

Ramsar National Report to COP13

Section 1: Institutional Information

Important note: the responses below will be considered by the Ramsar Secretariat as the definitive list of your focal points, and will be used to update the information it holds. The Secretariat's current information about your focal points is available at <http://www.ramsar.org/search-contact>.

Name of Contracting Party

The completed National Report **must be accompanied by a letter** in the name of the Head of Administrative Authority, confirming that this is the Contracting Party's official submission of its COP13 National Report. It can be attached to this question using the "Manage documents" function (blue symbol below)

> Thailand

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Letter_no1003.2-650_19012018_Thailand.pdf](#) - the official letter from Ramsar Administrative Authority to submit the National report for COP13 to Ramsar secretariat

Designated Ramsar Administrative Authority

Name of Administrative Authority

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Head of Administrative Authority - name and title

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Designated National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP)

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Section 2: General summary of national implementation progress and challenges

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP12 reporting)

A. What have been the five most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention?

- 1)
 - › The nomination of the important wetlands as the protected areas, such as Ko Kra, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province, which is in the process of designation as a marine and coastal protection area under Section 20 of the Marine and Coastal Resources Management Act BE 2558, Nong Leng Sai Wetland, Phayao Province, which is designated as a wildlife non hunting area under Wildlife Preservation and Protection Act BE 2535 (published in the Government Gazette Vol. 130, dated 5 January 2017)
- 2)
 - › The involvement of all relevant sectors to conserve and restore degraded wetland ecosystems such as coral reef, mangrove forest, natural water sources.
- 3)
 - › Integrating the implementation of biodiversity and wetland conservation through the Master Plan for Integrated Management of Biodiversity, 2015-2021 and Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021.
- 4)
 - › Enhancing the role of the business sector in engaging or supporting activities related to conservation and restoration of wetlands.
- 5)
 - › Thailand has joined the Indo-Burma Ramsar Regional Initiative under the Ramsar Convention and serve as the steering committee.

B. What have been the five greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention?

- 1)
 - › Management of Wetlands generally are involved by several agencies, laws, and regulations but the lack of enforcement that can be effectively implemented. The main agency who directly responsible and integration of tasks.
- 2)
 - › Conflict of land use and land encroachment in wetlands.
- 3)
 - › Lack of awareness of the value and importance of wetlands and their services.
- 4)
 - › Mainstreaming wetland issues at the policy level and supporting mechanisms. Especially financial mechanisms for NGOs, communities for conservation, restoration and support sustainable wetland utilization.
- 5)
 - › Development and updating of wetland database system to be easy accessed is limited

C. What are the five priorities for future implementation of the Convention?

- 1)
 - › To enhance and support all stakeholders to be effectively involved in sustainable management and utilization of key wetland areas under Thailand wetland inventory.
- 2)
 - › To strengthen the knowledge and awareness of the value and importance of wetlands to the relevant sectors continuously.
- 3)
 - › To develop and update the Ramsar site management plan including the monitoring and assessment of the implementation of the plan/project.
- 4)

> To develop wetland database and monitoring system.

5)

> To enhance the international cooperation and regional coordination for exchange knowledge, experiences, capacity building and finding the financial resources for the implementation.

D. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Ramsar Secretariat?

> The coordination between the Secretariat of the Convention and National Focal Point mostly performed through e-mail contact. Despite the rapid mobility, but in some cases, there are operational restrictions, such as changing of coordinators or contact person. Therefore, we requested the Secretariat deliver the official notification to the Convention coupled with unofficial coordination and open channels to communicate announcements or news on the Ramsar website.

Currently, community organizations in each country have the potential for conservation and utilization of wetlands in their country. However, financial support for their activities is limited. The Secretariat should act as intermediary for linking and seeking cooperation among various financial resources to support the work of the Convention such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Global Environmental Fund (GEF), Private sectors, and etc.

E. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Convention's International Organisation Partners (IOPs)? (including ongoing partnerships and partnerships to develop)

> At present, the Ramsar Convention has expanded cooperation between Ramsar with international organizations, and multilateral environmental agreements to support the implementation and enhance the role of the Convention. This provides a great opportunity to build a network of relevant stakeholders. However, there should be an independent assessment of the effectiveness of these initiatives to ensure equal representation of all the region?. The result should be presented at the CoP.

F. How can national implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with implementation of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), especially those in the 'biodiversity cluster' (Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), World Heritage Convention (WHC), and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)?

> As part of its effort to create synergy of the implementation among Biodiversity cluster in Thailand, The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE), in cooperation with International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) prepared the Draft Action Plan on Synergies among the Biodiversity Conventions and with SDGs based on the fundamental principle of sufficiency economy philosophy. This action plan are linked with Master Plan for Integrated Management of Biodiversity, 2015-2021 and Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021.

G. How can implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with the implementation of water policy/strategy and other strategies in the country (e.g., on sustainable development, energy, extractive industries, poverty reduction, sanitation, food security, biodiversity)?

> It should link the implementation of the Convention with the global targets. Especially, the Sustainable Development Goals including to the cooperation between biodiversity and related conventions, such as CBD, CITES, CMS, UNFCCC, UNCCD, UNECE, UNWC, and etc.

The implementation of the Convention on Wetlands at the national level, Thailand attaches great importance to the integration of policy and plan implementation to achieve both national and international cooperation, such as the Sustainable Development Goals, the Aichi Targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity, etc. Even the national implementation without the law or regulations directly related to wetlands. Most agencies are also doing the activities related to the conservation and utilization of wetlands in the strategic policy framework of the project, such as the 20-year national strategic policy, the Marine and Coastal Resources Management Act, BE 2558. Master Plan for Integrated Management of Biodiversity 2015-2021, Biodiversity Management Action Plan, 2015-2018 and etc.

The government now supports the development of water resources management strategies in the country. This strategic plan also emphasizes the importance to conservation and restoration of wetlands. It is important for water storage and conservation to move to Thailand 4.0 completely, including innovation and technology development, water resources management, monitoring system both quantitatively and qualitatively. Including forecasting environmental situation.

H. Do you (AA) have any other general comments on the implementation of the Convention?

> -

I. Please list the names of the organisations which have been consulted on or have contributed to the

information provided in this report

> The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, Department of Water Resources, Department of Pollution Control, Waste Management Authority, Department of Agriculture, Department of Fisheries, Royal Irrigation Department, Land Development Department, Department of Public Works and Town & Country Planning, PTT Public Company Limited, Toyota Motor Thailand Co., Ltd, Electricity Generating Authorities Thailand, IUCN Asia Regional office and etc.

Section 3: Indicator questions and further implementation information

Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

Target 1

Wetland benefits are featured in national/ local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level.

1.1 Have wetland issues/benefits been incorporated into other national strategies and planning processes, including: {1.3.2} {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i

Please select only one per square.

a) National Policy or strategy for wetland management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
b) Poverty eradication strategies	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
c) Water resource management and water efficiency plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
d) Coastal and marine resource management plans	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
e) Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
f) National forest programmes	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
g) National policies or measures on agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
h) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
i) National policies on energy and mining	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant

j) National policies on tourism	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
k) National policies on urban development	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
l) National policies on infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
m) National policies on industry	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
n) National policies on aquaculture and fisheries {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
o) National plans of actions (NPAs) for pollution control and management	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
p) National policies on wastewater management and water quality	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant

1.1 Additional information

- > - 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan B.E.2560-2564 (2017-2021)
- Environmental Quality Management Plan B.E.2560-2564 (2017-2021)
- Biodiversity Management Master Plan B.E.2558-2564 (2015-2021)
- Marine and Coastal Resources Management Master Plan B.E.2560-2579 (2017-2036)
- Strategic plan on water resources management B.E.2558-2569 (2015-2026)
- Strategic plan on ground water resources management B.E.2560-2579 (2017-2036)
- Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2560 (2017)
- National Forestry Programme
- 20 years pollution management strategy B.E.2560-2564 (2017-2021)

Target 2

Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone

2.1 Has the quantity and quality of water available to, and required by, wetlands been assessed to support the implementation of the Guidelines for the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands (Resolution VIII.1, VIII.2) ? 1.24.

C=Partially

2.1 Additional Information

> Before designing a water conservation and rehabilitation project, the Department of Water Resources conducts the study of wetland habitats, quality, flow direction, socio-economic aspects of communities, problems arising from the needs of the people, including the demand for water for consumption, agriculture and maintain the ecosystem.

2.2 Have assessments of environmental flow been undertaken in relation to mitigation of impacts on the ecological character of wetlands (Action r3.4.iv)

C=Partially

2.2 Additional Information

> The Royal Irrigation Department (RFD) has implemented the water resources development projects, under Notification of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment issued in accordance with Section 46 of the Environmental Quality Promotion and Conservation Act B.E.2535 (1992), which have to conduct the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). This will assess the mitigation effects that will occur with the ecological characteristics of the wetland. It is conducted in the manner of exploring the current status of the area, forecasting the impact with and without projects, both positive and negative impacts. In 2017, RFD had allocated water to be used in 4 categories: water for consumable, agriculture, industries, and maintain the ecosystem integrity at total 17,661 Million cubic meters. Water for agriculture sector is mainly 54.2 percentage of total allocated water following by water to maintain the ecosystem integrity, consumable, and industries are 30.7, 13.2, and 1.7 percentage of total allocated water respectively. In designing and implementing wetland conservation and restoration projects, the Department of Water Resources has considered the importance of impact from both reducing and preventing ecological impacts, including the environmental impact of the project to the people who are the stakeholders at the project site.

2.3 Have Ramsar Sites improved the sustainability of water use in the context of ecosystem requirements?

X=Unknown

2.3 Additional Information

> -

2.4 Have the Guidelines for allocation and management of water for maintaining ecological functions of wetlands (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.12) been used/applied in decision-making processes. (Action 3.4.6.)

B=No

2.4 Additional Information

> -

2.5 Have projects that promote and demonstrate good practice in water allocation and management for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands been developed (Action r3.4.ix.)

A=Yes

2.5 Additional Information

> Department of Water Resources has implemented the conservation and restoration project of Nong Bua Phra Chao Luang wetland, Chiang Mai Province. Nong Han Kumphawapi wetland, Udon Thani Province, and the conservation and restoration project of the Bueng See fi wetland, Phichit Province.

2.6 How many household/municipalities are linked to sewage system? SDG Target 6.3.1.

E=Exact number (households/municipalities)

> 101

2.6 Additional Information

> The overall nationwide 101 plants of municipal wastewater treatment plants, there are 88 plants in used, and operating, which 68 plants belong to the Local Administrative Organizations, 8 plants belong to The Bangkok Metropolitan Administration, and 25 plants belong to the Wastewater Management Authority. The wastewater treatment technology mainly use stabilization ponds, aerated lagoons, and activated sludge systems.

2.7 What is the percentage of sewerage coverage in the country? SDG Target 6.3.1.

G=More than (percentage)

> 34.67

2.7 Additional Information

> The overall nationwide 101 plants of municipal wastewater treatment plants, with a capacity of approximately 3.2 million cubic meters per day, 34.67% of the wastewater volume was 9.60 million cubic

meters. The amount of sewage entering the system is 1.4 million cubic meters per day. This represents 15 percent of the wastewater generated.

2.8 What is the percentage of users of septic tank/pit latrine? SDG Target 6.3.1.

X=Unknown

2.8 Additional Information

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2.9 Does the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology? SDG Target 6.3.1.

A=Yes

2.9 Additional Information

> Laem Phak Bia Environmental Research and Development Project (LERD), Phetchaburi Province, has the main objective to conduct research on appropriate technologies to solve the problem of domestic waste and waste water with principle technology and can be applied to other areas in the country widely. The LERD Project has improved its wastewater treatment and garbage management methods to be more effective and suitable for the environment. It also helps to prevent wastewater collected from the municipal areas from flowing into the Phetchaburi River, which in turn restores the balance of nature. The LERD Project currently serves as a model for environmental improvement and conservation. At the LERD Project, study and research had been conducted to seek methods for managing wastewater and garbage, and restoring the mangrove forest. The outcome of the project includes the development of four technological systems, including: Lagoon treatment, plant and grass filtration systems, constructed wetlands, and mangrove forest filtration systems. Besides conducting study and research, the LERD Project serves as a learning center for wastewater management and mangrove forest conservation. It regularly accommodates field trips for schools, academic institutes as well as the general public. The scenic location next to a mangrove forest and the sea has also made the LERD Project to be a famous eco-tourist attraction and an ideal destination for bird watching activities. During its implementation period from 12 September 1990 - 31 December 2016, The LERD Project has supported 178 wastewater treatment projects, 140 government agencies, and 131 private sector projects. A total of 374 studies tours were conducted, with 22,330 participants, while 756,282 people have attended the study center between 1996 and 2016.

