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## Strengthening Urban Climate Governance for Inclusive, Resilient and Sustainable Societies in Thailand (SUCCESS)

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### Brief background

Climate change and rapid urbanisation are two major challenges faced by local communities and governments. Urbanisation in Thailand is primarily driven by large-scale infrastructure, industrial, and economic development. Areas where intense urbanisation is occurring are growing without urban strategies and land use planning. Unplanned and unregulated transformation of rural, agricultural, ecological and hydrological landscapes is changing water-related patterns, causing floods and water shortages. With inadequate and outdated urban infrastructure and systems, such as drainage, fast growing cities are faced with increasingly complex water-related challenges. The impacts of climate change are largely felt through water with unpredictable patterns of rainfall and extreme weather events. Small- and medium-sized cities where local governments have limited capacity and resources are urbanising at a much faster rate. With uneven urban development and access to critical urban systems, urbanisation is increasing social inequalities and poverty, contributing to the vulnerability of disadvantaged community groups, particularly the urban poor, women, informal residents, disabled, and elderly. Local governments with ineffective governance and limited institutional capacity are faced with increasingly complex urban, socio-economic and water-related problems that are being exacerbated by climate impacts. There is a pressing need for local governments and communities to increase the adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change and better plan and implement development pathways that are more inclusive and equitable.

### SUCCESS project objectives

The SUCCESS project (Nov2019-Oct2024) focused on building the capacity of civil society organisations to play a critical role in driving inclusive and equitable climate actions and urban development. The goal was to improve the lives of urban communities, particularly marginalised and vulnerable groups, through urban development plans that incorporate climate adaptation and urban resilience strategic actions. The project was implemented in six provinces, Khon Kaen, Udon Thani, and Nong Khai in the Northeast, and Songkhla, Patthalung and Satun in the South, of Thailand. With an emphasis on rapidly urbanising areas experiencing water-related challenges, 12 sites across the six provinces were selected. Multi-stakeholders, particularly community-based and grassroots organisations, marginalised and vulnerable groups, and governments were engaged in a range of activities to increase knowledge capacity and develop new technical skills. Understanding the implications of urbanisation, the linkages



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between urbanisation and climate impacts, and how urbanisation is contributing to increasing climate vulnerability of socially vulnerable groups was critical. Key activities included climate vulnerability assessment, development of community-based urban and climate strategies, intervention projects, and policy engagement. Engagement of multi-stakeholders, including vulnerable community groups, officials and decision-makers of local governments and relevant government departments and agencies, was carried out throughout the project using the Shared Learning Dialogue approach to generate new knowledge and contribute to influencing policy change. The project supported building and strengthening multi-stakeholder networks to enhance collaboration and coordination in local decision-making and planning processes.

*See project summary document in English*

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1GxyTVzr\\_MTGDX0Hqq6LSL6tvWR\\_eZ2I9/view?usp=share\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1GxyTVzr_MTGDX0Hqq6LSL6tvWR_eZ2I9/view?usp=share_link)

The project aimed to contribute to the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities and 13 Climate Action, with a strong emphasis on SDGs 5 Gender Equality, 6 Clean Water and Sanitation, 10 Reduced Inequalities, and 1 No Poverty. Focusing on two significant issues, climate impacts and urbanisation, the project was designed to promote intersectionality of justice and governance in order to effectively address the cross-cutting issues of uneven development, social and gender inequalities and water-related challenges. The project supported participatory approaches and provided inclusive space for local multi-stakeholders to plan, develop and implement community-based strategies that incorporate the promotion of human well-being, livelihoods, environmental health, housing security, disaster preparedness, and land-use and water resources management.

In addition to contributing to the SDGs, the project was designed to support the implementation of national plans and strategies, including the 20-year National Strategy, National Economic and Social Development Plan and National Adaptation Plan. The aim was to support mainstreaming of climate adaptation and building urban resilience at the local level. Key activities of the project were designed to engage with local governments to enhance understandings of cross-cutting urban, socio-economic development and climate issues and identification of practical solutions through bottom-up, participatory approaches. The project also aligned with other important international agenda, including the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

*See SUCCESS project's policy alignment poster*

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1\\_I9OWstJaQZuyolKyGRVO1P\\_Luog16M1/view?usp=share\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1_I9OWstJaQZuyolKyGRVO1P_Luog16M1/view?usp=share_link)

*See details of SUCCESS project's policy alignment with different national plans and strategies*

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1d4YdXT7qT6MjsNxuZw9rahQ9x5Nv84Lt/view?usp=share\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1d4YdXT7qT6MjsNxuZw9rahQ9x5Nv84Lt/view?usp=share_link)



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## SUCCESS project achievements and impacts

The SUCCESS project achieved and delivered all expected outputs as planned. Throughout the five year period, large number of local- and national-level multi-stakeholders were engaged, knowledge and policy materials produced and disseminated, and communication and outreach to broader stakeholders and public carried out.

- **12 Local Teams formed and engaged in a range of capacity building activities**

The project engaged with vulnerable and marginalised groups, women groups, community-based and grassroot organisations in learning workshops and training exercises. 12 local teams were formed, each representing the selected cities of Khuan Lung, Patong, Boyang, and Padang Besar in Songkhla province; La Ngu in Satun; Tanode Duan in Phatthalung; Khon Kaen and Ban Phai in Khon Kaen province; Nong Samrong and Samprao in Udon Thani province; and Nong Khai and Sakrai in Nong Khai province.

A total of 170 persons represented 12 local teams (95 persons were women). The composition of local teams varied in numbers and background nature of members, consisting of women groups, informal residents, academics, local government officials, and those working for community-based and grassroot organisations. For instance, the Boyang, Ban Phai and Khon Kaen teams were led by women of informal settlements and low-income households. The local teams participated in the activities throughout the project and engaged with broader multi-stakeholders within their respective sites.

*Stakeholder analysis and mapping at each site were carried out (see results presented in posters [https://drive.google.com/file/d/16NAI43vpSv2bXEf1eYrtao\\_xESJo\\_I9/view?usp=share\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/16NAI43vpSv2bXEf1eYrtao_xESJo_I9/view?usp=share_link))*

- **12 case studies of climate vulnerability assessments**

Climate vulnerability assessments were carried out by the local teams in 12 locations, encompassing 22 communities, 25 villages, and 18 local governments comprising 12 municipalities, and 6 Sub-district Administrative Organisations (SAO). With technical guidance and strategic support from TEI, CSNM and SCF, the local teams assessed climate vulnerability of local communities in their respective sites, using knowledge and tools gained from the practical training and learning exercises. They developed work plans, designed data collection, engaged with socially vulnerable groups, and interviewed relevant government officials.

*See 12 climate vulnerability assessment briefs*

*[https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/10td4NakrA4KFItUiZY02LjYVfIW8qWct?usp=share\\_link](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/10td4NakrA4KFItUiZY02LjYVfIW8qWct?usp=share_link)*

*See Annex 1 – brief descriptions of climate vulnerability issues at each site in English*



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The purpose of urban climate vulnerability assessments was to investigate and determine climate vulnerabilities of local communities, particularly socially vulnerable and marginalised groups, in the urban context. The objective of the activity was twofold. Assessments were conducted to generate new evidence-based knowledge and understandings of cross-cutting urban and climate issues to inform development, climate, and disaster preparedness decisions, planning and actions. Carrying out urban climate vulnerability studies was also a practical exercise for local CSOs/NGOs/CBOs to develop technical skills in field research and identify mechanisms to engage and collaborate with local multi-stakeholders, particularly relevant governments in planning and decision-making processes. As a practical exercise, the local teams focused on identifying vulnerabilities of vulnerable community groups, particularly of those who are usually excluded or left out of decision-making and planning processes. The aim was to better understand differential vulnerabilities and inequalities as well as uneven impacts of climate change and disasters across different community groups and genders.

