



ADAPTATION FUND

AFB/PPRC.38/Inf.53
25 September 2026

Adaptation Fund Board
Project and Programme Review Committee
Thirty-eighth Meeting
Bonn, Germany, 19-23 October 2026

PROPOSAL FOR THAILAND (2)



ADAPTATION FUND

ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT
TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT PROPOSAL FOR
"ENHANCING THE RESILIENCE OF COASTAL LIVELIHOODS THROUGH MARINE
ECOSYSTEM-BASED ADAPTATION ON THE GULF OF THAILAND"

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

Project ID AF00000518

Category Regular size project (over \$1 million)

Type Single country project

Stage Concept

Country Thailand

Implementing Entity UNDP

Financing Requested USD 10,000,000.00

Reviewer Eveline Vasquez

Co-reviewer(s)

IE Contact Person

Aishath Azza, Missale Woldegiorgis, Nancy Bennet, Radhika Dave, Robin Merlier, Siriboon Ketphichai, Wirunpat Meebungprav

Secretariat's Overall Comment

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:

Component 1: Strengthened policy and enabling environment for coastal and marine adaptation at national and sub-national levels (USD 834,102);

Component 2: Enhancing community resilience and climate-resilient livelihoods (USD 4,587,559);

Component 3: Advancing innovative financing solutions for coastal adaptation (USD 1,668,203);

Component 4: Improving knowledge, learning and partnerships for scaling up coastal adaptation (USD 1,251,152).

Requested financing overview:

Project/Programme Execution Cost: USD 875,575

Total Project/Programme Cost: USD 9,216,591

Implementing Fee: USD 783,409

Financing Requested: USD 10,000,000

The proposal includes a request for a project formulation grant of USD 150,000.

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.

The second technical review finds that the proposal has addressed some of the CRs and CARs raised in the first technical review. Further clarification is still required, particularly regarding stakeholder consultations, quantitative targets, Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) screening, and alignment with the revised AF Strategic Results Framework.

Country Eligibility

Is the country party to the Kyoto Protocol, or the Paris Agreement?

Response: Yes

Secretariat: The country has ratified both the Kyoto Protocol (28 August 2002) and the Paris Agreement (21 September 2016).

Is the country a developing country particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change?

Response: Yes

Secretariat: 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

Has the designated government authority for the Adaptation Fund endorsed the project/programme?

Response: Yes

Secretariat: As per the Endorsement letter dated February 2026.

Does the length of the proposal amount to no more than Fifty pages for the project/programme concept, including its annexes?

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: First review: 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:

- (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

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: Second Technical Review Comments:

- The CN has a total of 49 pages in tota
- Cleared CRs/CARs: CR1 and CR2 : Formatting comments addressed

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?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: First Technical Review Comments: Yes.However, further information is required.

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, 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.

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:

- o The overall project objective (i.e., the highest-level change the project intends to achieve); and
- o Any specific objectives, if applicable (i.e., intermediate strategic results that collectively contribute to achieving the overall objective).

CR4: The current Theory of Change diagram requires revision to ensure clarity of the vertical logic and consistency with AF requirements.

Please amend the diagram as follows:

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:

- o Explicitly labeled as such; and
- o 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:

- o Outcomes
- o Outputs
- o Activities

The diagram should demonstrate a clear vertical results chain from problem → objective → outcomes → outputs → activities.

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:

- o Results levels (objective/outcome/output); and
- o 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:

- o Fragmented mandates between DCCE, DMCR, and provincial administrations;
- o Limited integration of coastal risk data into provincial budgeting processes;
- o Absence of dedicated adaptation finance instruments for coastal EbA;
- o Technical capacity gaps in ecosystem monitoring at subnational level.

Barriers should be context-specific and directly linked to how the project addresses them.

6. Include key assumptions and risks within the Theory of Change. The diagram should identify the enabling conditions required for progression from:

- o Outputs → Outcomes; and
- o Outcomes → Objective.

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.).

These revisions will strengthen the internal logic and make the ToC more analytically robust.

CR5: Please include a dedicated Theory of Change narrative immediately following the revised diagram.

The narrative should:

- 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.

The narrative should focus on explaining:

- How ecosystem restoration leads to reduced exposure and improved ecosystem services;
- How livelihood diversification reduces sensitivity to climate variability;

How institutional mainstreaming ensures sustainability of adaptation actions;

How financing mechanisms enable scaling and long-term maintenance.

CR6: Please revise, reorganize, and amend accordingly the components, outcomes, outputs and activities to ensure that:

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: "Climate Risk Information Integrated into Planning and Policy Frameworks", 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.

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.

CAR1: Please clarify if the project activities include any un-identified subprojects (USPs) (for example, under Component 2). If so, please ensure to:

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.

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Second Technical Review Comments:

- Cleared CRs/CARs: CR3, CR4, CR5, CR7 and CAR1.

The IE has addressed the previous comments by clarifying the project objective hierarchy, strengthening the Theory of Change and its causal pathways, and revising Component 3 to clarify its rationale, linkages with existing initiatives and other project components, financing mechanism, and associated targets.

- CR6: Not cleared. The project proposes concrete adaptation actions that are broadly responsive to the identified climate risks and vulnerabilities and are expected to strengthen the adaptive capacity and climate resilience of vulnerable coastal communities and ecosystems. The proposed interventions combine climate-risk-informed planning, ecosystem-based and hybrid adaptation measures, climate-resilient livelihoods, adaptation finance, and institutional capacity strengthening. Overall, the proposed components and activities provide a reasonable basis for delivering the intended adaptation outcomes. However, some aspects require further clarification to strengthen the justification, additionality, inclusiveness, and internal consistency of the proposed interventions, as indicated below. Where relevant, the IE is requested to ensure that the clarifications and corresponding revisions are consistently reflected across all relevant sections of the proposal:

(i) Activity 1.1.1: Could the IE clarify how existing studies, datasets, assessments, and other relevant information available for the five target provinces will inform Activity 1.1.1 and the identification of remaining information gaps? In particular, please clarify how the activity will build on relevant existing analyses, including those generated through the GCF-supported NAP process and other relevant initiatives, such as the Thai-coast project, which assessed coastal vulnerability and hydro-meteorological risks in Nakhon Si Thammarat, to ensure that the proposed assessments focus on remaining gaps rather than duplicating existing work.

(ii) Activity 1.1.2 and Component 2: Could the IE clarify whether ocean acidification should also be considered among the priority information gaps under this activity, given its identification in Thailand's NAP as a climate-related impact affecting marine and coastal resources? Please also clarify whether and how ocean acidification is considered in the design of the proposed EbA interventions under Component 2, particularly those related to mangroves, coral reefs, and seagrass ecosystems. If it is not considered relevant, please briefly justify its exclusion.

(iii) Activity 1.1.4: Could the IE clarify whether the proposed standardized planning and budgeting toolkit will be developed from scratch or will build on and adapt existing tools and methodologies already developed in Thailand, including those supported by the GCF/UNDP project and/or other relevant tools identified through the project's review of existing initiatives? This clarification is important to assess the cost-effectiveness and budget allocation of this activity, as the resources required to review, adapt, and improve an existing tool would be expected to differ from those required to develop a new toolkit. Where relevant, please revise the activity description and corresponding budget allocation to reflect the actual scope of work.

(iv) Component 1, Outcome 1, Output 1.3: Could the IE clarify how the participation of vulnerable coastal communities, including women and other vulnerable groups, will extend to the climate-responsive planning and budgeting processes supported under Component 1? While the proposal provides clear arrangements for their participation in site-level intervention design, implementation and monitoring, it is not yet clear how their priorities and knowledge will inform the institutional planning, budgeting and related decision-making processes strengthened under Component 1.

(v) Quantitative targets: Could the IE clarify the preliminary basis and assumptions used to establish the quantitative targets presented across the proposal, including those related to beneficiaries, livelihood and economic benefits, financing mobilization, and environmental and resilience results? While the proposal explains how several of these targets will be calculated and verified during implementation, it is not yet clear how the proposed target values were determined and considered achievable. Please indicate whether they are informed by preliminary assessments, stakeholder consultations, comparable interventions, relevant benchmarks, or other available evidence, and whether they will be further validated and refined during the PFG phase.

(vi) Component 2: Could the IE clarify the intended number of replicable livelihood models? paragraph 55 refers

to “no more than [three/four] replicable livelihood models,” while the Output 2.2 target in paragraph 43 specifies “no more than four.” Please clarify the intended target and review the entire proposal to ensure that the number is consistently reflected across all relevant sections, making the necessary revisions accordingly – Ex (paragraph 70).

(vii) Table 3 – Project Programmatic and Financial Matrix: Please include in Table 3 a column indicating the indicative amount (US\$) allocated to each output, to clearly show the distribution of the requested financing across the project outputs.

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?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: First Technical Review Comments: Not cleared. Further information is required.

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.

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.

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.

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:

- (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.

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.

CR11: It is stated that “the economic benefits will be intentionally channeled to increase the economic agency of women and vulnerable gender sub-groups”. 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.

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

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: Second Technical Review Comments:

- Cleared CRs/CARs: CR8, CR9, CR10, CR11, CR12 and CAR2.

The IE has addressed the previous comments by strengthening the assessment of economic, social and environmental benefits, including preliminary quantitative targets and expected livelihood/economic, social inclusion and ecosystem/resilience benefits; clarifying beneficiary estimates and the identification of vulnerable groups, including gender-disaggregated information; providing an initial gender analysis and measures for equitable benefit distribution; clarifying that no unidentified subprojects are envisaged and that all EbA sites, livelihood models and financing investments will be identified, assessed, costed and screened by the Full Proposal stage, with any remaining unidentified investments treated in accordance with the AF USP requirements; and identifying potential maladaptation risks and corresponding mitigation measures.

Is the project / programme cost effective?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: First Technical Review Comments: Not cleared. Further information is required.

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.

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 direct and indirect beneficiary. Where possible, please include quantitative estimates of cost-effectiveness; otherwise, proxy estimates should be provided.

CR14: Please provide information on the cost-effectiveness from the sustainability point of view.

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: Second Technical Review Comments:

- Cleared CRs/CARs: CR13, CR14.

The IE has strengthened the cost-effectiveness analysis by providing a component-level rationale and indicative quantitative cost-effectiveness proxies, including costs per beneficiary and selected output-level measures. This is considered adequate at Concept Note stage, while a more detailed economic and comparative assessment may be further developed during the PFG phase

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?

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: First Technical Review Comments: 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.

Does the project / programme meet the relevant national technical standards, where applicable, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: First Technical Review Comments: Not cleared.

Further information is required.

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.

CAR3: Kindly include a table listing with all national standards applicable to the activities of the proposed project. For each identified standard, please include

1. The scope and relevance should be described specifically.
2. How is it relating to the proposed project, clearly identifying the outputs/activities that will require compliance with the identified standard.
3. The project's compliance status. In the case that compliance is required, please include the steps needed to comply with it.

CR15: Please ensure that all the relevant national laws, standards, and regulations have been identified. Please include regional standards if applicable

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: Second Technical Review Comments:

- Cleared CRs/CARs: CR15 and CAR3.

The IE has addressed the previous comments by identifying the applicable national laws, standards and regulations in Table 6 and clarifying the applicable international standards and policies, including UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards and Gender Policy and their alignment with the AF Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy.

Is there duplication of project / programme with other funding sources?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: First Technical Review Comments: Not cleared. Further information is required.

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.

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.

CR17: Please revise and amend the table under Part II.F to include all related ongoing or completed projects. For each, please provide (besides the information already in the CN):

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,
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

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.

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Second Technical Review Comments:

- Cleared CRs/CARs: CR16, CR18 and CR19.

The IE has addressed the previous comments by clarifying how site-specific vulnerabilities identified through NAP Marine inform the proposed adaptation activities, including the distinction between direct scale-up and locally adapted application of lessons; strengthening the mapping of relevant completed and ongoing initiatives, including their interventions, beneficiaries, lessons, synergies and potential overlaps; and incorporating relevant regional and AF-supported initiatives to demonstrate complementarity, additionality and avoidance of duplication.

- CR17: Not cleared. Could the IE review and complete the mapping of relevant past and ongoing projects and initiatives, including the implementation periods for those for which dates are currently missing, to clarify their status and potential complementarities with the proposed project?

Does the project / programme have a learning and knowledge management component to capture and feedback lessons?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: First Technical Review Comments: Cleared. However, further information is required.

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.

CR20: Kindly include the following to:

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 longterm sustainability. In addition, please indicate whether any pre-agreements have been established.
3. Specify what feedback mechanisms will be used to assess and refine the capacity building materials and activities for increasingly effective and impactful overtime

CR21: Please consider including all KM activities under Component 4.

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: Second Technical Review Comments:

- Cleared CRs/CARs: CR20 and CR21

The IE has addressed the previous comments by clarifying the knowledge management activities, responsible institutions, learning and feedback mechanisms, and post-project arrangements for maintaining knowledge products, and by consolidating KM activities under Component 4 to systematically capture, analyse and disseminate evidence generated across the project.

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?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: First Technical Review Comments: Cleared. Further information is required.

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.

CR22: Please provide the following information for each consultation:

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),
4. background information to verify whether marginalized and vulnerable groups have been consulted,
5. Moreover, please indicate if further future consultations will be conducted.

CAR4: Please provide summary of the Initial Gender Analysis/Assessment to explain how gender perspectives were factored into the consultation process.

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Second Technical Review Comments:

- Cleared CRs/CARs: CAR4

The IE has addressed the previous comments by providing an Initial Gender Analysis covering gender-differentiated roles, vulnerabilities, capacities, access to resources and decision-making, and relevant gender dynamics, and by clarifying how these findings inform project design and monitoring.

- CR22: No Cleared. The response indicates that the Concept Note builds substantially on stakeholder engagement undertaken through the GCF-supported NAP Marine project and other related IE initiatives. Could the IE clarify which consultations, if any, were conducted specifically for the preparation of the proposed AF project, distinguishing them from consultations undertaken under previous or ongoing initiatives? For project-specific consultations, please provide the consulted entities/groups, dates, number and composition of participants (including sex-disaggregated data and representation of marginalized and vulnerable groups, where available), the key issues raised, and how these informed specific project outputs, outcomes, or activities. Given the marginalized and vulnerable groups identified in the Initial Gender Analysis, please also clarify which of these groups have been consulted in the target areas to date and how their specific vulnerabilities and priorities have informed the project design. Where their site-specific identification and consultation remain pending, please clarify how these will be undertaken during Full Proposal preparation.

Is the requested financing justified on the basis of full cost of adaptation reasoning?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: First Technical Review Comments: Further information is required.

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.

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.

CAR5: Please provide:

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

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: Second Technical Review Comments:

- Cleared CRs/CARs: CAR23 and CAR5.

The project has been designed to be technically and financially implementable using the requested AF resources. Existing government mandates, personnel, data and coordination structures constitute the baseline

on which the project will build, but the achievement of the project outputs will not depend on unconfirmed co-financing. Any future resources will be used to expand or replicate results beyond the AF-financed scope and will be separately documented to prevent double financing.

Is the project / program aligned with AF's results framework?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: First Technical Review Comments: Further information is required.

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.

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 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)".

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Second Technical Review Comments: Not Cleared

- CR24: Not cleared, please see CAR 6.

-CAR6: Not cleared.

Could the IE please review and revise the project's alignment with the Adaptation Fund Strategic Results Framework (SRF) to ensure consistency with the revised SRF and updated SRF Alignment Table (Updated in July 2026): https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/04/AF-SRF-Updated-templates_results-framework-table-and-results-framework-alignment-table.pdf

(i) Please review and update the Fund Outcome and Output Indicators presented in the alignment table, as

several appear to correspond to the previous SRF rather than the revised SRF indicators.

(ii) Please ensure that the relevant Core Indicators under the revised SRF are included, where applicable, together with the required units and disaggregation categories.

(iii) Please review whether all relevant project outcomes and outputs are appropriately mapped to the corresponding Fund Outcomes and Outputs under the revised SRF, and revise the alignment as necessary.

(iv) Please provide the grant amounts (USD) at both the project outcome and project output levels, in accordance with the updated SRF Alignment Table template. While grant amounts are currently provided at the outcome/component level, the updated template also requires the corresponding grant amount for each project output and the total output-level grant amount. Please ensure that these amounts are consistent with the project financing table and other relevant sections of the proposal.

Has the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes been taken into account when designing the project?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: First Technical Review Comments: Further information is required.

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.

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.

CR26: Please provide more details for each sustainability dimension following this guidance:

- (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?

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.

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: Second Technical Review Comments:

- Cleared CRs/CARs: CR25, CR26 and CR27.

The IE has addressed the previous comments by strengthening the economic, social, environmental, institutional and financial sustainability arrangements; clarifying responsible institutions and arrangements to be formalized during Full Proposal preparation; specifying costed O&M, handover and post-project custodianship arrangements for physical and ecosystem investments; and clarifying how successful interventions will be replicated and scaled through validated models, integration into government plans and budgets, and the financing mechanism under Component 3.

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?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: First Technical Review Comments: Further information is required.

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.

CR28: Please explicitly indicate the category of the proposed project according to the AF ESP (Category A, B, or C).

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.

CAR8: Please amend the Table to:

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: "There is a risk" and must be accompanied by mitigation plans as: "Mitigation measures are" or "To mitigate this risk, the project"
3. Kindly leave a check mark in the second column 'No further assessment required for compliance' if no further assessment is needed and leave blank if an assessment is to be conducted. No text should be included in the second column
4. If no risk is identified for a given principle, a sound justification must be provided.
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.

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Second Technical Review Comments:

- Cleared CRs/CARs: CR28 and CAR7.

The project is provisionally classified as Category B and an ESMF, together with site- or activity-specific management instruments where required, will be prepared during Full Proposal development.

- CAR 8: Not cleared.

Could the IE further review and revise the ESP screening table to address the following remaining issues:

(i) While the revised table provides more specific descriptions of potential risks and impacts, it does not clearly indicate whether indirect, cumulative and transboundary impacts have been considered, in addition to direct impacts. Could the IE briefly clarify, for the relevant principles, whether such impacts are reasonably foreseeable and, where applicable, reflect them in the risk assessment? Where they are not considered relevant, a brief justification would be sufficient at Concept Note stage.

(ii) Please review the use of check marks under the column “No further assessment required for compliance” to ensure consistency with the information presented in the risk assessment. A check mark should only be included where no further assessment is required. In particular, please review principles for which the table indicates that further site-specific screening or assessment will be undertaken once final sites and designs are confirmed, such as Compliance with the Law and Involuntary Resettlement, and revise the table as appropriate.

Resource Availability

Is the requested project / programme funding within the cap of the country?

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: First Technical Review Comments: Yes.
The proposed budget is USD 10,000,000.