The Integrated Constructed Wetlands in Sirindhorn International Environmental Park, has been managed through study plans, explorations and designing constructions of the wastewater treatment system in the residential area of the Rama VI Military Camp. The Treatment System is for a household wastewater treatment at 200 cubic meters per day size, which has been developed from "Laem Phak Bia Environmental Research and Development Project under the Royal Projects" in approximately 9.5 acres area. The System increases the aeration system to wastewater to reduce greenhouse gas emissions during the treatment by Chaipattana Water Turbine Development. It can also be used as an International Learning Center in the Wastewater Treatment System: The Integrated Constructed Wetlands and in conservation of natural resources and environment.

Wastewater Management Organization (WMO) under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment have been leading works according to His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej's concept about wastewater treatment by biological method and mechanics to manage wastewater in Cha-Am District, Phetchaburi Province and Pak Pha-Nung District, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province.

2.10 How do the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology perform? SDG Target 6.3.1.

C=Functioning

2.10 Additional Information

> The Pollution Control Department (PCD) under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment stated that a local government organization, Ban Tai sub-district municipality, Pha Ngan island, Suratthani Province, has utilized domestic wastewater constructed wetland system of 200 cubic meters per day. The purpose is to apply community wastewater treatment. There are also other local government organizations implemented. For, example, the wastewater treatment system at Nakhon Si Thammarat Municipality, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province, which is a 33,700 cubic meters per day system that comprises of artificial ponds and the system of three stabilization ponds. Wastewater Treatment System of Hat Yai City, Songkhla Province, size 138,000 cubic meters per day and the system of Sakon Nakhon Municipality, Sakon Nakhon Province system size 16,200 cubic meters per day.

In addition to the aboved-mentioned systems, the construction project for the community wastewater treatment system to be the Learning Center of Thum Kla municipality, Surin Province, funded by the provincial action plan for environmental quality management in 2003. In the area of about 16 square kilometer is located in Tha Tum Municipality. This project has been operated sinnce 2013, it is a wastewater treatment system including a pond and constructed wetlands.The system covers the area of approximately 1.8 square kilometer and supports 360 m3of wastewater per day. At present, there are about 20 cubic meters of

wastewater per day, or 55.56 percent of the designed system.

2.11 How many centralised wastewater treatment plants exist at national level? SDG Target 6.3.1.

X=Unknown

2.11 Additional Information

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2.12 How is the functional status of the wastewater treatment plants? SDG Target 6.3.1.

C=Functioning

2.12 Additional Information

> Pollution Control Department (PCD) stated that the overall nationwide 101 plants of municipal wastewater treatment plants, there are 88 plants in used and operating, which 68 plants belong to the Local Administrative Organizations, 8 plants belong to The Bangkok Metropolitan Administration, and 25 plants belong to the Wastewater Management Authority. The wastewater treatment technology mainly uses stabilization ponds, aerated lagoons, and activated sludge systems.

At present, the total capacity for wastewater treatment plants nationwide is only at 2.7 million m³/day, accounting for 28% of the total generated wastewater because of the lack of the Local Administrative Organization's investment budget and the expenditure of operation & maintenance system. There are other wastewater sources such as community businesses, industries, and agricultural activities that do not treat their wastewater effluent or comply with regulatory requirements, for example, many of the pollution sources are along Khlong Saen Saep, and 151,799 pig farms with small and medium size nationwide.

Performance of the project under His Majesty The King Rama IX's Initiative:

1) Construction of domestic wastewater treatment systems was undertaken in two areas, namely Hoirak-Srisomboon community, Pak Phanang district, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province, with the treatment capacity of 200 cubic meters per day and Cha-uat district municipality (Talat Lang) Cha-uat district, Nakhon Si Thammarat, also with the treatment capacity of 200 cubic meter per day.

2) Management of wastewater treatment systems under His Majesty the King Rama IX's initiative was undertaken in six areas, namely Pak Phanang municipality (Wat Nak Wari), Pak Phanang Municipality, Hui Sai district (Sukhaphibal 1 Roads and Behind Bang Khae street), Cha-uat municipality (Wat Sri Ma Prosit), and Sirindhorn International Environment Park, Phetchaburi. All treatment wastewater met the standards set by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. As of September 2015, the total treated wastewater was 114,714 cubic meters.

2.13 The percentage of decentralized wastewater treatment technology, including constructed wetlands/ponds is? SDG Target 6.3.1.

C=Functioning

2.13 Additional Information

> Domestic wastewater treatment systems in Thailand mainly use in 5 categories. There are Stabilization pond (45 sites), Aerated lagoon (17 sites), Activated Sludge Process (37 sites), Constructed wetlands (1 site), and Rotating Biological Contactor (1 site).

2.14 Is there a wastewater reuse system? SDG Target 6.3.1.

A=Yes

2.14 Additional Information

> -

2.15 What is the purpose of the wastewater reuse system? SDG Target 6.3.1.

R=Agriculture

2.15 Additional Information

Please indicate if the wastewater reuse system is for free or taxed or add any additional information.

> The Wastewater Management Authority (WMA) has implemented The Changing Wastewater for Drought Solution Project in 39 sites around the country, which aims to promote the reuse of treatment water under the water quality standards in several activities such as farming, public parks, golf courses and etc.

Target 3

Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise

use of water and wetlands. {1.10}

3.1 Is the private sector encouraged to apply the Ramsar wise use principle and guidance (Ramsar handbooks for the wise use of wetlands) in its activities and investments concerning wetlands? {1.10.1} KRA 1.10.i

A=Yes

3.1 Additional Information

> In recent years, the private sector has developed a series of improvements in their business focus—ing on wetland and biodiversity conservation. However, despite these efforts, biodiversity and wetland habitats continue to be lost, a reality that forces the private sector to adapt con—stantly to the environmental risks, but it also allows the more engaged companies to adapt and explore new opportunities and it is even becoming a sustainable business.

PTT Public Company Limited has announced the statement of intent of the PTT Group to manage biodiversity since 2013, which defines the values, practical guidelines and the measurement of the effectiveness of PTT's biodiversity operations which is the current practice. PTT Public Company Limited has a passion for doing their business with social responsibility and environmental responsibility. Thus, the company volunteered to participate in the degraded forest rehabilitation project by planting 160,000 ha of forest, 413 afforestation in 48 provinces nationwide. The activity has begun since 1994. In 1997, The Changing area of abandoned shrimp farm to the mangrove forest has successfully and developed to be a learning center namely "Sirinart Rajini Ecosystem Learning Center". This center focuses on 4 strategies: Knowledge and capacity building, social community, ecotourism, and environment.

Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT) has announced their environmental policy including wetlands since 2010. Under this policy, all units of EGAT must strictly comply with the relevant laws, regulations and environmental requirements. In 2013, EGAT has announced its environmental protection mission to express its stance and commitment to the environmental policy.

Marriott Hotels and Resorts in Thailand, through partnership with IUCN, have made strong commitment to support the restoration of wetlands especially mangroves and coral reefs by providing information to guest with the on-site education programmes, involving their associates in restoration activities and initiating sustainable seafood project to support responsible fishing.

3.2 Has the private sector undertaken activities or actions for the conservation, wise use and management of {1.10.2} KRA 1.10.ii

Please select only one per square.

a) Ramsar Sites	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
b) Wetlands in general	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant

3.2 Additional information

> In Thailand there are many mangrove forests, but the one at "Sirinart Rajini Mangrove Ecosystem Learning Center" is different from other forests because it is an artificial planted mangrove forest invented by human. In the past, this forest in Pranburi estuary was destroyed by shrimp farming which totally polluted the soil. This is the common problem of mangrove forest degenerated in many forests in Thailand. In the year of 1996 when King Rama XI and the Queen made a visit to Pranburi Forest Park, they were so worried about the crisis of mangrove forest situation in Pranburi estuary therefore they mentioned the Royal Forest Department (RFD) to resurrect this place. RFD then decided to cancel the concession on using this area for shrimp field. One year later (1997) this forest was seriously revived and implanted until now by corporation with government agencies and private sector (PTT Public Company Limited). It took almost 20 years to rehabilitate and now it becomes a plentiful lush greenery area again for habitat for fauna. Wang Chan land use development project is the conservation project has also undertaken by PTT Public Company Limited in Rayong Province. Over 20 years of the implementation, the project serves a center to demonstrate knowledge and research development on forest planting and ecosystem management.

The Royal Army Nature Education Center 72nd Birthday Anniversary Queen Sirikit (hereafter Bangpu Nature Education Centre), Samut Prakan Province, have supported by Toyota Motor (Thailand) Co., Ltd. In cooperation with the Foundation for Environmental Education for Sustainable Development (FEED), and the cooperated sectors. The Centre is one of many coastal nature reserves in the Thai Gulf and is located just at the south of

Bangkok in Samut Prakan Province. The center is most well-known for a seasonal flock of seagulls that use this area as their migratory route, which cycles around between January and April. The reserve is chock full of coastal wildlife, including many varieties of waterfowl and mudflat creatures. FEED and Office of The Basic Education Commission (OBEC) have developed the local curriculum for the student by using the learning center as nature classroom.

Toyota Biodiversity and Sustainability Learning Center ("Cheewa Panavet" in Thai) is a part of environmental project initiated by Toyota Motor (Thailand) Co., Ltd. "Cheewa Panavet" is a combination of three Thai words: Cheewa (life); Pana (forest); and Vet (habitat). The learning centre represents Toyota's commitment to the environment as it adds a greater learning element to the "Toyota Biotope", a habitat of living organisms spanning over 96,000 square meters. During over 50 years of Toyota's operations in Thailand, the company has been committed to contributing to Thailand by being a good corporate citizen, and by contributing to the sustainable development and human resources of Thailand. The environment is a part of Toyota's commitment, including the conservation and preservation of the environment through Toyota's initiatives such as the "Toyota Green Town" project to create sustainable integrated environmental efforts that cover all areas of the country. Toyota has embarked on the Toyota Biotope Project, which is the first of its kind in Thailand—to create a habitat of living organisms, born out of manmade efforts, around the plant. This was done with the objective of environmental conservation and knowledge dissemination.

Electricity Generating Authorities Thailand had prepared the nature conservation action plan for wetlands which located in EGAT's projects site such as Chao Praya River, Bang Pa Kong River and Dam in the responsibility of EGAT. EGAT also work with the Plant Genetic Conservation Project under the Royal Initiative of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn to conserve and protect natural resources in wetland including to reforestation at upstream outside EGAT's project site. The four main activities under the natural conservation action plan are: reforestation and plant conservation, checkdam construction and maintainance, aquatic species conservation, and mangrove conservation.

3.3 Have actions been taken to implement incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.1} KRA 1.11.i

D=Planned

3.3 Additional information

> In 1994, Her Majesty Queen Sirikit said to the government, to seek to deter deforestation and forests degradation urgently. The government then has assigned the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives to be responsible for the implementation of forest plantation project in honor of His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej on the occasion of his 50th anniversary on the accession to the throne in 1995. The PTT Public Company Limited also has volunteered to support the project in Pranburi district, Prachuapkirikhun. It took almost 20 years to rehabilitate the mangrove forest and now it becomes the Sirinart Rajini Mangrove Ecosystem Learning Center. This Center is the first of mangrove learning centers in the area which had been changed from shrimp farming. This name was taken from the Her Majesty Queen Sirikit. Inside the Learning Center, visitors can go around and will see 10 memorable things to do and see at "Man-Made Forest Wonder" such as, the historical mangroves which His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej and Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn planted in 2002, and bird-watching tower for mangroves local residences, to take a wide angle panoramic view of the reclaimed mangrove landscape and vicinity and etc.

3.4 Have actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.2} KRA 1.11.i

A=Yes

3.4 Additional Information

> PTT Company. Ltd. is committed to the development Sirinart Rajini Mangrove Ecosystem Learning Center continuous through activities within the learning center to achieve true learning and ecotourism attractions. Co-management activities has been established under the Sirinart Rajini Mangrove Ecosystem Learning Center Management Board. This committee comprises of representatives from Government agencies, local communities, private sectors and related stakeholder.

