HOW WILL THAILAND DEVELOP AMID FUTURE CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS?

Climate change is a development issue to which all countries in the world give importance, leading to climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts. Climate change affects many systems, such as the natural resource ecosystems, and sectors reliant on these systems, be they agriculture, tourism or community settlements. Climate change, thus, poses risks and pressures in addition to those that already exist. Currently, Thailand has set operational specifications related to climate change in national development plans and ministerial strategies. However, implementation still experiences problems on many issues and in part is still inefficient and ineffective, arising from the following challenges:

- Lack of a clear operational framework at the level of projects and plans;
- Unclear budget requests related to climate change which lack supporting reasons of sufficient weight;
- Lack of systematic appraisal of the benefits of climate change projects;
- Inefficient allocation and a lack of clear criteria for budgets related to climate change;
- Lack of a monitoring and evaluation framework for projects and plans related to climate change.

These problems have led to a relatively small proportion of budget being allocated for climate change related projects, and also limited impacts of the budget for climate change.

WHAT APPROACHES WOULD HELP SOLVE THE PROBLEM?

One important approach to address the problem is to develop a framework for analyzing climate change projects with an easily understood systematic project appraisal and monitoring process that agencies can use together. This framework is called the “CLIMATE CHANGE BENEFIT ANALYSIS GUIDELINES” or “CCBA GUIDELINES”

WHAT ARE THE STEPS IN CCBA?

The major steps for conducting CCBA are as follows:

1. **Screening** whether a project has any benefit related to climate change;

2. **Selecting appropriate technical tools** for climate change benefit analysis, depending on the type and nature of the project, type of activities, quantitative or qualitative data and community involvement;

3. **Climate Change Benefits Analysis (CCBA)** which consists of seven subordinate steps, beginning with selection of an appropriate climate change model, analysis of project variables affected by climate change, evaluation of project costs and benefits and analysis of the relevance of the project to climate change.

4. **Monitoring and Evaluation**

Climate Change Benefit Analysis (CCBA) can be used for planning and budgeting ongoing projects and monitoring and evaluating climate change related implementation and investment under various strategic plans and policies.

The development of the CLIMATE CHANGE BENEFIT ANALYSIS GUIDELINES was based on climate change-related analysis of pilot projects in the agricultural and energy sectors. Additional details can be studied in the following documents (1) Climate Change Benefit Analysis: Adaptation Benefits in the Agricultural Sector (2) Climate Change Benefit Analysis: Mitigation Benefits in the Energy Sector (3) Climate Change Benefit Analysis Case Studies of a Flood Diversion Canal Project on the Eastern Bank of the Chao Phraya River and of Soil and Water Conservation Measures in Huai Mae Ngon Watershed Land Development Area, Chiang Mai
WHO BENEFITS FROM THE CCBA GUIDELINES?

CCBA will be a common framework for
- Line Agencies (analytical framework);
- Budgeting Agencies (framework for considering budget allocations related to climate change);
- Policy, Planning and Strategy Agencies (framework for monitoring projects and activities related to climate change in line with plans and strategies).

The figure below illustrates the roles and responsibilities of related agencies, operational guidelines, and expected results from incorporating climate change into analyses.