, payment for ecosystem services, blue carbon initiatives, or blended public–private investment models, depending on local context and financial viability.

Implementation will be supported by capacity-building activities for government agencies, local financial institutions, and community organizations to ensure effective operation, monitoring, and governance of the pilot mechanisms. Lessons and results will be evaluated and documented to inform policy reform, guide future replication, and support integration of proven financing models into national adaptation and sustainable finance frameworks.

Illustrative activities under this output are as follows.

- Selection of pilot sites and mechanisms based on the results of the feasibility study (Output 3.1), in consultation with provincial authorities, communities, and private sector partners.
- Implementation, where feasible, of climate financing solutions, such as community-based insurance, blue carbon initiatives, or blended PPP investments that support ecosystem restoration and livelihood diversification.
- Capacity-building programmes for government counterparts, local banks, cooperatives, and community organizations to strengthen financial literacy, operational management, and climate finance governance.
- Monitoring and evaluation of financing solutions, assessing financial performance, gender and social inclusion, and adaptation outcomes at the community and ecosystem levels.
- Documentation and knowledge sharing of lessons learned, including policy recommendations and investment guidelines to inform national and provincial replication and scaling.

Component 4 – Improving knowledge, learning and partnerships for scaling up coastal adaptation

Component 4 focuses on strengthening the knowledge, learning, and partnerships needed to sustain and scale coastal adaptation efforts. By building community capacity, raising public awareness, and promoting regional and international knowledge exchange, this component ensures that lessons from implementation inform policy, planning, and future investment, while positioning Thailand as a regional leader in coastal resilience. All learning, awareness, and exchange activities under Component 4 are grounded in evidence, practices, and results generated from the project's on-the-ground adaptation interventions under Component 2.

Output 4.1 – Capacity of Local Communities on Climate Change and Coastal Adaptation Strengthened

This output will enhance the capacity of coastal communities beyond the project sites, drawing on lessons, practices, and insights generated across the project—particularly from Output 2.3, where community-led adaptation capacities are strengthened within target areas. Building on these experiences, Output 4.1 will focus on expanding knowledge and skills among a wider audience,

with special emphasis on other provinces with marine and coastal areas that face similar climate risks. Through structured training, knowledge products, participatory learning, and exchange activities, the project will equip communities with the understanding and practical tools needed to engage in climate risk assessment, ecosystem stewardship, and adaptation planning. Strengthening local institutions—including fishery groups, conservation committees, and village development groups—will support long-term leadership and replication of successful adaptation models beyond the project’s immediate footprint. In addition, this output will explore pathways to advance ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) into national policies, plans, and technical standards by synthesizing field-level evidence, identifying policy entry points, and engaging relevant ministries and agencies to promote the institutionalization of EbA approaches.

Illustrative activities under this output are as follows.

- Training programmes on climate change impacts, coastal ecosystem dynamics, adaptation options, and risk management tailored for community members, including women and youth.
- Technical training on restoration, monitoring, and maintenance of coral reefs, mangroves, and seagrass ecosystems.
- Capacity strengthening for local committees (e.g., fishery groups, eco-tourism groups, community adaptation committees) to lead planning, implementation, and monitoring of adaptation actions.
- Participatory learning activities, including on-site demonstrations, field schools, and knowledge exchange visits among project communities, incorporating local wisdom and traditional practices related to housing design, flood preparedness, and ecosystem observation.
- Development of localized learning materials, toolkits, and community-friendly guidance on coastal adaptation and climate risks, including documentation of traditional knowledge and community experiences in coping with climate-related hazards.
- Synthesis of lessons and evidence from Components 1 and 2 to inform national dialogue on EbA integration, including inputs for policy reviews, technical guidelines, and national planning processes (e.g., NAP, NDC, coastal management regulations).
- Awareness raising about access to various types of adaptation finance (Component 3)
- Convening of knowledge-sharing platforms or expert forums with national agencies (e.g., DCCE, DMCR, NESDC, MOI) to explore opportunities for embedding EbA and NBS into national standards, coastal plans, and regulatory frameworks.

Output 4.2 – Awareness Raised with Active Engagement of Women, Youth, Marginalized Groups, and Wider Thai Coastal Communities

This output will increase awareness and public understanding of climate change and coastal adaptation, as well as preparedness capacity, through inclusive communication and outreach activities. The project will ensure meaningful participation of women, youth, and marginalized groups not only as beneficiaries but as leaders and agents of change. Awareness campaigns will promote behavior change, stewardship of marine resources, and community ownership of adaptation solutions. Citizen-science activities and participatory monitoring will also help deepen the public’s connection to restored ecosystems and climate resilience.

Illustrative activities under this output are as follows.

- Community outreach and awareness campaigns using local media, social media, learning events, exhibitions, and coastal conservation days.
- Targeted engagement programmes for women, youth, and marginalized groups, including leadership workshops, youth climate action labs, and women-led conservation initiatives.
- Citizen-science activities, such as community reef surveys, beach profiling, and seagrass

monitoring, to foster inclusive participation in ecosystem stewardship. The local community-based data will be collected in a database to be used by the central government for policymaking.

- Production of knowledge and communication products, including policy briefs, case studies, videos, infographics, and community stories on adaptation successes.
- Facilitation of community dialogues and public forums to ensure that local concerns and ideas feed into provincial and national adaptation processes.
- Education programmes in main secondary and higher level education centres (universities, professional centres, vocational training centres etc.) to introduce education on climate change and natural resources management, as well as preparedness to support disaster risk reduction. To ensure sustainability and replicability of the approach, an education curriculum will be created in partnership with national and local authorities and academic institutions, following the example and lessons learned of the Climate Box initiative implemented by UNDP in Thailand in 2025.
- Building on the above, scholar emergency programmes, trainings, and plans may be adopted in the academic premises usually used as safe havens for the communities in case of natural disasters (e.g. PSU university campus was used as safe haven for Songkhla communities during the floods of November 2025). This will include installation of EWS, training with the local rescue centres for safe routes and first aid, elaboration of emergency plans etc.

Output 4.3 – South–South Exchange and Partnerships Conducted with Other Coastal Countries

This output will strengthen learning and collaboration between Thailand and other coastal and island countries, particularly in Southeast Asia, to promote the exchange of best practices in coastal adaptation, ecosystem restoration, EbA and NBS, blue carbon monitoring, and climate-resilient livelihoods. Partnerships will help Thailand contribute to and benefit from regional knowledge pools, enhance alignment with global adaptation frameworks, and create opportunities for future joint initiatives and scaling.

Illustrative activities under this output are as follows.

- Design and facilitation of South–South knowledge exchanges, including regional workshops, learning missions, and virtual exchanges on coastal adaptation.
- Establishment of technical partnerships with research institutes, coastal management agencies, and regional networks (e.g., ASEAN) to facilitate coordination and knowledge sharing among other countries in the region
- Documentation and sharing of Thailand’s adaptation models, such as ecosystem restoration, community crab banks, hybrid adaptation measures, and seagrass monitoring for replication in other countries.
- Participation of Thai policymakers and community representatives in international learning events to strengthen policy generation and regional leadership.
- Development of joint knowledge products, such as regional guidelines or comparative case studies, with partner countries.

Component 4 will strengthen the knowledge base, social mobilization, and partnerships needed to scale up coastal adaptation in Thailand and beyond. Through targeted capacity-building, communities will be empowered with the skills and practical tools to understand climate risks, monitor ecosystem changes, and lead locally driven adaptation actions. Inclusive awareness and engagement activities will elevate the role of women, youth, and marginalized groups, fostering broad community stewardship of marine resources and creating stronger ownership of adaptation solutions. Regional and international partnerships, including South–South exchanges with other coastal nations, will enable the sharing of best practices, blue carbon insights, and successful models. Collectively, these efforts will ensure that lessons from implementation are captured,

disseminated, and used to inform provincial and national planning, while positioning Thailand as a regional leader in coastal and marine adaptation.

B. Describe how the project/programme provides economic, social and environmental benefits, with particular reference to the most vulnerable communities, and vulnerable groups within communities, including gender considerations. Describe how the project/programme will avoid or mitigate negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

The project will provide economic, social and environmental benefits. Support to climate-informed coastal adaptation planning under Component 1, will benefit all coastal provinces or an estimated 2.2 million indirect beneficiaries. The project will directly benefit an estimated 670,000 beneficiaries through EbA measures and livelihood support under Component 2. This figure represents the population in the indicative target areas: **Nakhon Si Thammarat, Chumphon, Surat Thani, Songkhla, and Pattani**. Final selection of target areas and related interventions will consider criteria such as: vulnerability, impact, cost-efficiency, potential for replication and upscaling, and social and environmental risks for restoration activities, and community consultations and viability of options for livelihood support.