Target 4

Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment.

4.1 Does your country have a comprehensive national inventory of invasive alien species that currently or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands? {1.9.1} KRA 1.9.i

C=Partially

4.1 Additional information

> The office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) has implemented many ongoing initiatives and programmes regarding invasive alien species, both at policy level and implementing

level, including encouraging related institutions and agencies to prevent, control and eradicate invasive alien species, by enhancing knowledge and understanding and establishing the Working Group on Invasive Alien Species under Subcommittee on Convention on Biological Diversity to oversee and supervise works and implementation regarding invasive alien species.

The Cabinet Resolution on April 28, 2009, urges related agencies and institutions to adopt and implement measures on prevention, control and eradication of invasive alien species, which comprise of 4 operative measures according to the inventory of alien species in Thailand to be prevent, control and eradicate. The above-mentioned list had classified alien species into 4 following categories:

Category I: Invasive alien species, with 82 species

Category II: Potential Invasive alien species with 52 species

Category III: Invasive alien species in other countries but not in Thailand, with 49 species

Category IV: Invasive alien species are not found in Thailand, with 91 species

At present, the cabinet resolution on April 28, 2009 is in the process to revise and update the inventory of alien species and operative measures according to the inventory. The draft of the revised inventory were already approved by the Subcommittee on Convention on Biological Diversity and the National Committee on conservation and use of biodiversity. The next step will proposed to the cabinet for approval. It is expected that the operative measures will active in the early of 2018.

4.2 Have national policies or guidelines on invasive species control and management been established or reviewed for wetlands? {1.9.2} KRA 1.9.iii

C=Partially

4.2 Additional information

> In some areas, invasive species are of great concern. This is primarily because nearby fish farming uses sections of natural waterways to cultivate market valuable fish, which presents the very real risk that the cultured species will escape and outcompete local fish species for food resources. The Cabinet resolution on 28 April 2009, have approved the measures on prevention controlling and eradicating the alien species. There are four operative measures on the following issues: management of alien species, prevention and monitoring of alien species, promotion of studies and researches regarding alien species, and education, communication and public awareness on alien species issues. In addition, the Office of natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning has established a database on alien species and disseminate the information through its Clearing House mechanism (CHM).

The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning has prepared the Biodiversity Management Action Plan 2017-2021 and the alien species management plan is integrated under the Strategic two to conserve and restore biodiversity of the action plan. The key indicator for alien species management is to provide the inventory of important alien species in Thailand including to the measurement on prevention controlling and eradicating the alien species in the ecosystem. At present, Thailand is in the process to revise the cabinet resolution mentioned above, and the Subcommittee on Convention on Biological Diversity and the National Committee on Conservation and Use of Biodiversity also approved the draft of the inventory of important alien species and measures. This will be proposed to the cabinet for consideration and approval in the next step.

4.3 How many invasive species are being controlled through management actions.

E=Exact number (species)

> 134

4.3 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the year of assessment and the source of the information

> The number of alien species under the cabinet resolution on April 28, 2009, are 134 species. The majority of 2 categories of invasive alien species are being controlled through management actions as follows:

Category I: Invasive alien species, with 82 species (Mimosa pigra L., Eichornia crassipes (Mart.)

Solms),(Pterygoplichthys spp., Hypostomus pleostomus Linnaeus, and etc.),

Category II: Potential Invasive alien species, with 52 species (Myocastor coypus,Lithobates catesbeianus)

4.4 Have the effectiveness of wetland invasive alien species control programmes been assessed?

C=Partially

4.4 Additional information

> The Department of Public Works and Town & Country Planning, Ministry of Interior, has established the Cooperation Centre on Water Hyacinth Management to solve the problem from water hyacinth in main river, open watersources, and in some areas of upper dams or water reservoirs. This center operates under the integration works of related agencies and develop the monitoring database system on the implementation in each area.

Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

Target 5

The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management {2.1.}

5.1 Have a national strategy and priorities been established for the further designation of Ramsar Sites, using the Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List? {2.1.1} KRA 2.1.i

A=Yes

5.1 Additional information

> Biodiversity Management Action Plan 2017-2021

- Strategic II: to conserve and restore biodiversity

2.3 Wetland management action plan

Measure 2.3.3: To prepare the inventory of important wetlands

Guideline 2.3.3.1: To survey and develop the inventory of important wetlands (National importance wetland, and Ramsar Site)

5.2 Are the Ramsar Sites Information Service and its tools being used in national identification of further Ramsar Sites to designate? {2.2.1} KRA 2.2.ii

A=Yes

5.2 Additional information

> Ramsar Site Information Service (RSIS) is a tool and guidelines to prepare the database on potential areas to be designated as the new Ramsar site. At present, Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning works together with relevant organizations and local conservation groups to prepare the basic information of Bang Pakong, Chachoengsao Province and Songkram River, Nakorn Phanom Province. These are the potential wetland areas which according to the criterias to be proposed as a new Ramsar site.

5.3 How many Ramsar Sites have an effective, implemented management plan? {2.4.1} KRA 2.4.i

E=Exact number (sites)

> 9

5.4 For how many of the Ramsar Sites with a management plan is the plan being implemented? {2.4.2} KRA 2.4.i

E=Exact number (sites)

> 9

5.5 For how many Ramsar Sites is effective management planning currently being implemented (outside of formal management plans ? {2.4.3} KRA 2.4.i

E=Exact number (sites)

> 14

5.3 - 5.5 Additional information

> Resolution XII.15, Contracting parties approved the Ramsar Site Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (R-METT) as a voluntary self-assessment tool for evaluating the management effectiveness of Ramsar Sites and other wetlands, encourage contracting parties that do not already have effective mechanisms in place for effective management planning of their Ramsar Sites, to consider using the R-METT; and confirms that the resolution does not create additional reporting obligations for Parties

Before the adoption of the resolution above, The Department of National Parks Wildlife and Plant Conservation and IUCN had implemented a two years project (27th Apr 2010 to 27th Apr 2012) entitled 'Evaluating and Improving the Management Effectiveness of Thailand's Marine and Coastal Protected Areas. There are five Ramsar sites: Ao Phang-nga National park, Laemson National park, Hat Chao Mai National Park, Mu Ko Ang Thong National Park, and Khao Sam Roi Yot National Park, is being considered for the marine national parks in the Andaman sea. Most parks are preserving a mixture of biological, cultural and recreational values. The most common threats to these values including poaching, encroachment by neighbors for both agriculture and urban development, visitors' impact from inappropriate level of use, climate change (in particular coral bleaching), and etc.

In 2017, Nine Ramsar sites managed by the Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation: namely Hat Chao Mai National Park-Libong Islands Wildlife non-hunting area - Trang River, Laemson National Park-Kraburi Estuary - Khlong Kapoe, Angthong National Park, Phang Nga Bay National Park, Sam Roi Yot National Park, Phru Kuan Kisean in Talenoi Wildlife non-hunting area, Bueng Konglong Wildlife non-hunting area, Nong Bongkai Wildlife non-hunting area, and Pru To Daeng Wildlife Sanctuary, have their management plan. The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) has implemented the Enhancing Wetland Management Programme. It aims to apply the Ramsar Site Management Effective Tracking Tool (R-METT) for 14 Ramsar sites of Thailand. This activity responses to the Ramsar resolution XII.15. The

result of the study will be published in early of 2018.

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (through formal management plans where they exist or otherwise through existing actions for appropriate wetland management ? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

C=Partially

5.6 Additional information

> -

5.7 How many Ramsar Sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.4.4} {2.4.6} KRA 2.4.iv

G=More than (sites)

> 9

5.7 Additional information

If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites

> Wetland Management Committee at the provincial level which has the Governor as Chairman is the key mechanism to manage wetlands. The committee has a role to oversee the management of wetland areas, both of Ramsar site and wetland in general such as Chiang Rai Province, Bang Kan Province, and Krabi Province. In addition, the Department of National Park, wildlife and plant conservation, which is overseeing the area will establish the Protected Area Committee (PAC) for national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and Wildlife non-hunting areas. The members of the committee will come from various sectors involved in the area.

5.8 For how many Ramsar Sites has an ecological character description been prepared (see Resolution X.15)? {2.4.5} {2.4.7} KRA 2.4.v

G=More than (sites)

> 5

5.8 Additional information

If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites

> The study on the status of the ecosystems in 5 National Parks was conducted by Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) in 2016, and have been used as the information to develop the National Parks master plan and management plan for each site. The list of National Parks are as follows; Hat Chao Mai National Park, Laemson National Park, Mu Ko Angthong National Park, Ao Phang-nga National Park, and Sam Rot Yot National Park.

In 2016, The Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR) surveyed and updated the database of migratory bird species, and land use surround their habitats. This survey covered area of 6 Ramsar sites, Kraburi river-Laemson National Park-Lapoe river, Phang-nga Bay National Park, Krabi Estuary, Trang river-Hat Chao Mai National Park-Libong Wildlife non-hunting area, Don Hoi Lot, and Sam Roi Yot National Park. The result illustrated that most of the local communities unknown that they live in wetlands and Ramsar sites are threatened by land development, urbanization, expansion of agricultural area, and etc. Each Ramsar site was threaten by difference factors, for example: the intensive of tourism in Phang-nga Bay National Park which effects to environmental pollution such as garbage, wastewater, increasing of tourist infrastructure. Transportation development around Kraburi river-Laemson National Park-Kapoe river. Increasing of industrial, number of tourist at Don Hoi Lot.

In 2017, The Department of Marine and Coastal Resources continue the activities at the same 6 sites including 2 importance wetlands which are Ko Ra - Ko Phra Thong Archipelago, Phang-nga Province and Kungkraben Bay, Chanthaburi Province. At present, DMCR is in the process to collect the information from the above-mentioned sites to prepare the database and policy recommendation.

5.9 Have any assessments of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management been made? {2.5.1} KRA 2.5.i

A=Yes

5.9 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15, and the source of the information

> The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) has implemented the enhancing wetland management programme. Its aim to apply the Ramsar site management effective tracking tool (R-METT) for 14 Ramsar sites of Thailand. This activity response to the Ramsar resolution XII.15. The result of the study will finish in early of 2018.

Target 7

Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6.}.

7.1 Are mechanisms in place for the Administrative Authority to be informed of negative human-induced changes or likely changes in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.1} KRA

2.6.i

A=Yes

7.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please summarise the mechanism or mechanisms established

> The Technical Working Group on Wetlands is key consultation mechanism on wetland management in Thailand. This working group consists of wetland experts and scientists from universities, relevant public agencies, NGOs, its main responsibility is to provide technical consultation to the National Wetland Management Committee. In addition, the working group acts as preliminary reviewing panel for wetland management plans of each wetland sites before they are presented to the committee, and provide technical views and information on issues discussed by the Scientific and Technical Panel of the Convention on Wetlands. During the past three year, there is no issues of negative human-induced changes or likely changes in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites, pursuant to Article 3.2.

7.2 Have all cases of negative human-induced change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites been reported to the Ramsar Secretariat, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.2} KRA 2.6.i

B=No

7.2 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Some cases', please indicate for which Ramsar Sites the Administrative Authority has made Article 3.2 reports to the Secretariat, and for which sites such reports of change or likely change have not yet been made

> -

7.3 If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar Sites have been listed on the Montreux Record, including requesting a Ramsar Advisory Mission? {2.6.3} KRA 2.6.ii

B=No

7.3 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken

> -

Goal 3. Wisely Using All Wetlands

Target 8

National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i

8.1 Does your country have a complete National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i

A=Yes

8.1 Additional information

> Thailand was aware and has made concerted effort to implement its commitments under the Ramsar Convention since 1993, based on the awareness and consideration of the importance of collaboration with global community, and in order to reduce wetland loss. After the first inventory of international and national important wetlands in Thailand was completed in 1999. The outcome were the lists and the status of wetlands of international and national important wetlands, with 61 and 48 sites respectively. This led to the planning of the country's wetlands, dissemination of knowledge, conservation and use of wetlands.