Is the Implementing Entity Management Fee at or below 8.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget before the fee?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: First Technical Review Comments: 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 before fee. 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.

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: Second Technical Review Comments:

- Cleared CRs/CARs: CAR9.

UNDP will be the Executing Entity and the PFG form is revised accordingly.

Are the Project/Programme Execution Costs at or below 9.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget (including the fee)?

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: First Technical Review Comments: 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).

Eligibility of IE

Is the project/programme submitted through an eligible Implementing Entity that has been accredited by the Board?

Response: **Cleared**

Secretariat: First Technical Review Comments: Yes.

UN Development Programme (UNDP) is an accredited Multilateral Implementing Entity (MIE).

Accreditation Expiration Date: 11 October 2029.



CONCEPT NOTE PROPOSAL FOR SINGLE COUNTRY

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Title of Project/Programme: 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: 2/9/2026

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

Project/Programme Background and Context:

1. Thailand ranks among the world's most climate-vulnerable countries, consistently ranking in the top tier of the Germanwatch Global Climate Risk Index (CRI). The 2026 report places Thailand 17th globally, a sharp rise from 72nd in 2022¹, underscoring its growing exposure to 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, with impacts projected to intensify across all climate scenarios and are felt most acutely in Thailand's coastal zones.

2. 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.

3. 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. In late 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, with over 160 deaths recorded—marking one of Thailand's most extensive and deadly flood events in recent decades⁴.

4. 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, 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.

5. 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. 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 tourism⁸. 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, driving coral bleaching and seagrass mortality, further increasing vulnerability to erosion and reducing fisheries productivity.¹⁰

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

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

Mangrove areas face dieback, altered sedimentation patterns, compounded by human activity, increase vulnerability to erosion and saline intrusion.

6. 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 in 2017—making the Gulf one of the world's most over-exploited fisheries¹¹. Over-capacity, destructive fishing gear, habitat loss, and pollution 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. Despite restoration efforts, mangrove areas continue to be degraded by coastal development, aquaculture expansion, pollution, and sediment imbalance, weakening 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.

7. The project's preliminary target provinces¹³—**Nakhon Si Thammarat, Surat Thani, Songkhla, Chumphon** and **Pattani**—are among the most economically significant and climate-exposed in the region. Together, they account for 54% of the region's total GDP¹⁴, with Songkhla, Surat Thani, and Nakhon Si Thammarat ranking highest. Risk mapping indicates that these provinces face high climate risks under the RCP 4.5 and 8.5 scenario⁷. This is confirmed by the major floods that hit Southern provinces in November 2025, killing more than 162 people and impacting 3 million people¹⁵. Observed impacts include declining fish stocks, changes in salinity and water quality, coastal erosion, flooding, saline intrusion, 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. The table below summarizes the impacts of climate change in key sectors and provinces:

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>

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)	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	- High sea temperature, seasonal variability, and 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.	- 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 alternative livelihoods	- 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.	- 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.	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, 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 by 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.

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

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 and Security	- Seasonal sea level rise and coastal erosion.	- The coastal erosion has led damage to homes and buildings - High sea levels and strong waves have led to flooding in residential areas.	- Increased flooding, severe coastal erosion, and landslides, which damage infrastructure, disrupt livelihoods, and displace communities.	- Specific threats include land loss from permanent 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.	- The coastal erosion has led damage to homes, 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.

9. Thailand has embedded climate adaptation and coastal resilience in its national priorities. The National Adaptation Plan (NAP), finalized in 2023, identifies six priority sectors and emphasizes marine and coastal ecosystems. The NAP and NDC 3.0 recognize ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) as a key resilience strategy, while the Biennial Transparency Report provides the related adaptation indicators, vulnerability assessments and institutional arrangements. Together, these frameworks prioritize stronger adaptive capacity, risk-informed planning and community preparedness.

10. Further reforms are underway. The forthcoming Climate Change Act is expected to establish a national Climate Change Fund, clarify government responsibilities and mobilize resources for NAP implementation. Thailand has also committed to expanding effectively conserved marine areas to 30% of its coastal and marine territory, including through Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) managed by the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources.

11. These priorities align with the Bio-Circular-Green Economy Strategy, the 13th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2023–2027) and Thailand's OECD accession agenda, which promote climate resilience, biodiversity protection and sustainable coastal management. However, a significant financing gap remains: the World Bank estimates that Thailand will require USD 48 billion in additional adaptation investment during 2025–2035, including USD 1.89 billion for coastal protection in the Gulf of Thailand.

12. Despite strong policy frameworks, multiple barriers limit implementation and scaling of effective adaptation measures in the Gulf of Thailand. These include

- Governance and institutional fragmentation: coastal zone and marine resource management in Thailand remain fragmented across multiple agencies with overlapping or unclear mandates, such as between DMCR, Department of Fisheries, and Marine Department. This fragmentation leads to weak cross-sectoral coordination and limited integration of coastal management across ministries and departments.
- Information and knowledge: limited data and research on climate impacts, including tools to inform planning and monitor changes, especially at the local and community levels constrain evidence-based decision-making. This hinders their abilities to plan and implemented integrated climate adaptation activities, and to monitor changes and impacts effectively.
- Technical capacity: limited technical expertise in risk-informed planning and budgeting among provincial and local authorities; weak organisational and technical capacities of community-level institutions such as small-scale fishery group or conservation networks in coastal zone management and monitoring;
- Finance: Thailand's adaptation finance remains far below the scale needed. It depends solely on public resources and limited incentives for private sector investment. According to Climate Finance Network Thailand, projected climate losses could reach 19.5% of GDP by 2050, about US\$ 99 billion based on 2018 GDP. While disclosed adaptation finance spent between 2018-2024 totaled only about 14 billion baht²¹. This gap underscores the need for a dedicated financing component mobilised public and private resources for climate change adaption, particularly for EbA/NbS and livelihood resilience.²²

13. These barriers are mutually reinforcing. Fragmented responsibilities among national agencies, including DCCE, DMCR, the Department of Fisheries and the Marine Department, and between national, provincial and local authorities can result in uncoordinated planning, inconsistent use of climate-risk information and unclear responsibilities for the operation and maintenance of

²¹ climate change adaptation in Thailand almost depend solely on public resources and limited incentives for private sector investment.

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

adaptation investments. Provincial and local authorities often lack sufficiently localized climate and ecosystem data, practical planning and budgeting tools, and the technical capacity needed to translate national policies into implementable coastal adaptation measures. At community level, small-scale fishers, community conservation networks, women and other vulnerable groups may have limited influence over formal planning and investment decisions, while dependence on climate-sensitive fisheries and natural resources constrains their ability to adopt alternative livelihood strategies.

14. These underlying barriers create several risks to effective and sustained adaptation. Institutional coordination may weaken after project-supported processes end; ecosystem-based measures may underperform if site selection, technical design, community stewardship or long-term maintenance arrangements are inadequate; and livelihood interventions may not be sustained if they are insufficiently linked to local demand, markets, skills and access to finance. Adaptation investments may also remain small-scale or short-lived if public budgets are insufficient and private finance is not mobilized. In addition, unequal participation or benefit distribution could exclude women, low-income households, small-scale fishers and other vulnerable groups. The project design responds to these risks through formal national–subnational coordination arrangements, localized risk assessments, competency-based capacity development, participatory site selection and monitoring, clearly defined operation and maintenance responsibilities, inclusive livelihood and financing mechanisms, and an integrated monitoring, learning and adaptive-management system.

Project/Programme Objectives:

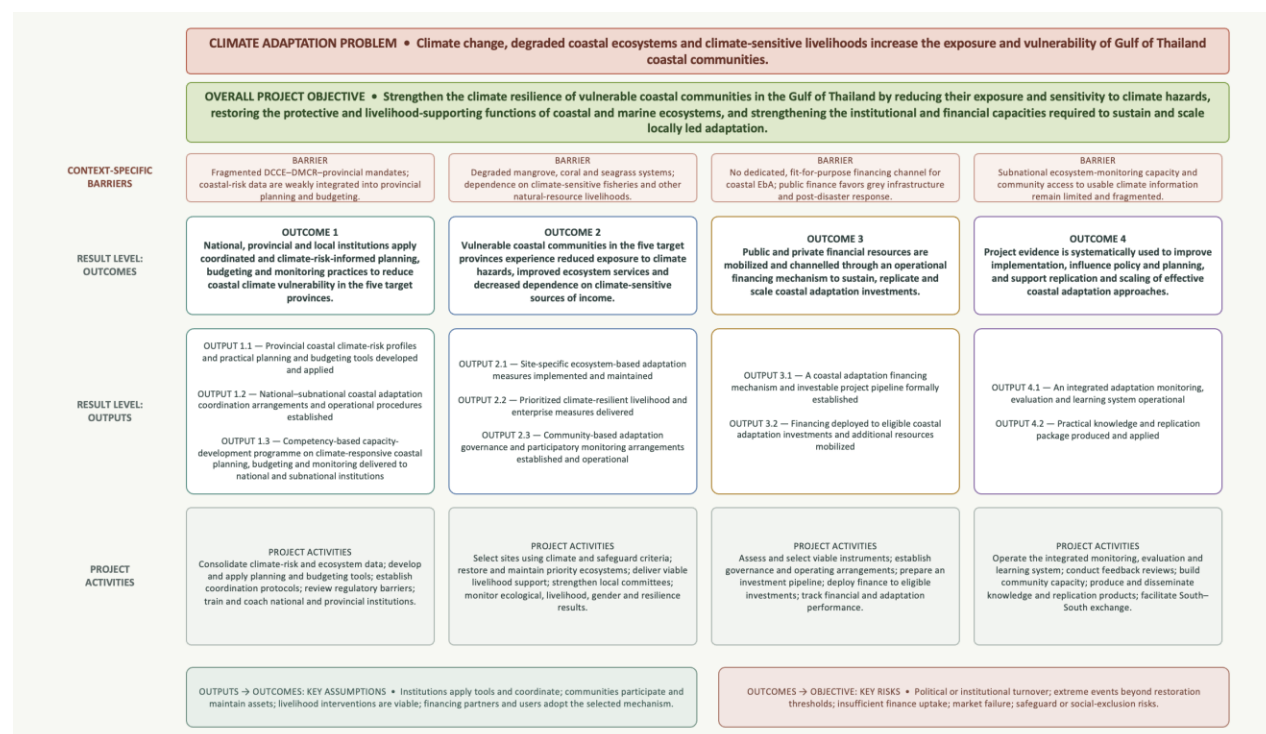
15. The overall objective of the project is to strengthen the climate resilience of vulnerable coastal communities in the Gulf of Thailand by reducing their exposure and sensitivity to climate hazards, restoring the protective and livelihood-supporting functions of coastal and marine ecosystems, and strengthening the institutional and financial capacities required to sustain and scale locally led adaptation.

16. To achieve the overall objective, the project will pursue four mutually reinforcing specific objectives:

1. Strengthen the enabling environment for climate-resilient coastal and marine management by improving institutional coordination, integrating climate-risk information into national and subnational planning and budgeting, and strengthening the capacities of responsible government institutions.
2. Reduce the climate vulnerability of targeted coastal communities by restoring and sustainably managing priority coastal and marine ecosystems and supporting inclusive, climate-resilient livelihood options that reduce dependence on climate-sensitive natural resources.
3. Establish and operationalize sustainable financing mechanisms that mobilize and direct public and private resources toward coastal ecosystem-based adaptation, climate-resilient livelihoods and the long-term maintenance and scaling of project investments.
4. Strengthen monitoring, knowledge management, community awareness and partnerships so that evidence and lessons from coastal adaptation interventions inform adaptive management, policy improvement, replication and scaling in Thailand and other coastal contexts.

17. The Theory of Change diagram below illustrates the relationship between the problem, objectives, outcomes, outputs, barriers and assumptions.

Figure 1: Theory of Change



18. The project responds to the central adaptation problem that climate change, ecosystem degradation and dependence on climate-sensitive livelihoods are increasing the exposure and vulnerability of coastal communities in the Gulf of Thailand. Sea-level rise, coastal erosion, storm surges, flooding and ocean warming are weakening mangroves, coral reefs and seagrass meadows and reducing the coastal protection, fisheries habitats and other ecosystem services they provide. These impacts particularly affect small-scale fishers, low-income households, women and other vulnerable groups with limited livelihood alternatives, financial protection and influence over adaptation decisions. This vulnerability is compounded by fragmented institutional mandates, limited integration of coastal-risk information into provincial planning and budgeting, insufficient subnational monitoring capacity and the absence of dedicated financing channels for coastal ecosystem-based adaptation.

19. The project's overall objective is to strengthen the climate resilience of vulnerable coastal communities by reducing their exposure and sensitivity to climate hazards, restoring the protective and livelihood-supporting functions of coastal and marine ecosystems, and strengthening the institutional and financial capacities required to sustain and scale locally led adaptation. The project will achieve this objective through four mutually reinforcing causal pathways: climate-risk-informed governance; ecosystem-based adaptation and resilient livelihoods; sustainable adaptation finance; and monitoring, learning and replication.

20. Under the first pathway, climate-risk analysis, institutional coordination and capacity-development activities will generate provincial coastal climate-risk profiles, practical planning and budgeting tools, operational coordination arrangements and strengthened institutional competencies. If national, provincial and local institutions apply these outputs, climate risks and adaptation priorities will be more consistently incorporated into plans, budgets, regulations and investment decisions. This will lead to Outcome 1: national, provincial and local institutions apply coordinated and climate-risk-informed planning, budgeting and monitoring practices to reduce coastal climate vulnerability in the five target provinces. Institutional mainstreaming will also establish clearer responsibilities and sustained public-sector support for implementing and

maintaining adaptation investments.

21. Under the second pathway, climate-risk-informed site selection, technical and safeguard assessments, ecosystem restoration and community stewardship will produce site-specific ecosystem-based adaptation interventions that are implemented and maintained. Improvements in mangrove, coral-reef and seagrass condition will strengthen shoreline stabilization, attenuate waves and storm surges, reduce erosion and flooding exposure and improve fisheries habitats, biodiversity and other ecosystem services. In parallel, prioritized climate-resilient livelihood support and strengthened community institutions will help vulnerable households and enterprises diversify their income, improve access to relevant skills, markets and services and reduce dependence on climate-sensitive natural resources. Together, these outputs will lead to Outcome 2: vulnerable coastal communities experience reduced exposure to climate hazards, improved ecosystem services and decreased dependence on climate-sensitive sources of income.

22. The livelihood pathway is essential because ecosystem restoration alone will not eliminate vulnerability where households remain highly dependent on climate-sensitive fisheries and natural resources. More diversified and stable livelihood opportunities will strengthen households' capacity to anticipate, absorb, respond to and recover from climate shocks. Inclusive community institutions and participatory monitoring will support equitable access to these benefits and strengthen local ownership, stewardship and maintenance of project-supported adaptation measures.

23. Under the third pathway, the project will assess, establish and operationalize a coastal adaptation financing mechanism with defined governance, eligibility criteria, financial flows, risk-management arrangements and monitoring requirements, together with an investable project pipeline. Deployment of financing to eligible investments will demonstrate the mechanism in practice rather than producing only a feasibility study. If public, private and community partners adopt the mechanism, more predictable resources will be channelled towards maintaining restored ecosystems, supporting resilient livelihoods and replicating successful interventions. This will lead to Outcome 3: public and private financial resources are mobilized and channelled through an operational financing mechanism to sustain, replicate and scale coastal adaptation investments.

24. Under the fourth pathway, integrated monitoring, evaluation and learning activities will generate reliable ecological, livelihood, institutional, financial and gender-responsive evidence. Adaptive-management reviews, community feedback, practical knowledge products and replication guidance will enable institutions and communities to identify underperforming interventions, make timely corrections and apply successful approaches elsewhere. This will lead to Outcome 4: project evidence is systematically used to improve implementation, influence policy and planning and support replication and scaling of effective coastal adaptation approaches.

25. The four outcomes reinforce one another. Climate-risk-informed institutions provide the planning, coordination and budgetary foundation for adaptation investments. Ecosystem restoration reduces physical exposure and restores services on which coastal communities depend, while livelihood diversification reduces household sensitivity to climate variability. Sustainable financing supports long-term operation and maintenance and enables successful measures to be replicated and scaled. Monitoring and learning provide the evidence needed to improve implementation and inform future policy, planning and investment decisions.

26. Subject to the assumptions that institutions apply the project-supported tools, communities participate in and maintain adaptation investments, livelihood interventions remain viable and financing partners adopt the mechanism—and with identified institutional, ecological, financial and social risks effectively managed—these outcomes will collectively achieve the overall project objective. The project will thereby reduce climate vulnerability and climate-related losses, improve the resilience of coastal ecosystems and livelihoods and establish the institutional, financial and

learning systems required for durable, locally led adaptation across the Gulf of Thailand. The project results contribute to the relevant Adaptation Fund outcomes on awareness and ownership, ecosystem resilience, diversified livelihoods, climate-risk-informed policy and innovative adaptation finance, as detailed in Part III.A.

27. Collectively, these outcomes will reduce climate vulnerability and disaster risk, improve the resilience of coastal ecosystems and livelihoods, and strengthen the institutional and financial systems required for durable locally led adaptation across the Gulf of Thailand. The project will thereby contribute particularly to Adaptation Fund Outcome 1 on reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and Outcome 2 on strengthened institutional capacity to reduce climate-induced socio-economic and environmental losses.

28. The project will provide a model for integrated coastal resilience programming in five preliminary priority provinces—Nakhon Si Thammarat, Chumphon, Surat Thani, Songkhla and Pattani—with final locations to be confirmed during Full Proposal preparation. It is expected to benefit approximately 670,000 people directly—331,650 males and 338,350 females—and up to 2.2 million people indirectly through improved coastal protection, marine-resource value chains and tourism-related activities. Beneficiary estimates will be verified through detailed analysis and participatory consultations during Full Proposal preparation.

29. The project will contribute to Thailand's NDC and NAP priorities for coastal zones, natural resources, agriculture and tourism, while supporting Adaptation Fund outcomes on ecosystem resilience, community adaptive capacity, innovation, awareness and ownership. It will also explore sustainable financing approaches, including insurance and public–private partnerships.

30. The project builds on UNDP Thailand's adaptation portfolio. The GCF-supported NAP Marine project produced coastal climate-risk and vulnerability assessments and identified adaptation solutions, including mangrove and coral-reef restoration and livelihood diversification. Its terminal evaluation emphasized stronger engagement with research institutions, DCCE and DMCR, as well as greater public–private collaboration on climate finance. The GCF Water project provides tested experience in ecosystem-based adaptation, climate-resilient agriculture, community mobilization and the integration of infrastructure with ecosystem restoration.

