

## NATIONAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RAMSAR CONVENTION ON WETLANDS

National Reports to be submitted to the 14th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties, Wuhan, China, 2021

The purpose of this Microsoft Word form is to help Contracting Parties to collect data for the National Report. However, the data collected through this form must be transferred to the online national reporting system at <a href="https://reports.ramsar.org">https://reports.ramsar.org</a>, or the Word form must be sent by email to <a href="nationalreports@ramsar.org">nationalreports@ramsar.org</a>, by 21 January 2021 for the official submission of the National Report. If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice (nationalreports@ramsar.org).

Please note that for Contracting Parties wishing to provide information in the online reporting system on national targets (optional Section 4 of the National Report Format or on the Word form), the deadline is 24 January 2020.

#### Ramsar COP14 National Report Format (NRF) Background information

- 1. The COP14 National Report Format (NRF) has been approved by the Standing Committee at its 57th meeting (SC57) for the Ramsar Convention's Contracting Parties to complete as their national reporting to the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties of the Convention.
- The NRF is being issued by the Secretariat in 2019 to facilitate Contracting Parties' implementation planning and preparations for completing the Report. The deadline for submission of national targets is 24 January 2020 and the deadline for submission of completed National Reports is 21 January 2021 (final dates will be updated once the dates for COP14 are agreed).
- 3. This COP14 NRF closely follows that used for COP13, to permit continuity of reporting and analysis of implementation progress by ensuring that indicator questions are as far as possible consistent with previous NRFs (and especially the COP13 NRF). It is also structured in terms of the Goals and Strategies of the 2016-2024 Ramsar Strategic Plan adopted at COP12 through Resolution XII.2.
- 4. This COP14 NRF includes 90 indicator questions. In addition, Section 4 is provided as an optional annex in order to facilitate the task of preparing the Party's national targets and actions for the implementation of each of the Targets of the Strategic Plan 2016-2024 in accordance with Resolution XII.2.
- 5. As was the case for previous NRFs, the COP14 NRF includes an optional section (Section 5) to permit a Contracting Party to provide additional information on indicators relevant to each individual Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar Site) within its territory.
- 6. Note that, for the purposes of this national reporting to the Ramsar Convention, the scope of the term "wetland" is that of the Convention text, i.e. all inland wetlands (including lakes and rivers), all nearshore coastal wetlands (including tidal marshes, mangroves and coral reefs) and human-made wetlands (e.g. rice paddy and reservoirs), even if a national definition of "wetland" may differ from that adopted by the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention.

#### The purposes and uses of national reporting to the Conference of the Contracting Parties

- 7. National Reports from Contracting Parties are official documents of the Convention and are made publicly available on the Convention's website.
- 8. There are seven main purposes for the Convention's National Reports. These are:
  - i) to provide data and information on how, and to what extent, the Convention is being implemented;
  - ii) to provide tools for countries for their national planning;
  - iii) to capture lessons and experience to help Parties plan future action;
  - iv) to identify emerging issues and implementation challenges faced by Parties that may require further attention from the Conference of the Parties;
  - v) to provide a means for Parties to account for their commitments under the Convention;
  - vi) to provide each Party with a tool to help it assess and monitor its progress in implementing the Convention, and to plan its future priorities; and
  - vii) to provide an opportunity for Parties to draw attention to their achievements during the triennium.