Across the 12 studies, 436 persons (199 were women) of CSOs/NGOs/CBOs, 135 government officials (59 women), 65 academics/researchers (30 women), and 23 persons of the business and private sector (13 women) participated in the climate vulnerability studies and engaged by the local teams as resource persons, informants or interviewees.

*Overall, the project produced 2 guidebooks, 2 synthesis reports, and a set of infographics, based on the 12 case studies of climate vulnerability assessments – see*

[https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1R0msJmcRO8EcLVv592jZNi9qIUlv8LC?usp=share\\_link](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1R0msJmcRO8EcLVv592jZNi9qIUlv8LC?usp=share_link)

Key findings, experience, lessons learned, and best practice of the 12 case studies of climate vulnerability assessment were also reflected, shared, and discussed among the local teams and broader multi-stakeholders. The implementing partners, TEI, CSNM, SCF, and UM, and National Advisory Committee (NAC), were also involved in the reviews of and reflections on the results of the climate vulnerability assessments. 99 persons (55 were women) of CSOs/NGOs/CBOs, 27 government officials (16 women), and 5 academics were engaged in dialogue activities which the results of the vulnerability assessments were reviewed and discussed.

- **9 intervention projects**

The SUCCESS project funded 9 intervention projects. Guided by the results of climate vulnerability assessments and community-based strategies, the local teams designed intervention projects with technical support from TEI, SCF and CSNM. The purpose of intervention projects was twofold – building the capacity of local civil society and grassroots organisations and addressing key climate vulnerability issues. The local teams gained new knowledge and technical skills in understanding and developing climate actions and disaster risk



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reduction measures as well as in project management and multi-stakeholder engagement. The development and implementation of intervention projects also provided an opportunity for local multi-stakeholders to collaborate to test and refine approaches and measures to increase the adaptive capacity and resilience of cities and local communities, particularly marginalised and vulnerable groups. Through the intervention projects, engagement of government officials and decision-makers aimed to contribute to influencing mainstreaming of climate vulnerability, adaptation, and resilience into local development plans. The aim was also to promote uptake and adoption of new solutions and practical approaches to address complex urban, socio-economic, climate and water-related problems through demonstration of the intervention project activities and outputs.

The intervention projects engaged with 1,809 persons who were CSOs/NGOs/CBOs (1180 persons were women), 410 government officials (169 women), 49 academics (32 women) from 20 institutions, and 145 persons of the business sector (79 women). 93 marginalised and vulnerable groups were directly involved in the implementation. The intervention projects also engaged with 24 local governments, comprising 16 municipalities and 8 SAOs, and 76 government departments/agencies.

Each intervention project was designed to address key climate vulnerabilities faced by local communities, particularly marginalised and vulnerable groups and based on local-context priorities and needs. With varying urban and climate issues across the different sites, each intervention project was aligned with local development plans and National Climate Adaptation plans and addressed different sets of SDGs. It was important to promote cross-learning and exchanges of knowledge. Upon the completion of the intervention projects, the implementing teams and multi-stakeholders were engaged in shared learning dialogues to reflect on key findings, lessons learned and good practices. 145 persons of CSOs/NGOs/CBOs (79 were women), 142 government officials (57 women) from 11 municipalities, 7 SAOs and 45 departments / agencies, 21 academics (8 women), and 14 persons of the business sector (3 women) – were engaged in interactive dialogues.

*See Annex 3 for brief descriptions of the intervention projects, implementing teams and key issues being addressed*

*See 9 intervention project briefs*

[https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1SiYxuyaMCVQDSvy02HE914eqnDQt1tMp?usp=share\\_link](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1SiYxuyaMCVQDSvy02HE914eqnDQt1tMp?usp=share_link)

*See 9 intervention project posters*

[https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1NtEjnK3RlvPCIF4t8FM2r\\_bwyepfw83z?usp=share\\_link](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1NtEjnK3RlvPCIF4t8FM2r_bwyepfw83z?usp=share_link)



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*Based on the intervention projects – a guide for development of community-based adaptation and urban resilience actions in the Thailand context was produced and disseminated*  
[https://drive.google.com/file/d/15UvbeT17BHgOUsayWTQP5jfPrL9PyadJ/view?usp=share\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/15UvbeT17BHgOUsayWTQP5jfPrL9PyadJ/view?usp=share_link)

- **9 sets of community-based strategies**

The project achieved 9 sets of community-based strategies. Based on key findings and results of both climate vulnerability assessments and intervention projects, the local teams were supported to develop community-based strategies to address key climate vulnerabilities and urban and water-related issues. Multiple stakeholders, including marginalised and vulnerable community groups, government officials and decision-makers, were engaged in dialogues to finalise the local strategies. 58 persons of CSOs/NGOs/CBOs (33 were women), 33 government officials (11 women) from 2 municipalities, 1 SAO, and 14 government departments / agencies, and 1 person of the business sector participated in development of community-based strategies.

Final documents of community-based urban and climate resilience strategies were produced for dissemination and communication to support replication and scaling up of urban and climate actions. Engaged local governments, specifically Khuan Lung, Patong and Padang Besar municipalities in Songkhla, Kampang municipality in Satun, Tanode Duan municipality in Phatthalung, Nong Samrong municipality and Samprao SAO in Udon Thani, and Ban Phai municipality in Khon Kaen supported endorsement and adoption of key strategies to address urban, climate vulnerability, and water-related issues.

*See Annex 3 for summaries of the 9 sets of community-based strategies in English*  
*Details of the community-based strategies*  
[https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1u17YwST1eVspxUWM83FI-N0sX1zf7VOw?usp=share\\_link](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1u17YwST1eVspxUWM83FI-N0sX1zf7VOw?usp=share_link)

- **Policy recommendations and urban climate resilience mainstreaming**

To support mainstreaming and integration of urban and climate issues into local development plans, the project was designed to engage with multi-stakeholders, particularly decision-makers and planners, in knowledge and policy dialogues. Using key findings and results of climate vulnerability assessments and intervention projects, policy recommendations were collaboratively developed involving local multi-stakeholders, including vulnerable and marginalised community groups. Upon the completion of the intervention projects, multi-stakeholders were engaged in knowledge-policy dialogues, including 145 persons of CSOs/NGOs/CBOs (79 were women), 142 government officials (57 women) from 11



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municipalities, 7 SAOs and 45 departments / agencies, 21 academics (8 women), and 14 persons of the business sector (3 women).

A two-day shared learning dialogue workshop held in the South to reflect on key findings, lessons learned and good practices and to influence policy change involving multi-stakeholders, including national and local government officials, decision-makers, planners, and community-based organisations, was recorded. The workshop was also live broadcast.

*Two video clips were also widely distributed and shared on mainstream and social media*

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0QaECiKU7JU>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=540trBYJ0MY>

The project developed and disseminated policy recommendations targeting specific government departments and agencies based on their remits and mandates. To promote uptake and adoption of policy recommendations, the project directly engaged with local and national government officials, decision-makers and planners. The project engaged with national and local news reporters, using both mainstream and social media to enhance the dissemination of knowledge and policy materials.