31. The project will also draw on BIOFIN for conservation finance; the Insurance and Risk Finance Facility for risk-transfer and blended-finance instruments; and the Climate Finance Network for integrating climate priorities into local planning and budgets and mobilizing innovative finance. In Pattani Bay, the Climate Finance Network supported a participatory Climate Adaptation Master Plan, strengthened the capacities of seven subdistricts and vulnerable communities to develop investment proposals, and supported a community charter for coordinated natural-resource management. UNDP's partnerships with the Ministry of Interior and provincial administrations will help embed locally led adaptation in provincial planning and budgeting. Experience from the Tiger Landscape Investment Facility and Small Grants Programme will further inform community-driven, culturally appropriate and gender-responsive livelihood activities. Together, these initiatives will enable the project to scale proven approaches such as community-based mangrove rehabilitation, climate-resilient aquaculture and ecosystem-related risk-financing models across the Gulf of Thailand.

Project/Programme Components and Financing:

Table 2: Summary of Project/Programme Components and Financing

Project/Programme Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amount (US\$)
------------------------------	---------------------------	-------------------	---------------

Component 1 – Strengthening climate-risk-informed coastal governance, planning and institutional capacity	Output 1.1: Provincial coastal climate-risk profiles and practical planning and budgeting tools developed and applied Output 1.2: National–subnational coastal adaptation coordination arrangements and operational procedures established Output 1.3: Competency-based capacity-development programme on climate-responsive coastal planning, budgeting and monitoring delivered to national and subnational institutions	National, provincial and local institutions apply coordinated and climate-risk-informed planning, budgeting and monitoring practices to reduce coastal climate vulnerability in the five target provinces.	834,102
Component 2 – Implementing ecosystem-based adaptation measures and strengthening climate-resilient coastal livelihoods	Output 2.1: Site-specific ecosystem-based adaptation measures implemented and maintained Output 2.2: Prioritized climate-resilient livelihood and enterprise measures delivered Output 2.3: Community-based adaptation governance and participatory monitoring arrangements established and operational	Vulnerable coastal communities in the five target provinces experience reduced exposure to climate hazards, improved ecosystem services and decreased dependence on climate-sensitive sources of income.	4,587,559
Component 3 – Establishing sustainable financing for coastal ecosystem-based adaptation and resilient livelihoods	Output 3.1: A coastal adaptation financing mechanism and investable project pipeline formally established Output 3.2: Financing deployed to eligible coastal adaptation investments and additional resources mobilized	Public and private financial resources are mobilized and channelled through an operational financing mechanism to sustain, replicate and scale coastal adaptation investments.	1,668,203
Component 4 – Strengthening monitoring, knowledge management, adaptive learning and replication	Output 4.1: An integrated adaptation monitoring, evaluation and learning system operational Output 4.2: Practical knowledge and replication package produced and applied	Project evidence is systematically used to improve implementation, influence policy and planning and support replication and scaling of effective coastal adaptation approaches.	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

Table 3: Projected Calendar

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.

32. The project will strengthen the climate resilience of vulnerable coastal ecosystems, communities and livelihoods in the five target provinces of Nakhon Si Thammarat, Chumphon, Surat Thani, Songkhla and Pattani. It will address the interrelated drivers of vulnerability through four mutually reinforcing components: (1) climate-risk-informed coastal governance and institutional capacity; (2) ecosystem-based adaptation and climate-resilient livelihoods; (3) sustainable financing for coastal adaptation; and (4) monitoring, knowledge management and replication.

33. Each component is aligned with one specific objective and one outcome. Outcomes describe the changes expected to result from the project, while outputs are the tangible products and services financed and delivered by the project. Activities are limited to the operational tasks necessary to produce those outputs. Gender equality, social inclusion, environmental and social safeguards, and the participation of vulnerable groups will be integrated across all four components.

34. Site-specific ecosystem and livelihood interventions will be confirmed through participatory technical assessments and consultations during full proposal preparation. All investments will be fully identified, costed and screened against the AF's Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy before implementation. No unidentified subprojects are envisaged.

Component 1: Strengthening climate-risk-informed coastal governance, planning and institutional capacity

35. *Component rationale:* Coastal adaptation in Thailand is constrained by fragmented mandates among national agencies, including DCCE, DMCR, sector agencies and provincial and local administrations. Climate-risk information is not yet consistently translated into provincial development plans, land-use decisions or annual and multi-year budgets. Subnational institutions also have uneven technical capacity to interpret coastal climate-risk information, assess adaptation options and monitor ecosystem-based adaptation.

36. Component 1 will establish the institutional, informational and technical foundations required for sustained coastal adaptation. It will ensure that the concrete interventions financed under Component 2 are supported by coordinated planning, clearly assigned institutional responsibilities, appropriate budget provisions and accessible climate-risk information.

37. *Specific Objective 1:* Strengthen national and subnational institutions to coordinate, plan, budget for and monitor climate-resilient coastal development using locally relevant climate-risk information.

Outcome 1: National, provincial and local institutions apply coordinated and climate-risk-informed planning, budgeting and monitoring practices to reduce coastal climate vulnerability in the five target provinces.

Output 1.1: Provincial coastal climate-risk profiles and practical planning and budgeting tools developed and applied

Output targets

- Five gender-responsive provincial coastal climate-risk profiles completed and validated, one for each target province.
- One standardized coastal adaptation planning and budgeting toolkit developed for application by provincial and local authorities.
- Climate-risk information from all five target provinces integrated into or linked with the Thailand Adaptation Information Platform, or another officially designated national system.
- At least five provincial development, coastal management, land-use or budget instruments demonstrate documented use of the project-supported climate-risk information.

Activities

- 1.1.1 Consolidate existing climate projections, hazard maps, ecosystem data, socioeconomic information and gender and vulnerability assessments for the five target provinces, building on the GCF-supported National Adaptation Plan process and other completed national and provincial studies.
- 1.1.2 Undertake targeted analyses to address priority information gaps concerning sea-level rise, coastal erosion, flooding, saline intrusion, extreme rainfall, marine heat stress and the vulnerability of coastal ecosystems and livelihoods.
- 1.1.3 Prepare and validate five provincial coastal climate-risk profiles through consultations with national agencies, provincial and local authorities, community representatives, women's groups, vulnerable groups, academia and the private sector.
- 1.1.4 Develop a standardized planning and budgeting toolkit that translates climate-risk information into adaptation priorities, investment criteria, budget proposals and indicators for provincial and local plans.
- 1.1.5 Establish data-sharing and updating protocols and integrate the project-generated information into the Thailand Adaptation Information Platform or another officially designated national platform.
- 1.1.6 Provide hands-on technical support to provincial and local authorities to apply the profiles and toolkit in at least five relevant planning or budgeting processes.

Output 1.2: National–subnational coastal adaptation coordination arrangements and operational procedures established

Output targets

- One national–subnational coastal adaptation coordination mechanism established or formally strengthened.
- Five provincial coordination arrangements operational, with documented representation of relevant government agencies, local authorities, communities, women, vulnerable groups, and private sector.
- Terms of reference, roles, decision-making procedures, data-sharing protocols and reporting arrangements formally agreed.
- At least five joint coordination and planning sessions conducted during project

implementation.

- At least five regulatory, planning or budget recommendations submitted to responsible authorities, with follow-up actions documented.

Activities

- 1.2.1 Map the mandates, decision-making responsibilities, planning cycles and budget processes of DCCE, DMCR, Ministry of Interior, relevant sector agencies, provincial administrations, local authorities and community institutions.
- 1.2.2 Establish or strengthen a national–subnational coordination mechanism for coastal adaptation and define its relationship with existing climate change and marine and coastal governance structures.
- 1.2.3 Establish five provincial coordination arrangements and prepare agreed terms of reference, operating procedures, reporting lines and mechanisms for inclusive stakeholder participation.
- 1.2.4 Facilitate joint planning sessions to coordinate ecosystem restoration, livelihood support, climate-risk information, financing and monitoring activities across the four project components.
- 1.2.5 Review priority policy, regulatory and procedural barriers affecting ecosystem-based adaptation and prepare actionable recommendations for consideration by responsible authorities.

Output 1.3: Competency-based capacity-development programme on climate-responsive coastal planning, budgeting and monitoring delivered to national and subnational institutions

Output targets

- One competency-based coastal adaptation training and coaching programme developed and institutionalized through an appropriate national training or technical institution.
- At least 150 national, provincial and local officials trained or coached, with at least 50 percent women participants.
- At least 5 provincial or local planning teams complete applied planning and budgeting exercises using project-supported risk information.
- At least 80 percent of participating officials demonstrate improved competency through pre- and post-assessment.
- A roster of trained national and provincial practitioners established to provide continued technical support beyond the project period.

Activities

- 1.3.1 Conduct a focused capacity assessment covering climate-risk interpretation, ecosystem-based adaptation planning, gender-responsive and socially inclusive planning, adaptation budgeting, environmental and social safeguards and results monitoring.
- 1.3.2 Develop practical training modules, case studies and applied exercises based on the conditions and planned investments in the five target provinces.
- 1.3.3 Deliver training, mentoring and on-the-job coaching to national, provincial and local officials responsible for planning, budgeting, ecosystem management and project monitoring.
- 1.3.4 Support participating institutions to complete applied exercises using actual provincial plans, budgets and Component 2 interventions.
- 1.3.5 Assess competency improvements and agree arrangements for continued delivery of the programme through relevant national or subnational institutions.

38. *Contribution of Component 1 to climate resilience:* The climate-risk profiles and planning tools produced under Output 1.1 will make locally relevant risk information usable in government decisions. The coordination arrangements under Output 1.2 will address fragmented mandates and

clarify responsibility for implementation and maintenance. The competency programme under Output 1.3 will enable institutions to apply these systems in practice. Together, these outputs will lead to the Outcome 1 result of coordinated, risk-informed planning and budgeting, thereby creating the institutional conditions required to sustain and replicate the concrete adaptation investments delivered under Component 2.

Component 2: Implementing ecosystem-based adaptation measures and strengthening climate-resilient coastal livelihoods

39. *Component rationale:* Coastal communities in the five target provinces are increasingly exposed to sea-level rise, coastal erosion, flooding, saline intrusion, storms, changing rainfall patterns, ocean warming and ecosystem degradation. Degraded mangroves, seagrass beds, coral reefs, wetlands and other coastal ecosystems provide less protection from climate hazards and fewer ecosystem services. At the same time, many households depend on climate-sensitive fisheries, aquaculture, agriculture and tourism and have limited alternative sources of income.

40. Component 2 is the project's principal concrete adaptation investment. It will implement prioritized ecosystem-based and, where technically justified, hybrid adaptation measures at identified sites and support a focused set of viable climate-resilient livelihood options. Community institutions will participate in intervention selection, implementation, operation, maintenance and monitoring. Interventions will be selected based on documented climate risks, technical and economic feasibility, environmental and social safeguards, gender responsiveness, community priorities and the likelihood of sustained climate-resilience benefits.

41. *Scaling up site-specific adaptation solutions identified through NAP Marine:* Component 2 builds on the climate-risk and vulnerability assessments, multi-criteria analyses and provincial concept notes prepared through the NAP Marine project. The table below summarizes the site-specific vulnerabilities and prioritized adaptation solutions identified in the four NAP Marine pilot provinces and explains how they inform the proposed AF investments. Songkhla and Surat Thani are proposed AF target provinces and will receive direct scale-up support. Lessons from Rayong and Phetchaburi will inform technically comparable interventions in the other target provinces, subject to local validation and full technical design.

Table 4: Site-specific Vulnerabilities and Prioritized Adaptation Solutions Identified by GCF-NAP Marine

NAP Marine province/site	Site-specific vulnerabilities identified	Adaptation solutions identified under NAP Marine	Application under the proposed AF project
Songkhla	Site-specific climate hazards, affected ecosystems, exposed livelihoods and vulnerable groups	Prioritized ecosystem restoration, livelihood and institutional measures from the Songkhla concept note	Direct scale-up in selected Songkhla sites under Components 1–3
Surat Thani	Site-specific climate hazards, affected ecosystems, exposed livelihoods and vulnerable groups	Prioritized ecosystem restoration, livelihood and institutional measures from the Surat Thani concept note	Direct scale-up in selected Surat Thani sites under Components 1–3
Rayong	Site-specific vulnerabilities identified through the NAP Marine assessment and concept note	Prioritized adaptation measures relevant to industrialized and tourism-dependent coastal areas	Technical lessons applied where relevant; Rayong is not a proposed AF target province
Phetchaburi	Site-specific vulnerabilities identified through the NAP Marine assessment and concept note	Prioritized adaptation measures relevant to erosion, ecosystem degradation and climate-sensitive livelihoods	Technical lessons applied where relevant; Phetchaburi is not a proposed AF target province

42. Nakhon Si Thammarat and Chumphon were not NAP Marine pilot provinces; therefore, relevant NAP Marine solutions will be transferred only where local risk, ecological and socioeconomic assessments confirm their suitability. Activities in Pattani will build principally on the Pattani Bay climate adaptation planning and Climate Finance Network processes. All sites and investments will be fully identified, consulted upon, technically assessed, costed and screened before submission of the Full Proposal.

43. Specific Objective 2: Reduce the exposure and sensitivity of vulnerable coastal communities and livelihoods through ecosystem-based adaptation, strengthened community stewardship and diversified climate-resilient livelihoods.

Outcome 2: Vulnerable coastal communities in the five target provinces experience reduced exposure to climate hazards, improved ecosystem services and decreased dependence on climate-sensitive sources of income.

Output 2.1: Site-specific ecosystem-based adaptation measures implemented and maintained

Output targets

- At least one technically assessed and community-validated ecosystem-based adaptation measure implemented in each of the five target provinces.
- At least 1,000 hectares of priority mangrove, wetland, seagrass, coral reef or other coastal habitat restored or placed under improved climate-responsive management.
- At least 15 kilometres of vulnerable coastline benefit from restored natural protection or technically justified hybrid adaptation measures.
- At least 25 vulnerable coastal communities directly benefit from improved ecosystem services and reduced climate exposure.
- Operation and maintenance arrangements, responsible institutions and financing provisions agreed for 100 percent of the completed investments.
- Ecological and resilience performance monitored against site-specific baseline values and targets.

Activities

- 2.1.1 Complete participatory climate-risk, ecological, engineering where required, gender, socioeconomic and environmental and social safeguard assessments for each proposed intervention site.
- 2.1.2 Prepare detailed intervention designs, cost estimates, implementation schedules, safeguard instruments, maintenance plans and site-specific ecological and resilience indicators.
- 2.1.3 Restore and rehabilitate prioritized mangrove, wetland, seagrass, coral reef and other coastal habitats using locally appropriate methods and climate projections.
- 2.1.4 Implement small-scale hybrid measures only where technical assessment demonstrates that ecosystem restoration alone is insufficient and that the proposed measure will not cause maladaptation or transfer risk to neighbouring areas.
- 2.1.5 Establish community-based stewardship and maintenance agreements with local authorities, community organizations and responsible national or provincial agencies.
- 2.1.6 Monitor changes in habitat condition, shoreline stability, ecosystem services and exposure to climate hazards and adjust management practices based on the monitoring results.

Output 2.2: Prioritized climate-resilient livelihood and enterprise measures delivered

Output targets

- No more than four replicable livelihood models selected based on climate-risk, market and value-chain assessments.

- At least 500 vulnerable households or community enterprises receive complete livelihood support measures, with at least 50 percent of direct participants being women and at least 30% percent representing other identified vulnerable groups.
- At least 25 producer groups or community enterprises establish operational business, production and climate-risk management plans.
- At least 15 market, buyer, financial-service or value-chain partnerships formally established.
- At least 70 percent of supported households or enterprises report a measurable increase in the diversity or climate resilience of their income sources by the end of the project.

Activities

- 2.2.1 Conduct climate-risk, market and value-chain assessments to identify a limited number of technically feasible, environmentally sustainable and commercially viable livelihood options for each target area.
- 2.2.2 Apply transparent selection criteria to identify vulnerable households, women-led groups, small-scale fishers, farmers, community enterprises and other eligible participants.
- 2.2.3 Prepare tailored livelihood measures combining technical training, essential equipment or inputs, business development, financial literacy, climate-risk management and environmental sustainability requirements.
- 2.2.4 Deliver the approved livelihood measures, prioritizing activities that complement ecosystem restoration, reduce pressure on vulnerable natural resources and diversify income away from climate-sensitive practices.
- 2.2.5 Establish market, buyer and service-provider partnerships and support producer groups and community enterprises to meet relevant quality, sustainability and market requirements.
- 2.2.6 Monitor livelihood uptake, business performance, household income diversification, participation of women and vulnerable groups and any unintended environmental or social effects.

Output 2.3: Community-based adaptation governance and participatory monitoring arrangements established and operational

Output targets

- Community-based adaptation governance and participatory monitoring arrangements established or strengthened and operational in all target intervention sites, with meaningful representation of women and vulnerable groups.
- Women constitute at least 50 percent of committee and consultation participants, while at least 30 percent represent vulnerable groups, subject to locally appropriate definitions and safeguards.
- One standardized participatory ecosystem and livelihood monitoring protocol developed and applied across the target sites.
- Community-generated data reported at least annually and linked to provincial and national monitoring arrangements established under Components 1 and 4.
- At least 500 community members, including at least 50 percent women, trained in ecosystem stewardship, climate-risk management, operation and maintenance and participatory monitoring.

Activities

- 2.3.1 Establish or strengthen inclusive community committees and define their roles in intervention selection, implementation, maintenance, grievance handling and monitoring.
- 2.3.2 Facilitate participatory preparation of community adaptation, ecosystem stewardship and operation and maintenance agreements.
- 2.3.3 Train community members in ecosystem restoration, climate-risk management, sustainable resource use, livelihood monitoring and environmental and social safeguards.
- 2.3.4 Develop and apply practical community monitoring protocols for ecosystem condition, climate hazards, intervention performance, livelihood outcomes and social inclusion.

2.3.5 Conduct periodic community review meetings and use monitoring evidence to adjust restoration, maintenance and livelihood-support measures.

44. Contribution of Component 2 to climate resilience: Restoring mangroves, wetlands, seagrass beds, coral reefs and other coastal ecosystems will reduce exposure to waves, storm surges, erosion and flooding while improving fisheries habitat, water regulation, carbon storage and other ecosystem services. Climate-resilient livelihood measures will reduce household sensitivity to climate variability by diversifying income and reducing dependence on degraded or climate-sensitive resources. Inclusive community institutions and maintenance arrangements will strengthen local ownership and help sustain the investments. These combined changes will directly reduce vulnerability and increase the adaptive capacity of coastal communities.