8.2 Has your country updated a National Wetland Inventory in the last decade?

A=Yes

8.2 Additional information

> The first inventory of international and national important wetlands in Thailand was completed in 1999. These outputs are of direct benefit in planning for wetland management and dissemination of knowledge and understanding on the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands. The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning has continued update the status of international and national important wetlands in the inventory including other different types of wetlands since 2007. Peat swamps, inland wetlands, coastal wetlands, and Ramsar sites have been surveyed since 2008 to the present. The survey is not only specific to physical and biological characteristics, these included threats, socio-economic data, and recommendations to enhance the efficiency of wetland management in Thailand. At the same time, Land Development Department (LDD) and the Department of Water Resources (DWR) have conducted and updated the list of local important wetlands in Thailand. These data are stored in the

geographic information system and used as an information baseline for the wetland management planning.

8.3 Is wetland inventory data and information maintained? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii

A=Yes

8.3 Additional information

> The wetland inventory data are being updated and stored in the geographic information database, and documents. These information can be accessed at website: chm-thai.onep.go.th (in Thai language) which has been developed by the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning.

8.4 Is wetland inventory data and information made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii

A=Yes

8.4 Additional information

> All stakeholders can access to the wetland inventory data and information at website: chm-thai.onep.go.th (in Thai) which is the Clearing-House-Mechanism (CHM) under the CBD.

8.5 Has the condition* of wetlands in your country, overall, changed during the last triennium? {1.1.3}

Please describe on the sources of the information on which your answer is based in the free- text box below. If there is a difference between inland and coastal wetland situations, please describe. If you are able to, please describe the principal driver(s) of the change(s).

* 'Condition' corresponds to ecological character, as defined by the Convention

Please select only one per square.

a) Ramsar Sites	<input type="checkbox"/> N=Status Deteriorated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> O=No Change <input type="checkbox"/> P=Status Improved
b) Wetlands generally	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N=Status Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> O=No Change <input type="checkbox"/> P=Status Improved

8.5 Additional information on a) and/or b)

> a) Ramsar Site: Most of the Ramsar sites in Thailand are under the responsibility of the Department of National Park, Wildlife, and Plant Conservation (DNP) and government agencies. The condition of Ramsar sites has not significant changed during the last triennium. However, they also need the tools and process to monitor and report on the status of each Ramsar sites.

b) Wetlands generally: Land Development Department stated that the results of the surveying the list of local important wetlands, many wetlands have been changed and degraded by urbanization, transportation and agricultural area. The type of wetlands which were impacted such as small canals, ponds, and marshes.

8.6 Based upon the National Wetland Inventory if available please provide a baseline figure in square kilometres for the extent of wetlands (according to the Ramsar definition) for the year 2017. SDG Target 6.6

G=More than (km2)

> 32,150

8.6 Additional information

If the information is available please indicate the % of change in the extent of wetlands over the last three years.

> Based upon the National Wetland Inventory, the wetlands area are approximately 32,150 km2. However, these do not include the area of main rivers, lower central floodplain, and some of marine and coastal wetlands due to there are in the process to update information.

Target 9

The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone {1.3.}.

9.1 Is a Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) that promotes the wise use of wetlands in place? {1.3.1} KRA 1.3.i

If 'Yes', please give the title and date of the policy in the green text box

A=Yes

9.1 Additional information

> Framework on wetland management policy and planning are being mainstreamed with the Integrated Biodiversity Management Master Plan 2015-2020 and Biodiversity Management Action Plan 2017-2021. In Strategy 2, conservation and restoration of biodiversity. Targeted implementations by 2021 are: 1) increasing efficiency of wetlands management at all levels; and 2) reducing the loss of wetland ecosystem services significantly for sustainable use of ecosystem services and contribute to adaptation from climate change. The two key indicators to achieve this targets which are

- (1) By 2020 Wetlands management tools/mechanisms at the provincial level are provided, and
- (2) By 2021 At least 50 percent of Ramsar sites have their own management plan.

9.2 Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect Ramsar commitments? {1.3.5}{1.3.6}

A=Yes

9.2 Additional information

> During the triennium, Thailand has progressed in updating and providing law and regulation mechanism. Although the aim of these laws and regulations may not focus directly on the wetland ecosystems but their benefits has contributed to enhance the efficiency of wetland management. The list of legislations are as follows:

- The revision of Cabinet Resolution on November 3, 2009 and May 12, 2015 (ongoing process)
- Coastal and Marine Resources Management Act, B.E.2558 (2015) Section 3: Protection of Marine and Coastal, article 18: Mangrove conservation and article 20: Marine Protected Area.
- Draft of Water Resources Act, B.E. ... refer to wetland ecosystems as public water resources (article 4) and provide the guidelines on conservation and development under Section 6: "The conservation and development public water resources" (article 71-76).
- Royal Act on Fisheries (No.2) B.E.2560 (2017) Section 5: Conservation and management measures such as aquatic preservation area.
- Notification of Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperative dated February 9th , 2017 on prohibited to use some fishing gears in some parts of Prachuab Khirikhun, Chumpon, and Suratthani Province.
- Draft of Ministerial Regulation on "Environmental Protection Area" in Bang Kaew, Bang Chakreng, Laemyai, and Khlongkhone sub-district, Samut Songkram Province. These drafts were approved by the cabinet resolution on June 22th, 2016, and the Office of the Council of State will verify the law.
- Ministerial Regulation on Coastal Zone B.E.2560 (2017) under the article 5 and 6 of Fisheries Act, B.E.2015, provided that coastal areas of nine provinces with coastlines in Thailand, were distanced "at least 3 nautical miles from coastline".

9.3 Do your country's water governance and management systems treat wetlands as natural water infrastructure integral to water resource management at the scale of river basins? {1.7.1} {1.7.2} KRA 1.7.ii

A=Yes

9.3 Additional information

> - The Thai government has worked out a 12-year water resource management strategy to be implemented from 2015 to 2026. It is also in the process of drafting a Water Act, which will provide a framework for handling all dimensions of water resource management. Thailand would implement integrated water resource management at three levels. At the first level, which involves water sources management, an emphasis will be placed on rehabilitating deteriorated forests and watershed areas and preventing soil erosion. This will help maintaining healthy ecosystems and the balance of nature. The Government also plans to store water by diverting it from natural sources in order to prevent water shortages in the long run and to bring about water security. The second level involves water consumption. The objective is to reduce unequal access to this basic necessity. Since agricultural and industrial sectors impact most of the country's rural economy, there is a need to ensure water security for these sectors and provide sufficient water sources. The communities has also been encouraged to play a greater role in managing water consumption for the maximum benefit. In the third level, which involves waste water management, Thailand aims to reduce waste water from its original sources. It will also increase the efficiency of waste water treatment systems and prevent seawater intrusion. The main 6 strategies under the water resource management strategic plan are: (1) Water consumption,(2) Water security, (3) Flood and drought management, (4) Water quality, (5) Upstream forest conservation and soil erosion protection, and (6) Governance.

9.4 Have Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management (see Resolution X.19)? {1.7.2}{1.7.3}

A=Yes

9.4 Additional information

> CEPA activities have been performed by several agencies and organizations with different tools. The Thailand Research Fund (TRF) has developed a series of research projects on water resources management for provincial security. The participatory process of all relevant agencies and the public sector has been applied

under this project. Three manuals were conducted in three areas, namely the participatory water management in Rayong, Nakhon Si Thammarat, and Samut Songkhram Province. Wetland Watch Programme (WWP) is a two year program being implemented in Thailand starting from 2015, involving volunteering and awareness activities. Those activities include watershed education, water quality monitoring and mangrove plantation. The activities are scheduled on March, May and October of each year. WWP is a part of a larger project, entitled Building Capacity and Strengthening Community Participation for Water Resources Management and Wetland Ecosystem Restoration in the context of Climate Change in Lower Songkhram River Basin, which is being undertaken by Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) in coordination with World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Bangkok and with support from The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited (HSBC). The mission of the programme is to evolve volunteers into “active stewards of water resources” through watershed education, water monitoring, and mangrove plantation. Through the following four objectives: 1) Raise awareness amongst volunteers about watersheds and the relationship between land use and water quality, 2) Train HSBC staffs on the basic principles of water quality monitoring, 3) Setup and maintenance of a data portal for water quality monitoring data, and 4) Provide water quality information to individuals or groups working to protect water resources.

9.5 Has your country established policies or guidelines for enhancing the role of wetlands in mitigating or adapting to climate change? {1.7.3} {1.7.5} KRA 1.7.iii

C=Partially

9.5 Additional information

> Wetland ecosystem management is a measure under the natural resources and environment management of the Thailand Climate Change Master plan B.E.2558-2593 (2015-2050). This emphasizes to preserve and restore the richness of natural resources and ecosystem including to control the sustainable use of natural resources. The guidelines and measures relate to wetlands are examples:
 1) Sustainable wetland protection and preservation by supporting the designated the importance wetlands as the Ramsar Sites with co-management by related stakeholders.
 2) Marine and coastal ecosystems such as estuaries, coral reefs, seagrasses, and mangrove forest have threat by human activities and need to protect and restore. The Designation of the Marine and Coastal Protected Area in the significant area is a mechanism under the Coastal and Marine Resources Management Act, B.E.2558 (2015). In addition to improve the governance in marine and coastal management and restoration of marine and coastal resources; artificial corals, mangrove restoration, coastal erosion, and etc.

9.6 Has your country formulated plans or projects to sustain and enhance the role of wetlands in supporting and maintaining viable farming systems? {1.7.4} {1.7.6} KRA 1.7.v

C=Partially

9.6 Additional information

> - The Department of Water Resources and Department of Groundwater Resources, under Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, had formulated the 20-Year Plan to Develop a Water Distribution System (2017-2036). There are 4,152 project sites of the total 48,265 target sites and benefit to 305,600 households, cover the areas of approximately 21,436.64 hectares. The sites have to implement during 2018-2036 are 44,113 sites, cover the areas of approximately 580,736 hectares.
 - In addition to the national plan on sustainable and enhancing the role of wetlands in supporting and maintaining viable farming systems, there are several projects that have adopted wetland approaches to farm systems for their implementation: for example; Kung Kraben Bay Royal Development Study Center Master Plan 2012-2016, establishes goals to be the leading nature conservation museum, and develop coastal natural resources and environment to improve quality of life. The objectives of the master plan related to wetland ecosystems were grouped in 3 strategies which are: Strategy I: to study, research and develop coastal natural resources, Strategy II: to expand the performance of the Study Center in natural resources and environmental management under the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy, and Strategy III: Natural resources and environmental management including jobs and improving the quality of life in target areas.

9.7 Has research to inform wetland policies and plans been undertaken in your country on:

{1.6.1} KRA 1.6.i

Please select only one per square.

a) agriculture-wetland interactions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned
b) climate change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned

c) valuation of ecosystem services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned
------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

9.7 Additional information

> a) agriculture-wetland interactions

- The Thailand Research Fund (TRF) has developed a series of research projects on water resources management for provincial security. The participatory process of all relevant agencies and the public sector has been applied for this project. Three manuals were conducted in three areas, namely the participatory water management in Rayong, Nakhon Si Thammarat, and Samut Songkhram Province.
- The land use planning for Ramsar site management project, led by the Land Development Department (LDD). The project emphasizes to prepare land use plan linkage with agriculture and wetland conservation.
- Pacharawaree Jaihan and Piyakarn Teartisup (2015). Community structure of plants in Sanambin Wildlife non-hunting area wetland, Buriram Province.
- Relation of soil properties and quantity of soil nutrients between organic and conventional paddy field which cultivate *Oryza sativa* L. (Surin Jasmine Rice).

b) Climate Change

- The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (2014-2015). Wetlands management for climate change resilience in the important wetlands in Thailand.
- Somboon Samakphan and Piyakarn Teartisup (2015). Effect of land use on soil carbon content in Buriram Province.
- Srinamngoen, P., Pinjai, P., Khunjet, S., and Chanprame, S. Seagrass Carbon Accumulation at Khungkraben Bay Royal Development Study Center, Chanthaburi Province. Songklanakarin Journal of Plant Science, Vol.3 Suppl. (II): M04/29-35, 2016.
- Noppol Arunrat, Nathsuda Pumijumnong and Attaya Phinchongsakuldit. Estimating Soil Organic Carbon Sequestration in Rice Paddies as Influenced by Climate Change under Scenario A2 and B2 of i-EPIC model of Thailand. Environment Asia 7(1) (2014) 65-80.

c) valuation of ecosystem services

- Community-based conservation of Eastern-Sarus Cranes for wetland ecotourism at Huai Jorakae Mak Water Reservoir Wildlife non-hunting Area.