Specifically, the project aims to ensure that at least 50% of the direct beneficiaries are women, recognizing their critical role and differentiated vulnerabilities to climate change. Based on the Gender Assessment (GA), specific, targeted efforts will be implemented to ensure the equitable distribution of benefits and resources to marginalized and vulnerable gender sub-groups, including ethnic minorities and people with disabilities, who often face intersecting inequalities that exacerbate climate risk. The project will use sex- and gender-disaggregated data, further differentiated by factors such as age, ethnicity, and disability, to track progress and ensure equitable outcomes in line with the Adaptation Fund's mandate to "do good" by proactively addressing gender gaps.

Regarding economic benefits, the livelihoods support under Component 2 will also result in economic benefits to coastal community households, while increased climate resilience through policy support under Component 1 can overtime, result in reduced loss and damage of coastal provinces. Interventions under Component 2 will help restore natural habitats thereby improving fish stocks, resulting in both economic benefits to fishers as well as social benefits by reducing the risk of food stress. Environmental benefits include the restoration and conservation of interconnected coastal and marine ecosystems, including mangroves, coral reefs, seagrass beds, beaches and coastal forests, as well as canal, estuarine, and river-mouth systems that connect inland areas with the sea. Improvements in water quality across canal-coastal-marine systems will contribute to enhanced ecosystem health, biodiversity conservation, and long-term climate resilience.

To advance gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, the economic benefits will be intentionally channeled to increase the economic agency of women and vulnerable gender sub-groups. The project will promote women's equitable participation and leadership in all relevant value chains, such as sustainable aquaculture management and eco-tourism guiding, ensuring they have equal opportunities for access to fund resources and services.

During project development stage, project risks will be assessed. Mitigation measures will be defined and integrated into the project design. This includes a screening of social and environmental risks and related development of an Environmental and Social Management Framework. To ensure the needs of women and other vulnerable groups are adequately

understood and responses integrated into the project, a Gender Assessment and Action Plan (GAAP) will be developed and implemented following UNDP's and the Adaptation Fund's safeguards and gender policies. The GAAP will be reviewed and updated on an annual basis, or as required, to ensure that gender-responsive measures remain relevant, evidence-based and adaptive to evolving local contexts and emerging gender dynamics.

In addition, the project will be carried out with strong participatory approaches, guided by comprehensive Stakeholder Consultation and Engagement Plans. This ensures that all project activities, from design to implementation, are informed by the perspectives and knowledge of local communities, including women, youth, ethnic minorities, and vulnerable groups. The GA will be conducted early and utilize an intersectional approach to understand how gender, age, ethnicity, disability, and socio-economic class intersect to create unique vulnerabilities. This GA provides the analytical foundation for the Gender Action Plan (GAP), which will detail measures to both mitigate risks ("do no harm") and proactively address persistent gender inequalities ("do good"). The GAAP will mandate minimum quotas for the balanced participation of all gender groups, including women (at least 50%) and vulnerable gender sub-groups (at least 30%) in all project committees and decision-making bodies, ensuring their meaningful and comprehensive participation. All project staff will undergo mandatory Gender Policy and Preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) training, and UNDP's existing Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) which is robust, accessible, and gender-sensitive will be utilized to protect all stakeholders.

C. Describe or provide an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project/programme.

To address negative climate change impacts, the costs of inaction for Thailand far outweigh the investment needs. Thailand Country Climate and Development Report (CCDR), developed by the World Bank, revealed that the country risks losing between 7% and 14% of its GDP by 2050 if it fails to adapt to climate change. It is estimated that \$1 of investment in adaptation can save \$4 in loss and damage, this is higher in coastal areas.

The proposed project offers a cost-effective approach to enhancing climate resilience in Thailand's coastal areas by strategically combining nature-based solutions with government-led grey infrastructure, resulting in integrated interventions. This hybrid model is increasingly recognized as a more effective and economically efficient strategy for managing climate risks, especially in vulnerable coastal zones such as the Gulf of Thailand.

Where possible, nature-based measures, such as coral reef and seagrass restoration, beach forest rehabilitation, and sustainable aquaculture, will be implemented in tandem with existing or planned grey infrastructure funded by national and provincial governments. This approach could maximize cost-effectiveness by enhancing the protective functions of infrastructure, reducing long-term maintenance costs, and delivering additional co-benefits to the local economies via fisheries recovery, biodiversity conservation, and tourism development. Studies globally and in Southeast Asia have shown that hybrid green-grey solutions can provide higher benefit-cost ratios compared to standalone engineering structures, particularly those for flood and erosion protection.

The project's targeted sites—**Nakhon Si Thammarat, Chumphon, Surat Thani, Songkhla, and Pattani**—were preliminary selected by government partners, based on their ecological significance, exposure to climate hazards (e.g. rise in sea level and temperature, rise in ocean acidity level), and institutional readiness, drawing on vulnerability assessments and stakeholder engagement. These areas host a significant number of coastal aquaculture and contain critical coral, mangrove and seagrass ecosystems, making them ideal for demonstrating the value of

integrated adaptation approaches. Their strategic selection increases the cost-effectiveness of project investments by ensuring enabling conditions for rapid implementation, measurable impact, and replicability.

The project also builds on UNDP's proven technical and institutional experience in adaptation, including the NAP Marine and GCF Water projects that demonstrated efficient implementation of EbA at scale, the ability to mobilize communities and provincial authorities, strong integration of climate science into planning processes, and cost-effective procurement and contracting practices. The project will draw on the experience from UNDP's ongoing initiatives such as Climate Finance, BIOFIN, SDG Localization, and Insurance and Risk Finance Facility. This ensures efficient use of existing tools, recommendations, and stakeholder networks at national and subnational levels to reduce duplication and accelerate the deployment of tested solutions. Lessons and capacities developed under these initiatives will be leveraged to streamline implementation and foster sustainability.

The requested approx. 10 million USD funding from the Adaptation Fund will be utilized to deliver direct benefits to 670,000 people residing in coastal districts within the project's four target provinces. Additionally, the project will indirectly enhance ecosystem-based protection for over 2.2 million people along the broader Gulf of Thailand coastline. The cost per direct beneficiary is USD 15, remarkably low for interventions that combine ecosystem restoration, livelihood transformation, and coastal protection. Considering indirect beneficiaries, the cost per person protected is USD 4.5. On the other hand, the return on the proposed adaptation investment is strong. A recent study by the World Resources Institute (WRI) conducted across 12 countries, including those in tropical Asia, found that every \$1 invested in climate adaptation yields over \$10.50 in net economic, social, and environmental benefits²⁶. This principle is particularly relevant for Thailand, which faces significant climate risks and is expected to see similar high returns on investment in resilience measures due to avoided losses from climate disasters via safeguarding livelihoods and infrastructure and induced economic and social gains via local tourism and fisheries revenue associated with rejuvenated coastal and marine ecosystem.

In addition, to multiply project's impacts, the project will explore and implement innovative financing mechanisms—including blended public–private investment models, payments for ecosystem services, and blue carbon finance—to support long-term sustainability of adaptation actions. These mechanisms aim to reduce dependency on grants, unlock private capital, and support continued protection, restoration, and future scaling beyond the project's lifespan at lower public cost. This financial innovation component complements Thailand's broader climate finance agenda under the NDC and emerging Climate Change Act. Detailed cost-benefit analysis, including ecosystem valuation and avoided loss estimates, will be undertaken during full proposal development to further substantiate cost-effectiveness at the site level, in line with Adaptation Fund requirements.

In sum, the project's proposed integrated, cross-sectoral approach ensures value for money while creating a scalable model for coastal adaptation in Thailand and beyond. Its integrated, cross-sectoral approach ensures value for money, while creating a scalable model for coastal adaptation in Thailand and beyond.

D. Describe how the project/programme is consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, including, where appropriate, national adaptation plan (NAP), national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications, or national adaptation programs of action, or other relevant instruments, where they exist.

²⁶ World Resources Institute, 2025. ["Strengthening the investment case for climate adaptation: A triple dividend approach."](#)

The proposed project is strongly aligned with Thailand’s national and subnational sustainable development priorities, as articulated in the 13th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2023–2027), the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0), the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), Thailand’s First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), and the country’s biodiversity and conservation commitments, including Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Alignment with the 13th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2023–2027)

The project directly advances the fifth strategic target of the 13th Plan: “Enhancing Thailand’s capability to cope with changes and risks in the new global context.” By restoring degraded coastal and marine ecosystems, strengthening coastal community resilience, improving climate-risk information systems, and supporting risk-informed provincial planning, the project contributes to national priorities on sustainable coastal resource management, inclusive community development, and climate-resilient economic growth. Its focus on ecosystem integrity, community empowerment, and science-based decision-making reflects the Plan’s emphasis on sustainable natural resource management and resilience building in climate-vulnerable regions.

Alignment with Climate Change Master Plan 2015 – 2050

The project is fully contributing to achieving the four main missions described in this master plan: building resilience (integrating climate change adaptation into national development policies across all relevant sectors), capacity building (enhancing the potential and awareness of all development partners and communities), data and technology (developing knowledge and technology to support adaptation efforts).