*Two regional policy briefs were also developed and widely distributed to governments as well as civil society. See [https://drive.google.com/file/d/119FPN4inRhMs-TqbYJlqxe3kuG1B\\_DX/view?usp=share\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/119FPN4inRhMs-TqbYJlqxe3kuG1B_DX/view?usp=share_link), [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1DBFKlQlvz4jBv-wbySeG0TAzRkplztiA/view?usp=share\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1DBFKlQlvz4jBv-wbySeG0TAzRkplztiA/view?usp=share_link)*

A national-local knowledge-practice-policy forum was organised, bringing together all the implementing partner organisations (TEI, CSNM, SCF and UM), local teams, NAC, and multi-stakeholders to share and discuss knowledge, practices and policy recommendations. The three-day event engaged with 87 persons (44 were women), comprising 33 persons (22 women) of CSOs/NGOs/CBOs with 8 organisations representing marginalised and vulnerable community groups, 34 government officials (16 women) representing 2 municipalities, 1 SAO, and 14 government departments and agencies, and 12 persons (6 women) of the business sector and media. Decision-makers, planners and high-level government officials participated in discussions and dialogues. Policy recommendations focusing on urban development, climate adaptation and resilience strategies, improving wellbeing and livelihoods of the urban poor, informal settlement dwellers, water resource management, and preparedness for water-related hazards and disasters, were proposed to relevant government departments and agencies. Representatives of national and local press were also invited to document and publish interviews and news stories.



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See selected photos of the final knowledge-policy forum

[https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/12spqfsNWIWLUIJ0FQRUrWmc-s3Cx\\_7QN?usp=share\\_link](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/12spqfsNWIWLUIJ0FQRUrWmc-s3Cx_7QN?usp=share_link)

The three-day event (25-27 June 2024), including one-day field visits (on 26 June 24) – see shared documents and pictures

People-centred urban climate resilience and adaptation: Knowledge Policy Dialogue

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1hh3qQscikOinvkRCbhOaoZ-IS60GZRMu>

A large number of media releases, news stories and short video clips were produced, published and shared across mainstream and social media outlets. These were from the 3-day knowledge-policy workshop held in June 2024.

### Media stories / short documentaries

- ความไม่แน่นอนของการเปลี่ยนแปลง : การเตรียมแผนรับมือของท้องถิ่น  
<https://thecitizen.plus/node/99968>
- โลกร้อนกับคนเปราะบาง : ความขัดแย้งของการพัฒนาเมือง เสียงของชุมชน ความเป็นธรรม และความยั่งยืน  
<https://soundisan.com/news/vulnerable-people01/>
- การพัฒนาเมืองที่ไม่เอื้อต่อคนเปราะบาง การเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศรุนแรง ส่งผลต่อ “แผนปฏิบัติการ”  
<https://soundisan.com/news/urban-city/>
- “ประชาชนร่วมแรงเพื่อเปลี่ยนแปลงเมือง” การใช้ข้อมูลเชิงประจักษ์สู่ความเข้าใจเกี่ยวกับความเปราะบาง  
<https://soundisan.com/news/community-for-urban-transformation/>
- ปลุกเมืองให้รู้ร้อนรู้หนาว ระดมความคิดสร้างความเปลี่ยนแปลง ชุมชนเมืองในยุคโลกเดือด  
<https://theisaanrecord.co/24/10/01/wake-up-the-city/>

### Short video clips

- <https://www.facebook.com/share/v/iUAhLsm3aDnuyGWA/>
- <https://www.facebook.com/share/v/Y7dV3oGVZwEo3t4t/>
- <https://web.facebook.com/share/v/DnMvUF8NHfM7qUPn/>
- <https://web.facebook.com/share/v/ffAjvJaDfZxVbi2k/>
- <https://web.facebook.com/share/v/uX5tevB1ZyBhxD69/>
- <https://www.facebook.com/share/v/ai1jye79rwY4TCMz/?mibextid=WC7FNe>

### News articles

- <https://themasterth.com/?p=72535>
- <https://innews.news/news.php?n=61091>
- <https://x.com/ESGUniverse/status/1808025796159983953>
- <https://www.facebook.com/645481337624613/posts/880920030747408>
- <https://www.esguniverse.com/content/252531>



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- <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/NxQvfzLMrCo7B2Kp/?mibextid=TrneLp>
- <https://www.facebook.com/share/EpieFM4W8Zmds4Sv/?mibextid=TrneLp>
- <https://x.com/SuccessChTv/status/1806196987492196711?t=O2Lzx6UIRr01p8NID4COnA&s=19>
- <https://www.ryt9.com/s/prg/3527345>
- <https://www.thailand4.com/th/McD8>
- <https://www.newswit.com/th/ifanc1m7hzhpbqgl3ebn0vb8lgvxg6vg>
- <https://www.thaipr.net/general/3488376>
- <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/5sJpexp1HCdu1gVB/?mibextid=TrneLp>
- <https://www.facebook.com/share/r/FLhTX1mwgn2a6Deo/?mibextid=8O0DfK>
- <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/mUa6RdXty8uFaQEm/>

- **SUCCESS knowledge and policy products disseminated**

For communication and visibility, throughout the five year period, the project produced a wide range of knowledge and policy materials for distribution and dissemination. They included op-ed articles in English and Thai, news stories, video clips, and e-newsletters.

To strengthen the understanding and knowledge on climate change of local communities, the project produced and widely distributed a booklet of climate scientific key words with descriptions that are easily understood

*SUCCESS climate vocab booklet*

[https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1QMLaUS4Qp66F4YBx5\\_4S0-LHWVAi5Pju?usp=share\\_link](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1QMLaUS4Qp66F4YBx5_4S0-LHWVAi5Pju?usp=share_link)

### Newsletters

To support regional multi-stakeholder networking and knowledge exchange, 10 e-newsletters issues were produced and widely distributed during the five year period of the project. They were distributed through regional mailing lists, which included approximately 370 persons of cross-sectoral stakeholders and 171 were women.

*See all 10 e-newsletters*

[https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1QMLaUS4Qp66F4YBx5\\_4S0-LHWVAi5Pju?usp=share\\_link](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1QMLaUS4Qp66F4YBx5_4S0-LHWVAi5Pju?usp=share_link)

### English op-ed articles

- We need climate adaptation now (2024)

<https://www.bangkokpost.com/opinion/opinion/2771528/we-need-climate-adaptation-now>



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- Tackling Thailand's water problems (2023)  
<https://www.bangkokpost.com/opinion/opinion/2623807/tackling-thailands-water-problems>
- Smart cities listen to their citizens (2023)  
<https://www.bangkokpost.com/opinion/opinion/2558961/smart-cities-listen-to-their-citizens>
- Cities of the future in an unequal world (2022)  
<https://www.policyforum.net/cities-of-the-future-in-an-unequal-world/>
- The need for locally-led climate actions (2022)  
<https://www.bangkokpost.com/opinion/opinion/2306718/the-need-for-locally-led-climate-actions>
- Who are the most vulnerable to climate impacts, and importantly, why? (2022)  
<https://www.tcijthai.com/news/2022/1/article/12157>
- The challenge of water management in Thailand (2021)  
<https://www.policyforum.net/the-challenge-of-water-management-in-thailand/>
- Ten years since the 2011 flood disaster and the inconvenient truth of climate change, urbanisation, and water crises is still ignored (2021)  
<https://www.tcijthai.com/news/2021/9/article/11932>
- Resilience to what and for whom? Is it inclusive and equitable resilience? (2021)  
<https://www.tcijthai.com/news/2021/4/article/11602>

