

10.0 Thailand

ACIAR	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
ADPC	Asian Disaster Preparedness Center
AIT	Asian Institute of Technology
APN	Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GMSARN	Greater Mekong Subregion Academic and Research Network
ICEM	International Centre for Environmental Management
ICIRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
IGES	Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
ISCT	Institute for Social Environmental Transition
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
JIID	Japanese Institute of Irrigation and Drainage
Lux-Development	Luxembourg Agency for Development Cooperation
MFF	Mangroves for the Future
MNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MRC	Mekong River Commission
MSTE	Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (United States)
ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
SEI	Stockholm Environment Institute
SENSA	Swedish Environmental Secretariat for Asia
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency

START	Global Change SysTem for Analysis, Research and Training
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nation Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WWF	World Wildlife Fund / Worldwide Fund for Nature

Sharing a northern border with Myanmar, Lao PDR and Cambodia, and a southern border with Malaysia, Thailand covers an area of 513,120 square kilometers and has a population of 66.7 million people (CIA, 2011). With a Human Development Index ranking of 92 out of 169, it has the second highest ranked level of developing countries in East and Southeast Asia (UNDP, 2010). Thailand has seen a marked increase in temperatures and changes in rainfall patterns over the past thirty years. Both of these changes have a significant effect on food production, particularly rice—the yields of which are essential to national food security (MSTE, 2000). Thailand's long coastlines, fragile agriculture system and susceptibility to extreme weather events make it vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

A. Adaptation Needs and Priorities

Thailand submitted its First National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in November 2000, and its second in March 2011. Within its First National Communication, Thailand highlighted its barriers to adaptation at that time. These barriers included a lack of sufficient research and technological development to be able to accurately identify which adaptation measures were most necessary and would have the most impact. Given these limitations, Thailand's highest identified adaptation priority was to enhance its research and development capacity to better develop adaptation strategies and projects. Increased public awareness about the threats of climate change is also viewed as a necessity (MSTE, 2000).

As well, in its First National Communication, Thailand identified the following sectors as being priorities for adaptation: agriculture (particularly because of its potential negative impacts on rice yields), water management and coastal regions. Specific adaptation measures for each of these sectors were also identified (MSTE, 2000):

- *Agriculture*: proposed actions included: conservation and improvement of local drought resistant varieties of crops; improvement of cropping practices to minimize water use; application of risk averse cropping systems; analysis of potential crop substitution in different regions; and promotion of crop diversification programs.

- *Freshwater Management*: proposed actions included: addressing water pricing and rights; integrated watershed management; community-based resources management; and water conservation and crop diversification initiatives in agriculture.
- *Coastal Regions*: proposed actions included: establishing a coastal hazard management subcommittee to develop policies, strategies and guidelines for coastal hazard management; providing guidelines on management and development of coastal areas; improving drainage and flood control facilities; and using organic matter to improve salty soil conditions.

Within its Second National Communication to the UNFCCC, Thailand outlines some changes and progress made since submission of its first report. The document reiterates that adaptation to increasing climate variability and extreme weather events remains Thailand's greatest climate change challenge. It highlights that Thailand has made significant strides to increase its technological capacity on impact analysis, vulnerability assessments and actions as a result of placing adaptation as the highest priority in Thailand's National Strategy on Climate Change. It also stresses a need for further bilateral and multilateral cooperative projects through the UNFCCC. The Second National Communication also assesses potential impacts and climate trends in sectors of importance, including agriculture, water resources, health, forestry and wildlife, and marine and coastal resources (MNRE, 2011).

Thailand also identified four main constraints to adaptation within its Second National Communication (MNRE, 2011):

- The level of uncertainty in climate scenarios, and an inability to downscale information that is available;
- Research techniques to prioritize key sectors and analyze best alternatives for adaptation;
- Integration of adaptation options into the socio-economic development of risk-prone communities; and
- Technology options for villages in disaster-prone areas.