Alignment with NDC 3.0

The project contributes directly to Thailand’s NDC 3.0 adaptation commitments, which prioritize the enhancement of resilience in coastal and marine ecosystems, protection of climate-sensitive communities, and integration of climate risk into planning and budgeting systems. By restoring key marine ecosystems, diversifying climate-resilient livelihoods, and improving community preparedness, the project strengthens climate-resilient natural resource management. Enhanced monitoring—including preliminary steps in blue carbon data generation—supports Thailand’s MRV requirements under the NDC framework. The project also advances NDC 3.0’s emphasis on governance, stakeholder participation, and gender-responsive climate action. Through Component 3, the project identifies innovative financing modalities and strengthens private sector engagement, aligning with NDC 3.0’s call to scale domestic and international climate finance.

Alignment with the National Adaptation Plan (NAP)

The project is fully consistent with Thailand’s NAP, operationalizing priority measures in the natural resource management, water resources, human settlements and security, and public health sectors. The NAP highlights EbA, enhanced climate-risk information, and locally led adaptation through provincial climate change boards (PCCBs) as critical pathways for resilience. The project’s interventions—coastal ecosystem restoration (mangroves, coral reefs, seagrass), climate-resilient livelihoods, community-based adaptation, and risk-informed planning—directly address NAP objectives to reduce climate-related losses, strengthen local adaptive capacity, and integrate climate risk data into subnational planning processes.

The NAP also identifies the Gulf of Thailand as a high-priority area requiring targeted adaptation support, including:

- Research and projections on sea-level rise and seawater intrusion;
- Monitoring of sea temperature, coral bleaching, coral diseases, and ocean acidification;

- Integrated coastal management planning, particularly for severe erosion zones.

The project responds directly to these needs under Components 1, 2, and 4.

Alignment with Thailand's First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR)

Thailand's BTR highlights key adaptation gaps—limited knowledge and research capacity, insufficient financing, and fragmented data systems. The project responds directly to these gaps by:

- Strengthening ecosystem and climate data collection and integration;
- Building institutional and community-level capacity for implementation;
- Addressing adaptation finance constraints through the design and piloting of innovative finance mechanisms.

Alignment with Thailand's OECM Commitments

The project contributes to Thailand's commitment to expand Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) by improving the ecological integrity, governance, and long-term management of coastal ecosystems in the Gulf of Thailand. Through the restoration of coral reefs, mangroves, and seagrass meadows, enhanced monitoring systems, and empowerment of community institutions, the project strengthens conservation effectiveness in areas outside formal marine protected areas—consistent with OECM criteria on enduring governance, sustained biodiversity outcomes, and equitable community participation. These interventions support Thailand's goal of achieving 30% marine and coastal area conservation through MPAs and OECMs as part of its national biodiversity strategy.

Alignment with Thailand's National Biodiversity Action Plan 2023 – 2027

The project complements the three strategies under this National Biodiversity Action Plan. It focuses on strengthening conservation efforts by enhancing habitat and key species protection, promotes the sustainable and equitable use of biodiversity resources to benefit local communities through sustainable management of tourism and fisheries, and integrates biodiversity considerations into national policies, sectoral strategies, planning processes, and this development project.

Alignment with the Department of Fisheries' Operational Plan 2023 – 2027

The project is aligned with the Department of Fisheries' operational plan for 2023-2027, as it promotes the needs of stakeholders and promotes sustainable development of Thai fisheries. It also protects the environment, manages and creates benefits from the environment in the fisheries sector, and creates stability for stakeholders. It also facilitates monitoring, verification, and evaluation of success, with systematic monitoring and measurement. This action plan was developed through the pooling of inputs from the Department of Fisheries personnel with expertise and experience in planning, knowledge development and transfer, standards systems, and the critical fishing industry, which is crucial to the national economy. This also takes into account the employment of the public.

E. Describe how the project/programme meets relevant national technical standards, where applicable, such as standards for environmental assessment, building codes, etc., and complies with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

The proposed project has been designed to fully align with Thailand's national technical standards and regulatory frameworks, while ensuring compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund. All activities—including ecosystem-based

interventions, small-scale infrastructure, and livelihood diversification—will be implemented in accordance with relevant national laws on environmental protection, marine resource management, and public safety. The project also applies a risk-informed approach by embedding social and environmental safeguards, community engagement, and inclusive design principles from the outset.

1. Compliance with Thailand’s National Technical Standards:

- **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA):** All interventions will be screened in accordance with Thailand’s EIA laws (e.g. the Environmental Quality Act 1992 and related regulations). The small-scale EbA activities (artificial reefs, beach forest restoration, etc.) are not expected to trigger a mandatory EIA, but the project will work with environmental authorities (such as ONEP and provincial offices) to ensure compliance. If any activity does require further environmental assessment or specific mitigation measures, an appropriate Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be developed in line with national guidelines.
- **Marine and Coastal Resources Management:** The project will adhere to the Marine and Coastal Resources Management Promotion Act 2015 for all coastal and marine interventions. Activities like artificial coral reef deployment and mangrove replanting will be carried out in consultation with the DMCR to meet technical standards and obtain any required permits. This ensures restoration work does not harm marine ecosystems or contravene coastal zoning regulations. For instance, artificial reefs will use approved non-toxic materials and be placed in designated areas, avoiding damage to natural reefs and any navigation hazards.
- **Land Use and Zoning:** All on-the-ground activities will comply with local land-use plans and zoning laws. Whether establishing community nurseries, enhancing small eco-tourism facilities, or rehabilitating coastal forests, the project will obtain necessary permissions from local authorities and align interventions with provincial development plans. No activities will encroach on protected areas or violate land designations. By coordinating closely with local government units, the project ensures that its measures (e.g. beach forest restoration) are compatible with community land rights and conservation policies.
- **Environmental Quality and Pollution Control:** The project will uphold national standards for pollution control, waste management, and water quality. During implementation, measures will be taken to prevent pollution – for example, controlling sediment runoff during planting activities, using non-toxic materials for reef structures, and ensuring proper waste disposal from construction or demonstration sites. Any new livelihood practices introduced (such as climate-smart aquaculture or sustainable fishing techniques) will follow national guidelines (e.g. those of the Department of Fisheries) to avoid water pollution or resource degradation. By conforming to these environmental standards, the project will protect coastal ecosystems and public health.

2. Compliance with the Adaptation Fund’s Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy:

The project will follow UNDP guidelines and standards, which are consistent with the Adaptation Fund’s. Per UNDP’s Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA), further project development and implementation will integrate human rights principles and standards, including addressing inequality, fostering inclusion, and strengthening resilience. Further, UNDP programming must adhere to UNDP Social and Environmental Standards to ensure that any related risks are identified and managed. During project development, further selection of sites and interventions will be guided by these standards, and any interventions that are identified as high risk or cannot be reasonably managed through mitigation measures will not be selected. Social and environmental standards upon which UNDP interventions are assessed include: a) biodiversity and natural resources, b) climate change and disaster risk, c) community health, d) safety and security, e) cultural heritage, f) displacement and resettlement, g) indigenous peoples, h) indigenous peoples,

i) labour and working conditions, j) pollution prevention and resource efficiency. Similarly, project development will be guided by UNDP’s Gender Equality Strategy 2022-2025.

Given the nature of interventions under Component 2, an Environmental and Social Standards Framework (ESMF) will be developed, and if needed, further action plans. A Gender Assessment and Action Plan (GAAP) will also be developed to ensure that the project supports inclusion, equity and empowerment of women.

A UNDP social and environmental screening was prepared during concept note development, and is shared in attachment; this will be reviewed and updated during project development.