- 9. The data and information provided by Parties in their National Reports have another valuable purpose as well, since a number of the indicators in the National Reports on Parties' implementation provide key sources of information for the analysis and assessment of the "ecological outcome-oriented indicators of effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention".
- 10. To facilitate the analysis and subsequent use of the data and information provided by Contracting Parties in their National Reports, the Ramsar Secretariat holds in a database all the information it has received and verified. As for COP13, the COP14 reports will be in an online national reporting system.
- 11. The Convention's National Reports are used in a number of ways. These include:
  - i) providing an opportunity to compile and analyze information that contracting parties can use to inform their national planning and programming;
  - providing the basis for reporting by the Secretariat to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the global, national and regional implementation, and the progress in implementation, of the Convention. This is provided to Parties at the COP as a series of Information Papers, including:
    - the Report of the Secretary General on the implementation of the Convention at the global level; and
    - the Report of the Secretary General pursuant to Article 8.2 (b), (c), and (d) concerning the List of Wetlands of International Importance);
  - iii) providing information on specific implementation issues in support of the provision of advice and decisions by Parties at the COP;
  - iv) providing the source data for time-series assessments of progress on specific aspects in the implementation of the Convention included in other Convention products. An example is the summary of progress since COP3 (Regina, 1997) in the development of National Wetland Policies, included as Table 1 in Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 2 (4<sup>th</sup> edition, 2010); and
  - v) providing information for reporting to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on the national implementation of the CBD/Ramsar Joint Work Plan and the Ramsar Convention's lead implementation role on wetlands for the CBD. In particular, the Ramsar Secretariat and STRP used the COP10 NRF indicators extensively in 2009 to prepare contributions to the indepth review of the CBD programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems for consideration by CBD SBSTTA14 and COP10 during 2010 (see UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/3). Similar use of COP13 NRF indicators is anticipated for the CBD's post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

#### The structure of the COP14 National Report Format

12. The COP14 National Report Format (NRF) is in five sections:

**Section 1** provides the institutional information about the Administrative Authority and National Focal Points for the national implementation of the Convention.

**Section 2** is a 'free-text' section in which the Party is invited to provide a summary of various aspects of national implementation progress and recommendations for the future.

**Section 3** provides the 90 implementation indicator questions, grouped under each Convention implementation Goals and Targets in the Strategic Plan 2016-2024, and with an optional 'freetext' section under each indicator question in which the Contracting Party may, if it wishes, add further information on national implementation of that activity.

**Section 4** is an optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that has developed national targets to provide information on the targets and actions for the implementation of each of the targets of the Strategic Plan 2016-2024.

In line with Resolution XII.2, which encourages Contracting Parties "to develop and submit to the Secretariat on or before December 2016, and according to their national priorities, capabilities and resources, their own quantifiable and time-bound national and regional targets in line with the targets set in the Strategic Plan", all Parties are encouraged to consider using this comprehensive national planning tool as soon as possible, in order to identify the areas of highest priority for action and the relevant national targets and actions for each target.

The planning of national targets offers, for each of them, the possibility of indicating the *national priority* for that area of activity as well as the *level of resourcing available, or that could be made available during the triennium, for its implementation*. In addition, there are specific boxes to indicate the *National Targets* for implementation by 2021 and the *planned national activities* that are designed to deliver these targets.

Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024 shows the synergies between CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets and Ramsar Targets. Therefore, the NRF provide an opportunity that Contracting Parties indicate as appropriate how the actions they undertake for the implementation of the Ramsar Convention contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets according to paragraph 51 of Resolution XII.3.

**Section 5** is an optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that so wishes to provide additional information regarding any or all of its Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).

#### General guidance for completing and submitting the COP14 National Report Format

## Important – please read this guidance section before starting to complete the National Report format

- 13. All Sections of the COP14 NRF should be completed in one of the Convention's official languages (English, French, Spanish).
- 14. The deadline for submission of the completed NRF is January 21st 2021. It will not be possible to include information from National Reports received after that date in the analysis and reporting on Convention implementation to COP14.
- 15. The deadline for submission of national targets is by 24 January 2020.
- 16. All fields with a pale yellow background must be filled in.

Fields with a pale green background are free-text fields in which to provide additional information, if the Contracting Party so wishes. Although providing information in these fields is optional, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide such additional information wherever possible and relevant, as it helps us understand Parties' progress and activity more fully, to prepare the best possible global and regional implementation reports to COP.

- 17. To help Contracting Parties refer to relevant information they provided in their National Report to COP13, for each appropriate indicator a cross-reference is provided to the equivalent indicator(s) in the COP13 NRF or previous NRF, shown thus: {x.x.}
- 18. For follow up and where appropriate, a cross-reference is also provided to the relevant Key Result Area (KRA) relating to Contracting Parties implementation in the Strategic Plan 2009-2015.
- 19. Only Strategic Plan 2016-2024 Targets for which there are implementation actions for Contracting Parties are included in this reporting format. Those targets of the Strategic Plan that do not refer directly to Parties are omitted in the National Report Format as the information is provided through the Ramsar Sites Data Base or the Work Plan of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (e.g. targets 6 and 14).
- 20. The Format is created as a form in Microsoft Word to collect the data. You will be able to enter replies and information in the yellow or green boxes.

