

Thailand Baseline Assessment Summary

How far is Thailand in addressing agriculture in its National Adaptation Plan ¹

1. What is the national climate change policy and legislative context?

Thailand has a mandate on climate change (CC) adaptation, which is evident in its overarching policy and institutional context. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment has recently developed the National Climate Change Master Plan (2015 -2050); it aims at mainstreaming climate resilience into development planning of all and levels, reducing GHG emission and establishing policy instruments to encourage sustainable and low-carbon development, iii. advancing in knowledge and technologies to support adaptation and low-carbon development, iv. enhancing capacity and awareness of key partners to execute CC policy and plan. For more information, reference should be made to the NAP-Ag Partner Country webpage: www.fao.org/in-action/naps/partner-countries/thailand

Figure 1: National Climate Change Master Plan (CCMP) priorities and goals²

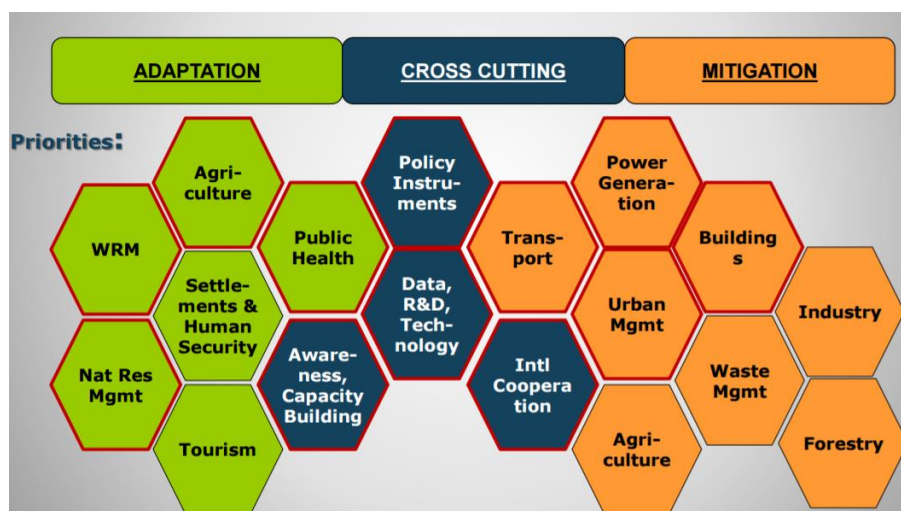


Figure 2: National Climate Change Master Plan (CCMP) goals related to the agricultural sectors³

Short-term (2016)	Long-term (2050 & Beyond)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability/Risk Maps formulated • National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + farm land and farmers with irrigation system + farm land outside irrigation area with water resource development + farmers in hot spots with training on natural disaster management and vocational training + farmers with climate insurance - climate-related agricultural loss per agricultural GDP + land in natural disaster hot spots with soil and water conservation and restoration + managed surface water + population with access to clean water + natural disaster hot spots with surveillance systems - agricultural burning
<p>Medium-term (2020)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forecasting and early-warning • Climate insurance systems • Local Adaptation Action Plan 	

¹ The information in this brief was collected through the review of existing country policy documents and a baseline survey on the status of NAP formulation and implementation carried out as part of the NAP-Ag Programme in April 2017. The NAP-Ag Baseline Assessment Report is available online at: <http://adaptation-undp.org/resources/reports-and-publications-relevance-country-teams/baseline-assessment-report>

² Source: http://www.thai-german-cooperation.info/userfiles/20150120_01_cca_thai_cc_policy.pdf

³ Source: http://mekongarcc.net/sites/default/files/thailand_060716.pdf

2. What is the status of the NAP?

The country has initiated the development of the [NAP](#). The aim is to provide government agencies and other related entities at the national and local levels with implementation framework, good practices, approaches, and guidelines for developing their own strategies, management plans, and action plans. It is also aimed at laying a strong foundation and develop climate resilient approaches and readiness for the people to be able to adapt as well as provide financial agencies with budget allocation framework⁴.

Figure 3: Overview of NAP's Conceptual pathway⁵

2015-2016	2017	2018-2023
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. VA Report 2. 1st Drafted NAP 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Final drafted NAP 2. Guideline of NAP implementation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NAP Approved by NCCC 2. Database and M & E system 3. Implementation of 1st NAP
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of sectorial Vulnerability based on geographical locations 2. Databases of adaptation options 3. Framework of NAP implementation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pilot area Implementation of Drafted NAP 2. Integration of drafted NAP in priority sectors 3. Working group formation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministerial plans integration 2. Mainstream in Local plans and actions 3. Research and development centers 4. Knowledge and training hubs 5. National CC budgeting system 6. Climate change curriculum

3. What are the NAP priority adaptation actions for the agriculture sectors?

Thailand's first draft of the NAP has identified six key sectors: i. flood & drought and water management, ii. agriculture and food security, iii. tourism, iv. public health, v. natural resources and vi. Human settlement and security⁶.