#### Thai op-ed articles

- “Climate Adaptation เหตุใดต้องเร่งปรับตัวต่อการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศ”  
<https://www.nationtv.tv/gogreen/378941716>  
<https://www.facebook.com/share/p/kpJtV7Zj7JaN4JqT/?mibextid=oFDknk>
- นักวิชาการ TEI แนะนำมองการขับเคลื่อน Urban Climate Resilience  
<https://innews.news/news.php?n=57836>
- TEI แนะนำ “ภาคประชาสังคม” เตรียมความพร้อมรับมือการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศ  
<https://innews.news/news.php?n=65076>  
<https://www.thenicebrand.com/tei-แนะ-ภาคประชาสังคม-เตรียม/>

#### Other media and short video clips produced and disseminated

- Prepare for flooding in the urban areas of the Thai Samut community, Udon Thani Province, in the evening news, ThaiPBS (6 October 24)  
<https://www.facebook.com/share/v/rjJhbMFwj3NaPRRX/>
- Mittraprap Community, a vulnerable area in the middle of Khon Kaen city via the page Sound Isan: SOUND ISAN  
<https://www.facebook.com/share/v/uPQaKgR8aMEhDwPg/>
- Citizens change cities - Community Response to Global Crisis (SUCCESS Southern Region)  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=534VM10XlvY>
- Boyang - Community Response to Global Crisis (SUCCESS Southern Region)



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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gqAZtwMUGhI&feature=youtu.be>

- Patong - Community Response to Global Crisis (SUCCESS Southern Region)  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N6G9zhFkeKg>
- Khuan Lung - Community Response to Global Crisis (SUCCESS Southern Region)  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZLpKEBFXIGg>
- La Ngu - Community Response to Global Crisis (SUCCESS Southern Region)  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uQY8R5s5-n8&feature=youtu.be>
- Tanode Duan - Community Response to Global Crisis (SUCCESS Southern Region)  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cnbLj3lV8p8&feature=youtu.be>
- Padang Besar - Community Response to Global Crisis (SUCCESS Southern Region)  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4A87MCaSp0>
- "บาตาเซาะห์เก่าแสน:ชุมชนประมงริมคลองสำโรง"  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FIF\\_H5QTedE](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FIF_H5QTedE)
- รายการสภากาแฟ วันที่ 6 มี.ค. 2567: การปรับตัวของชุมชนต่อภาวะ โลกเดือด โดยคุณชาคริต โกชะเรือง ผู้จัดการมูลนิธิชุมชนสงขลา  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KuBVKrCLJkE>

### Pictures of SUCCESS project

The project was implemented in 12 sites involving a large number of multi-stakeholders

- Khon Kaen and Ban Phai in Khon Kaen province
- Nong Samrong and Samprao in Udon Thani province
- Nong Khai / Khok Mang Ngo and Sakra in Nong Khai province
- Boyang, Khuan Lung, Patong, and Padang Besar in Songkhla province
- La Ngu in Satun province
- Tanode Duan in Phatthalung province

*Selected project site pictures (taken by Dr Pakamas Thinphanga)*

[https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1-iDXmdRsaxKTsFIYvMcXOC2Z3PGOWQ?usp=share\\_link](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1-iDXmdRsaxKTsFIYvMcXOC2Z3PGOWQ?usp=share_link)

*Selected stakeholder pictures (taken by Dr Pakamas Thinphanga)*

[https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1Rq4GCKzR08R5wokZVfDVz1E1SQqmoYFO?usp=share\\_link](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1Rq4GCKzR08R5wokZVfDVz1E1SQqmoYFO?usp=share_link)

**All SUCCESS project materials and products are available and accessible via these links**

[https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1FPnXkjGcbf-qC6DFYCd8PXG9z44h\\_iiO?usp=share\\_link](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1FPnXkjGcbf-qC6DFYCd8PXG9z44h_iiO?usp=share_link)

<https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success.html>

<https://www.facebook.com/UrbanClimateResilienceThailand>



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## Annex 1 – Climate Vulnerability Assessments

### 12 case studies of climate vulnerability assessments

[https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1R0msJmcRO8EcflVv592jZNi9qIUlv8LC?usp=share\\_link](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1R0msJmcRO8EcflVv592jZNi9qIUlv8LC?usp=share_link)

Team / study site information	Urban climate vulnerabilities
<p><b>Boyang</b>, Muang District, Songkhla Province</p> <p>The Boyang team is led by a community leader from an informal settlement. Team members are community members of several informal settlements located in Boyang sub-district. These informal settlements are under the jurisdiction of the Songkhla City Municipality (e.g. Laem Son On, Barlasoh, and Kaoseng).</p>	<p>In Songkhla city, more than 50% of local communities are informal settlements living on land belonging to different government agencies. The case study focused on the poor and lowest-income households living along railway lines and coastlines. These households are faced with regular floods and coastal erosion. With inadequate access to critical urban systems, infrastructure, and services and poor housing conditions, the communities are struggling to recover after the pandemic. The development of urban economic activities and large-scale infrastructure, such as dual-track trains, driven by national and provincial policies increase uncertainty of the informal communities through eviction and relocation threats. The vulnerability assessment of Boyang communities determined differential vulnerabilities of community groups, including the most destitute, disabled, women and elderly.</p>
<p><b>Patong</b>, Hat Yai District, Songkhla Province</p> <p>The Patong team consists of community-based organisations and village-level healthcare volunteers working in partnership with sub-national governments.</p> <p>Patong sub-district has 2 local governments, a town municipality and Sub-district Administration Organisation. Patong is</p>	<p>Patong is experiencing a range of social and environmental issues associated with industrial development. Factories are located along the main river, causing environmental degradation, pollution, and contamination. The majority of factory workers are foreign migrant workers living in informal settlements along the river. Located in naturally risky areas, coupled with the lack of adequate or effective critical urban systems</p>



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Team / study site information	Urban climate vulnerabilities
<p>experiencing rapid urbanisation driven by industrial development and the growth of Hat Yai city. Due to its geographical location along a major river, Patong is designated for the development of factories. Hat Yai City is highly urbanised and serves as an important southern economic hub linking to Malaysia and Singapore.</p>	<p>and infrastructure, such as drainage and wastewater systems, the urban poor and informal settlements are faced with frequent floods. The vulnerability assessment of Patong determined differential vulnerabilities and social inequalities of the informal settlements, and migrant workers, particularly single mothers.</p>
<p><b>Khuan Lung</b>, Hat Yai District, Songkhla Province</p> <p>The Khuan Lung team consists of members of local women's and urban agriculture groups working alongside senior academics. Khuan Lung Sub-district is rapidly urbanising due to the expansion of economic and urban development of Hat Yai City. Khuan Lung is an important area for agriculture, providing food to Hat Yai City.</p>	<p>In the last few years, agricultural areas have been converted into residential housing estates. With rapid urbanisation, water demands and competition among water users are rising. The recent development of drainage canals in Khuan Lung to protect Hat Yai city from flooding contributes to surface water issues. Local communities of Khuan Lung sub-district are already experiencing frequent water supply shortages. The vulnerability assessment of Khuan Lung investigated water-related challenges faced by different community groups, specifically urban farmers. The study also assessed urban and water governance of relevant government departments and agencies responsible for water-related policy planning and implementation.</p>
<p><b>Padang Besar</b>, Sadao District, Songkhla Province</p> <p>The Padang Besar team is led by a young leader working closely with the municipality of Padang Besar. As a border town, Padang Besar is an important logistics hub and a gateway to Malaysia.</p>	<p>Located in Sadao District, which has been positioned by the central government as an industrial zone, Padang Besar is experiencing increasing land transportation, logistics and movement of migrant workers crossing the border. The growth of regional economic development also leads to increasing traffic crossing borders. Air pollution, particularly PM2.5 caused by serious congestion of large trucks and trailers is a concern. Uncontrolled movement of migrant workers has led to numerous social challenges, including</p>