To address these limitations, the priorities for adaptation identified by Thailand focus on monitoring and measures, including (MNRE, 2011):

- Uncertainties in downscaling the global climate change scenarios to national and regional scenarios;
- Meaningful behavioral linkages between climate factors and key sectors of the economy, such as climate change and cash crops, paddy and fruit trees;
- Socio-economic scenarios for vulnerability analysis in all sectors; and
- Integration of vulnerability and adaptation strategies into different sectors and stakeholders.

B. National Level Policies and Strategic Documents

Within Thailand, the National Committee on Climate Change has primary responsibility for developing its national strategy on climate change issues, including adaptation. Established in 1993, adaptation, mitigation and other climate change issues are all considered under the work plan of the Committee (MSTE, 2000). In 2008, the Thai Cabinet approved its National Strategy on Climate Change for 2008 to 2012 (Thaweema, n.d.). This strategy contains six components (Tummakird, n.d.: 3):

- “build capacity to adapt and reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts;
- support greenhouse gas emissions reduction and address more carbon dioxide sinks on integrity development;
- support research and development to better understand climate change, its impacts and adaptation and mitigation options;
- raise awareness and promote public participation;
- Build capacity of relevant personnel and institutions and establish a framework of coordination and integration; and
- Support international cooperation to achieve the common goal of climate change mitigation and sustainable development.”

In the area of adaptation, the strategy aims to improve capacity to assess climate change impacts (such as through the development of impact assessment models); reduce the damage caused by climate change impacts (such as by installing early warning systems); increase adaptive capacity in all sectors (such as through reforestation efforts); improve climate change related knowledge (such as by developing weather resistant crops); and development appropriate mechanisms to support policy-making (such as through establishment of a research network) (Thaweema, n.d.).

Table 1: Key Government Policies and Reports reflecting Adaptation Needs, Priorities and Planned Actions

Name of Policy Action		Government Division Responsible	Status	Sector(s) of Focus	Summary description
1.	National Committee on Climate Change ²⁶⁸	Chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MSTE)	Established 1993	Multi-sectoral	Responsible for developing national Thai policy on all issues related to climate change
2.	First National Communication to the UNFCCC ²⁶⁹	Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment	Submitted November 2000	Multi-sectoral	Provides details on national circumstances with respect to climate change, an inventory of greenhouse gas emissions, as well as identification of impacts of climate change and potential options for adaptation actions.

²⁶⁸ UNESCAP, http://www.unescap.org/DRPAD/VC/conference/ex_th_235_ncc.htm

²⁶⁹ Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, http://unfccc.int/essential_background/library/items/3599.php?rec=j&preref=2740#beg

Name of Policy Action	Government Division Responsible	Status	Sector(s) of Focus	Summary description
3. Thailand National Strategy on Climate Change 2008-2012	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	On-going	Multi-sectoral	Six strategies on building adaptive capacity, greenhouse gas mitigation, research and development for mitigation and adaptation, raising awareness, building institutional capacity, and supporting international cooperation.
4. Second National Communication to the UNFCCC ²⁷⁰	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Submitted 2011	Multi-sectoral	Assessment of impacts and threats from climate change in the areas of agriculture, water resources, health, forestry and wildlife, and marine and coastal resources. Identification of central constraints to action and plans for going forward.

C. Current Adaptation Action

A moderate number of adaptation projects, relative to other East and Southeast Asia developing countries, are currently underway in Thailand. The majority of these projects are being implemented in partnership with other countries in Asia and around the world. Nationally focused projects are engaged in policy integration and capacity building activities within the areas of coastal zones and tourism. Multi-country projects are addressing needs in a range of sectors, including water, agriculture, risk reduction and policy formation, as well as (to a lesser extent) coastal zones, forestry, urban issues, natural resources and ecosystems. Their activities generally involve capacity building, vulnerability assessment, research, and policy integration and formulation. Funders of more than one adaptation project in Thailand include the Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN), Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the governments of Australia, Germany, Sweden and the United States.