Component 3: Establishing sustainable financing for coastal ecosystem-based adaptation and resilient livelihoods

45. *Component rationale and baseline:* Thailand has already undertaken relevant analytical and institutional work on climate and biodiversity finance. The project will build on, rather than duplicate, the Marine and Coastal National Adaptation Plan financing strategy, the Biodiversity Finance Initiative methodology and assessments, the Climate Finance Network, the Insurance and Risk Finance Facility, relevant climate-finance work in Pattani and other provinces, and the evolving national Climate Change Act and Climate Change Fund arrangements. These initiatives provide an initial understanding of potential public, private and blended financing sources, but they have not yet produced a dedicated and operational financing mechanism that channels sustained resources to locally led coastal ecosystem-based adaptation and climate-resilient livelihoods in the five target provinces.

46. Component 3 will therefore move beyond a general feasibility study or stand-alone pilot. It will select and structure at least one viable financing mechanism; establish its governance, eligibility, safeguards and operating procedures; prepare an investable pipeline linked to Components 1 and 2; secure formal participation by relevant public or private finance partners; and deploy financing to eligible coastal adaptation investments. This will create tangible financing results during the project period and an operational pathway for long-term maintenance and scaling.

47. *Specific Objective 3:* Mobilize and institutionalize sustainable public and private financing for coastal ecosystem-based adaptation and climate-resilient livelihoods.

Outcome 3: Public and private financial resources are mobilized and channelled through an operational financing mechanism to sustain, replicate and scale coastal adaptation investments.

Output 3.1: A coastal adaptation financing mechanism and investable project pipeline formally established

Output targets

- Existing climate, biodiversity and coastal finance studies and mechanisms assessed and consolidated into one baseline and options analysis.
- At least one financing mechanism selected through agreed feasibility, additionality, equity, safeguards and sustainability criteria.
- The selected mechanism has an approved governance structure, eligibility criteria, operating manual, fiduciary procedures, environmental and social safeguards, gender requirements, monitoring framework and resource-mobilization plan.
- An investable pipeline of at least 10 coastal adaptation investments, with an estimated

financing requirement of USD 10 million, prepared and screened.

- At least five public, private or blended-finance partners formally commit to participate in, capitalize or co-finance the mechanism.

Activities

- 3.1.1 Consolidate the existing baseline on public budgets, climate and biodiversity funds, banking products, insurance, corporate investment, payment for ecosystem services, community finance and blended-finance opportunities relevant to coastal adaptation.
- 3.1.2 Consult national agencies, provincial administrations, financial institutions, insurers, businesses, community organizations and development partners to assess demand, institutional fit, financial viability and barriers to participation.
- 3.1.3 Compare potential financing instruments against transparent criteria, including their ability to generate additional resources, reach vulnerable communities, finance ecosystem-based adaptation, cover long-term maintenance costs and comply with the AF's safeguards and gender requirements.
- 3.1.4 Select and structure at least one priority mechanism, which may draw on an existing public or private platform where this is more viable than creating a new institution.
- 3.1.5 Prepare and secure approval of the mechanism's governance arrangements, eligibility and selection criteria, operating manual, fiduciary and risk-management procedures, safeguards, gender requirements and monitoring framework.
- 3.1.6 Develop an investable pipeline drawn from the adaptation priorities and ecosystem and livelihood investments identified under Components 1 and 2, including concept preparation, costing, financial analysis and due diligence.
- 3.1.7 Negotiate formal partnership, capitalization or co-financing arrangements with relevant public, private and development-finance partners.

Output 3.2: Financing deployed to eligible coastal adaptation investments and additional resources mobilized

Output targets

- At least three investments from the approved pipeline receive financing through the mechanism during project implementation.
- At least USD 2 million in additional public, private or blended finance mobilized beyond the Adaptation Fund grant.
- At least three executed financing or co-financing agreements concluded with participating institutions or investors.
- Financing contributes to the maintenance, continuation or scaling of ecosystem-based adaptation and livelihood investments in all five target provinces.
- One independent or multi-stakeholder performance review completed and a post-project capitalization and scaling plan adopted.

Activities

- 3.2.1 Provide transaction and investment-readiness support to eligible provincial authorities, community organizations and enterprises to meet the mechanism's technical, financial, safeguard and reporting requirements.
- 3.2.2 Conduct calls for proposals or another transparent investment-selection process using the approved eligibility and prioritization criteria.
- 3.2.3 Complete financial, technical, environmental, social and gender due diligence for proposed investments.
- 3.2.4 Execute financing and co-financing agreements and deploy resources to approved ecosystem-based adaptation, livelihood, operation and maintenance or replication investments.
- 3.2.5 Support participating financial institutions and implementing partners to apply the mechanism's operating, safeguard, gender and performance-monitoring requirements.

- 3.2.6 Monitor resource mobilization, disbursement, beneficiaries, adaptation results, repayment or revenue flows where applicable and the financial and institutional sustainability of the mechanism.
- 3.2.7 Complete a performance review and adopt a post-project capitalization, institutionalization and scaling plan.

48. *Contribution of Component 3 to the other project components:* Component 3 will reinforce Component 1 by translating climate-risk-informed provincial priorities into costed and finance-ready investments and by embedding financing considerations in planning and budgeting processes. It will reinforce Component 2 by providing resources for the continuation, maintenance and replication of ecosystem restoration and resilient livelihood models. It will reinforce Component 4 by generating practical evidence on financing performance, resource mobilization and investability that can be incorporated into national guidance and replication products. Consequently, Component 3 will deliver an operational financing pathway and actual financing agreements, rather than only a study or short-term pilot.

Component 4: Strengthening monitoring, knowledge management, adaptive learning and replication

49. *Component rationale:* Thailand has generated substantial climate, biodiversity and adaptation knowledge, but evidence is dispersed across institutions and projects and is not always translated into operational guidance, budget decisions or replicable models. The project requires a coherent system to measure adaptation results, support timely adjustments and transfer practical lessons to other provinces and national institutions.

50. Component 4 will establish an integrated monitoring, evaluation and learning system covering ecological, socioeconomic, institutional, financial, gender and adaptation-resilience results. It will convert implementation experience into practical guidance for replication in Thailand and, where relevant, through focused South–South exchange. Awareness activities will be targeted to the stakeholders whose decisions and behaviour directly affect the sustainability and scaling of the project's adaptation results.

51. *Specific Objective 4:* Institutionalize evidence-based adaptive management and enable replication of effective coastal adaptation and financing models.

Outcome 4: Project evidence is systematically used to improve implementation, influence policy and planning, and support replication and scaling of effective coastal adaptation approaches.

Output 4.1: An integrated adaptation monitoring, evaluation and learning system operational

Output targets

- One integrated monitoring, evaluation and learning framework established, including baselines, indicators, targets, responsibilities, reporting schedules and data-quality procedures.
- Ecological, livelihood, institutional, financing, gender and social-inclusion data collected and reported for all project intervention sites.
- At least one multi-stakeholder adaptive-management review conducted annually.
- At least 15 documented management, planning, policy or budget decisions made in response to monitoring evidence.
- Project monitoring data linked to the Thailand Adaptation Information Platform or another officially designated national monitoring system.

Activities

- 4.1.1 Finalize the project's integrated monitoring, evaluation and learning framework, ensuring alignment with the AF Results Framework and relevant national monitoring systems.
- 4.1.2 Establish baselines and data-collection procedures for ecosystem condition, exposure reduction, livelihood resilience, institutional capacity, financial mobilization, gender equality and social inclusion.
- 4.1.3 Train responsible government, community and implementing-partner personnel in data collection, quality assurance, analysis and reporting.
- 4.1.4 Maintain a shared monitoring database and link relevant information to national and provincial platforms.
- 4.1.5 Conduct annual multi-stakeholder adaptive-management reviews and document corrective actions, responsible parties and follow-up.
- 4.1.6 Undertake project evaluations and specialized technical assessments required to verify adaptation performance and sustainability.

Output 4.2: Practical knowledge and replication package produced and applied

Output targets

- One consolidated coastal adaptation replication package produced, covering risk-informed planning, ecosystem-based adaptation, resilient livelihoods, inclusive community governance, adaptation finance and monitoring.
- At least eight practical guidance products, case studies or policy briefs produced in accessible Thai and, where relevant, English formats.
- At least five national or interprovincial learning events and two focused South–South exchanges conducted.
- At least eight additional provinces, national institutions or financing partners formally express interest in, incorporate or initiate replication of one or more project-supported approaches.
- A project exit, institutionalization and replication plan endorsed before project completion.

Activities

- 4.2.1 Document implementation experience, results, costs, enabling conditions, limitations and lessons from all four components using common evidence standards.
- 4.2.2 Prepare practical guidance, case studies, policy briefs and decision tools tailored to national agencies, provincial and local authorities, communities and financing partners.
- 4.2.3 Conduct targeted national and interprovincial learning events focused on the application and replication of demonstrated project models.
- 4.2.4 Organize a limited number of purpose-driven South–South exchanges on technical or financing issues for which international experience can directly improve or scale Thailand's approaches.
- 4.2.5 Provide technical support to interested provinces and institutions to assess the applicability, costs, institutional requirements and safeguards associated with replication.
- 4.2.6 Prepare and secure endorsement of an exit, institutionalization and replication plan identifying responsible institutions, future financing sources, maintenance arrangements and post-project monitoring responsibilities.

52. *Contribution of Component 4 to climate resilience:* The monitoring and learning system will show whether ecosystem restoration, livelihood support, institutional reforms and financing mechanisms are producing the intended adaptation benefits and will allow implementation to be adjusted when results fall short. The replication package will translate evidence into usable guidance for government institutions, communities and financing partners. This will support the continuation and scaling of effective approaches beyond the initial sites and project period.

Integration and prioritization across the four components

53. The four components form a single causal pathway. Component 1 enables institutions to identify risks, coordinate responsibilities and incorporate adaptation priorities into plans and budgets. Component 2 converts these priorities into concrete ecosystem and livelihood interventions that reduce exposure and sensitivity. Component 3 establishes the financial arrangements needed to maintain, replicate and scale those interventions. Component 4 provides evidence for adaptive management, institutional learning and wider replication.

54. To avoid spreading project resources too thinly, implementation will be prioritized as follows:

1. Component 1 will focus on the five provincial risk profiles, a common planning and budgeting toolkit, functional coordination arrangements and applied institutional capacity development.
2. Component 2 will concentrate resources on technically justified ecosystem-based adaptation measures and no more than [three/four] replicable livelihood models, rather than financing a broad range of unrelated small activities.
3. Component 3 will establish and operationalize at least one viable financing mechanism linked directly to the investments and maintenance requirements of Components 1 and 2.
4. Component 4 will focus on results monitoring, adaptive management and replication of demonstrated approaches rather than broad, stand-alone awareness campaigns.

55. Across all components, the project will apply transparent beneficiary and site-selection criteria, gender-responsive and socially inclusive consultation, environmental and social risk screening, grievance mechanisms and disaggregated monitoring. This integrated and prioritized approach will ensure that project resources deliver measurable adaptation benefits and establish the institutional and financial conditions for those benefits to continue beyond the Adaptation Fund financing period.

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.

56. The project will deliver direct economic, social and environmental adaptation benefits to vulnerable coastal populations in Nakhon Si Thammarat, Chumphon, Surat Thani, Songkhla and Pattani. The preliminary estimate is 670,000 direct beneficiaries, comprising approximately 338,350 women and 331,650 men, and approximately 2.2 million indirect beneficiaries. These figures will be verified and, where necessary, revised before submission of the Full Proposal through a bottom-up assessment using the final intervention sites, geospatially defined areas of influence, official sex- and age-disaggregated population data, household and livelihood surveys and verified participant lists.

57. A direct beneficiary will be a person who: (i) lives within a technically verified area in which a project-supported ecosystem-based or hybrid measure produces a measurable reduction in climate exposure; (ii) belongs to a household, producer group or enterprise receiving a complete climate-resilient livelihood package; (iii) participates in the operation, maintenance or monitoring of a project-supported adaptation investment; or (iv) receives sustained technical support that enables implementation of a climate-risk-informed plan, budget or adaptation measure. Attendance at a single meeting or awareness event will not qualify a person as a direct beneficiary. An indirect beneficiary will be a person outside the direct intervention group who benefits from improved

ecosystem services, risk-informed public services, replicated adaptation measures or wider application of project-supported planning and financing systems. Direct beneficiaries will be excluded from the indirect total, and people benefiting from multiple outputs will be counted only once.

58. Priority beneficiaries will include small-scale fishers; near-shore and intertidal resource users; low-income aquaculture and farming households; informal and seasonal workers; female-headed households; women engaged in fisheries processing, trading, aquaculture and community enterprises; youth; older persons; persons with disabilities; ethnic and linguistic minorities where present; migrants and people with insecure access to services; and households highly exposed to coastal erosion, flooding, saline intrusion, storms and ecosystem degradation. Beneficiary data will be disaggregated at minimum by sex, age and disability and, where locally relevant and consistent with data-protection requirements, by ethnicity, income, location and livelihood group.

59. The identification and targeting of women and other vulnerable groups will be guided by the Initial Gender Analysis presented in Part II.H, which assesses the distinct needs, roles, capacities, knowledge, access to resources and decision-making power of women and men and examines how evolving gender dynamics could affect project results. The Full Proposal will include an updated Gender Assessment and a costed Gender Action Plan with output-level actions, indicators, responsibilities and budgets.

60. The principal project benefits, quantitative targets and methods of calculation are summarized below.

Table 5: Principal Project Benefits, Quantitative Targets and Methods of Calculation

Benefit category	Defined benefit and preliminary target	Calculation and verification
Overall	Approximately 670,000 direct beneficiaries—338,350 women and 331,650 men—and 2.2 million indirect beneficiaries across the five provinces.	Bottom-up mapping using final sites, areas of influence, official population data and beneficiary records, with controls against double counting.
Economic	At least 500 vulnerable households receive complete climate-resilient livelihood measures; at least 50% of participants are women, 30% represent other vulnerable groups, and 70% report more diverse or resilient income.	Beneficiary records and baseline/endline household and enterprise surveys.
Economic	At least USD 2 million in additional public, private or blended finance mobilized beyond the AF grant.	Executed agreements, approved budget allocations and verified financial commitments or disbursements.
Economic	At least USD 10 million in assets, productive activities or annual livelihood income benefit from reduced climate exposure.	Geospatial analysis of protected areas, assets and livelihoods against baseline exposure data.
Social	Within the overall direct-beneficiary estimate, at least 100,000 people, including 50% women, benefit from measurably reduced exposure to coastal hazards. Other direct beneficiaries receive sustained benefits through livelihoods, ecosystem services, risk-informed public services or community adaptation measures.	Verified intervention areas, official population data and output-level beneficiary mapping.
Social	At least 500 community members and 150 government officials demonstrate improved adaptation knowledge or competency; at least 50% are women.	Participation records, pre/post assessments and evidence of knowledge applied in monitoring, plans, budgets or adaptation measures.
Social	Women comprise at least 50% of livelihood, community-body and consultation participants; at least 30% represent locally identified vulnerable groups.	Disaggregated participation records and qualitative assessment of leadership and influence.

Benefit category	Defined benefit and preliminary target	Calculation and verification
Environmental	At least 1,000 hectares of coastal and marine ecosystems restored, rehabilitated or placed under improved climate-responsive management.	GIS mapping, site records and ecological verification without double counting.
Environmental	At least 15 kilometres of vulnerable coastline benefit from ecosystem-based or technically justified hybrid measures.	Geospatial and technical assessment of areas of influence and shoreline conditions.
Environmental	At least 70% of intervention sites improve or maintain agreed ecological and resilience thresholds.	Comparison with site-specific baselines through technical and community-based monitoring.

61. Economic benefits will be equitably distributed through transparent vulnerability and eligibility criteria. Priority will be given to households and groups with high climate exposure, low or unstable incomes, dependence on climate-sensitive resources and limited access to finance, productive assets, technical services and markets. Women and other vulnerable groups will receive complete livelihood measures combining appropriate equipment or inputs, technical assistance, business development, financial literacy, climate-risk management and market linkages. Women-led producer groups and enterprises will be specifically supported, and eligible vulnerable groups will receive appropriate access to the financing mechanism established under Component 3.

62. Social benefits will include improved access to climate-risk information and public services, strengthened technical and leadership capacity, meaningful participation in adaptation decisions and accessible grievance arrangements. Environmental benefits will include improved coastal protection, fisheries habitat, water regulation, biodiversity and other ecosystem services on which vulnerable groups depend. Participatory stewardship agreements will recognize formal, customary and seasonal uses of coastal resources and prevent discriminatory restrictions. Where restoration temporarily affects resource access, appropriate transitional or alternative livelihood assistance will be provided.

63. Participation quotas will not be treated as sufficient evidence of equitable benefits. The project will also monitor women's and vulnerable groups' access to project resources, leadership roles, influence over decisions, control over livelihood income and satisfaction with project processes. Participation barriers will be addressed through accessible venues and communications, appropriate scheduling, local-language support and transport, accessibility or care support where justified.

64. The project does not intend to finance unidentified subprojects during implementation. All ecosystem-based adaptation sites, livelihood models and financing investments will be fully identified, consulted upon, technically assessed, costed and screened before submission of the Full Proposal. Community consultation and feasibility assessments will validate and refine identified investments but will not defer their identification until implementation. If any investment cannot be fully identified by the Full Proposal Stage, it will be explicitly treated as an unidentified subproject and governed by an Environmental and Social Management Framework consistent with Adaptation Fund requirements. No such investment will proceed before the required screening, consultation, disclosure and management measures have been completed.

65. All interventions will be screened in accordance with the AF Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy and UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Appropriate site-specific management measures will be prepared, disclosed, budgeted and implemented before physical or livelihood investments commence. The project will maintain accessible stakeholder-engagement and grievance arrangements, including confidential and survivor-centred procedures for sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment.

66. Potential maladaptation risks include poorly designed restoration or hybrid measures transferring erosion or flooding to adjacent areas; use of unsuitable sites or species; restrictions on coastal resource access; exclusion or elite capture of livelihood and financing benefits; increased workloads for women; unsustainable commercialization or indebtedness; and ecosystem failure under more severe future climate conditions. These risks will be avoided through climate-informed ecological and, where needed, engineering assessments; use of native and climate-suitable species; analysis of impacts beyond individual sites; transparent beneficiary selection; protection of customary resource access; gender-responsive livelihood and market assessments; and agreed maintenance and contingency arrangements. Hybrid measures will only be used where ecosystem-based measures alone are demonstrably insufficient, and the design will not transfer climate risk.

67. Ecosystem performance, adjacent hazard conditions, resource access, benefit distribution, livelihood sustainability, women's time burdens, grievances and unintended effects on vulnerable groups will be monitored under Component 4. If an intervention increases vulnerability, transfers risk or fails against agreed ecological or social thresholds, implementation will be paused and the intervention modified, relocated or discontinued.