9.8 Has your country submitted a request for Wetland City Accreditation of the Ramsar Convention, Resolution XII.10 ?

B=No

9.8 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate How many request have been submitted

> -

Target 10

The traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels.

10.1 Have the guiding principles for taking into account the cultural values of wetlands including traditional knowledge for the effective management of sites (Resolution VIII.19) been used or applied?.(Action 6.1.2/ 6.1.6)

C1=Partially

10.1 Additional information

> -

10.2 Have case studies, participation in projects or successful experiences on cultural aspects of wetlands been compiled. Resolution VIII.19 and Resolution IX.21? (Action 6.1.6)

A=Yes

10.2 Additional information

If yes please indicate the case studies or projects documenting information and experiences concerning culture and wetlands

> Don Hoi Lot, the famous tourist attraction of Samut Songkhram Province is a bar on the mouth of the Mae Klong River. It was formed by the sedimentation of sandy soil. The bar of 3 km wide and 5 km long covers two zones: Don Nok is on the mouth of Mae Klong Bay, and Don Nai is located on the beach of the Chuchi village

in Tambon Bang Chakreng. In the area of the bar, there are many shellfish, such as Hoi Lot (razor clam), Hoi Lai (undulated surf clam), Hoi Puk (Ridged Venus clam), Hoi Pak Pet (tongue shell), Hoi Khraeng (cockle), etc. Hoi Lot is mostly found here and it has become a landmark of this place. This area was designated as the Ramsar site no.1099 in the list of Wetlands of International Importance under the Convention in 2001. The name of "Hoi Lot" is called by villagers here from the Razor Clam which is the most important commercial mollusk of this wetland site. Currently, the land use of the wetland in Doi Hoi Lot is threaten by urbanization, industries, aquaculture from surrounding area. The local communities, government agencies, and private sector has cooperated to organize "Don Hoi Lot merit ceremony" on April 22th of every year to link between Buddhist ethic and natural conservation. The making merit is a concept considered fundamental to Buddhist ethics that will increase awareness of the importance of natural resources conservation, and restoration of the ecosystem integrity to local people and tourists.

10.3 Have the guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands been used or applied. (Resolution VII. 8) (Action 6.1.5)

B=No

10.3 Additional information

If the answer is "yes" please indicate the use or application of the guidelines

> -

10.4 Traditional knowledge and management practices relevant for the wise use of wetlands have been documented and their application encouraged (Action 6.1.2)

A=Yes

10.4 Additional information

> The collection of knowledge related to wisely use was not specifically developed to wetlands ecosystem. It is implemented under projects or implementing agencies such as:

- Department of Environmental Quality Protection (DEQP) has studied the traditional knowledge on marine and coastal conservation (mangrove conservation and squid egg bank) in Phetchaburi Province. The Squid Egg Bank, one of the villagers' ways to kindly and sustainably return balance to the nature. Squids play an important role in the food chain because they are both predator and prey in the ocean. It is unfortunate that the mother squids usually release eggs only once and die. The number of squid this year is totally dependent on the survived ones and those that grow up from the past year. Squid menus is quite popular in the world cuisine but no country can breed them to meet with colossal commercial demand from humans, the duty to conserve and restore the population of the Villagers is thus considered a vital jigsaw in nourishing ecology system and returning balance to the sea before the squids on this planet will eternally become extinct.
- Thai Wetland Foundation has implemented the conservation and rehabilitation project of Wiang Nong Lom Wetlands, Chiang Saen District, Chiang Rai Province since 2015. The Foundation works with local conservation groups and heads of the villages surrounding wetlands of Wiang Nong Lom to promote and empower the communities to realize the benefits of natural resources in a fair and equitable manner. The three activities have been done in this area which are: (1) Restoration the wetland ecosystem; to work with local communities in establishing aquatic preservation zone, to eradicate the Mimosa pigra and reproduce the aquatic species, (2) Promotion the sustainable wise use of natural resources; to promote the use of Mimosa pigras as biofuel in their household, (3) Development of the sustainable agricultural system; to develop local products from organic farming.

Target 11

Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.}

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.1} KRA 1.4.ii

C1=Partially

11.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, how many Ramsar Sites and their names

> The Study on the status of wetlands has implemented from 2008 - present. The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning has studied the importance and value of economic benefits that people gain from ecosystems services, wetlands as well. Meanwhile Land Development Department has undertaken the preparation of the land use planning. The socio-economic data has been included such as the assessment of wetland tourism in Talenoi wetlands, Phattalung Province, and Nong Bong Kai wetland, Chiang Rai Province.

11.2 Have wetland programmes or projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives or food and water security plans been implemented? {1.4.2} KRA 1.4.i

A=Yes

11.2 Additional information

> - The Project on Conserving Habitats for Globally Important Flora and Fauna in Production Landscapes is designed to strengthen and complement on-going efforts in Thailand to conserve globally significant ecosystems and biodiversity. This is done by mainstreaming the conservation of globally important and endangered biodiversity into the management of production landscapes through improved management of critical wetland habitats of three species namely the Spoon-billed Sandpiper (*Eurynorhynchus pygmeus*), Eastern Sarus Crane (*Grus antigone sharpii*), and Water Lily (*Crinum thaianum*) in 3 distinct geographical locations. The project will also build the capacity of local authorities, communities, private sector groups, and NGOs to develop environmental friendly goods and services, which can provide a sound economic basis for ongoing critical habitat management and economic development.

- The development of coastal fisheries management to rely on oneself of fishermen in the Ko Sarai sub district, Satun Province.

- In 2016, the Thai Wetlands Foundation received funding from the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources to survey the status of economic shellfish which importance to the local fisheries along the Gulf of Thailand. It was found that the local fisheries can catch shellfish in each day from 70-100 kg/person. Most of shellfish harvested are small and medium-sized. It showed that the growth of the economic shellfish in each area is not consistent to accommodate the needs of fishermen. If there are no correction or improvement on shellfish fishing, this may affect to shellfish in nature, and in the reproductive age, the shortage cannot support the needs of consumers in the future.

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii

C=Partially

11.3 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names

> The socio-economic value of wetland, mostly indirect, which is inserted in the study of each agency in order to know the status of the wetlands.

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii

C=Partially

11.4 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names

> -

Target 12

Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation. {1.8.}

12.1 Have priority sites for wetland restoration been identified? {1.8.1} KRA 1.8.i

A=Yes

12.1 Additional information

> In preparing a wetland restoration projects, the relevant agencies will set the criteria or objectives in determining conservation and restoration of water sources and wetlands such as the Department of Water Resources. They have defined objectives as follows; to determine the boundary of water resources and wetlands, To strengthen the participation of the stakeholders and requirements of the people in the site to implement conservation, restoration, improved utilization and maintenance, and to maintain the balance of ecosystem. The environment and local culture.

12.2 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes, plans or projects been effectively implemented? {1.8.2} KRA 1.8.i

A=Yes

12.2 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if available the extent of wetlands restored

> The Department of Water Resources is one of the agencies who have response for water resource management in the country. The 2 major roles of the Department are: 1) Water resources development to supply water in various aspects, drainage and the flood mitigation; 2) Conservation and restoration of degraded water resources. They also set up the targets to conserve and restore wetlands and water resources as follows: 1) Healthy and Ecological wetland; 2) Safe wetland where there are no worries about flood & drought, and 3) Pleasant wetland where the citizens want to be around. The wetland restoration/rehabilitation

programmes, plans or projects have been effectively implemented during 2015-2017, can be classified into 3 categories. There are Maintenance and overflow weir project, Improvement and rehabilitation of water resources, and Conservation and Restoration wetland project. In 2015, there are 1,690 projects with 12,649 million baht, 1,342 projects are completed. In 2016, there are 588 projects with 5,826.46 million baht, 387 projects are completed. In 2017, there are 693 projects with 3,731 million baht, 97 projects are completed. (Data updated as June 28, 2017)

For the coastal wetlands, the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources has conserve and rehabilitate mangrove forests, coral reefs and seagrass continuously. Activities include building knowledge, awareness of value and significance of marine and coastal resources. Coral reef restoration using legal measures and regulations to control and promotion of community participation in conservation. There are also integrating the management and prevention of coastal erosion problems of the country. The coastal erosion is included in the master plan, and action plan in accordance with the national 20-years strategy, and environmental quality management plans. At present, The Department of Marine and Coastal Resources is implementing the marine debris management to restore and protect marine and coastal resources. The measure protection are developed under the Marine and Coastal Resources Management Master Plan B.E.2560-2579 (2017-2036)

Target 13

Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods

13.1 Have actions been taken to enhance sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands?

D=Planned

13.1. Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken

> -

13.2 Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands? {1.3.3} {1.3.4} KRA 1.3.ii

A=Yes

13.2 Additional information

> The twelfth National Economic and Social Development Plan (NESDP) B.E.2017-2021 set strategies on sustainable development and Strategic Environmental Assessment under the Strategy IV: Strategy for Environmental-Friendly Growth for Sustainable Development. At present the country's natural resources and environmental quality are deteriorating, and have become a weakness in maintaining the basis of production, services and sustainable living. A large volume of the natural resources stock has been utilized for development, resulting in their continuous degradation. The forests have been depleted, the soil has become infertile, and biodiversity has been threatened. While exhibiting a future risk of water shortages, the existing supply of water has not been able to meet the demands of the various sectors. Conflicts over the use of natural resources stem from the unfair allocation of access and exploitation. Increasing the efficiency of the management of water resources to achieve the goals of stability, balance and sustainability in both quantity and quality are proposed under the development guidelines of the 12th NESDP. Foster a participatory process among all parties, particularly stakeholders in the watersheds, to determine the direction of surface water and groundwater resources management and utilization, corresponding to their potential and limitations in both environmental and social aspects. Furthermore, Section 3.2.3 of Strategy IV provides to promote the use of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) process to provide development options that fit with the potential of watersheds for decision-making at the policy, plan and program levels. This is to ensure that development activities take into consideration the sustainability and carrying capacity of watershed ecosystems as well as the livelihoods of local people who can take part in the watersheds' development. The Office of natural resources and environmental policy and planning as the lead agency to promote, support and drive operational efficiency, according to government policy. Thailand has set up a sub-committee to prepare guidelines for strategic environmental impact assessment since 2005, and the National Environment Board has agreed to such an approach in 2009, with major projects such as Strategic Environmental Assessment in Yom river basin, Tha-chin river basin, Southern coast, Andaman sea coast, and east coast of the Gulf of Thailand.

The strategy II of the Environmental quality management plan B.E. 2560-2564 (2017-2021), provides that environment quality is protected, treated and restored. Under the action plan 2.1.1: The development of management mechanism, guidelines for the preparation of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the large projects or several projects during the same period in the Special Economic Zone (SEZ). Development of EIA and SEA funds to serve as a source of working capital for the implementation of environmental impact assessment (EIA) and strategic environmental assessment (SEA) by the operator is responsible for the cost.

In 2016, the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) in conjunction with Mahidol University had organized a workshop on guidelines for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), to raise awareness of the development partners both at the policy level and practical level on the benefits of environmental impact assessment to sustainable development.

13.3 Are Environmental Impact Assessments made for any development projects (such as new buildings, new roads, extractive industry) from key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries that may affect wetlands?

{1.3.4} {1.3.5} KRA 1.3.iii

A=Yes

13.3 Additional information

> Thailand has a mechanism to prepare a report on the environmental impact assessment under Article 46 of the Enhancement and Conservation of the National Environmental Quality Act, B.E. 2535 (1992). Currently, There are 35 types of projects or activities that were assigned to prepare an environmental impact assessment report to be considered by National Environment Board such as: Highways or roads which are meant under the highway that cuts through the areas as follows: (1) Wildlife sanctuaries (2) National Parks (3) Mangrove which is the preservation area (4) The area located in or near the Ramsar Site or World Heritage Sites according to international convention within two kilometers.

In term of wetland conservation measures, the office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) is in the process to revise these measures. Especially, the projects and activities which are not in the list of the notification of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment on types and sizes of projects or activities requiring environmental impact assessment report and rules, procedures, practices and guidelines for preparing environmental impact assessment report for examples: dredging wetlands, water diversion, and small jetty.