F. Describe if there is duplication of project/programme with other funding sources, if any.

Relevant project	Description	Relevant complementarities with the proposed project
Increasing Resilience to Climate Change Impacts in Marine and Coastal Areas along the Gulf of Thailand (NAP Marine) (concluded in 2024)	This GCF Readiness project supported Thailand to strengthen climate resilience in its marine and coastal zones, with a focus on Rayong, Phetchaburi, Surat Thani, and Songkhla provinces, by embedding adaptation into planning and budgets across the fisheries, tourism, and agriculture sectors. It built risk-informed capacity, developed climate-risk assessments and decision-support tools, and forged sustainable financing strategies to protect vulnerable coastal communities and ecosystems. As part of the project, comprehensive climate risk and vulnerability assessments were conducted in the coastal areas of these 4 provinces.	This AF proposal originates from the intention of DCCE to scale up the already concluded NAP Marine project. The proposed project will take forward adaptation solutions identified in NAP Marine risks and vulnerability assessments (e.g. restoration of mangroves and coral reefs, community livelihood diversification strategies), moving from planning to on-the-ground and effective implementation
Thailand’s First Biennial Transparency Report (1BTR) and Combined Fifth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report (5NC/2BTR) to UNFCCC (2024-2027)	This GEF-funded project strengthens Thailand’s capacity to meet its UNFCCC and Paris Agreement reporting obligations by preparing the country’s First Biennial Transparency Report and the combined Fifth National Communication/Second BTR. It upgrades national greenhouse-gas inventory systems, enhances NDC tracking, expands adaptation monitoring, and improves data on finance, technology, and capacity-building support, while fostering cross-government coordination, gender-responsive engagement, and long-term institutional readiness for the Enhanced Transparency Framework. Specifically, the adaptation component intends to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect data and information on cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned for showcase linked to adaptation (e.g. community-based adaptation, nature-based solution, and gender and social inclusion). • Develop climate-related risk maps and databases to report various types of hazards and specify risk areas at sub-provincial level 	This project has a strong gender-inclusive climate adaptation component, not only intended to track and measure Thailand achievement of adaptation goals, but also to strengthen local data collection on climate resilient planning and risk data, aimed to promote locally informed policies. This specific part has been designed to be complementary to the NAP Marine project results. The proposed project will benefit from the local risk maps and the results of a strengthened national-local coordination framework for climate resilience planning.
Enhancing Climate	This USD 17 million GCF-funded project	The proposed project will capitalize the

<p>Resilience in Thailand through Effective Water Management and Sustainable Agriculture (2023-2027)</p>	<p>strengthens climate resilience in central Thailand, Yom and Nan river basins, by combining smart agriculture with climate-aware, evidence-based farming and water management infrastructure with nature-based solutions. It empowers farmers with climate information and resilient agricultural practices, while building floodgates, improving irrigation, and coordinating across sectors to make water and land use planning more risk-informed.</p>	<p>lessons learned and findings of the EbA design and implementation process of GCF Water process, besides the inclusive and participative process with local communities. Specific attention will be given to the successful integration of grey and green infrastructure (using NBS approaches) and how this increases the benefit of adaptive measures against droughts and floods.</p>
<p>Insurance and Risk Finance Facility (IRFF) Initiative</p>	<p>Via the IRFF Initiative in Thailand, UNDP collaborated with governments and the insurance industry to design innovative risk transfer and insurance solutions and working with governments to integrate risk management into public policies and enhance insurance regulations to create inclusive and effective insurance systems. The initiative focuses on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Improving Thailand's risk transfer mechanisms with the design of the insurance and risk finance solutions via the Tripartite collaboration between UNDP, Insurance Development Forum (IDF), and BMZ b) Enhancing enabling environment for adopting insurance and risk finance mechanisms via the formulation of the national disaster risk finance and insurance strategies and the integration of insurance and risk finance to the NDC framework c) Improving the capacity of government partners, regulators, and the public at large via trainings on economic loss assessment from disasters/ cost-benefits analysis of risk finance solution and the promotion of the insurance and risk finance literacy programme 	<p>IRFF initiative provides strong foundation for deploying insurance and risk finance solutions for climate adaptation, leveraging the Working Group on Insurance and Risk Finance for Thailand which comprises the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Interior, National Economic and Social Development Council, Office of Insurance Commission, Thai General Insurance Association, and IDF.</p> <p>The initiative supports climate adaptation by synergizing the use of insurance with other risk finance instruments such as reserve funds, budget reallocation and other relevant financing instruments to address different frequencies and intensity of perils. This initiative also analyses Thailand's regulatory, institutional, and public finance management landscape for deploying insurance and risk finance solutions within the current regulatory setup as well as proposing amendments to both national and municipal-level laws to enable the implementation of insurance-related measures for climate adaptation, in alignment with Climate Change Act.</p>
<p>Strengthening School Preparedness for Tsunami in Asia-Pacific (Regional Tsunami Project)</p>	<p>To support long-term preparedness, the project developed the National Guidelines for Tsunami Evacuation Plans and Drills for Schools in Thailand and the Training of Trainers Manual for Tsunami School Evacuation Planning and Drills, offering step-by-step guidance from risk assessment, mapping, and evacuation planning to drill implementation in coordination with local administrative organizations. These resources are now critical tools for schools in tsunami-prone areas, with 27,000 schools adopting them under the Office of the Basic Education Commission (OBEC)'s guidance. By integrating a disaster risk reeducation lens into national education, curriculum and preparedness strategies, this helps Thailand strengthening community resilience and early warning capacities against future tsunami hazards.</p>	<p>The Tsunami DRR project provides a strong foundation for integrating climate adaptation education and awareness in the proposed coastal resilience project. UNDP's partnership with OBEC and its nationwide school network presents an opportunity to scale up climate literacy and adaptation engagement among youth and educators in coastal communities. The relationships established with local governments and schools through the DRR project will also facilitate community mobilization, capacity building, and knowledge dissemination under Outcome 4 of the Adaptation Fund concept.</p> <p>In particular, lessons learned from tsunami preparedness can be adapted to support participatory early warning systems, community monitoring, and resilience education in the context of slow-onset climate impacts like coastal erosion and ecosystem degradation.</p>

<p>Climate Education to Advance SDGs and Climate Action (Climate Box) (2024-2026)</p>	<p>This global Climate Box project expands climate-change education in more than 10 countries worldwide, and in 2024 was piloted in South-East Asia for the first time. In Thailand the project is implemented through partnership with the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration and the Office of the Basic Education Commission. It focuses on bringing its interactive curriculum, digital tools, and teacher support into national education efforts. Specifically, it helps integrate climate learning into classrooms, equips teachers with updated materials, and engages students through contests and online platforms—strengthening climate awareness and youth-driven action across the country.</p> <p>In 2025, the Climate Box was mainstreamed into the newly developed Sustainable Development education curriculum of BMA, piloted in more than 300 schools (from primary to high school level).</p>	<p>The piloting of Climate Box programme in Thailand allowed to strengthen partnerships with local and national key partners for education (e.g. OBEC) and to institutionalize the integration of climate action into local education curricula. The same approach of education sustainability – instead of stand-alone capacity building programmes, is intended to be replicated in the proposed project.</p>
<p>8th Operational Phase of the Small Grants Programme (2025-2028)</p>	<p>SGP, funded by GEF, is a mechanism for empowering local communities and CSOs to contribute meaningfully to global environmental priorities while addressing local development challenges. The initiative support community-led initiatives in Thailand in the areas of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community-based management of threatened ecosystems and species; 2. Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security; 3. Low-carbon energy access and co-benefits; 4. Local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management; and 5. Catalysing sustainable urban solutions. 	<p>SGP may potentially provide co-financing to the AF proposed project through small grants targeting community-based solutions in the first two areas – ecosystem management and sustainable fisheries. Local community groups or CSOs will be encouraged and supported to apply, during the proposed project capacity building process. The capacity building process will also support local communities to identify their needs, priorities, and potential financial sources, including small grants like SGP.</p>
<p>SDG Localization (2023-2026)</p>	<p>Funded by the EU, SDG-L is a programme implemented in two phases with the objective to support the Thai government to foster SDG advancement at local level. In the first phase, 15 SDG Provincial Profiles were developed to track local SDG performance and identify gaps and opportunities. Local SDG projects were also promoted, led by 15 CSOs.</p> <p>The current phase is intended to deepen the local impact in few of the 15 provinces by supporting the development of SDG-driven projects, tailored to the SDG profiles, and scale-up solutions through national policy and legislations.</p>	<p>SDG-L project allowed UNDP to widely strengthen its work at local level to advance the 2030 Agenda for a wide range of local priorities, including SDG13. Two of the coastal provinces, Surat Thani and Songkhla, were targeted through the first phase of SDG-L.</p> <p>Specifically, key findings for the Southern region is that climate risks and environmental challenges have an impact on livelihood and jobs, and that investing in disaster preparedness plans and actions is one of the emerging opportunities. These Profiles findings, local partnerships, and the process established through the SDG-L will be used to leverage the proposed project setup and implementation.</p>
<p>Mainstreaming Biodiversity based Tourism (2022-2026)</p>	<p>The Mainstreaming Biodiversity based Tourism project, funded by GEF, provides support to Thailand to make tourism more sustainable by integrating biodiversity conservation into national policies, tourism standards, and local practices. It develops a</p>	<p>The methodology and results, best practices, and lessons learned of this project will inform the proposed project, especially in terms of provincial planning, resource management at community level, and jobs creation. Co-benefits for sustainable tourism will also be</p>

	national strategy, strengthens provincial planning, and supports communities and tourism enterprises, especially in Prachuap Khiri Khan province, to create nature-friendly tourism products, manage visitors sustainably, and protect ecosystems while improving local livelihoods.	explored.
Climate Finance Network (2022-2028)	This regional programme is implemented in almost 15 countries in Asia, among which Thailand, with the objective to advance climate finance solutions by connecting diverse stakeholders, driving the mobilization and effective management of capital for climate action, and fostering resilience and sustainable growth. Key objectives in Thailand, implemented in three components through collaboration with Bangkok Metropolitan Administration, Pattani province, and the parliament, include improving capacity for accessing and using climate finance, promoting gender-responsive and inclusive finance, and ensure transparency and effectiveness	The project results and lessons learned from the tested Climate Change, Gender and Social Inclusion (CC-GSI) methodology in Pattani province will inform the proposed project. Specifically, CFN project is tailoring capacity building programmes to local communities, sub-districts, municipal and provincial government, to collect data and identify their climate adaptation priorities, and to prepare proposals to mobilize funding through public and alternative funding sources. It is also supporting provincial governments to plan strategically in a coordinated way for their climate priorities to better support the local level. This methodology is also aligned and complementary with the SDG-L one.