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Team / study site information	Urban climate vulnerabilities
	outbreaks of Covid-19 infections. The vulnerability assessment of Padang Besar focused on vulnerabilities of different youth groups and school children.
<p><b>La Ngu</b>, Kampang Sub-district, La Ngu District, Satun Province</p> <p>The La Ngu team is led by local networks for disaster reduction and preparedness working closely with community-based groups. Kampang Sub-district is an important watershed area surrounded by rivers. Satun is targeted by the central government to develop a deep seaport in the marine park.</p>	Kampang sub-district has experienced frequent water-related challenges, both severe water supply shortages and floods. La Ngu District is becoming an important area for the development of tourism sector with access to islands in the Andaman Sea. With increasing tourism development, driving economic and urban transformation, water-related challenges are becoming more complex. Climate impacts are exacerbating these existing issues. The vulnerability assessment of La Ngu determined how economic development and environmental changes across the watershed impact different community groups.
<p><b>Tanode Duan</b>, Khuan Khanun District, Phatthalung Province</p> <p>The Tanode Duan team consists of diverse community-based organisations, including agricultural sector and disability groups, working closely with local communities. Tanode Duan Sub-district in Khuan Khanun District is an important agricultural area.</p>	Phatthalung is in low-lying area of the Songkhla Lake watershed with extensive coastlines along the Gulf of Thailand. Tanode Duan sub-district has experienced frequent water-related challenges. With growing tourism development of Khuan Khanun's Thale Noi, a protected freshwater wetland with significant biodiversity and ecosystems, Tanode Duan is faced with increasingly complex issues of water resources management and water-related disasters. The vulnerability assessment of Tanode Duan determined climate vulnerabilities of different community groups, particularly in the agricultural sector, the disabled and elderly.
<b>Khon Kaen City</b> , Khon Kaen Province	The vulnerability assessment focused on 2 inner-city urban communities in Khon Kaen city. An informal settlement known as Khon



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Team / study site information	Urban climate vulnerabilities
<p>The Khon Kaen team is led by the Friends of the Homeless, a civil society group that engages with homeless, urban poor, informal settlements. The team works closely with the Community Organisations Development Institute of Northeast, a public organisation under the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security. Khon Kaen City is highly urbanised and is strategically positioned by the central government to become the country's regional economic and transportation hub, connecting the ASEAN Economic Community through economic corridors, and high-speed trains.</p>	<p>Kaen Railway community is living along the train track. The other community is a traditional settlement with land tenure. Plans for the development of high-speed trains, light-rail transit, transit-oriented development and smart city are driving land speculation. The Railway informal settlement is faced with eviction and relocation threats. Among growing urban and social challenges and environmental issues, both communities are impacted by increasingly complex water-related issues that are caused partly by drastic changes in land use and transformation of wetland and water retention areas. Climate change is exacerbating all existing water-related problems.</p>
<p><b>Ban Phai</b>, Khon Kaen Province</p> <p>The team led by a community leader consists of members of the Ban Phai Cooperative Community Housing representing four communities of the urban poor and informal settlements. Ban Phai is a designated location for the development of a station that will serve as a regional junction for Ban Phai-Nakhon Phanom route of double-track and high-speed trains, along the economic corridor linking to Laos.</p>	<p>The vulnerability assessment in Ban Phai focused on four communities in the Cooperative Community Housing. These communities are the urban poor, low-income households with disability and elderly, and informal settlements, residing around the train track and in low-lying areas that experience frequent floods. In 2019, Tropical Storm Podul led to a major flood disaster in Ban Phai history, caused severe losses and damages. Ban Phai is rapidly urbanising as Khon Kaen City continues to grow and sprawl. The communities were recovering from Podul when they were hard hit by the pandemic. They are faced with eviction and relocation threats as the development plans for large-scale infrastructure are being implemented.</p>
<p><b>Nong Samrong</b>, Muang District, Udon Thani Province</p>	<p>With rapid urbanisation and urban sprawls of Udon Thani City, Nong Samrong is fast becoming highly urbanised. To protect the</p>



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Team / study site information	Urban climate vulnerabilities
<p>The Nong Samrong team is led by a junior researcher from Rajabhat Udon Thani university working closely with community-based organisations, and Nong Samrong municipality officials. Nong Samrong Town Municipality is located in Muang District and shares boundaries with Udon Thani City Municipality.</p>	<p>urban economic centre of Udon Thani from flooding, floodwaters are pumped and diverted to downstream areas towards the Mekong River. Being directly downstream from the Udon Thani municipality, Nong Samrong is frequently impacted by diverted floodwaters and drainage of wastewater. Urban transformation of wetlands, waterways and agricultural areas coupled with changing rainfall patterns are exacerbating all existing water-related challenges. The vulnerability assessment of Nong Samrong determined climate vulnerabilities of different community groups and dynamics of vulnerabilities relating to water issues in the context of urbanisation and climate change.</p>
<p><b>Samprao</b>, Muang District, Udon Thani Province</p> <p>The Samprao team is led by the Esarn Resource Centre for Human Rights and Peace, a civil society organisation that engages and empowers local communities to promote rights and environmental justice. The team is working closely with academics/researchers from Rajabhat Udon Thani university. Samprao Sub-district in Muang District of Udon Thani is rapidly urbanising. The development of a new Rajabhat university campus and government offices complex is driving rapid urbanisation and land speculation.</p>	<p>Rural, agricultural areas and wetlands in Samprao are being transformed into built areas to support growing population and demand in housing and transportation. The rapid urban transformation is driven without urban land use planning and considerations of environmental and water-related issues. There are limited or no critical infrastructure and urban systems, such as water, drainage, wastewater treatment, and roads, to support urban growth. Social, environmental and water-related issues associated with rapid urbanisation pose as complex management challenges for the local administration. Samprao Sub-district Administration Organisation is the lowest tier of local government and with least resources and capacity to deal with growing urban and water problems. The vulnerability assessment of Samprao investigated the implications of urbanisation and assess urban</p>



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Team / study site information	Urban climate vulnerabilities
	climate vulnerabilities of different community groups.
<p><b>Sa Krai</b>, Nong Khai Province</p> <p>The Sa Krai team is led by the head of a conservation group that promotes the protection of the Pakoke Samrae Chaiya community forest. The team consists of community members of Sa Krai sub-district. Sa Krai Sub-district is a designated area for one of the ten Special Economic Zones (SEZ) in the country. The development of 10 SEZs was designed and imposed by the military government using absolute power granted under Article 44.</p>	<p>The forested land of Pakoke Samrae Chaiya community forest in Sa Krai sub-district was targeted by the military government for the establishment of Nong Khai SEZ. Community forests are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Forestry. The military government changed the status of and seized the Chaiya community forest. The land is now under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department to allow land rent for the SEZ development. This was carried out without consultation and agreement with the local communities living around and depending on the forest for their livelihoods. Although the construction of SEZ has not begun yet, the local communities can no longer access the forest. SEZ development plans are already driving rapid rural-urban transformation in Sa Krai through land accumulation, investment, and speculation. The vulnerability assessment of Sa Krai determined social inequalities, vulnerabilities, and environmental justice in relation to the development of SEZ.</p>
<p><b>Nong Khai City</b>, Nong Khai Province</p> <p>The Nong Khai team, led by the head of the Cooperative Community Housing Nong Khai, consists of representatives of local communities and women's group. Nong Khai City is an important gateway to the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) and China through Vientiane, Laos.</p>	<p>As an important border city, Nong Khai is a strategically positioned for logistics, tourism, and railway development. Nong Khai is en route to China for both double-track and high-speed trains. With rising urban and economic growth, local communities and administrations have to deal with increasing urban, water-related and environmental issues, posing as complex governance challenges. The vulnerability assessment of Nong Khai examined the implications of urbanisation and how they contribute to</p>



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Team / study site information	Urban climate vulnerabilities
	increasing climate vulnerabilities and inequalities of local community groups, particularly low-income households, and the urban poor.