The Royal Irrigation Department, which is the key agency to manage the irrigation system of the country, focuses on the environment and sustainable development. Wetland ecosystem is included in the study of environmental impact assessment (EHIA / EIA / IEE) such as the evaluation of the effects that may arise from the project development, measures to reduce the impact on the environment and the treatment of wetland ecosystem. The purpose and scope of the study are (1) to study and survey wetland ecosystem, flora and fauna, especially aquatic species, and to evaluate the impact on wetland both direct and indirect. And to propose measures monitoring environmental impact, (2) The scope of the study, such as the type of wetlands, area, the significance and the status of the wetland, information on plants, wildlife, and aquatic species, impact assessment of construction project on the changing of wetlands related to their roles, uses, threats, and loss.

Goal 4. Enhancing implementation

Target 15

Ramsar Regional Initiatives with the active involvement and support of the Parties in each region are reinforced and developed into effective tools to assist in the full implementation of the Convention. {3.2.}

15.1 Have you (AA) been involved in the development and implementation of a Regional Initiative under the framework of the Convention? {3.2.1} KRA 3.2.i

A=Yes

15.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Planned', please indicate the regional initiative(s) and the collaborating countries of each initiative
> 1) The Indo-Burma Ramsar Regional Initiative (IBRRI) is a regional cooperation network with no physical centre. It is supported by IUCN acting as the Secretariat through its Asia Regional Office in Bangkok, Thailand, and its country offices in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam. The IBRRI Steering Committee (SC) will provide oversight of the Initiative's operations. The IBRRI SC is composed of the Heads of the Ramsar Administrative Authorities of the five countries or their duly appointed substitutes, as well as the Ramsar Convention Secretariat and IUCN as the IBRRI Secretariat as observers. In addition, an IBRRI Technical Committee will be established to provide the IBRRI with technical guidance and to ensure inclusive, transparent and multi-stakeholder participation in its activities.

The four objectives of the IBRRI include: 1) Science and knowledge: Promoting scientific and technical cooperation by supporting joint research on management and wise use of wetlands; 2) Site designation and management: Developing or supporting the development of management plans and regulatory/management tools for the wetlands; 3) Policy and advocacy: Promoting regional dialogues on the development of wetlands conservation policy by sharing existing policies and working jointly on improvement; and 4) Capacity building and awareness: Supporting capacity building through the development of training and educational programmes and courses.

2) The East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP) is a regional cooperation network and voluntary initiative, was launched on 6 November 2006, and aims to protect migratory waterbirds, their habitat and the

livelihoods of people dependent upon them. The Partnership provides a flyway wide framework to promote dialogue, cooperation and collaboration between a range of stakeholders to conserve migratory waterbirds and their habitats. Thailand has involved as the Member of the partnership on 22 July 2010 and nominated the 3 flyway site networks as follows: Krabi estuary (2005) Kok Kham, Sumutsakorn (2015), and Pak Thale-Laem Phakbia, Phetchaburi Province (2015).

15.2 Has your country supported or participated in the development of other regional (i.e., covering more than one country) wetland training and research centres? {3.2.2}

A=Yes

15.2 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s)

> Thailand has participated in the implementation of Ramsar Regional Centre-East Asia (RRC-EA) which is the training and research centres. This regional centre serve as a regional platform for capacity building, information exchange, and cooperation among governments, international and national non-government organizations, local communities, technical experts and business organizations.

Target 16

Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}

16.1 Has an action plan (or plans) for wetland CEPA been established? {4.1.1} KRA 4.1.i

Even if no CEPA plans have been developed, if broad CEPA objectives for CEPA actions have been established, please indicate this in the Additional information section below

Please select only one per square.

a) At the national level	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D=Planned
b) Sub national level	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D=Planned
c) Catchment/basin level	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D=Planned
d) Local/site level	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D=Planned

16.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'In progress' to one or more of the four questions above, for each please describe the mechanism, who is responsible and identify if it has involved CEPA NFPs

> Wetlands Action Plan under the Biodiversity Action Plan B.E.2560-2564 (2017-2021) measures to enhance government agencies, NGO, local Community in order to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands with 2 main guidelines:

1. To collect, prepare the guideline or handbook on the best practice for wetlands management, conservation and wise use of wetlands.

2. Strengthening the relevant sectors to associated wetlands management, such as workshops on the implementation of wetland conservation, wise use of wetlands to exchange of working experience between stakeholders.

16.2a How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established? {4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii

a) at Ramsar Sites

G=More than (centres)

> 9

16.2b How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established? {4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii

b) at other wetlands

G=More than (centres)

> 9

16.2 Additional information

If centres are part of national or international networks, please describe the networks

> a) at Ramsar Site

- Thale noi wildlife and nature education center, Phattalung Province
- Bung Kong Long wildlife non-hunting area, Bueng Kan Province
- Moo Ko Ang Thong National Park visitor center, Suratthani Province
- Khao sam roi yot national park visitor center, Prachuabkhirikhun Province
- Phang-Nga national park visitor center, Phang-Nga Province
- Koh Libong wildlife non-hunting area, Trang Province
- Nong Bong Kai wildlife non-hunting area, Chiang Rai Province
- Pikunthong Royal Development Study Centre, Narathiwat Province
- Princess Sirindhorn wildlife sanctuary , Narathiwat Province

b) at other wetlands

- Sirindhorn International Environmental Park, Phetburi Province
 - Bangpu Nature Education Centreby Toyota, Samutprakarn Province
 - Genetic plant conservation project learning center, Samutsakorn Province
 - Ranong Mangrove forest Research center, Ranong Province
 - Nakhon Si Thammarat Mangrove forest research center, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province
 - Phuket Aquarium, Phuket Province
 - Toyota Biodiversity and Sustainability Learning Center, Samutprakarn Province
- (<http://www.toyota.co.th/cheewa-panavet/index.html>)
- Rayong Botanical Garden, Rayong Province

16.3 Does the Contracting Party {4.1.3} KRA 4.1.iii

Please select only one per square.

a) promote stakeholder participation in decision-making on wetland planning and management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned
b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned

16.3 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please provide information about the ways in which stakeholders are involved

> a) promote stakeholder participation in decision-making on wetland planning and management

-Sustainable Management Models for Local Government Organizations to Enhance Biodiversity Protection and Utilization in Selected Eco-regions of Thailand, Samut Songkram Province, implemented by Biodiversity-Based Economy Development office (Public Organization)

- Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) established Protected Areas Committee (PAC) as the key mechanism for joint solutions between communities and conservation areas. This is based on the concept of participatory management of protected areas that allow all stakeholders to work together. The wetlands that has been appointed as a wildlife sanctuary, wildlife non-hunting area and national park will have the Protected Areas Committee (PAC) to involve and decide on the wetlands and protected area management.

b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management?

- Bang Pakong River conservation has been implemented by Bang Pakong Network, the local conservation groups, and supported by Mekong-WET Project under the Indo-Burma Ramsar Regional Initiative.

- Songkram river conservation has been supported by WWF (Thailand), local communities, private sectors and local agencies.

16.4 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v

A=Yes

16.4 Additional information

If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP12; and c) what responsibilities the Committee

has
 > Thailand has mechanisms to manage wetlands in the country by Wetland Technical Working Group, Sub-committee on Wetland Management under the National Environment Board. The Sub-committee serves as to provide the policies and national plans for wetland management, to support and monitor the implementation of the wetlands, according to the national policy, supervision and monitoring of the implementation of its obligations, and to support raising awareness and educational research facilities. The components of the working group and sub-committee are representatives from government agencies, scientists, non-government organization, and etc.

16.5 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral body equivalent to a National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v

A=Yes

16.5 Additional information

If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP12; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has

- > - The sub committee on the convention on biological diversity, under the national committee on conservation and use of biodiversity.
- The national committee on preservation and protection of wildlife.

16.6 Are other communication mechanisms (apart from a national committee) in place to share Ramsar implementation guidelines and other information between the Administrative Authority and a), b) or c) below? {4.1.7} KRA 4.1.vi:

Please select only one per square.

a) Ramsar Site managers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned
b) other MEA national focal points	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned
c) other ministries, departments and agencies	<input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned

16.6 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please describe what mechanisms are in place

> a) Ramsar Site managers

Office of Natural resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) as the Ramsar Administrative Authority works closely with the Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation to share Ramsar implementation guidelines and other information to their Ramsar site manager or Chief of National Parks, Wildlife non-hunting area, and Wildlife sanctuary. ONEP coordinates with the governor and local agencies for the Ramsar site where located outside the protected area for examples; Krabi Estuary, Kutting Mashland and Don Hoi Lot.

b) other MEA national focal points

ONEP as the Ramsar Administrative Authority invite other MEA national focal points to attend or activities related or brainstorming on the wetland activities.

c) other ministries, departments and agencies

ONEP as the Ramsar Administrative Authority invite other ministries, departments and agencies to attend or activities related or brainstorming on the wetland activities.

16.7 Have Ramsar-branded World Wetlands Day activities (whether on 2 February or at another time of year), either government and NGO-led or both, been carried out in the country since COP12? {4.1.8}

A=Yes

16.7 Additional information

> - Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) in co-operating with the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, Department of Water Resources, Department of National Park wildlife and Plant conservation, and others organized the World Wetland Day every year. Most of the participants are from relevant sectors such as governments, private sectors, and local communities. World Wetland Day (WWD) activity was organized by ONEP at Cha Choeng Sao Province in 2016 where is the

tentative area to be proposed as the new Ramsar Site (Bang Pakong River). In 2017, ONEP also organized WWD under the theme “Wetland for Diaster Risk Reduction” at Chiangrai Province where is the Ramsar site no.1101.

- Rayong botanical garden under the Botanical Garden Organization, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment has organized World Wetland Day (WWD) activities every year since this area are designated as the National Importance Wetland under the cabinet resolution on November 3, 2009. An area of approximately 3800, is the study, research and collect the various species are distinguished by the conservation of plant genetic resources. Especially the wetland and forest areas, is related to educate the community, promote culture and wisdom, including, recreation and ecotourism. In 2017, Ra- The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) in co-operation with the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, Department of Water Resources, Department of National Park wildlife and Plant conservation, and others, organizes the World Wetland Day every year. Most of the participants are from relevant sectors such as governments, private sectors, and local communities. World Wetland Day (WWD) activities was organized by ONEP at Cha Choeng Sao Province in 2016, where is the tentative area to be proposed as the new Ramsar Site (Bang Pakong River). In 2017, ONEP also organized WWD under the theme “Wetland for Diaster Risk Reduction” at Chiangrai Province where is the Ramsar site no.1101, or Nong Bong Khai Wildlife Non-hunting Area, is located.

- Rayong botanical garden under the Botanical Garden Organization, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment has organized World Wetland Day (WWD) activities every year since this area are designated as the National Importance Wetland under the cabinet resolution on November 3, 2009. An area of approximately 6.08 km², is the study, research and collect the various species are distinguished by the conservation of plant genetic resources. Especially the wetland and forest areas, is related to educate the community, promote culture and wisdom, including, recreation and ecotourism. In 2017, Rayong botanical garden also organized WWD activities, like every year. The key Activities include a bike rally for health and eco-tourism, reforestation, Buddhist ceremony, rowing race, academic and local wisdom exhibition, the sale of local products and various species of plants.

16.8 Have campaigns, programmes, and projects (other than for World Wetlands Day-related activities) been carried out since COP12 to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife and the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {4.1.9}

A=Yes

16.8 Additional information

If these and other CEPA activities have been undertaken by other organizations, please indicate this
> Network agencies related to wetlands implementation in Thailand, had organized activities to promote knowledge and understanding about wetlands in many areas such as;

- 16th Shorebird Festival organized by Bird Conservation Society of Thailand (BCST),

Thai Wetland Foundation and related government agencies on dated February 12, 2016.

- Youth Camp on birds and nature conservation at Halabara Wildlife Research Center on April 12-18, 2016, Bird watch and Bird walk on tour, and dissemination of knowledge about the birds' species in Thailand each day through BCST's Facebook Fanpage.

- Walailuk University and conservation networks organized Ko Kra island day on August 12, 2016 to Knowledge, awareness of the importance and value of the sea. The benefit and national security. The importance and the situation of Ko Kra Island, Nakorn Si Thammarat Province.