For each of the 'indicator questions' in Section 3, a legend of answer options is provided. These vary between indicators, depending on the question, but are generally of the form: 'A - Yes', 'B - No', 'C - Partially', 'D - In progress'. This is necessary so that statistical comparisons can be made of the replies. Please indicate the relevant letter (A, B etc.) in the yellow field.

For each indicator question you can choose only one answer. If you wish to provide further information or clarification, do so in the green additional information box below the relevant indicator question. Please be as concise as possible (**maximum of 500 words** in each free-text box).

21. In Section 4 (Optional) for each target the planning of national targets section looks as follows (in the example of Target 8 on inventory):

Priority of the target:	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No		
	answer		
Resourcing:	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely		
	limiting; E= No answer		
National Targets (Text	[Example text] To have comprehensive inventory of all wetlands by		
Answer):	2021		
Planned Activities	[Example text] To update the existing inventory so as to cover all the		
(Text Answer):	national territory, and to incorporate relevant information about		
	wetlands, including digital information, when possible		
Outcomes achieved by 2021	[Example text] A comprehensive inventory of all wetlands		
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 2021			

The input has to be made only in the yellow boxes. For **PRIORITY** and **RESOURCING**, the coded answers are given in the right part of the table (always in *italics*). The answer chosen should be typed inside the yellow box at the left side of the coded options. **TARGETS** and **PLANNED ACTIVITIES** are text boxes; here, Contracting Parties are invited to provide more detailed information in the respective box on their National Targets for achievement in implementation by 2021 and the planned national activities that are designed to deliver these targets.

#### Please note that only ONE coded option –the one that better represents the situation in the Contracting Party– should be chosen. Blanks will be coded in COP14 National Reports Database as "No answer".

- 22. The NRF should ideally be completed by the principal compiler in consultation with relevant colleagues in their agency and others within the government and, as appropriate, with NGOs and other stakeholders who might have fuller knowledge of aspects of the Party's overall implementation of the Convention. The principal compiler can save the document at any point and return to it later to continue or to amend answers. Compilers should refer back to the National Report submitted for COP13 to ensure the continuity and consistency of information provided. In the online system there is an option to allow consultation with others.
- 23. After each session, **remember to save the file**. A recommended filename structure is: COP14NRF [Country] [date], for example: COP14NRFSpain13January 2021.doc
- 24. After the NRF has been completed using the word version (offline), please enter the data in the NR online system at this link: <u>https://reports.ramsar.org</u> or send it by email (<u>nationalreports@ramsar.org</u>) by January 21<sup>st</sup> 2021. If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice at (<u>nationalreports@ramsar.org</u>).
- 25. The completed NRF must be accompanied by a letter that can be uploaded in the online system or send by email (<u>nationalreports@ramsar.org</u>) in the name of the Head of Administrative Authority, confirming that this is the Contracting Party's official submission of its COP14 National Report.

If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice (<u>nationalreports@ramsar.org</u>).

## National Report to Ramsar COP14

#### **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

https://www.ramsar.org/search?f%5B0%5D=type%3Aperson#search-contacts.