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

68. The costs of climate inaction in Thailand substantially exceed the cost of timely adaptation. The World Bank's Thailand Country Climate and Development Report estimates that the physical impacts of climate change could reduce Thailand's GDP by approximately 7–14 percent by 2050 without decisive adaptation. The proposed project targets five provinces where climate exposure, ecosystem degradation and dependence on climate-sensitive livelihoods combine to create high vulnerability.

69. Cost-effectiveness will be achieved by prioritizing ecosystem-based adaptation where it can provide effective risk reduction together with livelihood, biodiversity and other ecosystem-service benefits. Hybrid measures will only be considered where technical assessment shows that ecosystem-based measures alone cannot provide adequate protection and that the proposed measure is more cost-effective than a stand-alone engineered alternative, does not transfer risk and will not cause maladaptation. Major investments will be compared with feasible ecosystem-based, engineered, hybrid and no-project alternatives.

70. Final sites and adaptation options will be selected using transparent criteria, including climate vulnerability; number and vulnerability of beneficiaries; expected reduction in exposure and sensitivity; lifecycle and maintenance costs; technical feasibility; environmental and social risks; community support; and replication potential. To avoid spreading resources too thinly, Component 2 will concentrate on a limited number of site-specific adaptation measures and no more than four replicable livelihood models. All investments will be fully identified, costed and screened before submission of the Full Proposal.

71. The project will reduce preparation and transaction costs by building on existing climate-risk assessments, adaptation options, institutional arrangements, training materials and financing studies developed through Thailand's marine and coastal NAP process, BIOFIN, the Climate Finance Network, the Insurance and Risk Finance Facility and related initiatives. Working through established national, provincial, local and community institutions will avoid duplication and support continuation of project-supported systems after grant completion.

72. Of the USD 8,341,016 allocated to the four technical components, approximately 55 percent

is directed to Component 2 for concrete ecosystem and livelihood adaptation; 10 percent to Component 1 for climate-risk-informed planning and institutional capacity; 20 percent to Component 3 for sustainable adaptation finance; and 15 percent to Component 4 for monitoring, learning and replication. Component-level cost-effectiveness will be demonstrated as follows:

- Component 1 – USD 834,102: Five provincial risk profiles and coordination arrangements will be supported, representing an indicative average of approximately USD 166,820 per province. Common tools and national systems will reduce duplication and improve future public investment decisions.
- Component 2 – USD 4,587,559: The largest allocation will finance concrete adaptation benefiting at least 100,000 people through reduced exposure, managing or restoring at least 1,000 hectares of coastal ecosystems, protecting 15 kilometres of coastline and supporting 500 vulnerable households with climate-resilient livelihood measures. Indicative gross cost-effectiveness proxies are approximately USD 46 per person benefiting from reduced exposure, USD 4,588 per hectare, and USD 9,175 per livelihood household. These are overlapping portfolio-level measures rather than separate activity costs.
- Component 3 – USD 1,668,203: At least three investments will receive financing, and at least USD 2 million in additional public, private or blended finance will be mobilized. This represents a minimum leverage ratio of approximately 1.2:1 relative to the full Component 3 allocation. Cost-effectiveness will also be assessed through the number and value of investments financed and the mechanism's continued capitalization.
- Component 4 – USD 1,251,152: One integrated monitoring and replication system will serve all five provinces. At least 15 management, planning, policy or budget decisions will use monitoring evidence, and at least eight additional provinces, national institutions or financing partners will express formal interest in, incorporate or initiate replication of project-supported approaches.

73. Based on the preliminary estimate of 670,000 direct beneficiaries, the gross indicative cost is approximately USD 14.93 per direct beneficiary. Dividing the financing request by the preliminary estimate of 2.2 million indirect beneficiaries produces approximately USD 4.55 per indirect beneficiary, but this is not interpreted as a cost per person protected because the intensity and attribution of indirect benefits differ.

74. During Full Proposal preparation, each major investment package will be assessed using lifecycle capital and maintenance costs; cost per person benefiting from reduced exposure; cost per hectare restored or managed; cost per household or enterprise supported; avoided losses; and relevant ecosystem and livelihood benefits. International evidence indicates that adaptation can generate substantial economic, social and environmental returns, but the project will not apply a generic global multiplier to claim a project-specific return. Any benefit-cost ratio will use site-level data and transparent assumptions.

75. Cost-effectiveness will also be sustained beyond the grant period. Operation and maintenance responsibilities, recurrent costs and financing sources will be established for every physical investment, and investments without credible maintenance arrangements will not proceed. Component 1 will integrate adaptation priorities into government plans and budgets; Component 2 will establish community stewardship and maintenance arrangements; Component 3 will mobilize resources for maintenance, replication and scaling; and Component 4 will institutionalize monitoring and practical replication guidance. These arrangements will extend adaptation benefits and reduce future public and transaction costs.

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.

76. The project is aligned with Thailand's principal development, climate and biodiversity frameworks, including the 13th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2023–2027), Climate Change Master Plan (2015–2050), NDC 3.0, National Adaptation Plan (NAP), First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), National Biodiversity Action Plan (2023–2027), OECM commitments and Department of Fisheries Operational Plan (2023–2027).

77. The project advances the 13th National Economic and Social Development Plan's objective of strengthening Thailand's capacity to manage emerging risks through ecosystem restoration, climate-resilient livelihoods, risk-informed provincial planning and inclusive local development. It also supports the Climate Change Master Plan's priorities on mainstreaming adaptation into development, strengthening stakeholder capacity, and improving climate information and technology.

78. The project directly contributes to NDC 3.0 and the NAP by strengthening coastal and marine ecosystem resilience, integrating climate risk into planning and budgeting, supporting gender-responsive and locally led adaptation, and mobilizing public and private finance. Its interventions—including mangrove, coral-reef and seagrass restoration, resilient livelihoods and community-based adaptation—respond to NAP priorities for the Gulf of Thailand concerning sea-level rise, saline intrusion, coastal erosion, ocean warming and integrated coastal management.

79. The project addresses gaps identified in Thailand's First BTR by strengthening climate and ecosystem data, institutional and community capacity, and adaptation finance. Components 1, 3 and 4 will improve data integration, monitoring, planning and financing, while Component 2 will translate this enabling support into concrete adaptation investments.

80. The project also supports Thailand's biodiversity and fisheries commitments. Ecosystem restoration, community stewardship and monitoring will contribute to the effective management of marine protected areas and OECMs and to Thailand's goal of conserving 30% of its marine and coastal areas. These measures are consistent with the National Biodiversity Action Plan's priorities on habitat conservation, sustainable and equitable use of biodiversity, and biodiversity mainstreaming. Climate-resilient fisheries, sustainable resource use and systematic monitoring also support the Department of Fisheries Operational Plan (2023–2027).

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.

81. 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.

Table 6: National Standards, Laws, and Regulations Applicable to the Proposed Project

No.	National standard/ Law/ Regulation	Scope	Specific Relevance to Proposed Project Activities	Compliance Status and Steps Needed
1.	Environmental Quality Promotion and Conservation Act B.E. 2535	Environmental quality management and pollution control at national level, including EIA requirements, emission/discharge standards, and environmental monitoring obligations	Applies to all project activities with potential environmental impacts, including construction of small-scale infrastructure (if any), restoration works, and any activities requiring an Environmental Impact Assessment of Initial Environmental Examination (EIA/IEE)	Screen activities against EIA/IEE thresholds; prepare and secure approval where required; incorporate approval conditions into designs, contracts and monitoring.
2.	Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality Act B.E. 2535 (1992) and subsequent amendments	Establishes national environmental standards, environmental protection measures, and procedures for environmental planning and control.	Guides environmental safeguards, monitoring, and reporting for ecosystem restoration, water quality, and waste management in project sites.	Identify applicable environmental and pollution-control standards; incorporate them into the ESMP and technical specifications; monitor compliance and implement corrective actions.
3.	Marine and Coastal Resources Management Promotion Act B.E. 2558 (2015)	Provides the legal framework for conservation, rehabilitation, and sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, including mangroves, seagrass, and coastal wetlands.	Directly applicable to mangrove and coastal ecosystem restoration, zoning, and community-based management activities in the target provinces.	Confirm site status and permitted uses with DMCR; obtain required approvals; incorporate restoration, monitoring and maintenance measures into site plans.
4.	Fisheries Act B.E. 2558 (2015) and amendments	Regulates fishing activities, licensing, and sustainable fisheries management, including community fisheries.	Relevant to livelihood diversification, community fisheries, and sustainable harvesting measures supported by the project.	Verify applicable fisheries licences and restrictions with the Department of Fisheries; secure approvals before support is provided; monitor compliance.
5.	Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Act B.E. 2550 (2007)	Establishes the framework for disaster risk reduction, preparedness, and response at national and local levels.	Guides integration of coastal risk information, early warning, and contingency planning into local adaptation and land-use planning supported by the project.	Align project risk information, early-warning arrangements and contingency measures with provincial and local disaster-management plans.
6.	Town and City Planning Act B.E. 2518 (1975) and amendments	Regulates land-use planning, zoning, and development control.	Relevant for siting of small-scale infrastructure, land-use zoning for coastal protection, and ecosystem conservation areas.	Verify land status and zoning; obtain required land-use or construction permits before works begin; retain approval records.
7.	Public Health Act B.E. 2535 (1992)	Sets standards for public health, sanitation, and control of activities affecting community health.	Applies to construction (if any), waste management, and community facilities to ensure no adverse public health impacts.	Assess public-health risks; establish approved sanitation and waste-management arrangements; include requirements in contracts and conduct inspections.
8.	Labour Protection Act B.E. 2541 (1998) and related occupational safety regulations	Governs labour conditions, occupational health and safety, and workers' rights	Relevant to all project-supported works, including ecosystem restoration, construction, and community enterprises (fishery and eco-tourism sector).	Include labour and occupational-safety requirements in contracts; require safety procedures, training and protective equipment; inspect compliance and correct violations.
9.	Community Forest Act B.E. 2562 (2019) (where applicable)	Provides a framework for community-based management of forest resources, including certain mangrove areas.	Applicable where community forest arrangements are used for mangrove/coastal forest management in project sites.	Verify community-forest status and boundaries; align activities with approved management plans; document approvals, benefit-sharing and maintenance

				responsibilities.
--	--	--	--	-------------------

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

82. 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.

83. 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.

84. 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.

85. The proposed project builds on completed and ongoing initiatives relevant to coastal adaptation, ecosystem restoration, livelihoods, climate finance and local planning. It will not finance activities, costs or beneficiaries already financed by another project. The principal related initiatives, lessons applied to the proposed outputs, potential synergies and basis for determining no duplication are summarized below.

Table 7: Complementarity with Related Projects and Initiatives

Project, status and implementing entity	Main interventions and target population	Lessons applied and related proposed output	Synergies and justification for no duplication
Increasing Resilience to Climate Change Impacts in Marine and Coastal Areas along the Gulf of Thailand—NAP Marine; completed in 2024; GCF Readiness; UNDP, working with DCCE and DMCR	Main interventions: Climate-risk and vulnerability assessments, adaptation options, provincial concept notes, institutional capacity development and a financing strategy. Target population/locations: National and subnational institutions and coastal stakeholders in Rayong, Phetchaburi, Surat Thani and Songkhla.	Risk-informed planning and coordination inform Outputs 1.1–1.3; prioritized ecosystem and livelihood options inform Outputs 2.1–2.3; and the financing strategy informs Outputs 3.1–3.2.	The AF project will move from readiness and assessment to concrete implementation, particularly in Songkhla and Surat Thani. NAP Marine did not finance the physical restoration, complete livelihood measures or operational financing mechanism proposed under the AF project.

Thailand's First Biennial Transparency Report and combined Fifth National Communication/Second BTR; 2024–2027; GEF; UNDP, with DCCE	Main interventions: National climate reporting, adaptation monitoring, climate-risk information and documentation of adaptation practices. Target population/locations: National and subnational government institutions and data providers across Thailand.	Risk data and adaptation-monitoring experience inform Outputs 1.1 and 4.1.	The AF project may provide coastal adaptation data for national reporting. There is no duplication because the BTR/NC project finances national transparency and reporting, while the AF project finances provincial planning and concrete coastal adaptation.
Enhancing Climate Resilience in Thailand through Effective Water Management and Sustainable Agriculture—GCF Water; 2023–2027; UNDP, with the Royal Irrigation Department	Main interventions: Climate-resilient agriculture, water-management infrastructure, ecosystem-based measures and risk-informed planning. Target population/locations: Farmers and water-dependent communities in the Yom and Nan river basins.	Lessons on green-grey design, community engagement, safeguards and maintenance inform Outputs 2.1–2.3.	Technical experience will be shared through UNDP and government coordination. There is no geographic or sectoral duplication: GCF Water operates in inland river basins, while the AF project focuses on coastal and marine ecosystems and livelihoods in five Gulf provinces.
Insurance and Risk Finance Facility—Thailand; UNDP, working with government and insurance-sector partners	Main interventions: Policy, capacity and technical support for disaster-risk finance and insurance. Target population/locations: National government agencies, regulators and insurance-sector institutions in Thailand.	Lessons on risk layering, institutional feasibility and inclusive finance inform Outputs 3.1–3.2.	IRFF analysis can inform the selection of financing options. IRFF addresses the national risk-finance enabling environment; the AF project will establish and deploy financing specifically for coastal EbA and livelihood investments.
Climate Finance Network—Thailand and regional programme; UNDP	Main interventions: Climate-finance planning, capacity development and preparation of locally identified investments. Target population/locations: Provincial and local authorities, communities and national finance stakeholders, including communities around Pattani Bay.	Pattani's community-led planning and climate, gender and social-inclusion methods inform Outputs 1.1–1.3, 2.3 and 3.1.	Existing Pattani Bay plans, partnerships and investment priorities can inform the AF design. CFN supports planning and investment preparation; the AF project will finance fully assessed coastal adaptation investments. The same activity or cost will not be financed by both projects.
BIOFIN	Main interventions: Biodiversity expenditure, financial-needs and policy analyses and implementation of Thailand's Biodiversity Finance Plan and finance solutions. Target population/locations: National government and finance institutions, private-sector actors and biodiversity stakeholders across Thailand.	BIOFIN methods for expenditure analysis, finance-solution selection and institutionalization inform Outputs 3.1–3.2.	BIOFIN provides national biodiversity-finance tools and institutional experience. The AF project will focus specifically on an operational financing mechanism and investment pipeline for coastal adaptation. AF resources will not finance BIOFIN's existing activities.
GEF Small Grants Programme, Operational Phase 8—Thailand; UNDP	Main interventions: Small grants for community-based ecosystem management, sustainable fisheries, food security and other environmental priorities. Target population/locations: CSOs and community organizations in selected landscapes and seascapes across Thailand.	Lessons on transparent community selection, locally led implementation and accountability inform Outputs 2.2–2.3.	Community organizations may separately apply for SGP support outside the AF-financed scope. SGP and AF grants will retain separate selection, approval, budget and reporting arrangements, and the same cost will not be financed twice.
Strengthening SDG Localization in Thailand, Phases I and II; EU-supported; UNDP, with the Ministry of Interior, NESDC and provincial partners	Main interventions: Provincial SDG profiles, multi-stakeholder planning, local data and locally led initiatives. Target population/locations: Provincial and local authorities, CSOs and communities, including	Provincial profiling and participatory planning methods inform Outputs 1.1–1.3 and 2.3.	Existing data and stakeholder networks will support locally grounded design. SDG Localization has a broader sustainable-development mandate, while the AF project finances climate-specific coastal

	those in Surat Thani, Songkhla and Pattani.		ecosystem, livelihood and financing interventions.
Mainstreaming Biodiversity-Based Tourism in Thailand to Support Sustainable Tourism Development; GEF-approved project; UNDP, with BEDO and the Tourism Authority of Thailand	Main interventions: Integration of biodiversity into tourism policy and operations and development of local biodiversity-based tourism models. Target population/locations: Tourism institutions, communities and enterprises, principally in Prachuap Khiri Khan.	Lessons on biodiversity safeguards, community enterprise development and market assessment inform Output 2.2 and replication under Output 4.2.	Relevant methods may inform climate-resilient tourism options where technically and commercially viable. There is no geographic duplication, and the AF project will support tourism only where it directly reduces climate vulnerability in its target provinces.
Mekong EbA South: Enhancing Climate Resilience in the Greater Mekong Sub-region through Ecosystem-based Adaptation; Adaptation Fund regional concept involving Thailand and Viet Nam; UN Environment	Main interventions: Proposed ecosystem-based adaptation and South–South knowledge exchange. Target population/locations: Vulnerable communities and ecosystems in selected areas of Thailand and Viet Nam, to be confirmed if the concept advances.	Regional EbA and knowledge-exchange approaches may inform Output 4.2 if the initiative advances to implementation.	The initiatives have different geographic and ecosystem scopes. The proposed project focuses on Gulf of Thailand coastal and marine investments. Its status and any opportunities for coordination will be reconfirmed during Full Proposal preparation.
Other Thailand Adaptation Fund concepts under review, including concepts submitted by WHO and UNIDO		Main interventions: Proposed activities concerning municipal health and climate education, community-based tourism and sustainable supply chains, and the microclimate–energy nexus. Target population/locations: Relevant communities and institutions in Chiang Rai and other proposed locations in Thailand, subject to confirmation during concept development.	Potential lessons relate to local planning, inclusion, enterprise development and monitoring.

86. Based on a review of the publicly available AF portfolio, no completed AF-funded project in Thailand with the same coastal and marine scope has been identified. Relevant regional concepts, international AF coastal projects and other Thailand concepts under review have nevertheless been included to capture applicable lessons and identify potential coordination needs. Their status will be reconfirmed with Thailand's AF Designated Authority during Full Proposal preparation.

Coordination mechanisms

87. Existing coordination will take place through DCCE's national climate-governance arrangements and relevant technical working groups used to coordinate NAP implementation and climate-risk information. DCCE will coordinate with DMCR, relevant line agencies, provincial administrations and local authorities. UNDP will also use its Country Office portfolio-management processes to exchange information and technical lessons among relevant UNDP-supported initiatives, including NAP Marine follow-up, GCF Water, BIOFIN, CFN, IRFF, SGP and SDG Localization.

88. The proposed project will strengthen these arrangements through the national–subnational coastal adaptation coordination mechanism under Output 1.2 and through the Project Board. These bodies will review project locations, annual work plans, co-financing, implementation progress and potential overlaps with other initiatives.