There are 12 final reports of climate vulnerability assessments produced by the local teams

*Links to 12 reports on climate vulnerability assessments*

- <https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS-Bo-Yang-Final-reports-on-climate-vulnerability-assessments.pdf>
- <https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS-Khuan-Lang-Final-reports-on-climate-vulnerability-assessments.pdf>
- <https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS-Patong-Final-reports-on-climate-vulnerability-assessments.pdf>
- <https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS-Padang-Besar-Final-reports-on-climate-vulnerability-assessments.pdf>
- <https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS-Tanoddoun-Final-reports-on-climate-vulnerability-assessments.pdf>
- <https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS-La-ngu-Final-reports-on-climate-vulnerability-assessments.pdf>
- <https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS-Nongsamrong-Final-reports-on-climate-vulnerability-assessments.pdf>
- <https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS-Nong-Khai-Final-reports-on-climate-vulnerability-assessments.pdf>
- <https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS-Sam-Phrao-Final-reports-on-climate-vulnerability-assessments.pdf>
- <https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS-Sakhrail-Final-reports-on-climate-vulnerability-assessments.pdf>
- <https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS-Ban-Phai-Final-reports-on-climate-vulnerability-assessments.pdf>
- <https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS-Khon-Kaen-Final-reports-on-climate-vulnerability-assessments.pdf>





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## Annex 2 – Intervention Projects

9 intervention project briefs

[https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1q4LgGn1wbWIN-Cw6RTJ9scCayBFzDOTu?usp=share\\_link](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1q4LgGn1wbWIN-Cw6RTJ9scCayBFzDOTu?usp=share_link)

Based on the intervention projects – a guide for development of community-based adaptation and urban resilience actions in the Thai context was produced

[https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1q4LgGn1wbWIN-Cw6RTJ9scCayBFzDOTu?usp=share\\_link](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1q4LgGn1wbWIN-Cw6RTJ9scCayBFzDOTu?usp=share_link)

Project title / responsible entity	Project implementing team	Core team members
Khon Kaen Dialogue for Urban Transformation and Housing Rights and Security  <b>Consumer Association of Khonkaen</b>	Led by Friends of the Homeless organisation, a non-profit non-governmental organisation, the project core team consists of informal residents responsible for project management and implementation. The team engages with informal community members and local administrations	7 members
Urban Governance for Building Climate Resilience in Udon Thani  <b>Association for Social and Public Volunteer</b> [สมาคมผู้บำเพ็ญประโยชน์ต่อสังคม และ สาธารณะ (สปส.)]	Nongsamrong Led by an academic / lecturer from Rajabhat Udon Thani University Core team consists of Deputy Clerk of Nongsamrong Municipality and Local Folk Philosopher who holds local knowledges serving as a resource person	4 members
	Samprao Led by an academic / lecturer from Rajabhat Udon Thani University Core team consists of Dean of Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Rajabhat Udon Thani University, and Chief Administrator of Samprao SAO	3 members
Local collaboration and ecosystem-based approaches	Led by Esaan Community Foundation, the core team consists of members representing the two target sites, Sakrai	5 members for Sakrai



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Project title / responsible entity	Project implementing team	Core team members
for urban development in Nong Khai  <b><i>Esaan Community Foundation</i></b>	and Khokmangngo, Nong Khai city, include community savings and Chaiya Community Forest Conservation groups	5 members for Khokmangngo
Building urban climate resilience using Ecological Spatial Planning in Songkhla  <b><i>Southern Cities Climate Change Resilience Networks Foundation (SCCCRN)</i></b>	Led by SCCCNRN for project management and administration, the core team consists of Patong Sub-district Head serving as a project advisor, working alongside government officials of Patong Municipality, VHV of Patong Sub-district, and a (retired) senior academic	10 members
Strengthening the capacity of community-based organisations for urban transformation  <b><i>Southern Volunteer Association</i></b>  [สมาคมอาสาสร้างสุข]	Led by Head of Southern Volunteer Association, the core team consists of Deputy Mayor of Padang Besar Municipality, Tonpayom Community Leader, Youth Leader of Padang Besar Youth Group, Head of Disabled Community Committee, Head of Boyang Self-sustain Group, and members of Boyang informal settlements	12 members
Multi-stakeholder engagement, coordination, and collaboration for integrated land use and water resource management in Tanode Duan  <b><i>Happiness Community Phatthalung Association</i></b>  [สมาคมสร้างสุขชุมชนคนเมืองลุง]	Led by President of Happiness Community Phatthalung Association, the core team consists of Khuankanoon District Public Health Office, a representative of a grassroots organisation, Biking for Health, and Chairman of VHV	5 members
Development of multi-stakeholder network and mechanisms for conservation and restoration of La Ngu watershed	Led by the President of Consumer Association of Satun, the core team consists of Disaster Network of Satun, Informal Economy Sector Network, Ban Munkong Network (CODI), COC under CODI, Kampang Municipality	9 members



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Project title / responsible entity	Project implementing team	Core team members
<b>Consumer Association of Satun</b>		
Urban Climate Resilience in Southern City Networks  <b>Songkhla Watershed Forest Conservation Foundation (SWCF)</b>	Led by the President of Songkhla Watershed Forest Conservation Foundation (SWCF), the core team consists of members of Boyang self-sustain Group, Khuan Lang Health Agriculture Community Enterprise, Khuan Lung Farmers Network, VHV of Patong Sub-district, VHV of Tanode Duan Sub-district, Community Organization Council of La Ngu	12 members

Project title / responsible entity	Project summary	Sites / target groups	Key multi-stakeholders	Gender / women issues
Khon Kaen Dialogue for Urban Transformation and Housing Rights and Security  <b>Consumer Association of Khonkaen</b>	The project aims to empower vulnerable and marginalised community groups, particularly the urban poor and informal residents, to play an active role in participatory planning and decision-making processes in urban and environmental development. Focusing on 'collaborative based' engagement and dialogues, the project aims to create inclusive, safe, and	Khon Kaen City -4 urban poor, informal communities Ban Phai City -4 urban poor, informal communities	-Social Volunteer Groups, women and vulnerable groups -Khon Kaen municipality -Ban Phai municipality -Nong Nam Sai SAO -Khon Kaen Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office -CODI -Khon Kaen Treasury Department	Key activities include empowerment and building the capacity of women groups in using community mapping as a policy instrumental tool for participatory planning of urban development, shelter and water-related management



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Project title / responsible entity	Project summary	Sites / target groups	Key multi-stakeholders	Gender / women issues
	equitable space that enables multi-stakeholders to share, exchange, and generate knowledge to inform planning and decision-making processes with planners and decision-makers.		-JPPSCC -SRT	
Urban Governance for Building Climate Resilience in Udon Thani  <b>Association for Social and Public Volunteer</b>  [สมาคมผู้บำเพ็ญประโยชน์ต่อสังคมและสาธารณะ (สปส.)]	The project aims to strengthen climate resilience of local communities through engagement of multi-stakeholder networks to improve urban governance. Focusing on identifying and improving approaches for urban land use management and flood preparedness planning, the project will engage with local communities, including vulnerable groups, to collaborate on community-based mapping of flood risk areas, urban development and climate planning. The project will support	Nongsamrong -3 communities impacted by regular floods  Samprao -5 communities impacted by urban development and water-related problems	-Community Committee of Thaisamut Villages 1-3 -Community Leaders and Committee of Samprao -Thaisamut DRR Volunteer Group -Samprao SAO -Nongsamrong municipality -RIO 5 -Udon Thani Provincial Irrigation Office -Udon Thani Provincial DPT -Udon Thani Rajabhat University	