G. If applicable, describe the learning and knowledge management component to capture and disseminate lessons learned.

Learning and knowledge management are an integral part of the concept design. **Component 4 – Improving knowledge, learning and partnerships for scaling up coastal adaptation** brings the knowledge and lessons from coastal ecosystem restoration and livelihoods interventions of Component 2 to communities beyond the project sites. Training materials and knowledge products will be developed, and opportunities for knowledge exchange (e.g. visits to sites and knowledge exchange opportunities between communities) will be facilitated. Learning and knowledge topics will include climate impacts, coastal ecosystem dynamics, adaptation options, as well as technical training on restoration, monitoring and maintenance of coral reef, mangroves and seagrass ecosystems. Similarly, under Component 4, the project will support knowledge sharing related to ecosystem-friendly livelihoods supported under Component 2, including with local committees (e.g. fishery groups, eco-tourism groups, community adaptation committees) who will ultimately lead planning, implementation and monitoring of adaptation actions. To ensure that Thailand is able to share its experiences, as well as benefit from global best practices, South-South knowledge exchanges will be supported, including regional workshops, learning missions and virtual exchanges on coastal adaptation.

In addition, knowledge management is integrated into Components 1-3. **Under Component 1 - Strengthening policy and enabling environment for coastal and marine adaptation at national and subnational levels**, institutional capacity strengthening support will include guidance materials, toolkits and training modules to ensure materials are available for continued learning; and peer-learning and knowledge exchange platforms will be established to promote coordination, experience-sharing, and continuous learning among government agencies and coastal provinces. **Component 2 – Enhancing community resilience and climate-resilient livelihoods** will support the establishment of a robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system to track ecological, socio-economic, and resilience outcomes of coastal adaptation. This system will address a critical information gap that will enable informed coastal adaptation planning going forward.

And under **Component 3 – Advancing innovative financing solutions for coastal adaptation are explored and implemented**, given the novel nature of innovative or blended finance to support marine and coastal adaptation, knowledge products will be developed based on learning acquired through the project, so that coastal adaptation planning and related financing strategies going forward are informed by the potential of different types of finance to complement public adaptation investment. Learning and knowledge product documentation includes best practices/lessons learned, policy recommendations and investment guidelines to inform national and provincial replication and scaling.

H. Describe the consultative process, including the list of stakeholders consulted, undertaken during project preparation, with particular reference to vulnerable groups, including gender considerations, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

The proposed project builds directly upon the outcomes, partnerships, and stakeholder engagement processes established during the implementation of NAP Marine Project, supported by the GCF Readiness programme and implemented by UNDP Thailand in partnership with the DCCE and DMCR. This foundation has enabled a participatory, country-driven approach, ensuring that local realities, government priorities, and inclusive stakeholder voices—especially those from vulnerable groups—are reflected in the current project design.

During the final year of the NAP Marine project, an extensive series of consultations was conducted with stakeholders at national, provincial, and community levels in four key pilot provinces: Rayong, Phetchaburi, Surat Thani, and Songkhla. These consultations included both government and community actors and focused on identifying coastal adaptation needs and opportunities, as well as prioritising EbA measures tailored to local contexts.

Given the geographic and socio-ecological similarities between these original provinces and the current target provinces—Surat Thani and Songkhla (which were part of NAP Marine), as well as Nakhon Si Thammarat and Chumphon (which are adjacent to the original sites)—the insights and priorities from the NAP Marine consultations remain highly relevant. Nonetheless, to validate findings and adapt the project to new localities, targeted bilateral discussions were held with provincial and local authorities overseeing Nakhon Si Thammarat and Chumphon in 2025. These meetings were designed to ensure alignment with local priorities, assess institutional readiness, and incorporate additional perspectives from communities and civil society in the extended project geography.

These processes emphasized the inclusion of marginalized groups, especially small-scale fishers, women, youth, and elderly residents of coastal communities. Gender considerations were mainstreamed throughout, including separate focus group discussions and targeted outreach to women-led community enterprises. This is in line with both the Adaptation Fund’s Gender Policy and UNDP’s gender equality commitments.

The consultative process highlighted the need for more accessible climate finance, stronger subnational capacity, and adaptive governance frameworks. The current project is therefore designed to address these challenges through its components on governance, finance mechanisms, and inclusive coastal ecosystem restoration. Additional consultation and validation sessions will be conducted during the full proposal phase to ensure continuous stakeholder engagement and feedback loops.

The list of stakeholders consulted is summarized in the table below.

Type of stakeholder	Organisation	Mode of participation
Government agencies	Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Bilateral meeting (date: 10/11/2025)
	Department of Climate Change and Environment (DCCE)	Bilateral meeting (date: 16/07/2025, 21/08/2025, 07/10/2025, 25/11/2025, 28/11/2025), consultation workshop (date: 28/10/2024)
	Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR)	Bilateral meeting (date: 20/10/2025, 17/11/2025), consultation workshop (date: 28/10/2024)
	Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP)	Bilateral meeting (date: 10/11/2025)
	Department of Tourism	Consultation workshop (date: 28/10/2024)
	Department of Fisheries	Consultation workshop (date: 28/10/2024)
	Department of Local Administration	Consultation workshop (date: 28/10/2024, 18/3/2025, 20/8/2025)
	Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation	Consultation workshop (date: 28/10/2024, 18/3/2025, 20/8/2025, 3/11/2025, 1/12/2025)
	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation	Consultation workshop (date: 28/10/2024)
	Department of Public Works and Town, and Country Planning	Consultation workshop (date: 28/10/2024)
	Office of Agricultural Economics	Consultation workshop (date: 28/10/2024, 3/11/2025, 1/12/2025)
	Office of Provincial Administration Development and Promotion	Consultation workshop (date: 28/10/2024)
	Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council (NESDC)	Consultation workshop (date: 22-23/02/2024, 18/3/2025, 20/8/2025, 3/11/2025)
	Fiscal Policy Office	Bilateral meeting (date: 18/11/2025) Consultation workshop (date: 18/3/2025, 20/8/2025, 03/11/2025)
	Office of Insurance Commission	Consultation workshop (date: 01/12/2025)
	Bangkok Metropolitan Administration	Bilateral meeting (date: 4/6/2025, 9/9/2025, 18/11/2025, 27/11/2025) Consultation workshop (date: 20/8/2025)
Local authorities	Marine and Coastal Resources Administration Office 4, 5, and 9 (covering Nakhon Si Thammarat, Chumphon, Surat Thani, Songkhla, Pattani provinces)	Bilateral meeting (date: 14/11/2025), consultation workshop (date: 28/10/2024)
	Provincial Office of Natural Resources and Environment (of Surat Thani and Songkhla provinces)	Consultation workshop (date: 26/04/2024)
	Provincial Agricultural Extension Office (of Surat Thani and Songkhla provinces)	Consultation workshop (date: 26/04/2024)
	Governor's Office of Surat Thani and Songkhla provinces	Consultation workshop (date: 26/04/2024)
	Prevention and Mitigation Regional Centre 12 (Songkhla province)	Consultation workshop (date: 26/04/2024)
	Provincial Maritime Enforcement Centre (of Surat Thani and Songkhla provinces)	Consultation workshop (date: 26/04/2024)
	Environment and Pollution Control Office 14 and 16 (of Surat Thani and Songkhla provinces)	Consultation workshop (date: 26/04/2024)
	Provincial Fisheries Office (of Surat Thani and Songkhla provinces)	Consultation workshop (date: 26/04/2024)
Pattani PAO Office	At least 6 consultations, of which 2 main/wider consultation workshops (22/04/2025; 22/10/2025)	

	Pattani Provincial Government	2 consultation workshops (22/04/2025; 22/10/2025)
Public organisations	Designated Areas for Sustainable Tourism Administration	Consultation workshop (date: 28/10/2024)
Private sector	Thailand Tourism Council	Consultation workshop (date: 26/04/2024)
	Thai General Insurance Association	Consultation workshop (date: 18/3/2025, 20/8/2025)
	Insurance Development Forum	Consultation workshop (date: 18/3/2025, 20/8/2025)
Academia	Prince of Songkla University, Surat Thani Campus	Consultation workshop (date: 26/04/2024)
	Surat Thani Rajabhat University	Consultation workshop (date: 26/04/2024)
Local communities	Leaders and representatives from communities in Songkhla province (54 representatives covering Krasae Sin, Khuan Niang, Ranot, Sathing Phra, Singhanakhon, Chana, Thepha, Hat Yai, and Mueang Songkhla Districts)	Consultation workshop (date: 05-06/06/2024)
	Sub-districts and local community/religious leaders of the 7 sub-districts of Pattani Bay	At least 6 consultations, of which 2 main/wider consultation workshops (22/04/2025; 22/10/2025)
Official working group	Working Group on Insurance and Risk Finance for Thailand	Consultation workshop (date: 18/3/2025, 20/8/2025)

I. Provide justification for funding requested, focusing on the full cost of adaptation reasoning.

The project was designed to provide a comprehensive solution to climate challenges faced in the Gulf of Thailand. Climate change, as well as unsustainable practices, are contributing to coastal ecosystems degradation. Inaction and continued degradation will result in reduced protection from climate impacts, such as sea level rise and related erosion, as well as destruction of natural habitats for marine life, upon which coastal communities depend for their livelihoods.