Table 2: Current Adaptation Projects and Programs in Thailand

Name	Objectives	Funder(s)	Implementing Agency(s)	Type of project	Duration	Priority Sector(s)	Geographic focus (if any)
National Action							
1. Climate Protection in Tourism ²⁷¹	The project's main objectives are to "improve the framework conditions for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and implement measures for nature-oriented	Germany's Federal Ministry for the	GIZ, Designated Areas for Sustainable	Capacity building; Policy formation and	2009 – 2011	Tourism	Trat Province

²⁷⁰ Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/non-annex_i_natcom/submitted_natcom/application/pdf/snc_thailand.pdf

²⁷¹ GIZ, <http://archive.thai-german-cooperation.info/news-events/news/german-environment-ministry-launches-climate-protection-initiative-in-thailand.html>

Name		Objectives	Funder(s)	Implementing Agency(s)	Type of project	Duration	Priority Sector(s)	Geographic focus (if any)
		tourism to adapt to climate change.” This includes the integration of climate relevant measures into planning and making nature-oriented tourism more climate friendly. This project is being implemented as part of the Thai-German Climate Protection Programme, under Germany’s International Climate Protection Initiative.	Environment , Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety	Tourism Authority	integration			
2.	Strengthening the Capacity of Vulnerable Coastal Communities to Address the Risk of Climate Change and Extreme Weather Events ²⁷²	The objective of this project is to incorporate climate change concerns into disaster management strategies, plans and measures within the government of Thailand. The achievement of this goal will contribute to strengthened resilience of vulnerable communities in Thailand to climate change impacts. The project aims to provide benefits to vulnerable communities, as well as contribute to local and national capacity to manage climate-related disasters.	SCCF, UNDP, Thai Red Cross Society, and the Sustainable Development Foundation Budget: US\$3,573,863	UNDP, Thai Red Cross Society, Department of Disaster Mitigation & Prevention, Ministry of Interior, and the Sustainable Development Foundation	Policy formation and integration	2010 – 2013	Disaster risk management; Coastal zone management	Coastal areas
Participation in Regional and Global Actions								
3.	Preparedness for Climate Change ²⁷³	The aim of this program was for the Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies in countries particularly vulnerable to climate change to gain a better understanding of climate change and its impacts to identify country-specific adaptation measures in line with risks. Activities could include organizing a workshop on risks, assessment of risks	Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre	National Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies	Capacity building; Policy formation and integration	Phase 1: 2006 – 2009 Phase 2: ongoing	Disaster risk management	Global project: 39 countries East and South East Asia participants in

²⁷² GEF, <http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/document/06-08-2010%20ID3299%20-%20Council%20Letter.pdf> and GIZ, http://www.thai-german-cooperation.info/download/bmu_tourism_factsheets.pdf

²⁷³ IFRC, <http://www.climatecentre.org/site/preparedness-for-climate-change-programme>

Name		Objectives	Funder(s)	Implementing Agency(s)	Type of project	Duration	Priority Sector(s)	Geographic focus (if any)
		through preparation of a background document, capacity building programs, and developing climate change resilient plans.						Phase 1: Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand
			In Thailand: By the conclusion of the first phase of activity, the Thai Red Cross Society was engaged in capacity building for the climate resilient programs.					
4.	Mangroves for the Future (MFF) ²⁷⁴	The project has two main objectives: to strengthen the environmental sustainability of coastal development; and to promote the investment of funds and efforts in coastal ecosystem management. MFF re-orientes the current focus of coastal investment by moving from a reactive response to disasters, to progressive activities that address long-term sustainable management needs. These include building awareness and capacity for improved food and livelihood security, disaster preparedness, and climate change adaptation. Initially focused on countries that were highly affected by the 2004 tsunami—India, Indonesia, Maldives, Seychelles, Sri Lanka and Thailand—the project has expanded to include Pakistan and Viet Nam.	2007 – 2009: Australia, Germany, Norway, Sweden, UNDP, UNEP 2010 to now: Norway and Sweden	National governments with CARE International, FAO, IUCN, UNDP, UNEP and Wetlands International with NGOs and CBOs	Research; Knowledge communication; Policy formation and implementation	2006 – present	Coastal zone management	Global: India, Indonesia, Maldives, Pakistan, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam
			In Thailand: to be determined					
5.	Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network ²⁷⁵	The project seeks to establish a network of cities in Asia that will have developed robust plans to prepare for, withstand and recover from the predicted impacts of climate change by 2012. The network will catalyze attention, funding and action on building	Rockefeller Foundation, USAID Budget: US\$40	ISSET, Arup International Development, ProVention, ICLEI, APCO Worldwide	Capacity building; Knowledge communication; Policy formation and	2008 – 2012	Urban areas	Asia Region: India, Indonesia, Thailand, Viet Nam

