POSITION PAPER

Committee : United Nations Environment Programme(UNEP)

Portfolio: Thailand

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AGENDA:

From Climate Commitments to Climate Security: Establishing a Global Framework For Financing Adaptation, Climate -Resilient Infrastructure And Managed Retreat In Vulnerable States

Background Of The Issue

Climate Change has become a major threat to global security, economic stability and human well - being . Rising sea levels, extreme rainfall, flood, droughts and heat wave threaten communities, infrastructure and livelihoods, particularly in vulnerable developing countries.

Thailand is highly exposed to climate - related risks that affect its agriculture, fisheries, tourism and coastal communities. According to the world bank's Thailand country climate and development report climate impacts could reduce Thailand's GDP by 7 - 14 % by 2050 without decisive adaptation measures. Therefore, Climate Adaptation must be treated as an essential investment in human security and sustainable development rather than merely an environmental concern .

International Action And Thailand's Position



Thailand recognises the importance of international cooperation under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement. The establishment of the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage at COP27 and its operationalisation at COP28 marked important steps towards supporting countries affected by climate disasters. However, the availability, accessibility and predictability of climate finance remain crucial challenges. Thailand's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) identifies six priority sectors, including water resources, agriculture, public health, natural resources and human settlements. Thailand believes that national action must be strengthened through international cooperation, adequate financial support and access to climate-resilient technologies. Developing countries should not be expected to address the growing costs of climate-related disasters without sufficient support from the international community.

Proposed Solutions

The Kingdom of Thailand proposes the establishment of a transparent and accessible international climate adaptation financing framework under which developed countries, international financial institutions and other capable contributors support vulnerable states according to their capacities and circumstances. The framework should prioritise grants and affordable financing, particularly for countries with limited fiscal resources, while avoiding excessive debt burdens.

Furthermore, Thailand calls for increased investment in climate-resilient infrastructure, including flood-resistant transport systems, improved drainage, coastal protection, early-warning systems and climate-smart agriculture. UNEP should encourage technical cooperation, knowledge-sharing and partnerships that help developing countries implement these measures effectively.

Regarding managed retreat, Thailand supports a voluntary, planned and community-centred approach for areas where climate risks make long-term settlement unsafe. Relocation programmes should involve affected communities in decision-making and provide safe housing, fair compensation, livelihood opportunities, access to essential services and protection of cultural heritage. Relocation must be a last resort when other adaptation measures are insufficient.

CONCLUSION

Thailand firmly believes that climate security is a shared international responsibility. By combining national adaptation efforts with predictable climate finance, resilient infrastructure and humane relocation policies, the international community can protect vulnerable populations and build a safer and more sustainable future.

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