Name of Contracting Party:	THAILAND
Designated Ramsar Adminis	trative Authority
Name of Administrative	Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning
Head of Administrative	
Authority - name and title:	Dr. Raweewan Bhuridej, Secretary-General of ONEP
Mailing address:	118/1 Tipco Tower2, Rama VI Road, Phayathai Bangkok 10400 Thailand
Telephone/Fax:	+662 265 6502/ +662 265 6503
Email:	nfp.onep@gmail.com
Designated National Focal P	oint for Ramsar Convention Matters
Name and title:	<ol> <li>Dr.Jittinun Ruengverayudh, Director of Biodiversity Management Division</li> <li>Mr.Wanlop Preechamart, Environmentalist, Senior Professional Level</li> </ol>
Mailing address:	118/1 Tipco Tower2, Rama VI Road, Phayathai Bangkok 10400 Thailand
Telephone/Fax:	+662 265 6558
Email:	nfp.onep@gmail.com, wanloponep@gmail.com
Designated National Focal P (STRP)	oint for Matters Relating to The Scientific and Technical Review Panel
Name and title:	Dr.Sonjai Havanond, Specialist on marine and coastal resources management
Name of organisation:	Department of Marine and Coastal Resources
Mailing address:	136/28, Soi Vibhavadi Rangsit 41, 10210, Thailand
Telephone/Fax:	+663 250 8396/ +663 250 8379
Email:	Sonjai_h@hotmail.com
Designated Government Nat Communication, Education,	tional Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Programme on Participation and Awareness (CEPA)
Name and title:	Mr.Parinya Leelahanonn, Environmentalist, Professional Level
Name of organisation:	Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning
Mailing address:	118/1 Tipco Tower2, Rama VI Road, Phayathai Bangkok 10400 Thailand
Telephone/Fax:	+662 265 6735
Email:	Parinya_lee@yahoo.com
Designated Non-Governmen	t National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Programme on
Communication, Education,	Participation and Awareness (CEPA)
Name and title:	Mr.Hannarong Yaowalers
Name of organisation:	Foundation for Integration of water Management(Thailand)
Mailing address:	248/8 Moo 11 Baanna Sub-district Mueng Choomporn 86190 Thailand
Telephone/Fax:	+668 9922 6706/ +662 925 1315
Email:	hannarongwft@gmail.com

Email:

# Section 2: General summary of national implementation progress and challenges

#### In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP13 reporting):

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

- 1) Thailand nominated the Lower Songkhram River Wetlands in Nakhon Phanom Province to be a Ramsar site. On May 15, 2019, it was designated as Ramsar site No. 2420 in a list of wetlands of International Importance and No. 15 of the country.
- 2) Formulating legislations related to the governance and protection of wetlands such as the National Water Resources Act B.E. 2561 (2018), The Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality Act (No.2) B.E. 2561 (2018).

3) Implementing the wetland management policy as well as driving compliance operations in accordance with the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024, Strategic Plan for biodiversity

2011-2020 and Aichi Targets.

- 4) Enhancing cooperation and strengthening conservation, restoration and wise use of wetlands with relevant sectors, especially private sector and civil society, such as the preparation of Cooperative Wetland Management Guideine. Involvement with private sector such as HSBC Bank and Toyota Motor Thailand Co., Ltd. has contributed to the promotion, support and drive of important wetlands designated to be Ramsar sites.
- 5) Promoting synergies and cooperation among conventions and multilateral environmental agreements,

especially the Convention on Biodiversity, The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

and the Convention on the Protection of Cultural and Natural World Heritage Sites.

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

- 1) Thailand has recognized and continued to work on enhancing knowledge, understanding and awareness of the value and importance of wetlands. The task may not yet cover all target groups. However, it is currently ongoing process of working to cover all groups, especially targeting youth groups.
- 2) Different sectors in the country recognized the importance of the protection and wise use of wetlands, making Thailand's wetland operations under the supervision of several agencies, thus causing the integration among agencies a challenge.
- 3) Thailand's current wetland baseline data is collected under the databases of various relevant agencies. But such data is not on the same database and cannot be linked in a systematic way.

4) Thai government has continued to fund wetland conservation, rehabilitation and management

efforts for government agencies. There may be, however, limitations on financial support for

civil society and local NGOs.

5) Lack of action to promote the use of incentive or economic measures to support the implementation

of conservation, restoration and sustainable use of wetlands.

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

1) To identify the nominate nationally important wetlands to be designated as Ramsar sites.

2) Update the inventory, boundaries, and conservation measures of the important wetlands of Thailand.

3) Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the wetland management plan to develop and improve the Ramsar site management plan.

4) Develop a wetland database system with an user friendly and systematic connection.