²⁷⁴ MFF, <http://www.mangrovesforthefuture.org/> and <http://www.mangrovesforthefuture.org/Assets/documents/IUCN-MFF-Brochure-Web.pdf>

²⁷⁵ ACCCRN, <http://www.rockefellerfoundation.org/what-we-do/current-work/developing-climate-change-resilience/asian-cities-climate-change-resilience/>

Name		Objectives	Funder(s)	Implementing Agency(s)	Type of project	Duration	Priority Sector(s)	Geographic focus (if any)
		climate change resilience for poor and vulnerable people by creating robust models and methodologies for assessing and addressing risk through active engagement and analysis of various cities.	million		integration			
			<i>In Thailand:</i> • <i>Implementing agency:</i> Thailand Environment Institute and ADPC • <i>Location:</i> Chiang Rai and Hat Yai					
6.	Adaptation Knowledge Platform ²⁷⁶	The goal of the Adaptation Knowledge Platform is to strengthen adaptive capacity and facilitate climate change adaptation in Asia at local, national and regional levels. Its specific purpose is to establish a regionally and nationally owned mechanism that facilitates the integration of climate change adaptation into national and regional economic and development policies, processes and plans, strengthen linkages between adaptation and the sustainable development agenda in the region and enhance institutional and research capacity, in collaboration with a wide range of national and regional partners.	SIDA	SEI, SENSEA, UNEP, AIT and UNEP Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific	Capacity building; Policy formation and integration	2009 – 2012	Government	Asia: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam
			<i>In Thailand:</i> Scoping study undertaken and released in 2010 funded by SIDA. • <i>Implementing agency:</i> SEI					
7.	The MRC Climate Change and Adaptation Initiative ²⁷⁷	The initiative seeks to understand the impacts of climate change in the lower Mekong basin, assess the types of adaptation actions that will have to be undertaken to respond to climate change, foster dialogue with the relevant stakeholders, and address the issue of	AusAID, DANIDA Budget: Approximately US\$15-million for	Mekong River Commission with ADPC, ACIAR, CARE International, CSIRO, GIZ, FAO, GMSARN,	Research; Capacity building; Assessment; Knowledge communication	2009 – 2025 In three five-year phases Phase 1:	Watershed management	Regional: Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, Viet Nam

²⁷⁶ AKP, <http://www.climateadapt.asia/>

²⁷⁷ MRC, <http://www.mrcmekong.org/ccai/Climate-change-n-adaptation-initiative.htm>