89. During Full Proposal preparation, DCCE and UNDP will establish a project-level register of sites, beneficiaries, activities and financing sources. Final intervention locations and budgets will be compared with related projects and other Thailand AF concepts. Where complementarity is identified, responsibilities and co-financing will be documented; where overlap is identified, the relevant activity, location or budget will be adjusted. No expenditure or beneficiary result will be

claimed against more than one financing source.

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

90. All project-level learning and knowledge-management activities will be coordinated and financed under Component 4: Strengthening monitoring, knowledge management, adaptive learning and replication. Components 1–3 will generate technical evidence on risk-informed planning, ecosystem-based adaptation, resilient livelihoods and adaptation finance, while Component 4 will systematically collect, analyse, validate and disseminate this evidence through Outputs 4.1 and 4.2.

91. Under Output 4.1, the project will establish an integrated monitoring, evaluation and learning system with agreed learning questions, baselines, indicators, responsibilities, data-quality procedures and reporting schedules. DCCE will lead the system, with DMCR providing technical oversight of ecosystem information; provincial and local authorities collecting planning and implementation data; community committees undertaking participatory ecosystem and livelihood monitoring; selected academic institutions supporting technical validation; and UNDP providing quality assurance and alignment with the Adaptation Fund Results Framework.

92. Experience will be periodically assessed through quarterly data review, semi-annual site-level reflection sessions, annual multi-stakeholder adaptive-management forums and mid-term and final learning reviews. After-action reviews will be conducted for major restoration, livelihood and financing activities. Findings, agreed corrective actions, responsible institutions and follow-up dates will be recorded in a decision log. Where evidence shows that an approach is ineffective or creates unintended impacts, its design, delivery method or targeting will be revised.

93. Feedback mechanisms will include pre- and post-training competency assessments, participant feedback forms, follow-up surveys three to six months after training, observation of skills applied in plans or field activities, community scorecards, focus-group discussions with women and vulnerable groups and feedback received through stakeholder and grievance channels. Capacity-development materials will be user-tested before wider delivery and revised based on the findings. Updated materials will carry version numbers and revision records so that changes and their rationale can be tracked.

94. Under Output 4.2, validated lessons will be converted into practical guidance, case studies, policy briefs, training materials, financing guidance and a consolidated coastal adaptation replication package. Targeted national and interprovincial learning events will connect national agencies, provincial and local authorities, communities, academic institutions, CSOs and financing partners. A limited number of South–South exchanges will be undertaken only where they directly support technical improvement or replication.

95. Knowledge sustainability will be supported by integrating project data and products into the Thailand Adaptation Information Platform or another officially designated national system; assigning DCCE, DMCR and relevant provincial institutions responsibility for updating specific datasets and guidance; establishing data-sharing and knowledge-management procedures; developing a trained roster of national and provincial practitioners; and incorporating relevant tools into regular government and academic training programmes. The project exit and replication plan will identify post-project custodians, updating responsibilities, recurrent costs and potential government or partner financing.

96. No binding institutional pre-agreements are assumed at concept stage. During Full Proposal preparation, DCCE and UNDP will seek written confirmation of roles from DMCR, the

custodian of the selected national information platform, participating provincial authorities and selected academic partners. These arrangements will be formalized through terms of reference, data-sharing arrangements or letters of cooperation before implementation. Any existing preliminary discussions will be documented in the Full Proposal and will not be presented as formal commitments unless confirmed in writing.

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.

97. The concept builds on stakeholder engagement undertaken through the GCF-supported NAP Marine project and related UNDP initiatives. Consultations involved DCCE, DMCR, other national agencies, provincial and local authorities, academic institutions, private-sector organizations, community leaders, small-scale fishers, women, youth, religious leaders and representatives of climate-vulnerable coastal communities. They informed the identification of climate risks, ecosystem-based adaptation options, livelihood priorities, institutional barriers and potential financing mechanisms.

98. NAP Marine consultations were conducted in Rayong, Phetchaburi, Surat Thani and Songkhla. Songkhla and Surat Thani are proposed AF target provinces, while relevant lessons from Rayong and Phetchaburi inform the design of comparable interventions. Additional discussions were held with authorities responsible for Nakhon Si Thammarat and Chumphon, and consultations in Pattani Bay engaged provincial and local authorities, religious and community leaders and communities from seven coastal subdistricts. The consultation record is summarized in the table below.

Table 8: List of Relevant Consultation Workshops and Meeting

Date	Topic	Summary of the workshops/consultations	Stakeholders
------	-------	--	--------------

26/04/2024	Workshop on "Climate Change Benefit Analysis of Adaptation Projects in Marine and Coastal area along the Gulf of Thailand (Rayong, Phetchaburi, Surat Thani and Songkhla)	Following the completion of the CCBA analysis, a validation workshop was conducted to explain CCBA principles and gather feedback on the analysis for Rayong, Phetchaburi, Surat Thani, and Songkhla. Presentations covered CCBA methods, key project activities and province-specific results. Participants showed strong interest in the economic valuation but noted its complexity. Key feedback included: reasons for Surat Thani's higher NPV/BCR; the need for location-specific beach nourishment cost data; guidance for biodiversity valuation; data requirements for applying CCBA; selection of pilot sites; and implications of climate change to tourism in Rayong. These inputs helped refined the analysis and strengthen future adaptation planning.	There were 50 participants (24 male/ 26 female participated in this workshop. They were representatives from Local Authorities • Provincial Office of MONRE (Surat Thani and Songkhla) • Provincial Agricultural Extension Office of Surat Thani and Songkhla • Governor's Office of Surat Thani and Songkhla • Prevention and Mitigation Regional Centre 12 (Songkhla) • Provincial Maritime Enforcement Centre of Surat Thani and Songkhla • Environment and Pollution Control Office 14 and 16 of Surat Thani and Songkhla • Provincial Fisheries Office of Surat Thani and Songkhla • Thailand Tourism Council Academia • Prince of Songkla University, Surat Thani Campus • Surat Thani Rajabhat University Private Sector • Provincial Chamber of Commerce • Provincial Tourism Industry Association • PTT Public Company Limited • PTT Global Chemical Public Company Limited
05-06/06/2024	Workshop on "Climate change impact to coastal communities and guidance on adapting to climate impacts"	The workshop provided basic knowledge on climate change and its impact on coastal areas. There were the sessions for sharing experiences on (1) climate change adaptation for food security and well-being were shared by the community leaders, (2) and adaptation planning and conceptual options for Muang Ngam Sub-district. Participants were then divided into five groups to draft community adaptation plans based on different coastal resource types. The results from this workshop, particularly community adaptation plans, will be used to inform AF activities during the full proposal development.	There were 78 participants (55 male and 23 female) from 53 coastal communities of 9 Districts and government organizations. They were representative from • 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)
28/10/2024	NAP Marin Project Steering Committee Meeting	The meeting served as the final steering committee session before project closure, focusing on sustainability, handover to national partners, and	There were 44 representatives (12 male 22 female) from • DCCE • DMCR • Department of Tourism • Department of Fisheries • Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant

		reflections for a potential next phase. The meeting highlighted the project's strong performance over the past four years, noting its timeliness and importance for advancing climate-change adaptation in Thailand's coastal areas. The participants also discussed and emphasized the need to sustain the project's outcomes. This AF project will build on the outcomes of NAP Marine project, using existing assessment and knowledge generated, exploring alternative finance to strengthen resilience at local, provincial, and national levels.	Conservation • Department of Public Works and Town, and Country Planning • Department of Local Administration • Designated Areas for Sustainable Tourism Administration • Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM)) • Marine and Coastal Resources Administration Office 4, 5, and 9 (covering Nakhon Si Thammarat, Chumphon, Surat Thani, Songkhla, Pattani provinces) • Office of Agricultural Economics • UNDP
18/3/2025	Meeting with the Working Group on Insurance and Risk Finance for Thailand	Discussions focused on the integration of risk finance instruments into existing disaster-management and public-finance systems, potential financing mechanisms for climate resilience. The results were then integrated in the concept note under the outcome 3.	There were 11 participants (4 male/ 7 female) from • Department of Local Administration • DDPM • Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council (NESDC) • Fiscal Policy Office • Thai General Insurance Association • Insurance Development Forum • Working Group on Insurance and Risk Finance for Thailand • UNDP
22/04/2025	Public Consultation on the Study Findings and Situation Analysis of Climate Change, Gender, and Social Inclusion in Pattani Province	The meeting presented climate policy directions and planning frameworks, and project progress. The workshop concluded with a discussion session where data collectors shared challenges and recommendations, and participants provided feedback on the study results to inform the next steps of the provincial climate, gender, and social inclusion analysis. The outcomes were framed, reinforcing Components 1–4 and ensuring that adaptation investments are financially sustainable and scalable.	There were 110 participants (49 male/ 61 female) from • Provincial Administration Office of Pattani • Community leaders, religious leaders, and local communities of the 7 sub-districts of Pattani Bay
4/6/2025 and 9/9/2025	Bilateral meeting with BMA	The meeting was to discuss and update with BMA on CFN project on piloting climate insurance in Bangkok and Ayutthaya	BMA, the number of participants and sex disaggregate were not available.

16/07/2025	Bilateral meeting with DCCE's Adaptation Division	The meeting was to introduce the Adaptation Fund and its potential funding windows. The key potential funding windows were identified for UNDP to work further on the initial concept.	DCCE, the number of participants and sex disaggregate were not available.
20/08/2025	Meeting with the Working Group on Insurance and Risk Finance for Thailand	The meeting was to discuss the potential use of financing mechanisms for climate resilience, which have been integrated in this concept note under the outcome 3.	There were 11 participants (6 male/ 5 female) from • Department of Local Administration • DDPM • NESDC • Fiscal Policy Office • BMA • Thai General Insurance Association • Insurance Development Forum • Working Group on Insurance and Risk Finance for Thailand • UNDP
21/08/2025	Bilateral meeting with DCCE's Adaptation Division	The meeting was to introduce the initial concept of projects. The single country window was selected for UNDP and DCCE to work together on the detailed concept note.	DCCE, the number of participants and sex disaggregate were not available.
07/10/2025	Follow-up meeting with DCCE's Adaptation Division	The meeting was to discuss the first draft of AF concept note. The scope of the project was revised to align with national priorities.	DCCE, the number of participants and sex disaggregate were not available.
20/10/2025	Bilateral meeting with the DMCR Director General	The meeting was to introduce the AF concept of the proposed project. DMCR agreed to participate in the programme design and implementation.	DMCR, the number of participants and sex disaggregate were not available.
22/10/2025	CFN Phase II Project: Inception Workshop This meeting provided strong foundational evidence for the AF concept note by confirming priority climate risks and validating the types of adaptation activities proposed for the AF project.	The meeting marked the formal launch of CFN Phase II in Pattani Province, building on Phase I achievements and consultations across eight sub-districts around Pattani Bay. The meeting convened over 80 participants to discuss and identify key climate impacts/issues and project ideas to be addressed by the Pattani Master Plan and the proposals to develop towards securing the UNDP seed fund and the Environmental Fund. The PAO emphasized coordination among provincial agencies and religious leaders for inclusive adaptation planning, while UNDP introduced the SDG-L approach to link the Masterplan with provincial budgeting and innovative finance tools.	There were 80 participants (33 male, 47 female) from • Pattani PAO Office • Pattani Provincial Government • Sub-districts and local community/religious leaders of the 7 sub-districts of Pattani Bay

3/11/2025	Meeting with the Working Group on Insurance and Risk Finance for Thailand	The meeting was to discuss the use of climate insurance to help transfer extreme weather risks from individuals and governments to the insurance market. This input will be further explored under Component 3.	There were 9 participants (4 male, 5 female) from • DDPM • Office of Agricultural Economics • Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council (NESDC) • Fiscal Policy Office • UNDP
10/11/2025	Courtesy meeting of UNDP to MONRE	The meeting was to present the Adaptation Fund concept note and collect feedbacks, which then were incorporated into the concept note.	Representatives from • Office of the Permanent Secretary • Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) Number of participants and sex disaggregate were not available
14/11/2025	Bilateral meeting with DMCR	The meeting was to follow up with DMCR to collect feedback on AF concept note. Information on challenges, lessons learnt and context from priority areas under the project was discussed and incorporated into the concept note.	DMCR, the number of participants and sex disaggregate were not available.
18/11/2025	Bilateral meeting with BMA	The meeting was to discuss and update with BMA on CFN project on piloting climate insurance in Bangkok and Ayutthaya	BMA, the number of participants and sex disaggregate were not available.
25/11/2025	Bilateral meeting with DCCE	The meeting was to share knowledge on climate insurance and risk finance mechanisms, discussed and collected feedbacks, which were incorporated into the AF concept note under Component 3, from DCCE	DCCE, the number of participants and sex disaggregate were not available.
28/11/2025	Bilateral meeting with DCCE	DCCE and UNDP helped fine tune the details of the concept note. Follow-up meeting with DCCE Adaptation Division to discuss the draft concept note	DCCE, the number of participants and sex disaggregate were not available.
1/12/2025	Meeting with the Working Group on Insurance and Risk Finance for Thailand	The meeting was to discuss the use of climate insurance to help transfer extreme weather risks from individuals and governments to the insurance market.	There were 7 participants (4 male, 3 female) from • DDPM • Office of Agricultural Economics • Office of Insurance Commission

99. Consultations identified priorities including restoration and improved management of coastal ecosystems; diversified and climate-resilient livelihoods; improved access to locally relevant climate-risk information; stronger coordination between national, provincial and local institutions; increased access to adaptation finance; and meaningful participation of women and vulnerable groups in planning and implementation. These findings are reflected in the project's four components.

100. Consultation coverage remains uneven. Several bilateral meetings did not record participant numbers or sex-disaggregated data, and community-level consultation in Nakhon Si Thammarat and Chumphon remains limited. During Full Proposal preparation, consultations will therefore be conducted in every final intervention site and will include separate or facilitated discussions where needed with women, small-scale fishers, persons with disabilities, older persons, youth, low-income households, ethnic or linguistic minorities where present and other groups identified through local vulnerability assessments.

Initial Gender Analysis

101. The Initial Gender Analysis draws on the NAP Marine gender and vulnerable-groups assessment, the Pattani climate-change, gender and social-inclusion process, project consultations and a desktop review of the policy, socioeconomic and cultural context of southern Thailand. It identifies differentiated roles, vulnerabilities, capacities and knowledge among women and men and considers how climate change and project interventions may alter existing gender dynamics.

102. Coastal livelihoods are characterized by a gendered division of labour. Men are more visible in offshore capture fisheries, vessel operations and formal community leadership and face substantial occupational exposure to storms, changing sea conditions and declining fish stocks. Women play important but frequently less recognized roles in near-shore harvesting, aquaculture, fish processing, trading, tourism, household financial management, food security and unpaid care work. Women also hold knowledge of local markets, household coping strategies, near-shore resources and community welfare that is directly relevant to adaptation planning.

103. Women's access to productive assets, extension services, finance, insurance, digital technology and formal natural-resource decision-making can be more limited than men's, particularly where their work is informal or unpaid. Care responsibilities, mobility and safety constraints, meeting schedules and social norms may restrict participation in training and public decisions. These constraints can be greater for female-headed and low-income households, women with disabilities, older women, informal workers and women from ethnic, linguistic or religious minorities.

104. Land, inheritance and decision-making practices vary across the target provinces. Although women may hold or inherit land and play central roles in household and community resource management, control over productive decisions and representation in fisheries, agricultural and local-governance institutions can remain male-dominated. In Pattani and other Muslim-majority areas, national law, Islamic personal law and local practices may interact in ways that affect women's inheritance, legal representation and access to family assets. These issues will be assessed locally and will not be generalized across all Muslim or coastal communities.

105. Climate change may intensify existing inequalities. Declining fisheries and agricultural income, male migration and repeated disasters can increase women's livelihood, household and care responsibilities. Loss of coastal resources may particularly affect women engaged in processing, vending and near-shore activities. Conversely, women's networks, community enterprises, digital services and increased participation in local adaptation and peacebuilding create opportunities for stronger economic agency and leadership. Project-supported commercialization or financing could expand these opportunities but could also increase debt, unpaid workloads or control of benefits by better-capitalized actors if not carefully designed.

Implications for project design

106. The gender findings have been incorporated across the results framework:

- Component 1 will use sex-, age- and disability-disaggregated data, include women's knowledge in risk profiles and planning tools and strengthen institutional capacity for gender-responsive planning and budgeting.
- Component 2 will apply transparent vulnerability criteria; ensure equitable access to ecosystem, livelihood, training and paid work opportunities; support women-led groups and enterprises; protect customary resource access; and address barriers through accessible communication, appropriate scheduling and reasonable transport, accessibility or care support.
- Component 3 will assess gender-related barriers to finance and establish inclusive eligibility, safeguards and support arrangements so that women and vulnerable groups can access appropriate financing without increasing indebtedness or asset insecurity.
- Component 4 will monitor participation, leadership, control over benefits, livelihood outcomes, unpaid workload and unintended impacts using disaggregated quantitative and qualitative data and feedback from women and vulnerable groups.

107. At least 50 percent of individual livelihood participants and participants in relevant community bodies and consultations will be women, and at least 30 percent will represent locally identified vulnerable groups. These targets will be complemented by indicators measuring leadership, influence over decisions, access to resources, control over livelihood benefits and satisfaction with project processes. Participation quotas alone will not be treated as evidence of empowerment.

108. During Full Proposal preparation, the Initial Gender Analysis will be expanded through site-level consultations and translated into a costed Gender Action Plan. The plan will specify actions, indicators, baselines, targets, responsible institutions, budgets and monitoring schedules for every relevant output. Gender-related risks, including exclusion from benefits, increased unpaid work, restricted resource access, indebtedness, elite capture and sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment, will also be incorporated into the environmental and social risk-management instruments.

109. Stakeholder engagement will continue throughout implementation through community meetings, separate focus groups where appropriate, participatory monitoring, community scorecards and accessible grievance channels. Project information will be provided in locally appropriate formats and languages, and confidential, survivor-centred procedures will be available for complaints concerning sexual exploitation, abuse or harassment.

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

110. The project requests USD 10 million from the Adaptation Fund to finance the full costs of the proposed core adaptation programme. This comprises USD 8,341,016 for the four technical components, USD 875,575 for project execution and USD 783,409 for the Implementing Entity management fee. The budget covers the technical assessments, detailed designs, consultations, safeguards, implementation, operation and maintenance arrangements, capacity development, monitoring and institutional and financing systems required to deliver the stated outputs and outcomes.

111. No additional financing has been confirmed or is required to deliver the project's core

results. The project has therefore been designed to be technically and financially implementable using the requested AF resources. Existing government mandates, personnel, data and coordination structures constitute the baseline on which the project will build, but the achievement of the project outputs will not depend on unconfirmed co-financing. Any future resources from national or provincial budgets, SGP, CFN, development partners or private institutions will be used to expand or replicate results beyond the AF-financed scope and will be separately documented to prevent double financing.

