

- FINANCED by**
Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action of Germany (BMWK)
- MODE OF COOPERATION**
Thai - German Bilateral Cooperation
- POLITICAL PARTNERS**
 - Department of Climate Change and Environment (DCCE)
 - Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP)
- PROJECT DURATION**
31 May 2022 – 30 May 2027
- MORE INFORMATION**
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Supported by:
Federal Ministry
for Economic Affairs
and Climate Action

on the basis of a decision
by the German Bundestag



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Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

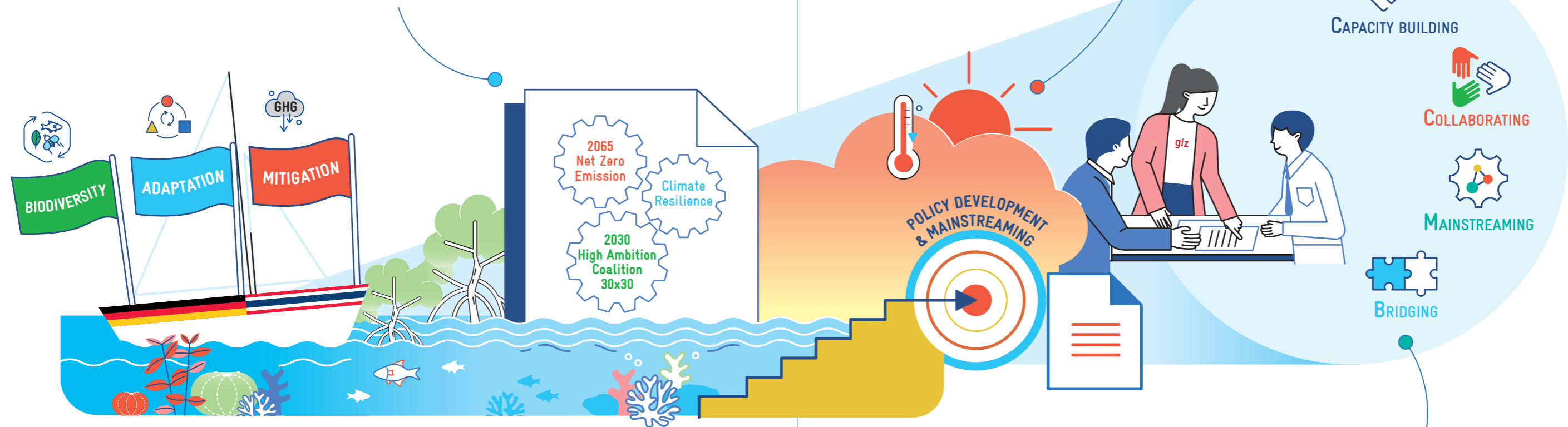


Climate, Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Project CCMB



PROJECT RATIONALE

In 2020, Thailand ranks as Southeast Asia's third-largest CO₂ emitter¹ and is the ninth globally in terms of the 2000-2019 Long-Term Climate Risk Index.² Despite achieving a 15.4% reduction in emissions from expected business-as-usual scenario in 2020,³ significant challenges remain to achieve the 2050 Carbon Neutrality and 2065 Net Zero Greenhouse Gas Emission pledges, due to capacity and data gaps in key sectors. In addition, the country's vulnerability is exacerbated by its 3,100 kilometers of densely populated shorelines, exposing it to threats such as storm surges, coastal erosion, and rising sea levels.



These climate vulnerabilities, coupled with resource exploitation, pose substantial risks to marine and coastal ecosystems, jeopardizing biodiversity and the vital marine and coastal tourism sector, which constitutes 46% of the country's total tourism revenue in 2019, whereas revenue from tourism made up about 12% of Thailand's GDP. The Thai government has taken proactive steps to address global climate and biodiversity challenges. By committing to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 and net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2065, as well as endorsing the Global Biodiversity Framework and the 30x30 High Ambition Coalition targets, Thailand acknowledges the interconnecting nature of these issues. To facilitate Thailand's transition toward decarbonization, climate resilience, and nature-positive development, following frameworks are highlighted:

- 1 Enhancing and mainstreaming climate and biodiversity policies.
- 2 Increasing data, monitoring and evaluation capacities and awareness.
- 3 Improving vertical integration and synergy of area-based climate and biodiversity actions.

The Climate, Coastal and Marine Biodiversity (CCMB) project actively supports these frameworks. The primary focus is on climate policy, climate finance, marine and coastal biodiversity protection and sustainable tourism in Thailand. The project applies various area-based instruments, including Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs), and Ecologically and Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs), among others.

OBJECTIVES

To support Thailand to make a significant progress along a climate-resilient and low greenhouse gas emission development pathway, as well as effectively safeguarding national marine and coastal biodiversity, for sustainability of tourism and coastal community livelihoods in the context of the sustainable Green Economy.

APPROACHES

The CCMB project employs following key approaches to fulfill its objectives:

- **CAPACITY BUILDING**
Enhancing capabilities, expertise, in-depth knowledge and awareness of the main partners and relevant stakeholders to develop policies, plans, and guidelines to drive forward and monitor the progress of climate and biodiversity actions in Thailand.
- **COLLABORATING**
Supporting inter-agency collaboration to coherently implement climate and biodiversity actions, enhance synergies across key sectors, and encouraging collaboration among national and international experts.
- **MAINSTREAMING**
Assisting in the mainstreaming of climate and biodiversity objectives into sectoral policies and policy instruments, particularly marine and coastal resource management and sustainable tourism.
- **BRIDGING**
Promoting dialogues among national and international partners as well as supporting to create platforms that bridge the interests of relevant stakeholders to ensure sustained collaborative actions and scaling-up.

¹ World Development Indicators, 2023

² Germanwatch, 2021

³ Thailand's Fourth Biennial Update Report, 2022