Name		Objectives	Funder(s)	Implementing Agency(s)	Type of project	Duration	Priority Sector(s)	Geographic focus (if any)
		gender and climate change. In addition to the creation of technical papers, and assessments outlining adaptation issues and recommended actions, the Climate Change and Adaptation Initiative also develops educational documents for outreach with local residents on the issues of climate change and adaptation.	first two phases ²⁷⁸	ICEM, IUCN, IWMI, JIID, Lux-Development, Southeast Asia START Regional Center, SEI, SIDA, UNDP, UNEP, WWF, Wetlands Alliance		2011 – 2015		
In Thailand: to be determined								
8.	Scientific Capacity Development of Trainers and Policy-Makers for Climate Change Adaptation Planning in Asia and the Pacific ²⁷⁹	Building capacity of trainers and policy-makers in the Asia-Pacific in order to mainstream climate change adaptation principles and practices in some member countries of UNEP’s Global Climate Change Adaptation Network.	APN Budget: US\$30,000	IGES, Asia Institute of Technology (AIT) and the AIT/UNEP Regional Resource Center in Asia and the Pacific	Capacity building; Policy formation and integration	2010 – 2011	Government	Asia region: Australia, China, India, Japan, Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Philippines, Thailand
In Thailand: to be determined								
9.	Lower Mekong Initiative ²⁸⁰	The initiative aims to increase cooperation between the Lower Mekong countries and the United States in the areas of environment, health, education and infrastructure development. It seeks to further understanding of shared concerns,	United States	Various	Assessment; Capacity building; Knowledge communication	2010 – ?	Climate information services; Watershed management; Human health	Regional: Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, Viet Nam

²⁷⁸ MRC, <http://www.mrcmekong.org/ccai/ccai-framework-document-extraction09.pdf>

²⁷⁹ APN, <http://www.apn-gcr.org/newAPN/resources/proceedingsAndMeetingReports/proceedings/igm-spg15.pdf>

²⁸⁰ USDS, <http://www.state.gov/p/eap/mekong/>

Name	Objectives	Funder(s)	Implementing Agency(s)	Type of project	Duration	Priority Sector(s)	Geographic focus (if any)
	including vulnerability to climate change, transboundary water management and infectious diseases. Ongoing activities include: Forecast Mekong, which is a “data integration, modeling and scientific visualization tool” that will be used to show the projected impacts of climate change; and the “sister-rivers partnership” that allows for sharing of best practices in areas such as climate change adaptation between the Mississippi River Commission and the MRC. ²⁸¹						Plus: United States
		In Thailand: to be determined					
10.	Enhancing Adaptation to Climate Change by Integrating Climate Risk into Long-Term Development Plans and Disaster Management ²⁸²	APN	K J Somaiya Institute of Management Studies & Research Vidyanagar	Research	2010 – 2011	Disaster risk management; Urban areas	Asia Region: Bangladesh, India, Thailand
		In Thailand: to be determined					
11.	Climate Risk Management Assessment for Agriculture in Thailand and Viet Nam ²⁸³	ADB	ICRISAT	Research; Policy formation and integration	Ongoing	Agriculture; Gender	Regional: Thailand, Viet Nam
		In Thailand: to be determined					

²⁸¹ USDS, <http://www.state.gov/p/eap/mekong/faq/index.htm>

²⁸² APN, <http://www.apn-gcr.org/newAPN/activities/ARCP/2010/list2010projects.htm>

²⁸³ ADB, <http://www.adb.org/Climate-Change/agriculture-tha-vie.asp> and <http://www.adb.org/Documents/Books/Under-Weather-Rising-Tide/Under-Weather-Rising-Tide.pdf>

Name	Objectives	Funder(s)	Implementing Agency(s)	Type of project	Duration	Priority Sector(s)	Geographic focus (if any)
	implement appropriate strategies to reduce risk and help farmers adapt. It also will develop gender-equitable agricultural adaptation strategies.						
12.	Climate Sensitive Flood Water Management in the Lower Mekong Basin ²⁸⁴	Germany	Mekong River Commission, GIZ	Capacity building; Assessment; Policy formation and integration	2010 – 2012	Disaster risk management; Climate information services	Regional: Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, and Viet Nam
		In Thailand: to be determined					
13.	Building Climate Resilience of Mekong Hydropower Dams ²⁸⁵	USAID	National Heritage Institute	Capacity building	2010 – 2013	Energy	Regional: Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, Viet Nam
		In Thailand: to be determined					
14.	Knowledge Center on Climate Change: Adaptation and Best Practices in Agriculture and Natural Resources Sectors ²⁸⁶	Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in	SEARCA's University Consortium in Southeast Asia, University of the Philippine Los Banos,	Capacity building; Knowledge communication	[2010 – 2014]	Agriculture; Climate information services	Regional: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar,