The project will address critical barriers related to governance, information, finance, and capacity. Through Components 1, the project will help strengthen capacity through bolstering the data and knowledge base needed for informed marine and coastal planning. Component 2 focuses on hybrid interventions in target areas to restore degraded ecosystems. Where possible, this may complement grey infrastructure or other public investment – thereby maximizing the impact of combined resources (target sites to be further defined during project development in consultation with partners and stakeholders). As livelihoods also put pressure on coastal ecosystems, Component 2 will provide support to communities with ecosystem-friendly livelihoods – ensuring sustainability of hybrid and EbA measures as well as a viable way forward for communities. The establishment of a related M&E system will contribute needed coastal ecosystem data as well as progress related to adaptation interventions – adding to knowledge under Component 1 and 4. Component 4 expands the scope of the project through knowledge sharing and capacity strengthening at the local level for further replication and upscaling.

Component 3 addresses the critical barrier of finance. The project will explore innovative or blended finance mechanisms to complement public investment in adaptation. The project will work closely with government partners on Thailand’s emerging Climate Change Fund, ensuring that knowledge and best practices generated by the project (e.g. scientific analyses under Component 1 and EbA and complementary livelihoods measures under Component 2 and community capacity strengthening under Component 3) are used to inform the design of the Climate Change Fund – ensuring long term impact of the Adaptation Fund project. Target sites and interventions will be further defined during project development in consultation with government partners and

stakeholders. At the concept stage, several opportunities have been discussed that will be further explored.

Collectively, project results will lead to the achievement the project objective to **strengthen climate resilience of communities in the Gulf of Thailand through adaptation solutions for coastal/marine ecosystems, support to livelihoods and strengthening of institutional capacities from the national to the community level.** in the target areas, and build the necessary capacity and improve access to finance in order to support further replication and upscaling.

Without Adaptation Fund support, existing national and subnational investments will remain insufficient to address accelerating climate risks in the Gulf of Thailand. Current public financing prioritizes grey infrastructure and post-disaster response, while ecosystem-based and community-led adaptation measures remain underfunded and fragmented. Adaptation Fund resources will therefore provide critical adaptation additionality by enabling targeted ecosystem-based interventions, livelihood diversification, and institutional strengthening that would not occur under a business-as-usual development scenario.

J. Describe how the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes has been taken into account when designing the project/programme.

Sustainability is a guiding principle of the project concept note, and is designed into the Components. The Components of the project are complementary and integrated, with knowledge generated from one, informing the others – ensuring not only sustainability but also further replication and upscaling.

Under **Component 2 – Enhancing community resilience and climate-resilient livelihoods**, assessments will be conducted as necessary to ensure an appropriate hybrid solution for the sites, in the case of coastal forest rehabilitation for instance, this will entail correct species selection, to ensure measures interventions yield a successful result and high survival rate. The project will apply best practices²⁷ in Thailand by engaging communities in the design and monitoring of hybrid interventions. During project development, long-term maintenance needs of selected measures will be identified and costed, and a related O&M plan and commitment will be agreed with partners. Knowledge generated from interventions will contribute to Component 4.

Sustainability will be supported under **Component 4 – Improving knowledge, learning and partnerships for scaling up coastal adaptation** through awareness raising and knowledge sharing activities, which ensure communities are aware of the role of coastal/marine ecosystems and livelihoods and related successes (Component 2) that can be replicated in their communities.

Component 3 – Advancing innovative financing solutions for coastal adaptation are explored strengthens the financial foundations for scaling coastal adaptation by identifying and exploring innovative financing solutions. By integrating adaptation into public investment processes and expanding partnerships with the private sector, this component aims to enhance the conditions under which adaptation actions can be sustainably financed and, where feasible, demonstrated. Such mechanisms can a) support investment in community-based adaptation (such as those implemented through Component 4), and b) protect communities from climate impacts (e.g. through risk insurance).

²⁷ <https://www.unep-wcmc.org/en/news/lessons-for-ecosystem-based-adaptation-along-thailands-changing-rivers>

And lastly, the innovative finance (e.g. public-private partnerships) identified under Component 3, and measures to address related counterincentives, can support the broader government coastal adaptation efforts strengthened under **Component 1 – Strengthening policy and enabling environment for coastal and marine adaptation at national and subnational levels.** Component 1 focuses on the policy and institutional foundations needed for climate-resilient coastal management. By improving access to climate and marine risk information, enhancing coordination across national and provincial institutions, and integrating adaptation into planning and regulatory frameworks, this component creates the enabling environment required for effective and sustained coastal adaptation. The proposed financing solutions will serve as models for scaling Thailand’s long-term adaptation finance mechanism, directly supporting implementation of the forthcoming Climate Change Act – further ensuring sustainability and long term impact of project interventions.

K. Provide an overview of the environmental and social impacts and risks identified as being relevant to the project/programme.

At the concept note stage, a number of potential environmental and social risks have been identified. All risks, including those with nothing yet identified, will be reassessed for confirmation during further project development. An ESMF will be developed during project design to prevent and manage any related risks.

Checklist of Environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
<i>Compliance with the Law</i>	At the concept stage, there are no known violations or inconsistencies with laws. This will be reviewed again during project development.	
<i>Access and Equity</i>		<p>There are risks of potential disparities in the distribution of project benefit (mainly on Component 2 and Component 4) across targeted provinces and communities along the Gulf of Thailand, particularly where some areas or provinces may not be included/selected in project interventions.</p> <p>The risk could arise from multiple factors, for example, limited project scope and scale; constrained institutional capacity of some local governments; and the geographic isolation of the communities</p> <p>As a result, marginalized coastal communities may receive less technical and financial support for climate adaptation measures, potentially undermining perceptions of fairness, reducing community ownership, and weakening the overall effectiveness of project outcomes</p> <p><u>Management measure:</u> Selection criteria will be developed and agreed with the government as a means of applying consistent and transparent criteria in further defining target areas. Vulnerability is expected to be among the criteria.</p>

<p><i>Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups</i></p>		<p>There is a possibility that some of the vulnerable groups (i.e. small-scale fishers, landless households, elderly, minorities, and youth) may be overlooked during the project design and implementation, particularly in EbA planning and livelihood diversification.</p> <p>Due to livelihood, the target area may favor communities with better access to resources, or greater capacity to co-invest in initiatives such as eco-tourism or aquaculture. As a result, the exclusion of vulnerable groups could perpetuate poverty and inequality, undermining the project's objective of inclusive coastal resilience.</p> <p><u>Management measure:</u> Selection criteria will be developed and agreed with the government as a means of applying consistent and transparent criteria in further defining target areas. Vulnerability is expected to be among the criteria.</p>
<p><i>Human Rights</i></p>	<p>Project interventions are not expected to impact human rights. Further project development will apply UNDP's Human Rights based approach to ensure that human rights are upheld and not infringed upon.</p>	
<p><i>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i></p>		<p>There is a risk of insufficient involvement of women in key project interventions, including EbA planning and consultations, capacity-building activities, and the design or uptake of innovative financing mechanisms.</p> <p>This may result from a lack of gender-responsive mechanisms within the project to ensure inclusive participation, cultural norm and care giving responsibilities of women, or limited representation of women in marine resource governance.</p> <p>As a result, gender gaps in access to project benefits may persist, women's knowledge and perspectives on ecosystem management could be underutilized, and critical opportunities for woman empowerment may be missed</p> <p><u>Management measure:</u> Project design will integrate gender in a manner that is responsive to gender-specific challenges and encourages participation of women across activities. A Gender Assessment and Action Plan (GAAP) will be developed during project design.</p>
<p><i>Core Labour Rights</i></p>		<p>There is a risk of informal or unsafe labor conditions arising in construction works under the project interventions, particularly the EbA infrastructure, or marine restoration activities of the project. This is due to the absence of formal labor monitoring mechanisms and limited oversight of occupational health and safety standards within the project. Failure to uphold labor safety standards could lead to potential violations of core labour rights, resulting in reputational harm to UNDP, potential financial implications, and undermine the long-term sustainability and credibility of the project.</p> <p><u>Management measure:</u> The national executing entity is required to implement the project in compliance with UNDP rules and regulations, policies and procedures, including NIM guidelines. These include relevant requirements on fiduciary, procurement, environmental and social safeguards, and other performance standards. An ESMF will be developed during project development and will further define safeguards measures to ensure labor rights are upheld.</p>