112. The component-level adaptation rationale, costs and comparison with alternatives are summarized below.

Table 9: Component-level Adaptation Rationale, Costs and Comparison

Component and AF allocation	Adaptation logic and costs financed	Comparison with alternatives
Component 1: USD 834,102	Finances five provincial climate-risk profiles, common planning and budgeting tools, national–subnational coordination arrangements and competency-based capacity development. These outputs enable institutions to select, budget for and maintain appropriate adaptation investments and support effective implementation of Component 2.	Compared with separate studies and training events in each province, common tools, data protocols and coordination arrangements reduce duplication and improve consistency. Continuing with fragmented planning would increase the risk of maladaptation, poorly targeted investment and costly future retrofitting.
Component 2: USD 4,587,559	Finances the full delivery of prioritized ecosystem-based adaptation and livelihood measures, including technical and safeguard assessments, detailed design, restoration or justified hybrid measures, livelihood inputs and technical support, community stewardship, operation and maintenance arrangements and participatory monitoring. These measures directly reduce exposure and livelihood sensitivity.	Ecosystem-based measures are prioritized over stand-alone grey infrastructure where they can provide effective protection together with fisheries, livelihood and biodiversity benefits. Hybrid measures will be used only where ecosystem-based measures alone are insufficient. Concentrating on a limited number of complete intervention and livelihood measures is more effective than dispersing funds across numerous small activities.
Component 3: USD 1,668,203	Finances the assessment, selection, establishment and initial operation of at least one coastal adaptation financing mechanism; its governance and operating procedures; preparation of an investment pipeline; transaction support; financing agreements; and initial deployment to eligible adaptation investments. The component will therefore deliver an operational mechanism rather than only a feasibility study.	A study-only approach or reliance on a future national fund would not guarantee financing for maintenance or scaling. The AF allocation is sufficient to establish and demonstrate the mechanism during the project. Additional capital mobilized will extend its reach but is not required to deliver the component's core outputs.
Component 4: USD 1,251,152	Finances the integrated monitoring, evaluation and learning system; ecological, livelihood, institutional, financial and gender-responsive monitoring; adaptive-management reviews; practical guidance; and the replication package. These activities enable underperforming interventions to be corrected and successful approaches to be sustained and replicated.	A series of stand-alone reports, workshops or awareness activities would not provide systematic performance evidence or support adaptive management. An integrated system reduces duplication and the future transaction costs of replication by government and other provinces.

113. The components form a single adaptation pathway. Component 1 enables institutions to use climate-risk information and coordinate adaptation decisions. Component 2 converts these decisions into concrete ecosystem and livelihood measures that reduce exposure and sensitivity. Component 3 establishes the financing arrangements required to maintain and expand effective investments. Component 4 tracks performance, enables corrective action and institutionalizes learning and replication. Omitting any component would weaken the sustainability or effectiveness

of the concrete adaptation investments.

114. The requested financing represents adaptation additionality. Under the baseline scenario, public resources remain concentrated on sectoral programmes, conventional infrastructure and disaster response, while locally led ecosystem-based adaptation, resilient livelihood measures and dedicated coastal adaptation financing remain insufficient and fragmented. AF resources will meet the additional costs of incorporating future climate risks into planning, restoring protective ecosystem functions, reducing dependence on climate-sensitive livelihoods and establishing the systems needed to sustain these benefits.

115. All intervention sites and investments will be fully identified, technically assessed, costed and screened before submission of the Full Proposal. Detailed activity-level budgets and comparisons with feasible ecosystem-based, engineered, hybrid and no-project alternatives will also be presented. Investments without credible operation and maintenance responsibilities, recurrent-cost arrangements or safeguards will not proceed.

116. The project can therefore achieve its objective and deliver its outputs independently of additional funding sources. Complementary resources mobilized during or after implementation will support further capitalization, replication or geographic scaling and will not substitute for the USD 10 million required to deliver the immediate and tangible adaptation actions described in the proposal.

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

117. Sustainability is built into project selection, design, financing and implementation across all four components. Before an investment is approved, the project will confirm its technical viability, responsible post-project owner, operation and maintenance requirements, recurrent costs, financing source, community support and environmental and social sustainability. Investments that do not demonstrate credible ownership, maintenance and financing arrangements will not proceed.

118. **Economic sustainability:** Component 2 will support no more than four livelihood models selected through climate-risk, market and value-chain assessments. Support will combine technical inputs with business planning, financial literacy, links to buyers and service providers, and access to appropriate finance. Each supported group or enterprise will prepare an operational and financial plan identifying expected revenues, recurrent costs, market arrangements and responsible management. Continued viability will be monitored, and support will be adjusted where enterprises are not generating sustainable benefits.

119. **Social sustainability:** Communities will participate in site selection, design, implementation and monitoring. For each intervention site, existing or strengthened community arrangements will define membership, decision-making, benefit-sharing, grievance handling and responsibilities for stewardship and maintenance. Women and vulnerable groups will be represented in these arrangements and their participation, influence over decisions and access to benefits will be monitored. Site-level agreements will document the respective responsibilities of communities, local authorities and technical agencies.

120. **Environmental sustainability:** Each ecosystem intervention will be based on climate-risk, ecological and safeguard assessments and will use native or locally appropriate climate-suitable species. Site-specific baselines, performance indicators and thresholds will be established before implementation. DMCR, provincial and local authorities, community groups and technical partners

will undertake scheduled monitoring. Where survival, ecosystem condition or protective performance falls below agreed thresholds, corrective measures—such as changes in restoration techniques, maintenance or site management—will be triggered.

121. **Institutional sustainability:** DCCE will coordinate the integration of project results into national climate-policy and adaptation-monitoring systems, while DMCR will provide technical oversight for coastal and marine interventions. Provincial and local authorities will use the project-supported risk profiles and planning tools to incorporate priority adaptation actions and recurrent costs into relevant development plans and annual budget processes. Data protocols, operating procedures and training materials will be assigned to designated government institutions and integrated into existing systems rather than maintained as stand-alone project products.

122. **Financial sustainability:** The AF grant will fully finance the project's core outputs. For continued operation after project closure, recurrent costs will be matched with identified sources such as responsible-agency and local-authority budgets, community stewardship arrangements and the financing mechanism established under Component 3. The mechanism will include eligibility criteria for maintenance, continuation and scaling of effective ecosystem and livelihood investments. Any additional resources mobilized will complement, rather than substitute for, the AF financing required to deliver the project.

Operation, maintenance, replication and scaling

123. Every physical and ecosystem investment will have a costed O&M plan approved before implementation. The plan will specify the asset or ecosystem area covered; responsible owner and implementing parties; routine and periodic tasks; schedules; recurrent costs and confirmed financing sources; performance indicators; reporting requirements; and corrective-action procedures. These requirements will be incorporated into partner agreements, community stewardship agreements and relevant contracts. O&M performance and budget availability will be reviewed annually, and project support will be adjusted where agreed responsibilities are not being fulfilled.

124. Before project closure, completed investments will undergo joint inspection by the responsible technical agency, local authority and community representatives. Formal handover records will confirm the condition of the investment, outstanding actions, post-project custodian, monitoring schedule and source of recurrent financing. The project exit plan will consolidate these arrangements and identify the institutions responsible for maintaining risk information, monitoring data, training materials, financing mechanisms and knowledge products after grant closure.

125. Replication and scaling will be supported through practical, costed models rather than awareness-raising alone. Component 4 will document technical specifications, unit costs, selection criteria, safeguards, O&M requirements, results and financing options for successful interventions. Components 1 and 3 will help participating authorities incorporate proven models into plans, budgets and an investable coastal-adaptation pipeline. During Full Proposal preparation and implementation, responsibilities will be formalized through terms of reference, data-sharing arrangements, O&M and stewardship agreements, letters of cooperation and financing agreements with DCCE, DMCR, participating authorities, communities, technical institutions and financing partners.

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

126. Preliminary screening identified low to moderate environmental and social risks, mainly associated with site selection, ecosystem restoration, possible small-scale works, livelihood

support and access to project benefits. Table 10 describes for each principle the risk level, risk event and cause, potential consequences, and proposed mitigation and management measures. Risks will be reassessed once sites and technical designs are confirmed. The project is provisionally classified as Category B and an ESMF, together with site- or activity-specific management instruments where required, will be prepared during Full Proposal development.

Table 10: Overview of the Environmental and Social Impacts and Risks Identified

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>	✓	Risk level: Low. Risk: Activities could proceed without all required environmental, coastal-resource, land-use or construction approvals because final sites and designs have not yet been confirmed. This could cause regulatory non-compliance, delays or suspension of activities. Mitigation: Screen every activity against applicable laws and permit requirements; verify land status and zoning; secure approvals before procurement or works; and include approval conditions in designs, contracts, the ESMF and monitoring reports.
<i>Access and Equity</i>		Risk level: Moderate. Risk: Benefits may be distributed unevenly because of limited project resources, geographic isolation, differing local capacity or selection processes that favour better-organized communities. This could exclude highly vulnerable groups and weaken trust and ownership. Mitigation: Apply transparent vulnerability-based selection and benefit-allocation criteria; disclose selection decisions; undertake targeted outreach; monitor beneficiaries by sex, age, disability and vulnerability; and establish accessible grievance and appeal channels.
<i>Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups</i>		Risk level: Moderate. Risk: Small-scale fishers, landless and low-income households, older persons, youth, persons with disabilities and ethnic or linguistic minorities could be excluded from planning, livelihood support or finance because of participation, information, mobility or eligibility barriers. Mitigation: Conduct site-level vulnerability mapping and targeted consultations; provide accessible information and reasonable participation support; use inclusive eligibility criteria; monitor access and benefits; and adjust activities where exclusion is identified.
<i>Human Rights</i>		Risk level: Moderate. Risk: Restoration, access restrictions or benefit-selection decisions could temporarily affect access to natural resources or discriminate against particular groups. This could affect livelihoods, participation and the equitable enjoyment of project benefits. Mitigation: Apply a rights-based approach; avoid or minimize restrictions; consult affected users; establish fair benefit and access arrangements; disclose decisions; and provide accessible grievance mechanisms and timely corrective action.
<i>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>		Risk level: Moderate. Risk: Women may participate less in planning, governance, training, livelihood support and finance because of care or other gendered responsibilities, mobility constraints, social norms and limited representation in coastal-resource institutions. This could reinforce existing inequalities and overlook women's knowledge and priorities. Mitigation: Complete the gender assessment and Gender Action Plan; set participation and benefit targets; use appropriate meeting times and formats; support women-led groups; address barriers to finance; and monitor participation, leadership, workload and control over benefits.
<i>Core Labour Rights</i>	✓	Risk level: Low. Risk: Restoration and small-scale works could involve informal employment, unsafe working conditions, inadequate protective equipment or weak contractor oversight. This could result in injuries or violations of labour rights. Mitigation: Include labour and OHS requirements in contracts; prohibit child and forced labour; require worker codes of conduct, safety plans, training and protective equipment; maintain incident records; conduct inspections; and provide a worker grievance mechanism.
<i>Indigenous Peoples</i>		Risk level: To be confirmed; potentially moderate if identified. Risk: Final sites may include ethnic or culturally distinct communities whose customary resource use, livelihoods or participation could be affected. Site information is currently insufficient to confirm the presence or level of risk. Mitigation: Undertake stakeholder and social mapping; assess customary use and potential impacts; conduct culturally appropriate consultations; apply FPIC where required; and prepare an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework or proportionate measures where applicable.
<i>Involuntary Resettlement</i>	✓	Risk level: Low. While the project will not finance activities that result in involuntary physical or economic displacement there is a risk that the potential project sites include areas with land-claims or informal economic activities. Project interventions could therefore unintentionally restrict access to land or natural resources if these issues are not identified during site selection. Mitigation: Screen land ownership, tenure, occupation and formal and informal resource use before site approval; consult potentially affected stakeholders; document voluntary land-use or access agreements; and exclude or redesign any intervention where tenure cannot be verified or involuntary displacement cannot be avoided.
<i>Protection of Natural Habitats</i>		Risk level: Moderate. Risk: Poorly designed restoration or small-scale works could disturb sensitive habitats through sedimentation, altered water flows, temporary access or inappropriate siting. This could damage the ecosystems the project intends to restore. Mitigation: Map sensitive and critical habitats; apply avoidance criteria; complete ecological

		and hydrological assessments; use site-specific method statements and sediment controls; supervise works; and monitor habitat condition against agreed thresholds.
<i>Conservation of Biological Diversity</i>		Risk level: Moderate. Risk: Inappropriate species, restoration techniques or disturbance could harm native species, spread invasive species or affect critical habitat. Mitigation: Complete biodiversity baselines and risk mapping; use native and climate-suitable species; avoid critical habitat unless activities are specifically designed to restore it; establish biosecurity and monitoring measures; and prepare Biodiversity Action Plans where warranted.
<i>Climate Change</i>	✓	Risk level: Low for project-generated emissions; moderate for climate resilience of investments. Risk: Limited small-scale works may generate temporary emissions, while extreme events or future climate conditions could exceed design assumptions and reduce restoration performance. Mitigation: Estimate emissions where relevant; favour low-emission materials and EbA; use updated climate projections in site selection and design; establish performance thresholds and contingency measures; and avoid activities presenting a material risk of maladaptation or transferred risk.
<i>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>		Risk level: Moderate. Risk: Restoration and possible hybrid works could generate noise, dust, waste, sediment, fuel leakage or inefficient material and water use because of inadequate construction and site controls. This could affect nearby communities, water quality and sensitive ecosystems. Mitigation: Prepare site-specific pollution and waste controls; specify material and resource-efficiency requirements in contracts; control sediment, dust, noise and hazardous materials; inspect works; and require prompt cleanup and corrective action.
<i>Public Health</i>	✓	Risk level: Low. Risk: The project does not include large-scale infrastructure or activities expected to create significant community-health impacts. However, temporary works, waste, standing water, increased traffic or unsafe access to work sites could create localized sanitation, accident or nuisance risks. Mitigation: Assess public-health risks during site design; control waste and standing water; secure work areas; manage traffic and community access; communicate work schedules; monitor incidents and complaints; and apply corrective measures through site-specific ESMPs.
<i>Physical and Cultural Heritage</i>	✓	Risk level: Low. Risk: Known cultural-heritage sites will be excluded, but earthworks could accidentally uncover archaeological or culturally important materials. Mitigation: Screen sites with relevant authorities and communities; avoid known heritage areas; include a chance-find procedure in the ESMF and contracts; stop work if a find occurs; protect the area; and notify the competent authority before work resumes.
<i>Lands and Soil Conservation</i>		Risk level: Moderate. Risk: Earthworks, access routes or poorly managed restoration could cause erosion, sediment movement, compaction or localized soil contamination. This could affect water quality, habitat condition and restoration performance. Mitigation: Minimize disturbed areas; use erosion and sediment controls; manage excavated materials and fuels safely; restore disturbed ground; schedule works around high-risk weather where feasible; and monitor soil and sediment conditions.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

127. UNDP will serve as the Implementing Entity (IE) and the Department of Climate Change and Environment (DCCE) will serve as the Executing Entity (EE). The project will be implemented following UNDP's National Implementing Modality (NIM) with potential UNDP direct project services to NIM as per request from DCCE.

A. Alignment with the Adaptation Fund Results Framework

128. The project contributes to Adaptation Fund Outcomes 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8. The alignment below uses the format and indicator wording of the Adaptation Fund Results Framework Alignment Template. Grant amounts exclude project execution costs and the Implementing Entity management fee.

Table 11: Alignment of project-specific objectives with Adaptation Fund Outcomes

Project Objective(s)	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
To strengthen the climate resilience of vulnerable coastal communities in the Gulf of Thailand by reducing their exposure and sensitivity to climate hazards, restoring the protective and livelihood-supporting functions of coastal and marine ecosystems, and strengthening the institutional and financial capacities required to sustain and scale locally led adaptation.	Objective Indicator 1: Climate-risk information is applied in at least five provincial planning or budgeting instruments, supported by one national–subnational and five provincial coordination arrangements. Objective Indicator 2: At least 100,000 people, including at least 50% women, benefit from reduced coastal climate exposure, and at least 500 vulnerable households or enterprises adopt sustained climate-resilient livelihood practices. Objective Indicator 3: At least one coastal adaptation financing mechanism is operational, finances at least three investments and mobilizes at least USD 2 million in additional public, private or blended finance beyond the AF grant. Objective Indicator 4: At least 80% of targeted institutions and participating communities apply project-generated evidence, tools or lessons in adaptation decisions or practices.	Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures. Outcomes 5 Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas. Outcome 8: Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies. Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level.	7. Climate change priorities are integrated into national development strategy. 5. Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress. 6.1. Percentage of households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets; 6.2. Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods. 8. Innovative adaptation practices are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated at regional, national and/or subnational level. 3.2. Percentage of targeted population applying appropriate adaptation responses.	8,341,016
Outcome 1: National, provincial and local institutions apply coordinated and climate-risk-informed planning, budgeting and monitoring practices to reduce coastal	By project completion, five provincial climate-risk profiles and one planning and budgeting toolkit are completed; at least five planning or budget instruments apply the information; one national and five provincial coordination arrangements are operational; and at	Output 7: Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans.	7.1. No. of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks (by sector). 7.2. No. of targeted	834,102

climate vulnerability in the five target provinces.	least 150 officials, including at least 50% women, are trained or coached, of whom at least 80% demonstrate improved competency in climate-responsive coastal planning, budgeting and monitoring.		development strategies with incorporated climate change priorities enforced.	
Outcome 2: Vulnerable coastal communities in the five target provinces experience reduced exposure to climate hazards, improved ecosystem services and decreased dependence on climate-sensitive sources of income.	By project completion, at least five site-specific ecosystem-based adaptation measures are implemented; at least 100,000 people, including at least 50% women, benefit from reduced coastal climate exposure; at least 1,000 hectares are restored or placed under improved management; 15 kms of coastline benefit; and maintenance arrangements cover 100% of investments. No more than four livelihood models support at least 500 vulnerable households or community enterprises; at least 50% of individual participants are women; and at least 70% report more diverse or sustained climate-resilient income.	Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability. Output 6: Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability.	5.1. No. of natural resource assets created, maintained or improved to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change, by type and scale. 6.1.1. No. and type of adaptation assets—tangible and intangible—created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies. 6.2.1. Type of income sources for households generated under a climate-change scenario.	4,587,559
Outcome 3: Public and private financial resources are mobilized and channelled through an operational financing mechanism to sustain, replicate and scale coastal adaptation investments.	By project completion, one financing mechanism has approved governance and operating procedures; a pipeline of at least 10 investments valued at USD 10 million is prepared; at least three investments receive financing; and at least USD 2 million is mobilized beyond the AF grant.	Output 8: Viable innovations are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated.	8.1. No. of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled up and/or replicated. 8.2. No. of key findings on effective and efficient adaptation practices, products and technologies generated.	1,668,203
Outcome 4: Project evidence is systematically used to improve implementation, influence policy and planning and support replication and scaling of effective coastal adaptation approaches.	By project completion, one integrated monitoring, evaluation and learning system is operational; at least one adaptive-management review is conducted annually; at least 15 management, planning, policy or budget decisions are documented as informed by project evidence; one replication package and at least eight knowledge products are produced; and at least eight additional institutions, provinces or partners apply a project-supported approach.	Output 3.2: Strengthened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning.	3.2.1. No. of technical committees or associations formed to ensure transfer of knowledge. 3.2.2. No. of tools and guidelines developed—thematic, sectoral or institutional—and shared with relevant stakeholders.	1,251,152
Total project outcome-level grant amount				8,341,016

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:*

Mr. Phirun Saiyasitpanich Director General, Department of Climate Change and Environment, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Date: 9 February 2026
---	-----------------------

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*

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 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.