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Project title / responsible entity	Project summary	Sites / target groups	Key multi-stakeholders	Gender / women issues
	for the collaboration and engagement between local communities, administrations, and relevant state agencies to identify practical approaches, options and solutions for water-related challenges, including regular floods, water pollution and contamination, and wastewater management.			
Local collaboration and ecosystem-based approaches for urban development in Nong Khai  <b>Esaan Community Foundation</b>	The project aims to strengthen the adaptive capacity of local communities to climate change and water-related challenges using ecosystem-based approaches. Local communities will be engaged in activities to strengthen the capacity, collaborate on community-based mapping, develop 'People Charter' for urban development, and identify practical ecosystem-based approaches. The	Khokmangngo, Nong Khai community – low-income groups and schools  Sakrai community – impacted by Special Economic Zone development	-Community leaders, Village Heads of Sakrai Sub-district -Sakrai SAO -Sakrai CODI -Sakrai District CDD -Sakrai COC -Nong Khai municipality -Mitrphab Savings Nongkhai Group -Khokmangngo School -VHV -Village Fund Networks	





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Project title / responsible entity	Project summary	Sites / target groups	Key multi-stakeholders	Gender / women issues
	project aims to prepare both local communities and administrations for rapid urbanisation driven by national level policies such as special economic zone and tourism development.		-Meechai sub-district NFE	
Building urban climate resilience using Ecological Spatial Planning in Songkhla  <b>Southern Cities Climate Change Resilience Networks Foundation (SCCCRN)</b>	The project aims to address water-related challenges faced by local farmer groups and vulnerable community groups. The project will engage with multi-stakeholders, including state agencies responsible for water and flood planning, to identify and collaborate on practical approaches to improve water management and flood preparedness.	Khuan Lung City -Women, farmer groups impacted by water-related problems	-Khuan Lung Farmers Network -Khuan Lung municipality -Hat Yai District AEO -Songkhla Province AEO -Khuan Lung Sub-district Health Promoting Hospital -Khuan Lung sub-district NFE -Southern East Coast Meteorological Centre (TMD) -RIO 16 -WRO 8	The project is led by women who also lead the local farmer network in engaging with local administrations and relevant government agencies to discuss water-related plans.
	The project aims to improve the adaptive capacity of vulnerable	Patong City -Low-income households, migrant	-Patong municipality -Patong sub-district Office	Women of poor and migrant worker households are



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Project title / responsible entity	Project summary	Sites / target groups	Key multi-stakeholders	Gender / women issues
	community groups through engagement and empowerment using Ecological Spatial Planning as a tool. Vulnerable community groups, including low-income, urban poor, and migrant worker households will participate in community-based mapping to identify vulnerable groups, risk areas, and options, solutions and approaches to reduce vulnerability and improve disaster preparedness.	workers impacted by regular floods	-Patong SAO -Patong Sub-district Queen Sirikit Health Centre -RIO 16 -WRO 8 -DDPM Regional Centre 12 -Songkhla Province DPT -Southern East Coast Meteorological Centre (TMD)	involved in community mapping to identify water-related risks and impacts, and social vulnerabilities
Strengthening the capacity of community-based organisations for urban transformation  <b>Southern Volunteer Association</b>  [สมาคมอาสาสร้างสุข]	The project aims to develop and establish a community-based organisation to improve the adaptive capacity of Boyang communities. The project will engage with low-income and informal residents of four communities to develop practical plans for housing security, income diversification, and	Boyang communities – 4 urban poor, informal communities across Songkhla City	-Songkhla municipality -Songkhla Province MSDHS -Songkhla CODI -Songkhla Province Association of the Physically Handicapped -Songkhla DOP / Senior Association -Songkhla Centre for	The intervention project is led by women group who will be involved in community mapping, engagement with multi-stakeholders



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Project title / responsible entity	Project summary	Sites / target groups	Key multi-stakeholders	Gender / women issues
	environmental management to improve livelihoods and well-being.		Destitute (Welfare Protection and Quality of Life Promotion Division, MSDHS) -Songkhla Treasury Department -Southern East Coast Meteorological Centre (TMD) -Songkhla DDPM -Songkhla Rajabhat University -Taksin University -Prince of Songkhla University -Hatyai University -Rajamangala Institute of Technology Songkhla	
	The project aims to increase public awareness and understanding of climate change and air quality issues,	Padang Besar Municipality -Schools -Tonpayom Community	-Padang Besar municipality -Ban Padang School -Padang Besar Hospital	



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Project title / responsible entity	Project summary	Sites / target groups	Key multi-stakeholders	Gender / women issues
	focusing on primary schools through engagement with children, teachers and parents. The project will engage with key multi-stakeholders, including national-level agencies responsible for industrial development and border security, to identify options and solutions to improve urban management and air quality.		-Environmental Protection Regional Office 16 -Padang Besar Police Station -Padang Besar Custom House	
Multi-stakeholder engagement, coordination, and collaboration for integrated land use and water resource management in Tanode Duan  <b>Happiness Community Phatthalung Association</b>	The project aims to develop and implement integrated plans for land-use and water resource management of Tanode Duan sub-district. Through engagement with multi-stakeholders at multiple scales from provincial to sub-district levels, the project will support collaboration and coordination of state and non-state actors for community, urban	Tanode Duan, Phatthalung -Vulnerable socio-economic groups	-Tanode Duan municipality -Tanode Duan Sub-district Health Promoting Hospital -Tanode Duan Sub-district NFE -Khuan Kanoon District CDD -Khuan Kanoon District AEO -Khuan Kanoon District Office - Khuan Kanoon District Water Resources	



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Project title / responsible entity	Project summary	Sites / target groups	Key multi-stakeholders	Gender / women issues
[สมาคมสร้างสุขชุมชนคนเมืองลุง]	and environmental development and water resources management.		Management Committee -River basin Committee -Phatthalung Province Office Department of Land Development	
Development of multi-stakeholder network and mechanisms for conservation and restoration of La Ngu watershed  <b>Consumer Association of Satun</b>	The project aims to engage with multi-stakeholders at the watershed level to establish community-based networks for integrated water resources management and develop actionable plans for conservation, restoration, and protection of La Ngu canal. Using integrated approaches for land use and water resources management, the project will develop watershed-level strategic plans to direct urban and environmental development in upstream, mid-	La Ngu canal and watershed in Satun -Local communities and community leaders	-VHV -La Ngu Hospital -La Ngu District Public Health Office -Volunteers for Environmental Protection Satun (MONRE) -Community-based Tourism Sector -Kampang municipality -Kampang SAO -Khaokaow SAO -La Ngu SAO -Namphud SAO -Satun PAO -Satun DDPM -Satun DPT -Satun Marine Department -Satun Province Office MONRE -Satun RID	





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Project title / responsible entity	Project summary	Sites / target groups	Key multi-stakeholders	Gender / women issues
	stream, and downstream areas.			
Urban Climate Resilience in Southern City Networks  <b>Songkhla Watershed Forest Conservation Foundation (SWCF)</b>	The project aims to strengthen the network of southern cities to address urban environmental problems of floods, droughts, air pollution in order to prepare and cope with climate change.	Boyang city Khun Lung city Patong city La Ngu city Tanode Duan city - Local communities and community leaders	- Songkhla Municipality - Khuan Lang Municipality - Patong Municipality - Patong Subdistrict Administrative Organization - Kamphaeng Subdistrict Administrative Organization Tonode Duan Subdistrict Municipality	To engage with women groups to empower and provide space to voice, discuss, and identify problems and solutions