<i>Indigenous Peoples</i>		At the concept note stage, target areas have been narrowed down to provinces. During project development target areas will be further defined. If target areas are home to ethnic minorities, consultations will ensure free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) standards and an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) will be developed.
<i>Involuntary Resettlement</i>	Interventions in target areas that would require resettlement will not be supported by the project.	
<i>Protection of Natural Habitats</i>		The project seeks to restore natural habitats and foster biological diversity. To ensure there are no inadvertent adverse impacts during implementation, an ESMF will be developed during project development.
<i>Conservation of Biological Diversity</i>		
<i>Climate Change</i>	The project is not expected to generate significant GHG emissions. Through EbA restoration efforts, the project will actually result in carbon sequestration.	
<i>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>		<p>There is a risk that the intervention activities under Component 2, particularly if EbA measures are complemented by grey infrastructure, may generate noise and pollution affecting nearby communities and ecosystems.</p> <p>The cause of this risk may arise from multiple factors, for example, limited/insufficient mitigation measures during construction, inadequate site management, and proximity of work sites to residential or ecologically sensitive areas.</p> <p>Impact: The noise and pollution could potentially affect wellbeing of community within the area, have adverse impact on the local fauna, and if unaddressed timely, it may compromise the project's intended outcomes and pose reputational risks for UNDP.</p> <p><u>Management measure:</u> An ESMF will be developed during project design to prevent and manage any related risks.</p>
<i>Public Health</i>	Project interventions are not expected to impact public health, though this will be re-confirmed during project development.	
<i>Physical and Cultural Heritage</i>		Project interventions are not expected to impact physical or cultural heritage, and will not be implemented in areas of cultural importance or sensitivity. However, as the project includes earthworks, the ESMF will include guidance, should implementation unearth something of cultural value.
<i>Lands and Soil Conservation</i>		The project is not expected to have an adverse impact on land and soil conservation. However, as the interventions include earthworks, the ESMF to be developed during project development to ensure related mitigation measures, such as management of sediment.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

UNDP is the Implementing Entity (IE) and DCCE is the Executing Entity (EE). The project will be implemented following UNDP's National Implementing Modality (NIM), according to the Special Fund Agreement signed between UNDP and the Royal Thai Government in 1960, the Country Programme Document (2022-2026), and as per policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP POPP (see <https://popp.undp.org/SitePages/POPPSubject.aspx?SBJID=245&Menu=BusinessUnit>).

The National Executing Entity (EE) – also referred to as the national 'Implementing Partner' in UNDP terminology – is required to implement the project in compliance with UNDP rules and regulations, policies and procedures, including NIM guidelines. These include relevant requirements on fiduciary, procurement, environmental and social safeguards, and other performance standards.

UNDP Support Services to NIM

DCCE may request UNDP to provide direct project services for this project. UNDP and DCCE acknowledge and agree that those services are not mandatory, and will be provided only upon Government request and specified in the Letter of Agreement. If requested, the direct project services would follow UNDP policies on the recovery of direct project costs relating to Adaptation Fund-funded projects. The official request from the Government, along with rationale, justification and estimated budget for such services will be included in the fully developed proposal.

- UNDP support services to NIM have traditionally been concentrated in procurement and recruitment. In accordance with the definition of a responsible party, services may also include carrying out activities and producing outputs (see [POPP: UNDP Support Services to NIM](#)).
- UNDP undertakes transactions from requisition through to disbursement on behalf of the project with no cash transferred to the implementing partner. The implementing partner has full programmatic control, however, and so full accountability for project activities.
- UNDP will separate its project oversight and implementation duties and describe this as needed in a full project document.

Project Board

The Project Board (PB) will be the highest decision-making and coordination body for the project. It will be jointly co-chaired by DCCE and UNDP. The Project Board will comprise, at minimum, a representative from DCCE, UNDP, and beneficiaries such as local governments and project site communities. Project Board roles and representatives will be defined by the UNDP's rules and procedures and follow the standard guidance for the Project Board functionality. A detailed TOR for the Project Board members will be fully elaborated in the full proposal.

To facilitate coordination during implementation, the Project Board may be supported by coordination arrangements at national and provincial levels, as appropriate, to enable collaboration among relevant agencies and stakeholders.

The core and primary function of the PB will be to provide a **high-level oversight of the project**. The PB reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and

reporting, including progress reports, monitoring missions' reports, evaluations, risk logs, quality assessments. The PB is the main body responsible for taking corrective actions as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. And its function includes oversight of annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the programme or project, and related decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively.

Approval of key project execution is an equally important, secondary role of the PB in approving certain adjustments above provided tolerance levels, including substantive programmatic revisions (major/minor amendments), budget revisions, requests for suspension or extension and other major changes (subject to additional funding partner/donor requirements).

The PB is responsible for making decisions by consensus In order to ensure UNDP’s ultimate accountability, PB decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, the best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In the case where a consensus cannot be reached, the final decision shall rest with UNDP. Project reviews by the PB will take place at least once a year, or as necessary when raised by the Project Manager or one of the Board members.

UNDP’s Oversight Role

UNDP’s overall role as an Implementing Entity (IE) is to provide oversight and quality assurance through its Headquarter, Regional and Country Office units. This role includes: (i) Day-to-day oversight supervision; (ii) Oversight of project completion; and (iii) Oversight of project reporting. It also includes an oversight role in relation to assessment of the achievement of results through reporting and knowledge-management, assessment of risks and guiding the mitigation measures. The ‘project assurance’ function of UNDP is to support the PB by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed.

A. Demonstrate how the project/programme aligns with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund

Project Objective(s) ²⁸	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
To enhance the resilience of coastal livelihoods and ecosystems in the Gulf of Thailand by implementing ecosystem-based adaptation solutions and strengthening institutional capacities from the national to the community level.	Objective level indicator: Institutions with strengthened capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced understand and better address climate risks and socioeconomic and environmental losses resilience	Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity	Indicator 2: Institutions with strengthened capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced understand and better address climate risks and socioeconomic and environmental losses	

²⁸ The AF utilized OECD/DAC terminology for its results framework. Project proponents may use different terminology but the overall principle should still apply

Project Outcome(s)	Project Outcome Indicator(s)	Fund Output	Fund Output Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
Coastal adaptation mainstreamed into national and subnational policy and planning frameworks, enabling more coherent, coordinated, and climate-informed management of marine and coastal resources.	Indicator 1.1: Institutions supported to strengthen capacity to understand and address climate risks and resilience	Output 7.1: Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans	Indicator 7.1.1: Policies, strategies, and/or plans developed or adjusted to integrate climate risk considerations	834,102
Coastal communities benefit from restored ecosystems, more resilient and diversified livelihoods, and improved preparedness for climate-related risks, reducing dependence on vulnerable natural resources.	<p>Indicator 2.1: Ecosystems and natural resources targeted by activities to improve protection, restoration, and/or management (<i>UNDP IRRF - Coverage and scale of ecosystems with enhanced resilience to climate change</i>)</p> <p>Indicator 2.2. People receiving targeted support for new and/or improved livelihoods to manage climate risk</p>	<p>Output 5.1: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability</p> <p>Output 6.1: Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability</p>	<p>Indicator 5.1.1: Ecosystems and natural resources targeted by activities to improve protection, restoration, and/or management</p> <p>Indicator 6.1.1: People receiving targeted support for new and/or improved livelihoods to manage climate risk</p>	4,587,559
Climate risk finance/insurance rolled out through a public-private partnership provides a sustainable financing mechanism to safeguard ecosystem and livelihood adaptation gains.	<p>Indicator 3.1 Innovation-focused knowledge products disseminated and/or learning events facilitated that support and enable innovation (financial) capacity at a local, national, and/or regional level</p> <p>Indicator 3.2 Formulation of co-investment scheme, including blended finance mechanism to support eligible EbA/NbS projects.</p>	Output 8.2: Innovations identified and piloted which build the adaptation innovation evidence-base and institutional capacity	Indicator 8.2.1: Innovation-focused knowledge products disseminated and/or learning events facilitated that support and enable innovation capacity at a local, national, and/or regional level	1,668,203
Improved monitoring, knowledge, and policy integration strengthen adaptive management of coastal and marine resources and enable evidence-based planning at local and national levels.	Indicator 4.1 Climate resilience knowledge products and/or tools developed and shared with stakeholders	Output 3.2: Strengthened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and	Indicator 3.2.1: Climate resilience knowledge products and/or tools developed and shared with stakeholders	1,251,152

		learning		
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¹ The AF utilized OECD/DAC terminology for its results framework. Project proponents may use different terminology but the overall principle should still apply

PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENT AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government² *Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement. If this is a regional project/programme, list the endorsing officials all the participating countries. The endorsement letter(s) should be attached as an annex to the project/programme proposal. Please attach the endorsement letter(s) with this template; add as many participating governments if a regional project/programme:*

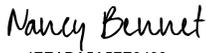
<p><i>Mr. Phirun Saiyasitpanich Director General, Department of Climate Change and Environment, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment</i></p>	<p>Date: <i>9 February 2026</i></p>
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B. Implementing Entity certification *Provide the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator and the date of signature. Provide also the project/programme contact person’s name, telephone number and email address*

<p>I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (.....list here.....) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, <u>commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund</u> and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.</p>
<p> </p>

⁶ Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.