4. Who is involved in NAP implementation and formulation?

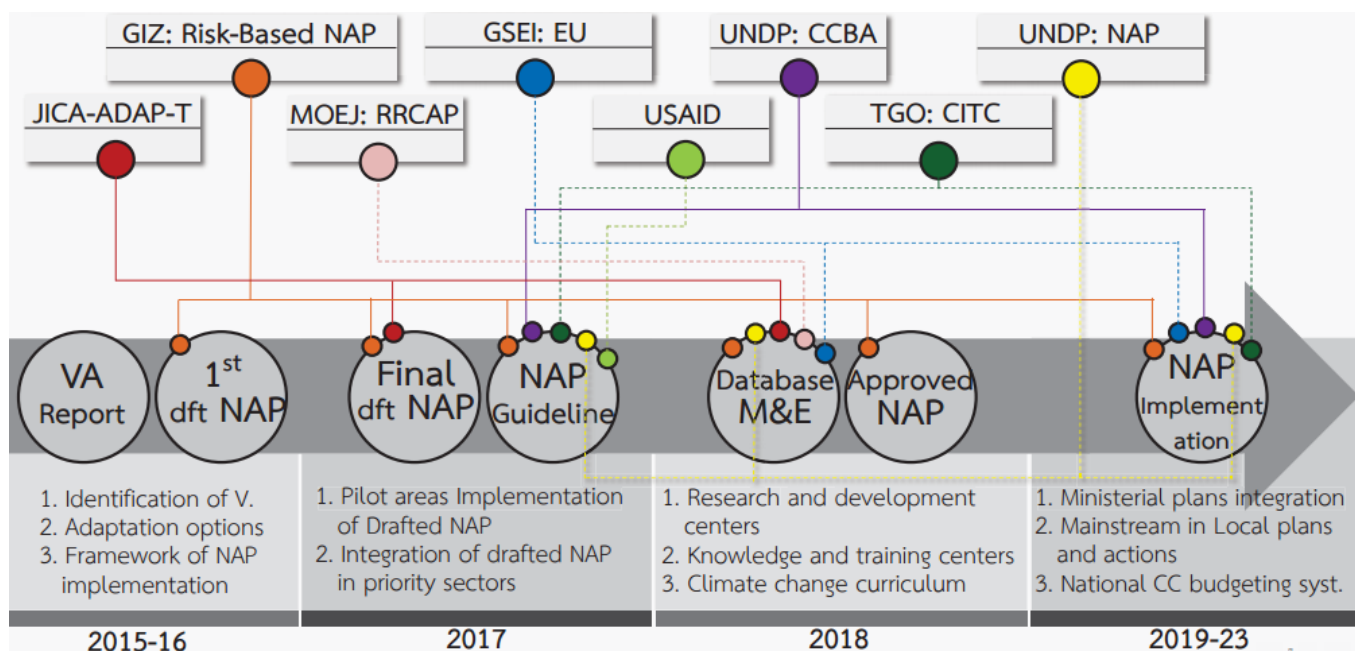
The Climate Change Technical Working Group (CCTWG) plays a critical role in NAP formulation, it is composed of Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC) Departments (Policy and Planning, Forest, Irrigation, Livestock, Agriculture, Extension, Fisheries, Land Reform, Land Development), as well as the Office of Agricultural Economics (OAE), Natural Resources and Environmental Department and Kasetsart University.

⁴ Source: <https://www.slideshare.net/UNDP-Adaptation/the-first-draft-of-thailand-national-adaptation-plan>

⁵Source: http://www.env.go.jp/earth/cop/cop22/common/pdf/event/15/05_presentation1.pdf

⁶ Source: <https://www.slideshare.net/UNDP-Adaptation/the-first-draft-of-thailand-national-adaptation-plan>

Figure 4: Overview of key international actors for NAP implementation and formulation⁷



5. How adaptation planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation occur at national and subnational levels?

In the case of Thailand, the National Economic and Social Development Plan (NESDP) is the crucial sector-wide strategy document that follows a five-year planning cycle and guides development action across all key sectors in the country. The document provides broad suggestions on improving preparedness for natural disasters, and the adaptive capacity of vulnerable groups⁸. The GIZ Stocktaking for NAP Workshop Report (2015) indicated that most ministries in the country follow the NESDP in their core sectoral areas and not for adaptation per se. Furthermore, a recent stocktaking exercise from UNDP (2016) on CC screening and programme appraisal of the MOAC recognized the gaps on the institutional processes for adaptation planning and budgeting, and recommended that all MOAC departments prepare a CC policy and plan which reviews (a) climate trends likely to impact on the subsector, (b) technical and economic implications of those impacts for the subsector, and (c) the adaptation and mitigation measures to address those implications. In addition, all departments and the CCTWG were recommended to incorporate CC screening and the Agricultural Sector Climate Change Strategic Plan (2017-2021) proposals into the routine annual budget planning and review exercises for national budgets, as well as engage with the preparation of the NESDP and the Agricultural Development Plan (ADP) to integrate adaptation. These recommendations are likely to be addressed as part of the NAP.

One of the three overarching objectives of the 11th NESDP is “to monitor and systematically evaluate progress at all levels — national, regional and local.” The NESDP recognises its role to “launch guidelines to monitor performance, develop indicators, apply evaluation methods, coordinate with national committees, evaluate impacts and report to the Cabinet annually.” It is under the development of these guidelines that there is an opportunity to integrate climate adaptation reporting (GIZ, 2015).

⁷Source: http://www.env.go.jp/earth/cop/cop22/common/pdf/event/15/05_presentation1.pdf

⁸ GIZ. 2015. Risk-based National Adaptation Plan Project. Stocktaking for National Adaptation Planning (SNAP) Workshop, 23-24 November 2015 in Bangkok, Thailand