²⁸⁴ BMU, <http://www.bmu-klimaschutzinitiative.de/en/projects?p=1&d=693> and MRC, http://www.mrcmekong.org/MRC_news/press11/Germany-renews-its-support-to-Mekong-Cooperation23Feb11.html

²⁸⁵ U.S. Dept. of State, <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/151686.pdf>

²⁸⁶ KC3, <http://beta.searca.org/kc3/> and ALM, <http://www.adaptationlearning.net/project/knowledge-center-climate-change-kc3-adaptation-and-best-practices-agriculture-and-natural-re>

Name		Objectives	Funder(s)	Implementing Agency(s)	Type of project	Duration	Priority Sector(s)	Geographic focus (if any)
		change; • Responding to every client with quickness, courtesy, competency and accuracy; • Providing products that give clients easy access to cutting-edge research and development results, learning events and policy advocacy.	Agriculture (SEARCA) Budget: US\$1.0 million for 5 years	World Fish Centre and the Adaptation Learning Mechanism				Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam
In Thailand: to be determined								
15.	Mekong River Basin Project on Addressing Climate Change Impacts on Agriculture and Natural Resources ²⁸⁷	Helps communities assess climate change impacts on agriculture and ecosystems and strengthen adaptation capacity with respect to water resources, food security, livelihoods, and needs of vulnerable groups. The project supports the Lower Mekong Initiative.	USAID Budget: US\$9.0 million		Assessment; Capacity building	2011 – 2016	Agriculture; Ecosystem conservation	Regional: Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, Viet Nam
In Thailand: to be determined								
16.	Asia Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Project Preparation Facility (ADAPT) ²⁸⁸	Increase access to financial resources for climate change adaptation investment projects; strengthen national human and institutional capacity in preparation of financing proposals; and strengthen regional knowledge platform to share information and processes on climate change projects, funds and best practices to promote replication and scaling up.	USAID Budget: US\$18.0 million	WWF, Conservation International, the Nature Conservancy, ARD Inc., NOAA	Capacity building; Knowledge communication	2011 – 2016	Government	Asia Region: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Nepal, Palau, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka,

²⁸⁷ USDS, <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/151686.pdf>

²⁸⁸ USDS, <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/151686.pdf>

Name	Objectives	Funder(s)	Implementing Agency(s)	Type of project	Duration	Priority Sector(s)	Geographic focus (if any)
							Thailand, Viet Nam
In Thailand: to be determined							

D. Proposed Adaptation Action

No projects in development were identified through this review.

E. Assessment

Thailand is transitioning from a country heavily dependent on official development assistance to a more market based economy. Through modeling, it has built capacity on which it can make projections and determine the most appropriate ways to address its adaptation needs. A firm national policy commitment is in place in relation to climate change, and a growing focus on adaptation within the government's approach. While further developed than some of its neighbors, it still faces financing and technical gaps that prevent it from fully addressing its adaptation requirements. A well-defined adaptation strategy may assist Thailand with developing adaptation projects and accessing funding sources.

Thailand's identified adaptation priorities are being addressed through one or more active projects, including activities in the areas of water, agriculture, and coastal zones, as well as through existing efforts to improve scientific and technological capacity in anticipating future climate impacts as well as through policy formulation and integration activities. There is, however, seemingly a need to expand adaptation efforts within the areas of forestry, wildlife and coastal zones and marine resources. Additional sectors that currently appear to be underrepresented in the country's active projects are gender issues and the health impacts associated with adaptation to climate change; neither of these issues appears to be addressed within Thailand's current adaptation projects.

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