Name & Signature Implementing Entity Coordinator

DocuSigned by:

4EEAD45A5FE9433...

*Nancy Bennet
Executive Coordinator,
Vertical Fund Programme Support, Oversight and Compliance Hub
Bureau for Policy and Programme Support
United Nations Development Programme*

Date: *09 February 2026*

Tel. and email:
nancy.bennet@undp.org

Project Contact Person: Karma Lodey Raptan, Regional Technical Specialist

Tel. And Email: karma.raptan@undp.org

URGENT

No. 0804/ 340



Ministry of Natural Resources
and Environment
92 Soi Phahon Yothin 7
Phahon Yothin Road
Bangkok 10400 Thailand
Tel./Fax. (+66) 2 298 5646

9 February B.E. 2569 (2026)

To: The Adaptation Fund Board

Subject: Endorsement for Enhancing the Resilience of Coastal Livelihoods through Marine Ecosystem-based Adaptation on the Gulf of Thailand (Single-Country Project)

In my capacity as Designated Authority for the Adaptation Fund in Thailand, I confirm that the above national project proposal is in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in Thailand.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by Thailand's Department of Climate Change and Environment in collaboration with the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs. Raweewan Bhuridej)
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

I hereby endorse and validate this Letter of Endorsement (LOE)

(Mr. Phirun Saiyasitpanich)
Director General

Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
c/o Global Environmental Facility,
Mail stop: N 6-600
1818 H Street NW
Washington D.C.

Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org

Department of Climate Change and Environment

Primary Contact Point of the Designated Authority to the Adaptation Fund



Revised PFG Submission Form¹
Project Formulation Grant (PFG)

Submission Date:

Adaptation Fund Project ID:

Country/ies: Thailand

Title of Project/Programme: Enhancing the Resilience of Coastal Livelihoods through Marine Ecosystem-based Adaptation on the Gulf of Thailand

Type of IE (NIE/RIE/MIE):

Implementing Entity: UNDP

Executing Entity/ies: Department of Climate Change and Environment (DCCE)

A. Project Preparation Timeframe

Start date of PFG	15 May 2026
Completion date of PFG	28 February 2027

B. Proposed Project Preparation Activities (\$)

List of Proposed Project Preparation Activities	Output of the PFG Activities	US\$ Amount	Budget note²
<u>International Consultants:</u> 1A) Recruitment of the Lead Project Development Specialist, and development of consultancy 1B) Recruitment of the Coastal Ecosystems Specialist, and	1A) Coordinate inputs from consultants to design project interventions. Identification of project indicators and development monitoring and evaluation plan. Development of funding proposal. 1B) Develop the Guidelines for coastal restoration options and selection.	59,000	1A) Lead Project Development Specialist \$700/day * 40 days (\$28,000) 1B) Coastal Ecosystems Specialist \$700 * 10 days (\$7,000)

¹ As presented in AFB/PPRC.33/40 Annex 1.

² The proposal should include a detailed budget with budget notes indicating the break-down of costs at the activity level. It should also include a budget on the Implementing Entity management fee use.

<p>development of consultancy</p> <p>1C) Recruitment of Innovative Finance Specialist, and development of consultancy</p> <p>1D) Recruitment of Gender and Safeguards Expert, and development of consultancy</p>	<p>1C) To conduct feasibility study of different partnership/financing options to support coastal adaptation in the Guld of Thailand.</p> <p>1D) Development of Gender Analysis and formulation of Gender Assessment and Action Plan (GAAP). Development of Environmental and Social Screening Procedure (SESP), Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESFM), Stakeholder Consultations and Plans.</p>		<p>1C) Innovative Finance Specialist \$700 * 10 days (\$7,000)</p> <p>1D) Gender and Safeguards Specialist \$680 * 25 days (\$17,000)</p>
<p><u>Local Consultants:</u></p> <p>2A) Recruitment of Consultation Support Specialist(s), and development of consultancies.</p> <p>2B) Recruitment of the Livelihoods Specialist, and development of consultancy.</p>	<p>2A) Support consultations with government partners for site selection and design of enabling activities. Provide support to Livelihoods and Coastal Ecosystems Specialist with the consultations. Develop the Stakeholder Consultation Report and Engagement Plan.</p> <p>2B) Conduct assessment report of livelihood options for coastal communities, informed by community consultations and including market research.</p>	<p>30,000</p>	<p>2A) Consultation Support Specialist(s) \$500/day * 40 days (\$20,000)</p> <p>2B) Livelihoods Specialist \$500 * 20 days (\$10,000)</p>
<p>3) Carry out travel for the project formulation.</p>	<p>3) Travel for consultants (site visits, consultations, attend workshops)</p>	<p>9,250</p>	<p>3) Lump sum amount, travel will be processed according to UNDP rules and regulations</p>
<p>4) Delivery of professional Services</p>	<p>4) Capacity assessment of the national executing entity (EE).</p>	<p>4,000</p>	<p>4) Cost estimated in \$4,000 per assessment</p>
<p>5) Translation services</p>	<p>5) Translation of project documents and materials to share with stakeholders</p>	<p>3,000</p>	<p>5) Lump sum amount of \$3000 for the entire project formulation process</p>
<p>6) Consultation Workshops</p>	<p>6) Project Design Consultation Workshop(s) to inform/refine interventions. Validation</p>	<p>32,000</p>	<p>6) Four workshops (\$8,000/each)</p>

	Workshop to review proposal before submission to the Adaptation Fund		
Implementing Entity's Management Fee		12,750	8.5% of PFG activities
Total Project Formulation Grant		150,000	

Please describe below each of the PFG activities and provide justifications for their need and for the amount of funding required:

The PFG will be used to engage consultants needed to develop the project documents and to provide technical expertise of relevance to the project. The Lead Project Development Specialist will be responsible for guiding the project development team, coordinating inputs from technical experts and consolidating the project documents. The Consultation Support Specialist will act as a liaison with stakeholders and will be responsible for conducting consultations with government partners, communities, civil society organizations, development partners, private/finance sector stakeholders, and others, as well as documenting these consultations in a stakeholder engagement report and plan. This will include but is not limited to, consultations related to selection criteria for project interventions, collection of available data to elaborate the baseline situation, collection of information related to proposed interventions and related risks and assumptions. The Consultation Support Specialist will also support the technical experts with consultations related to their work and collecting necessary data. Technical experts include a Livelihoods Specialist, a Coastal Ecosystems Specialist, and Innovative Finance Specialist. The Livelihoods Specialist will assess the feasibility of livelihoods options, in consultation with local partners and communities. The Coastal Ecosystems Specialist will consider sites, indicate potential restoration interventions and provide initial guidelines, for further review and validation during project implementation. And the Innovative Finance Specialist will assess feasibility of financial instruments to support coastal adaptation interventions. To ensure gender is fully integrated into the project design, a Gender and Safeguards Specialist will develop a Gender Analysis and Gender Assessment and Action Plan (GAAP), an Environmental and Social Screening Procedure (SESP), an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESFM), the Stakeholder Consultations and Plan, as well as any additional processes as needed (eg. Free, Prior, and Informed Consent). To ensure opportunities for broader consultations, collection of insights to inform project design and expression of any concerns, three consultation workshops and one validation workshop will be held, and will include government partners, community representatives, civil society organization, development partners, private/finance sector stakeholders, and others as appropriate. A travel budget has been allocated for the project team, particularly for travel to (indicative) project sites: Nakhon Si Thammarat, Chumphon, Surat Thani, Songkhla, and Pattani. Translation services will be needed to translate project documents and materials into Thai to facilitate review and validation by partners. And lastly, capacity assessment of partners will be conducted following UNDP procedures. This work will be overseen by UNDP, ensuring a compliance to both UNDP and Adaptation Fund standards.

C. Implementing Entity

This request has been prepared in accordance with the Adaptation Fund Board's procedures and meets the Adaptation Fund's criteria for project identification and formulation

Implementing Entity Coordinator, IE Name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Nancy Bennet, UNDP	 <p>DocuSigned by: Nancy Bennet 4EEAD45A5FE9433...</p>	9 February 2026	Karma Lodey Rapten		karma.rapten@undp.org