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:

4EEAD5A5FE9433...

*Nancy Bennet
Director, Quality and Impact Hub and
Executive Coordinator, Vertical Funds
Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS)
United Nations Development Programme*

Date: 13-Aug-2026

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

Project Contact Person: Aishath Azza, Regional Technical Specialist

Tel. And Email: aishath.azza@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

URGENT

No. 0804/ 333



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 Building Climate-Resilient Community-Based
Tourism and Sustainable Supply Chains in Chiang Rai, 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 Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and executed by Thailand's Designated Areas for Sustainable Tourism Administration (Public Organization) in collaboration with the Geo-Informatics and Space Technology Development Agency (Public Organization).

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 Saiyisitpanich)

Director General

Department of Climate Change and Environment

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

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: UNDP

A. Project Preparation Timeframe

Start date of PFG	November 2026
Completion date of PFG	November 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.

development of consultancy 1C) Recruitment of Innovative Finance Specialist, and development of consultancy 1D) Recruitment of Gender and Safeguards Expert, and development of consultancy	1C) To conduct feasibility study of different partnership/financing options to support coastal adaptation in the Guld of Thailand. 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.		1C) Innovative Finance Specialist \$700 * 10 days (\$7,000) 1D) Gender and Safeguards Specialist \$680 * 25 days (\$17,000)
<u>Local Consultants:</u> 2A) Recruitment of Consultation Support Specialist(s), and development of consultancies. 2B) Recruitment of the Livelihoods Specialist, and development of consultancy.	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. 2B) Conduct assessment report of livelihood options for coastal communities, informed by community consultations and including market research.	30,000	2A) Consultation Support Specialist(s) \$500/day * 40 days (\$20,000) 2B) Livelihoods Specialist \$500 * 20 days (\$10,000)
3) Carry out travel for the project formulation.	3) Travel for consultants (site visits, consultations, attend workshops)	10,249	3) Lump sum amount, travel will be processed according to UNDP rules and regulations
4) Delivery of professional Services	4) Capacity assessment of the national executing entity (EE).	4,000	4) Cost estimated in \$4,000 per assessment
5) Translation services	5) Translation of project documents and materials to share with stakeholders	3,000	5) Lump sum amount of \$3000 for the entire project formulation process

6) Consultation Workshops	6) Project Design Consultation Workshop(s) to inform/refine interventions. Validation Workshop to review proposal before submission to the Adaptation Fund	32,000	6) Four workshops * \$8,000 (\$32,000)
Implementing Entity's Management Fee		11,751	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	DocuSigned by: <i>Nancy Bennet</i> 4EEADA5A5FE9433...	13-Aug-2026	Aishath Azza		aishath.azza@undp.org

Initial consultation report

A. 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.

1. The concept builds on stakeholder engagement undertaken through the GCF-supported NAP Marine project and related UNDP initiatives. Consultations involved DCCE, DMCR, other national agencies, provincial and local authorities, academic institutions, private-sector organizations, community leaders, small-scale fishers, women, youth, religious leaders and representatives of climate-vulnerable coastal communities. They informed the identification of climate risks, ecosystem-based adaptation options, livelihood priorities, institutional barriers and potential financing mechanisms.

2. NAP Marine consultations were conducted in Rayong, Phetchaburi, Surat Thani and Songkhla. Songkhla and Surat Thani are proposed AF target provinces, while relevant lessons from Rayong and Phetchaburi inform the design of comparable interventions. Additional discussions were held with authorities responsible for Nakhon Si Thammarat and Chumphon, and consultations in Pattani Bay engaged provincial and local authorities, religious and community leaders and communities from seven coastal subdistricts. The consultation record is summarized in the table below.

Table 1: List of Relevant Consultation Workshops and Meeting

Date	Topic	Summary of the workshops/consultations	Stakeholders
------	-------	--	--------------

26/04/ 2024	Workshop on "Climate Change Benefit Analysis of Adaptation Projects in Marine and Coastal area along the Gulf of Thailand (Rayong, Phetchaburi, Surat Thani and Songkhla)	Following the completion of the CCBA analysis, a validation workshop was conducted to explain CCBA principles and gather feedback on the analysis for Rayong, Phetchaburi, Surat Thani, and Songkhla. Presentations covered CCBA methods, key project activities and province-specific results. Participants showed strong interest in the economic valuation but noted its complexity. Key feedback included: reasons for Surat Thani's higher NPV/BCR; the need for location-specific beach nourishment cost data; guidance for biodiversity valuation; data requirements for applying CCBA; selection of pilot sites; and implications of climate change to tourism in Rayong. These inputs helped refined the analysis and strengthen future adaptation planning.	There were 50 participants (24 male/ 26 female participated in this workshop. They were representatives from Local Authorities • Provincial Office of MONRE (Surat Thani and Songkhla) • Provincial Agricultural Extension Office of Surat Thani and Songkhla • Governor's Office of Surat Thani and Songkhla • Prevention and Mitigation Regional Centre 12 (Songkhla) • Provincial Maritime Enforcement Centre of Surat Thani and Songkhla • Environment and Pollution Control Office 14 and 16 of Surat Thani and Songkhla • Provincial Fisheries Office of Surat Thani and Songkhla • Thailand Tourism Council Academia • Prince of Songkla University, Surat Thani Campus • Surat Thani Rajabhat University Private Sector • Provincial Chamber of Commerce • Provincial Tourism Industry Association • PTT Public Company Limited • PTT Global Chemical Public Company Limited
05-06/ 06/2024	Workshop on "Climate change impact to coastal communities and guidance on adapting to climate impacts"	The workshop provided basic knowledge on climate change and its impact on coastal areas. There were the sessions for sharing experiences on (1) climate change adaptation for food security and well-being were shared by the community leaders, (2) and adaptation planning and conceptual options for Muang Ngam Sub-district. Participants were then divided into five groups to draft community adaptation plans based on different coastal resource types.	There were 78 participants (55 male and 23 female) from 53 coastal communities of 9 Districts and government organizations. They were representative from • 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)

		The results from this workshop, particularly community adaptation plans, will be used to inform AF activities during the full proposal development.	
28/10/2024	NAP Marine Project Steering Committee Meeting	The meeting served as the final steering committee session before project closure, focusing on sustainability, handover to national partners, and reflections for a potential next phase. The meeting highlighted the project's strong performance over the past four years, noting its timeliness and importance for advancing climate-change adaptation in Thailand's coastal areas. The participants also discussed and emphasized the need to sustain the project's outcomes. This AF project will build on the outcomes of NAP Marine project, using existing assessment and knowledge generated, exploring alternative finance to strengthen resilience at local, provincial, and national levels.	There were 44 representatives (12 male 22 female) from • DCCE • DMCR • Department of Tourism • Department of Fisheries • Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation • Department of Public Works and Town, and Country Planning • Department of Local Administration • Designated Areas for Sustainable Tourism Administration • Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM)) • Marine and Coastal Resources Administration Office 4, 5, and 9 (covering Nakhon Si Thammarat, Chumphon, Surat Thani, Songkhla, Pattani provinces) • Office of Agricultural Economics • UNDP
18/3/2025	Meeting with the Working Group on Insurance and Risk Finance for Thailand	Discussions focused on the integration of risk finance instruments into existing disaster-management and public-finance systems, potential financing mechanisms for climate resilience. The results were then integrated in the concept note under the outcome 3.	There were 11 participants (4 male/ 7 female) from • Department of Local Administration • DDPM • Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council (NESDC) • Fiscal Policy Office • Thai General Insurance Association • Insurance Development Forum • Working Group on Insurance and Risk Finance for Thailand • UNDP

22/04/2025	Public Consultation on the Study Findings and Situation Analysis of Climate Change, Gender, and Social Inclusion in Pattani Province	The meeting presented climate policy directions and planning frameworks, and project progress. The workshop concluded with a discussion session where data collectors shared challenges and recommendations, and participants provided feedback on the study results to inform the next steps of the provincial climate, gender, and social inclusion analysis. The outcomes were framed, reinforcing Components 1–4 and ensuring that adaptation investments are financially sustainable and scalable.	There were 110 participants (49 male/ 61 female) from • Provincial Administration Office of Pattani • Community leaders, religious leaders, and local communities of the 7 sub-districts of Pattani Bay
4/6/2025 and 9/9/2025	Bilateral meeting with BMA	The meeting was to discuss and update with BMA on CFN project on piloting climate insurance in Bangkok and Ayutthaya	BMA, the number of participants and sex disaggregate were not available.
16/07/2025	Bilateral meeting with DCCE's Adaptation Division	The meeting was to introduce the Adaptation Fund and its potential funding windows. The key potential funding windows were identified for UNDP to work further on the initial concept.	DCCE, the number of participants and sex disaggregate were not available.
20/08/2025	Meeting with the Working Group on Insurance and Risk Finance for Thailand	The meeting was to discuss the potential use of financing mechanisms for climate resilience, which have been integrated in this concept note under the outcome 3.	There were 11 participants (6 male/ 5 female) from • Department of Local Administration • DDPM • NESDC • Fiscal Policy Office • BMA • Thai General Insurance Association • Insurance Development Forum • Working Group on Insurance and Risk Finance for Thailand • UNDP
21/08/2025	Bilateral meeting with DCCE's Adaptation Division	The meeting was to introduce the initial concept of projects. The single country window was selected for UNDP	DCCE, the number of participants and sex disaggregate were not available.

		and DCCE to work together on the detailed concept note.	
07/10/2025	Follow-up meeting with DCCE's Adaptation Division	The meeting was to discuss the first draft of AF concept note. The scope of the project was revised to align with national priorities.	DCCE, the number of participants and sex disaggregate were not available.
20/10/2025	Bilateral meeting with the DMCR Director General	The meeting was to introduce the AF concept of the proposed project. DMCR agreed to participate in the programme design and implementation.	DMCR, the number of participants and sex disaggregate were not available.
22/10/2025	CFN Phase II Project: Inception Workshop This meeting provided strong foundational evidence for the AF concept note by confirming priority climate risks and validating the types of adaptation activities proposed for the AF project.	The meeting marked the formal launch of CFN Phase II in Pattani Province, building on Phase I achievements and consultations across eight sub-districts around Pattani Bay. The meeting convened over 80 participants to discuss and identify key climate impacts/issues and project ideas to be addressed by the Pattani Master Plan and the proposals to develop towards securing the UNDP seed fund and the Environmental Fund. The PAO emphasized coordination among provincial agencies and religious leaders for inclusive adaptation planning, while UNDP introduced the SDG-L approach to link the Masterplan with provincial budgeting and innovative finance tools.	There were 80 participants (33 male, 47 female) from • Pattani PAO Office • Pattani Provincial Government • Sub-districts and local community/religious leaders of the 7 sub-districts of Pattani Bay
3/11/2025	Meeting with the Working Group on Insurance and Risk Finance for Thailand	The meeting was to discuss the use of climate insurance to help transfer extreme weather risks from individuals and governments to the insurance market.	There were 9 participants (4 male, 5 female) from • DDPM • Office of Agricultural Economics • Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council (NESDC) • Fiscal Policy Office • UNDP

		This input will be further explored under Component 3.	
10/11/2025	Courtesy meeting of UNDP to MONRE	The meeting was to present the Adaptation Fund concept note and collect feedbacks, which then were incorporated into the concept note.	Representatives from • Office of the Permanent Secretary • Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) Number of participants and sex disaggregate were not available
14/11/2025	Bilateral meeting with DMCR	The meeting was to follow up with DMCR to collect feedback on AF concept note. Information on challenges, lessons learnt and context from priority areas under the project was discussed and incorporated into the concept note.	DMCR, the number of participants and sex disaggregate were not available.
18/11/2025	Bilateral meeting with BMA	The meeting was to discuss and update with BMA on CFN project on piloting climate insurance in Bangkok and Ayutthaya	BMA, the number of participants and sex disaggregate were not available.
25/11/2025	Bilateral meeting with DCCE	The meeting was to share knowledge on climate insurance and risk finance mechanisms, discussed and collected feedbacks, which were incorporated into the AF concept note under Component 3, from DCCE	DCCE, the number of participants and sex disaggregate were not available.
28/11/2025	Bilateral meeting with DCCE	DCCE and UNDP helped fine tune the details of the concept note. Follow-up meeting with DCCE Adaptation Division to discuss the draft concept note	DCCE, the number of participants and sex disaggregate were not available.
1/12/2025	Meeting with the Working Group on Insurance and Risk Finance for Thailand	The meeting was to discuss the use of climate insurance to help transfer extreme weather risks from individuals and governments to the insurance market.	There were 7 participants (4 male, 3 female) from • DDPM • Office of Agricultural Economics • Office of Insurance Commission

3. Consultations identified priorities including restoration and improved management of coastal ecosystems; diversified and climate-resilient livelihoods; improved access to locally relevant climate-risk information; stronger coordination between national, provincial and local institutions; increased access to adaptation finance; and meaningful participation of women and vulnerable groups in planning and implementation. These findings are reflected in the project's four components.

4. Consultation coverage remains uneven. Several bilateral meetings did not record participant numbers or sex-disaggregated data, and community-level consultation in Nakhon Si Thammarat and Chumphon remains limited. During Full Proposal preparation, consultations will therefore be conducted in every final intervention site and will include separate or facilitated discussions where needed with women, small-scale fishers, persons with disabilities, older persons, youth, low-income households, ethnic or linguistic minorities where present and other groups identified through local vulnerability assessments.

Initial gender assessment

Initial Gender Analysis

1. The Initial Gender Analysis draws on the NAP Marine gender and vulnerable-groups assessment, the Pattani climate-change, gender and social-inclusion process, project consultations and a desktop review of the policy, socioeconomic and cultural context of southern Thailand. It identifies differentiated roles, vulnerabilities, capacities and knowledge among women and men and considers how climate change and project interventions may alter existing gender dynamics.
2. Coastal livelihoods are characterized by a gendered division of labour. Men are more visible in offshore capture fisheries, vessel operations and formal community leadership and face substantial occupational exposure to storms, changing sea conditions and declining fish stocks. Women play important but frequently less recognized roles in near-shore harvesting, aquaculture, fish processing, trading, tourism, household financial management, food security and unpaid care work. Women also hold knowledge of local markets, household coping strategies, near-shore resources and community welfare that is directly relevant to adaptation planning.
3. Women's access to productive assets, extension services, finance, insurance, digital technology and formal natural-resource decision-making can be more limited than men's, particularly where their work is informal or unpaid. Care responsibilities, mobility and safety constraints, meeting schedules and social norms may restrict participation in training and public decisions. These constraints can be greater for female-headed and low-income households, women with disabilities, older women, informal workers and women from ethnic, linguistic or religious minorities.
4. Land, inheritance and decision-making practices vary across the target provinces. Although women may hold or inherit land and play central roles in household and community resource management, control over productive decisions and representation in fisheries, agricultural and local-governance institutions can remain male-dominated. In Pattani and other Muslim-majority areas, national law, Islamic personal law and local practices may interact in ways that affect women's inheritance, legal representation and access to family assets. These issues will be assessed locally and will not be generalized across all Muslim or coastal communities.
5. Climate change may intensify existing inequalities. Declining fisheries and agricultural income, male migration and repeated disasters can increase women's livelihood, household and care responsibilities. Loss of coastal resources may particularly affect women engaged in processing, vending and near-shore activities. Conversely, women's networks, community enterprises, digital services and increased participation in local adaptation and peacebuilding create opportunities for stronger economic agency and leadership. Project-supported commercialization or financing could expand these opportunities but could also increase debt, unpaid workloads or control of benefits by better-capitalized actors if not carefully designed.

Implications for project design

6. The gender findings have been incorporated across the results framework:

- Component 1 will use sex-, age- and disability-disaggregated data, include women's knowledge in risk profiles and planning tools and strengthen institutional capacity for gender-responsive planning and budgeting.
- Component 2 will apply transparent vulnerability criteria; ensure equitable access to ecosystem, livelihood, training and paid work opportunities; support women-led groups and enterprises; protect customary resource access; and address barriers through accessible communication, appropriate scheduling and reasonable transport, accessibility or care support.
- Component 3 will assess gender-related barriers to finance and establish inclusive eligibility, safeguards and support arrangements so that women and vulnerable groups can access appropriate financing without increasing indebtedness or asset insecurity.
- Component 4 will monitor participation, leadership, control over benefits, livelihood outcomes, unpaid workload and unintended impacts using disaggregated quantitative and qualitative data and feedback from women and vulnerable groups.

7. At least 50 percent of individual livelihood participants and participants in relevant community bodies and consultations will be women, and at least 30 percent will represent locally identified vulnerable groups. These targets will be complemented by indicators measuring leadership, influence over decisions, access to resources, control over livelihood benefits and satisfaction with project processes. Participation quotas alone will not be treated as evidence of empowerment.

8. During Full Proposal preparation, the Initial Gender Analysis will be expanded through site-level consultations and translated into a costed Gender Action Plan. The plan will specify actions, indicators, baselines, targets, responsible institutions, budgets and monitoring schedules for every relevant output. Gender-related risks, including exclusion from benefits, increased unpaid work, restricted resource access, indebtedness, elite capture and sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment, will also be incorporated into the environmental and social risk-management instruments.

9. Stakeholder engagement will continue throughout implementation through community meetings, separate focus groups where appropriate, participatory monitoring, community scorecards and accessible grievance channels. Project information will be provided in locally appropriate formats and languages, and confidential, survivor-centred procedures will be available for complaints concerning sexual exploitation, abuse or harassment.