#### For individual intervention project reports

Project title / responsible entity	Links to final reports
Khon Kaen Dialogue for Urban Transformation and Housing Rights and Security <b>Consumer Association of Khonkaen</b>	<a href="https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/05-SUCCESS-final-report-pilot-project.pdf">https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/05-SUCCESS-final-report-pilot-project.pdf</a>
Urban Governance for Building Climate Resilience in Udon Thani <b>Association for Social and Public Volunteer</b>	<a href="https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/07-SUCCESS-final-report-pilot-project.pdf">https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/07-SUCCESS-final-report-pilot-project.pdf</a>
Local collaboration and ecosystem-based approaches	<a href="https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/06-SUCCESS-final-report-pilot-project.pdf">https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/06-SUCCESS-final-report-pilot-project.pdf</a>



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for urban development in Nong Khai <b>Esaan Community Foundation</b>	
Building urban climate resilience using Ecological Spatial Planning in Songkhla <b>Southern Cities Climate Change Resilience Networks Foundation (SCCCRN)</b>	<a href="https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/01-SUCCESS-final-report-pilot-project.pdf">https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/01-SUCCESS-final-report-pilot-project.pdf</a>
Strengthening the capacity of community-based organisations for urban transformation <b>Southern Volunteer Association</b>	<a href="https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/02-SUCCESS-final-report-pilot-project.pdf">https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/02-SUCCESS-final-report-pilot-project.pdf</a>
Multi-stakeholder engagement, coordination, and collaboration for integrated land use and water resource management in Tanode Duan <b>Happiness Community Phatthalung Association</b>	<a href="https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/03-SUCCESS-final-report-pilot-project.pdf">https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/03-SUCCESS-final-report-pilot-project.pdf</a>
Development of multi- stakeholder network and mechanisms for conservation and restoration of La Ngu watershed <b>Consumer Association of Satun</b>	<a href="https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/04-SUCCESS-final-report-pilot-project.pdf">https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/04-SUCCESS-final-report-pilot-project.pdf</a>
Urban Climate Resilience in Southern City Networks <b>Songkhla Watershed Forest Conservation Foundation (SWCF)</b>	<a href="https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS-final-report-pilot-project-08.pdf">https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS-final-report-pilot-project-08.pdf</a>



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### Annex 3 – Community-based strategies for climate actions and urban resilience

#### Summary of community-based urban and climate resilience strategies developed by the local teams

Sites	Urban and climate resilience strategies and actionable plans
Khon Kaen	<p>The issues of housing, land tenure, eviction threats and relocation associated with informal settlements are the problems and priorities emerging from the climate vulnerability studies. These issues are increasing climate vulnerability of the urban poor and informal settlements who are faced with water-related risks and problems. The strategies of Khon Kaen are framed on right-based housing development for the urban poor and will engage with multi-stakeholders in knowledge and policy dialogues.</p> <p><a href="https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS-Northeast-Strategy.pdf">https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS-Northeast-Strategy.pdf</a></p>
Udon Thani	<p>Ineffective urban governance and weak institutional capacity are the key issues contributing to increasing climate vulnerability, flood risks and impacts and uneven development faced by local communities in Udon Thani, particularly low-income community groups. The strategies of Udon Thani are framed on urban governance-based solutions to address key urbanisation, flood-related management, and social inequality challenges.</p> <p><a href="https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS-Northeast-Strategy.pdf">https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS-Northeast-Strategy.pdf</a></p>
Nong Khai	<p>Nong Khai is less urbanised but is urbanising rapidly due to national development policy driving industrialisation in border towns across the country. With little or limited urban and land use planning, rapid urbanisation is increasing urban issues, flood risks and environmental degradation. The strategies of Nong Khai are framed on ecosystem-based solutions to protect, maintain, and conserve ecosystems, ecological habitats, and community forests. Ecosystem-based adaptation and nature-based solutions are important approaches to respond to and reduce climate impacts.</p> <p><a href="https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS-Northeast-Strategy.pdf">https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS-Northeast-Strategy.pdf</a></p>
Boyang, Songkhla	<p>Local communities of Boyang are primarily informal settlements without land tenure, with low and unstable income, and are overlooked by the state. To increase the adaptive capacity and reduce climate vulnerability, Boyang strategies focus on land rights, housing conditions, employment and income generation of the informal settlements and urban poor.</p>



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Sites	Urban and climate resilience strategies and actionable plans
	<a href="https://www.tei.or.th/thacityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS-Southern-Strategy-02-1.pdf">https://www.tei.or.th/thacityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS-Southern-Strategy-02-1.pdf</a>
Khuan Lung, Songkhla	<p>With problems associated with rapid urbanisation, unregulated land use change and increasing water demands, Khuan Lung strategies focus on integrated and climate adaptive water resource management. The strategies aim to collaborate with key actors and stakeholders responsible for management and planning of water resources and engage with diverse water users.</p> <p><a href="https://www.tei.or.th/thacityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS-Southern-Strategy-01-1.pdf">https://www.tei.or.th/thacityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS-Southern-Strategy-01-1.pdf</a></p>
Patong, Songkhla	<p>Faced with social and environmental challenges associated with industrial development and urbanisation, Patong aims to improve wellbeing and livelihoods of all community groups. Patong strategies focus on integrated urban development, climate adaptive water resource management, flood risk planning, inclusive welfare programmes for migrant workers.</p> <p><a href="https://www.tei.or.th/thacityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS-Southern-Strategy-01-2.pdf">https://www.tei.or.th/thacityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS-Southern-Strategy-01-2.pdf</a></p>
Padang Besar, Songkhla	<p>As Songkhla is positioned by the government to expand industrial development and cross border logistics, Padang Besar is faced with increasing unregulated land transportation. Air pollution is one of the major issues. Padang Besar strategies focus on integrated urban and ecological landscape planning to address health impacts of school children and the issues of deteriorating air quality, traffic congestion and accidents.</p> <p><a href="https://www.tei.or.th/thacityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS-Southern-Strategy-02-2.pdf">https://www.tei.or.th/thacityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS-Southern-Strategy-02-2.pdf</a></p>
La Ngu, Satun	<p>La Ngu strategies focus on integrated climate adaptive water resource management at the watershed level. The strategies include establishing and engaging with multi-stakeholder networks for water resources, protection and conservation of upstream areas, rehabilitation and restoration of mid-stream areas, integrated land use and water management planning in downstream areas.</p> <p><a href="https://www.tei.or.th/thacityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS-Southern-Strategy-04.pdf">https://www.tei.or.th/thacityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS-Southern-Strategy-04.pdf</a></p>
Tanode Duan, Phatthalung	<p>Tanode Duan is positioned by the government for tourism development. The expansion of the tourism industry would lead to changes in land use and increasing water supply demands and wastewater. Climate impacts are exacerbating all existing water-related problems. Tanode Duan strategies focusing on water resource management, water-related disaster risk</p>



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Sites	Urban and climate resilience strategies and actionable plans
	<p>reduction and management, land use planning, and capacity building of local communities to increase adaptive capacity.</p> <p><a href="https://www.tei.or.th/thacityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS-Southern-Strategy-03.pdf">https://www.tei.or.th/thacityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS-Southern-Strategy-03.pdf</a></p>



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