- The Biodiversity-Based Economy Development Office (BEDO), Thai Wetland Foundation, and Department of Local Administration with supports from United Nations Development Programme has implemented the pilot project to enhance the capacity of local administrative organizations in the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity in Samut Songkhram Province, . Thai Wetland Foundation also organized the World Migratory Bird 2017 activities with local conservation groups and local government agencies on May 7th, 2017 at Mangrove Learning Center, Samut Songkhram Province, Thailand.

Target 17

Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2.}

17.1a Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2015, 2016 and 2017? {4.2.1} KRA 4.2.i

A=Yes

17.1b If 'No' in 17.1 a), please clarify what plan is in place to ensure future prompt payment

> -

17.2 Has any additional financial support been provided through voluntary contributions to non-core funded Convention activities? {4.2.2} KRA 4.2.i

B=No

17.2 Additional information

If 'Yes' please state the amounts, and for which activities

> -

17.3 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Has the agency provided funding to support wetland conservation and management in other countries? {3.3.1} KRA 3.3.i

Z=Not Applicable

17.3 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the countries supported since COP12

> -

17.4 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Have environmental safeguards and assessments been included in development proposals proposed by the agency? {3.3.2} KRA 3.3.ii

Z=Not Applicable

17.4 Additional information

> -

17.5 [For Contracting Parties that have received development assistance only ('recipient countries')]: Has funding support been received from development assistance agencies specifically for in-country wetland conservation and management? {3.3.3}

A=Yes

17.5 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate from which countries/agencies since COP12

> The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) and Zoological Park Organization (ZPO), with support from UNDP have developed the project "Conserving Habitats for Globally Important Flora and Fauna in Production Landscapes" under the GEF-5 focal area strategy on biodiversity. The aim of the project is to mainstream the conservation of globally important and endangered biodiversity into the management of production landscapes through improved management of critical habitats of three species. The project will be piloted for three species namely the Spoon-billed Sandpiper (*Eurynorhynchus pygmeus*), Eastern Sarus Crane (*Grus antigone sharpii*), and Water Lily (*Crinum thianum*) in 3 distinct geographical locations. Within each location the project will also build the capacity of local authorities, communities, private sector groups, and NGOs to develop environmental friendly goods and services, which can provide a sound economic basis for ongoing critical habitat management and economic development. The project namely Sustainable management models for local government organizations to enhance biodiversity protection and utilization in selected eco-regions of Thailand has implemented by the cooperation between Biodiversity-based Economy Development Office, Department of Local Administration and UNDP. The project's objective is to mainstream biodiversity conservation into planning and budgeting systems of local government in Thailand. This is to provide a framework for the inclusion of biodiversity into the development planning, management and performance assessment mechanism of local government organization. The project will demonstrate how this approach can be achieved within the two pilot locations to enhance conservation management of land and marine area, namely Don Hoi Lord (Ramsar site No.1099) is a rare type of natural wetland for Thailand, and Bang krachao is a wetland area lying within a bend of Chao Phraya River. Funded by the International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB), and implemented by IUCN Asia Regional Office, the "Mekong WET: Building Resilience of Wetlands in the Lower Mekong Region" project aims to build climate resilience by harnessing the benefits of wetlands in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, and Viet Nam. The project aims to build climate resilience by harnessing the benefits of wetlands, in particular Ramsar sites (or wetlands of international importance), in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, and Viet Nam. The project also aims to help the four countries to address their commitments to the Ramsar Convention and to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Given its focus on building the resilience of wetlands and its surrounding communities, the project directly supports the work programme of IBRRI. Through its focus on wetland ecosystems, the project also supports governments in implementing their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) under the Convention on Biological Diversity and pursuing their commitments on climate change adaptation and mitigation under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. In Thailand the project supports activities in Ranong Ramsar site as well as in Ban Pakong wetlands.

17.6 Has any financial support been provided by your country to the implementation of the Strategic Plan?

A=Yes

17.6 Additional information

If “Yes” please state the amounts, and for which activities

> The Thailand Biodiversity Expenditure Review Report under Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) project described the expenditure of the government of Thailand for wetland and river ecosystems in Thailand. The government agencies within the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, and Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC) have expenditure item related to the conservation and sustainable uses of land and water resources within the wetland and rivers ecosystems. In addition to the protection of forest complexes, the DNP also has water management programs in watershed areas (with total expenditure of THB 497.8 million, or US\$ 15 million in 2015) that provides significant ecosystem services downstream. The programs aim to restore and sustainably manage small watershed areas, and to involve local community networks in conservation activities. These programs supplement the works of the Department of Water Resources within MONRE that invests in the conservation and restoration of local water resource areas throughout the country (THB 286.5 million or US\$ 9.0 million estimated biodiversity related expenditure in 2015).

In addition, the Pollution Control Department (PCD) has an inland water quality monitoring and evaluation program (with an estimated biodiversity-related expenditure in 2015 of THB 1.0 million or US\$ 0.03 million) to maintain biodiversity in the inland water areas. Within MOAC, the Land Development Department (LDD) has a workplan to develop agriculture land and water resources for sustainable use, while the Rice Department promotes the production and conservation of organic and local rice varieties. In addition, the Royal Irrigation Department (RID) has programs that support biodiversity by protecting and restoring the local environment in large water catchment projects. The estimated biodiversity related budget for the three departments totaled THB 67.8 million or US\$ 2.0 million in 2015.

In terms of marine and coastal ecosystem, With regards to marine ecosystem, the main implementation agencies are 1) the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR), 2) the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) within Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), 3) Marine Department of the Ministry of Transport (MOT), and 4) Department of Fisheries within Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC). The biodiversity-related expenditure for fiscal year 2015 (October 2014 – September 2015) for these agencies are amount 2,095.70 million baht. Their budget programs correspond to the NBSAP strategies on the Conservation and Restoration of Biodiversity Strategy 2) and Developing Knowledge and Database System on Biodiversity (Strategy 4). DMCR’s current conservation and restoration programs for the 2015 budget include the management of mangrove forest, survey and evaluation of marine and coastal resources, and improve marine and coastal resources management efficiency. In addition, the DNP whose primary responsibility is to manage the protected area system in general, has programs on the management of coral reefs and coastal areas, and on ecotourism management as part of its work plan on climate change prevention and mitigation. The Pollution Control Department (PCD) and the Department of Environmental Quality Promotion also have programs on coastal and sea quality monitoring and the conservation of southern coastal lake area.

However, the Environment Fund was established with the Ministry of Finance, under the Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality Act B.E 2535. It aims to manage environment problems with the participation of all sectors of the government, through provision of air pollution and wastewater treatment systems, and waste disposal system, for controlling, treatment and elimination of pollution, including activities related to enhancement and conservation of environmental quality. For the wetland ecosystems, the Environment Fund has supported funding for wetland management and promoted the restoration, maintenance of wetlands and water resources management. The key activities or projects are supported by the Environment Fund such as: Water resources management on highland by community organization networks in Mae Chan - Mae Salong, Maehongson Province; Fisheries conservation zone and aquatic resources conservation, Ubonratchathani Province; ThaChin River Basin conservation network, and etc. The mechanism of the Environment Fund, as part of the supporting network in tracking and surveillance, conservation of wetlands, including participation from all sectors including the public and the government, which is an integral part of operation to better manage natural resources and the environment of the country to sustainable performance.

Target 18

International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1}

18.1 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the National Ramsar/Wetland Committee? {3.1.1} {3.1.2} KRAs 3.1.i & 3.1.iv

B=No

18.1 Additional information

> -

18.2 Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO)? {3.1.2} {3.1.3} KRA 3.1.iv

A=Yes

18.2 Additional information

> The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning as the CBD National Focal Point and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) are in the process to develop the draft action plan on synergies among the biodiversity conventions and with SDGs based on the fundamental principle of sufficiency economy philosophy. This draft action plan has been developed by using Master Plan on Biodiversity Management 2015-2021 as the implementing mechanism between relevant activities and agencies.

18.3 Has your country received assistance from one or more UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO) or the Convention's IOPs in its implementation of the Convention? {4.4.1} KRA 4.4.ii.

The IOPs are: BirdLife International, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), Wetlands International, WWF and Wildfowl & Wetland Trust (WWT).

A=Yes

18.3 Additional information

If 'Yes' please name the agency (es) or IOP (s) and the type of assistance received

> • UNDP is working with the Royal Thai government, civil society, national partners and the Thai public to help finding solutions to persistent development challenges. They also work as the GEF Agencies for the projects which has been supported from Global Environment Facility (GEF). The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) and Zoological Park Organization (ZPO) with support from UNDP have developed the project "Conserving Habitats for Globally Important Flora and Fauna in Production Landscapes" under the GEF-5 focal area strategy on biodiversity. The three pilot sites cover both inland and coastal wetlands. At the same cycle of GEF-5, the project namely: Maximizing Carbon Sink Capacity and Conserving Biodiversity through Sustainable Conservation, Restoration, and Management of Peat Swamp Ecosystems, is approved by GEF council under the multi-focal areas (biodiversity, climate change, and sustainable forest management). The objective of the project is to conserve and restore peatlands to increase their capacities to act as carbon sinks, as habitats for globally important species, and as sources of ecosystem services for improving livelihoods. ONEP and UNDP are in the process to implement the activities under the project.

• IUCN works with its members and partners in Thailand to address conservation challenges and to ensure that the use of natural resources, urbanization and infrastructure development are sustainable and adequately take into account ecological functions and ecosystem services, and the growing impacts of climate change. At present, IUCN's projects in Thailand focus on climate change adaptation, integrated coastal and marine resources management, transboundary dolphin conservation, including wetland ecosystems for examples:

o Indo-Burma Ramsar Regional Initiative (IBRRI), aims to support the effective implementation of the Ramsar Convention in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam by supporting cooperation and capacity building on wetland-related issues, with IUCN Asia acting as the secretariat. The initiative provides a platform for collaborating with representatives from intergovernmental bodies, Ramsar International Organization Partners, NGOs, local communities and private sector entities.

o Funded by the International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB), the "Mekong WET: Building Resilience of Wetlands in the Lower Mekong Region" project aims to build climate resilience by harnessing the benefits of wetlands in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, and Viet Nam. The project aims to build climate resilience by harnessing the benefits of wetlands, in particular Ramsar sites, in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, and Viet Nam. The project also aims to help the four countries to address their commitments to the Ramsar Convention and to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Given its focus on building the resilience of wetlands and its surrounding communities, the project directly supports the work programme of IBRRI. Through its focus on wetland ecosystems, the project also supports governments in implementing their NBSAPs under the CBD and pursuing their commitments on climate change adaptation and mitigation under the UNFCCC

• WWF Thailand has supported the implementation on wetlands in Thailand under the regional initiatives such as: Improving the co-management of Beung Kong Long (BKL) Ramsar Site, Nam Mao and Songkram Rivers to benefit local communities and ecosystem connectivity from the headwaters to the Mekong River) has funded by HSBC UK, The project on Empowerment and participation of community-based water resources management and rehabilitation of wetland ecosystems in the lower Songkram River Basin (2014-2017).

• Bird Conservation Society Thailand (BCST), the partner of Birdlife International has done the mid-winter Asian Waterbird Census 2016-2017. The monitoring and assessment of important bird areas for bird and biodiversity conservation in 2015-2016, will collect the changing of bird species, status of bird habitats, threat, including management plan and conservation activities. The outcome of the project was compiled and submitted to the Department of IBAs Birdlife International, to collect and update the data presented at the World Bird Database.

18.4 Have networks, including twinning arrangements, been established, nationally or internationally, for knowledge sharing and training for wetlands that share common features? {3.4.1}

A=Yes

18.4 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate the networks and wetlands involved

- > - Ramsar Regional Center-East Asia (RRC-EA) hosted by Republic of Korea.
- Wetland Management Reserch and Training Center hosted byFaculty of Environment and Resoureces Syudies, Mahidol University.
- Bung Borapet Wetland Management Reserch and Training Center hosted by Mahidol University, Nakornsawan Campus

18.5 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites and their status been made public (e.g., through publications or a website)? {3.4.2} KRA 3.4.iv

A=Yes

18.5 Additional information

> The document related to the Convention has been published in Thai. Report of the study projects related to Wetlands prepared in the form of PDF documents that can be searched from the site <http://chm-thai.onep.go.th> (Thai only)

18.6 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites been transmitted to the Ramsar Secretariat for dissemination? {3.4.3} KRA 3.4.ii

B=No

18.6 Additional Information

> -

18.7 Have all transboundary wetland systems been identified? {3.5.1} KRA 3.5.i

B=No

18.7 Additional information

> -

18.8 Is effective cooperative management in place for shared wetland systems (for example, in shared river basins and coastal zones)? {3.5.2} KRA 3.5.ii

B=No

18.8 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate for which wetland systems such management is in place

> -

18.9 Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species? {3.5.3} KRA 3.5.iii

A=Yes

18.9 Additional information

> Thailand has participated in the East Asian-Australasian Flyways Partnership (EAAFP) since 2010. The three wetland areas are designated as the flyway site networks. There are: Krabi estuary in Krabi, Kok Kham in Samut sakorn and, Pak Thale-Laem Pakbia in Phetchaburi Province. Thailand have attended the ordinary Meeting of Parties to EAAFP since the partnership was established.

In addition, The Department of National Park wildlife and Plant Conservation, Bird Conservation Society Thailand, and its partners has implemented Asian WaterBrid Cencus 2015-2016's activities regarding the monitoring of migratory birds in the wetlands of international and national importance. This activity takes place during the second and third week of January every year. The AWC National Coordinator network is facilitated by Wetlands International South Asia office.

Target 19

Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced.

19.1 Has an assessment of national and local training needs for the implementation of the Convention been made? {4.1.4} KRAs 4.1.iv & 4.1.viii

B=No

19.1 Additional information

> -

19.2 Are wetland conservation and wise-use issues included in formal education programmes?

C=Partially

19.2 Additional information

If you answer yes to the above please provide information on which mechanisms and materials

> -

19.3a How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP12?

{4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv

a) at Ramsar Sites

X=Unknown

19.3b How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP12?

{4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv

b) at other wetlands

X=Unknown

19.3 Additional information

including whether the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks were used in the training

> -

19.4 Have you (AA) used your previous Ramsar National Reports in monitoring implementation of the Convention? {4.3.1} KRA 4.3.ii

A=Yes

19.4 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate how the Reports have been used for monitoring

> -

Section 4. Optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that has developed national targets to provide information on those

Goal 1

Target 1: Wetland benefits

Wetland benefits are featured in national / local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level. Contributes to Aichi Target 2

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Priority

A=High

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Resourcing

C=Limiting

Target 1: Wetland benefits - National Targets

> By 2021, Significantly reduce wetland ecosystem loss so as to maintain the use of ecosystem service and support climate change adaptation.

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Planned activity

- > • Integrate of the conservation and sustainable use of wetland into organizational plans policies and partnership for increase the efficiency of wetland management.
- Strengthen and increase capacity of Government agencies, Non -government organizations and local communities in conservation, restoration and sustainable utilization of wetland
- Develop and register the list of wetland importance in Thailand
- Monitor potential threats to wetland and promote sustainable use of wetland resources.

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

> The result of 14 Ramsar sites management effective evaluation following the framework of Ramsar Site Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (R-METT) which is approved by the 12th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention. The site managers understand their site situation and use the result of R-METT to improve their management.

Target 2: Water Use

Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone. Contributes to Aichi Targets 7 and 8 and Sustainable Development Goal 6.3.1

Target 2: Water Use - Priority

E=No answer

Target 2: Water Use - Resourcing

E=No answer

Target 2: Water Use - National Targets

> -

Target 2: Water Use - Planned activity

> -

Target 2: Water Use - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

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Target 3: Public and private sectors

Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands. {1.10}. Contributes to Aichi Targets 3, 4, 7 and 8.

Target 3: Public and private sectors - Priority

A=High

Target 3: Public and private sectors - Resourcing

C=Limiting

Target 3: Public and private sectors - National Targets

> By 2021, there are actions to reduce and eliminate the incentives that result in adverse biological diversity and to promote positive incentives that support the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the relevant sector.multilateral environmental agreements.

Target 3: Public and private sectors - Planned activity

> To promote and create incentives for conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biological diversity, and recommend the economic measures in the preparation of policies and plans related to biodiversity.

Target 3: Public and private sectors - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

> National Biodiversity strategic and Action Plans (NBSAPs) have brought incentive measure to conserve, restore and sustainable use of biodiversity. Especially, the economic measures to promote participation in the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and related multilateral environmental agreements.

Target 4: Invasive alien species

Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment. Contributes to Aichi Target 9.

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Priority

A=High

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Resourcing

C=Limiting

Target 4: Invasive alien species - National Targets

> By 2020 Measures for managing priority invasive alien species and major pathways are in place.

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Planned activity

- > 1. To prepare the inventory of invasive alien species, prioritize and measures on prevention, control and eradication of invasive alien species, including the invasive alien species in protected area, important biodiversity areas and ecosystems.
2. To collect, analyze the introduce method and pathway of alien species into the country, and implement the measures management for major pathways and spread out of alien species.
3. To promote research on utilization of invasive alien species.
4. To disseminate the knowledge on alien species and capacity building on prevention, control, and eradication of invasive alien species for government agencies, local administrative organization, and the public.

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

> The impact of invasive alien species and major pathway are managed by effective management under the strategic plan including to measures on prevention, control, and eradication of invasive alien species.

Goal 2

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites

The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management {2.1.}. Contributes to Aichi Target 6,11, 12.

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Priority

E=No answer

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Resourcing

E=No answer

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - National Targets

> -

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Planned activity

> -

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

> -

Target 7: Sites at risk

Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6.}. Contributes to Aichi Targets 5, 7, 11, 12.

Target 7: Sites at risk - Priority

E=No answer

Target 7: Sites at risk - Resourcing

E=No answer

Target 7: Sites at risk - National Targets

> -

Target 7: Sites at risk - Planned activity

> -

Target 7: Sites at risk - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

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Goal 3

Target 8: National wetland inventories

National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i. Contributes to Aichi Targets 12, 14, 18, 19.

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Priority

A=High

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Resourcing

C=Limiting

Target 8: National wetland inventories - National Targets

> By 2021 Mechanisms for integrating and linking existing biodiversity databases are in place to enable their efficient use.

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Planned activity

> Improve and develop biodiversity knowledge and clearing-house mechanism, including up-to-date databases on status, boundaries, buffer zones and wetland maps, which can be accessible at all levels and by all relevant sectors, including database systems to support policy level decision-making.

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

> Wetlands information are considered in developing the national policy and strategic plan for conservation and effective management.

Target 9: Wise Use

The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone {1.3.}. Contributes to Aichi Targets 4, 6, 7.

Target 9: Wise Use - Priority

E=No answer

Target 9: Wise Use - Resourcing

E=No answer

Target 9: Wise Use - National Targets

> -

Target 9: Wise Use - Planned activity

> -

Target 9: Wise Use - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

> -

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge

The traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels. Contributes to Aichi Target 18.

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Priority

E=No answer

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Resourcing

E=No answer

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - National Targets

> -

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Planned activity

> -

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

> -

Target 11: Wetland functions

Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4}.
Contributes to Aichi Targets 1, 2, 13, 14.

Target 11: Wetland functions - Priority

E=No answer

Target 11: Wetland functions - Resourcing

E=No answer

Target 11: Wetland functions - National Targets

> -

Target 11: Wetland functions - Planned activity

> -

Target 11: Wetland functions - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

> -

Target 12: Restoration

Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation. {1.8.}.
Contributes to Aichi Targets 14 and 15.

Target 12: Restoration - Priority

E=No answer

Target 12: Restoration - Resourcing

E=No answer

Target 12: Restoration - National Targets

> -

Target 12: Restoration - Planned activity

> -

Target 12: Restoration - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

> -

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability

Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods. Contributes to Aichi Targets 6 and 7.

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Priority

E=No answer

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Resourcing

E=No answer

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - National Targets

> -

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Planned activity

> -

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

> -

Goal 4

Target 15: Regional Initiatives

Ramsar Regional Initiatives with the active involvement and support of the Parties in each region are reinforced and developed into effective tools to assist in the full implementation of the Convention. {3.2.}

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Priority

E=No answer

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Resourcing

E=No answer

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - National Targets

> -

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Planned activity

> -

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

> -

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use

Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}. Contributes to Aichi Target 1 and 18.

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Priority

A=High

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Resourcing

C=Limiting

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - National Targets

> By 2020, All sectors, especially people and local communities, have basic knowledge on biodiversity, understand and area aware of importance of conservation and sustainable utilization of biodiversity.

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Planned activity

> 1. Promote the outreach and education programmes on value and benefit of conservation and sustainable utilization of biodiversity.

2. Promote and provide media and/or activities to disseminate knowledge on value and benefit of conservation and sustainable utilization of biodiversity, including the traditional knowledge for Youth, relevant authorities, local communities and the public.

3. Symposium and/or academic activities, youth camps, to create awareness and promote the participation of all sectors in the conservation and sustainable utilization of biodiversity.

4. Raise awareness of importance and role of local communities and traditional knowledge, especially woman's role in conservation and sustainable utilization of biodiversity.

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

> People and local communities, have basic knowledge on biodiversity and wetland, understand and aware of importance of conservation and sustainable utilization of biodiversity and wetlands.

Target 17: Financial and other resources

Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 - 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2.}. Contributes to Aichi Target 20.

Target 17: Financial and other resources - Priority

E=No answer

Target 17: Financial and other resources - Resourcing

E=No answer

Target 17: Financial and other resources - National Targets

> -

Target 17: Financial and other resources - Planned activity

> -

Target 17: Financial and other resources - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

> -

Target 18: International cooperation

International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1}

Target 18: International cooperation - Priority

E=No answer

Target 18: International cooperation - Resourcing

E=No answer

Target 18: International cooperation - National Targets

> -

Target 18: International cooperation - Planned activity

> -

Target 18: International cooperation - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

> -

Target 19: Capacity Building

Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced. Contributes to Aichi Targets 1 and 17.

Target 19: Capacity Building - Priority

E=No answer

Target 19: Capacity Building - Resourcing

E=No answer

Target 19: Capacity Building - National Targets

> -

Target 19: Capacity Building - Planned activity

> -

Target 19: Capacity Building - Outcomes achieved by 2018

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

> -

Section 5: Optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that so wishes to provide additional information regarding any of all of its designated Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites)

Guidance for filling in this section

1. Contracting Parties can provide additional information specific to any or all of their designated Ramsar Sites, given that the situation and status of individual Ramsar Sites can differ greatly within the territory of a Contracting Party.
 2. The only indicator questions included in this section are those from Section 3 of the COP13 NRF which directly concern Ramsar Sites.
 3. In some cases, to make them meaningful in the context of reporting on each Ramsar Site separately, some of these indicator questions and/or their answer options have been adjusted from their formulation in Section 3 of the COP13 NRF.
 4. Please include information on only one site in each row. In the appropriate columns please add the name and official site number (from the Ramsar Sites Information Service).
 5. For each 'indicator question', please select one answer from the legend.
 6. A final column of this Annex is provided as a 'free text' box for the inclusion of any additional information concerning the Ramsar Site.
- A final column of this Annex is provided as a 'free text' box for the inclusion of any additional information concerning the Ramsar Site.

Thailand

Bung Khong Long Non-Hunting Area (1098)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

Any additional comments/information about the site

> -

Don Hoi Lot (1099)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

Any additional comments/information about the site

> -

Had Chao Mai Marine National Park - Ta Libong Island Non-Hunting Area - Trang River Estuaries (1182)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

Any additional comments/information about the site

> -

Kaper Estuary - Laemson Marine National Park - Kraburi Estuary (1183)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

Any additional comments/information about the site

> -

Khao Sam Roi Yot Wetland (2238)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

Any additional comments/information about the site

> -

Ko Kra Archipelago (2152)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

D=Planned

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

Any additional comments/information about the site

> -

Ko Ra-Ko Phra Thong Archipelago (2153)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

D=Planned

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

Any additional comments/information about the site

> -

Krabi Estuary (1100)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

Any additional comments/information about the site

> -

Kuan Ki Sian of the Thale Noi Non-Hunting Area Wetlands (948)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

Any additional comments/information about the site

> -

Kut Ting Marshland (1926)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

Any additional comments/information about the site

> -

Mu Koh Ang Thong Marine National Park (1184)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

Any additional comments/information about the site

> -

Nong Bong Kai Non-Hunting Area (1101)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

Any additional comments/information about the site

> -

Pang Nga Bay Marine National Park (1185)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

Any additional comments/information about the site

> -

Princess Sirindhorn Wildlife Sanctuary (1102)

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

5.9 If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

Any additional comments/information about the site

> -