- 5) Implement projects or activities to enhance communication, education, participation and awareness programme of the value and importance of wetlands to the relevant sectors.
- D. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning priorities for implementation assistance and requirements for such assistance from the Ramsar Secretariat?

At present, the coordination between the secretariat of the convention on wetlands and the national focal point is done through e-mail correspondence, most of which is a quick and easy method. But in some cases, agency restrictions may apply. For example, a contact or coordinator has been changed. Therefore, in matters that are important, the secretariat is requested to send an official notification to the national focal point formally along with informal coordination.

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)

None

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)?

Thailand has endeavored to establish operational links between the Convention on Wetlands and the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage, and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate change. Examples of collaborative projects are as follows:

- 1) Integrating wetlands and climate change into the Master Plan for Integrated Biodiversity Management B.E. 2558-2564 (2015-2021),
- 2) Conserving habitats for globally important flora and fauna in production landscapes project, a project that focuses on habitat conservation of endangered species and is of global importance, which is a collaborative project between ONEP, ZPOT, and UNDP,
- 3) The project of Maximizing Carbon Sink Capacity and Conserving Biodiversity through Sustainable Conservation, Restoration and Management of Peat Swamp Ecosystems, a joint project between ONEP and UNDP,
- 4) Intergration of natural capital accounting in public and private sector policy and decision making for sustainable landscape, a project under a collaboration between ONEP and UNDP,

5) Nomination of the mangrove forest area of Ranong Province as a Natural World Heritage site.

Ranong's mangrove area is part of Laemson Marine National Park-Kraburi Estuary-Kapoe, Ranong Province, which is the Ramsar site of the world No. 1183.

6) Nomination of Had Chao Mai marine National Park- Liong Wildlife Non Hunting Area - Trang

Estuary in Trang Province (Ramsar site No.1182) and Ang Thong Marine National Park in Surat

Thani Province (Ramsar site No. 1184) as ASEAN Heritage Parks.

G. How is the Ramsar Convention 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) and how this could be improved?

Thailand has implemented the national wetland convention by integrating and implementing management policies, strategies and plans to achieve the international cooperation such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and Aichi Targets under the Convention on Biological Diversity. As for the national level implementation, Thailand employed the National Strategy B.E. 2561-2580 (2018-2037) as a national policy framework and planning formulation to achieve sustainable development, clean energy, poverty alleviation, health, food security, and biodiversity, leading to the 20-Year Master Plan for Water Resources Management B.E. 2561-2580 (2018-2580), The Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality Act (No.2) B.E. 2561 (2018) (No.2) B.E. 2561 (2018), The National Water Resources Act B.E. 2561 (2018), Act on the promotion of Marine and Coastal Resources Management, B.E. 2558 (2015), Master Plan for Integrated Biodiversity Management B.E. 2558-2564 (2015-2021), Biodiversity Management Action Plan B.E. 2558-2561 (2018), National Forest Policy B.E. 2562 (2019) and other related legislations.

H. According to paragraph 21 of Resolution XIII.18 on *Gender and wetlands*, please provide a short description about the balance between men and women participating in wetland-related decisions, programmes and research

Thailand recognizes the importance of gender equity in participation in decision making. It can be seen that in the implementation of any wetland projects or activities, women have the same opportunities and support in the public arena as men. There are many women who have a leading role in groups or are community leaders, who have always protected and restored wetlands in their areas. In addition, the governmental, non-governmental and private organizations have set up trainings for them to strengthen their roles in their communities and the use of various media such as radio, television, internet media, etc.

#### I. Do you (AA) have any other general comments on the implementation of the Convention? None

J. 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, the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, the Royal Forest Department, the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, the Department of Water Resources, the Pollution Control Department, the Department of Environmental Quality Promotion, the Provincial Office of Natural Resources and Environment, the Department of Fisheries, the Department of Public Works and Town and Country Planning, the Office of the National Water Resources, the Bird Conservation Society of Thailand, the Thai Wetlands Foundation, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and private sectors such as Toyota Motor Thailand Co., Ltd., PTT Public Company Limited, etc.

### Section 3: Indicator questions and further implementation information

#### Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15]

**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. [Reference to Aichi Target 2]

1.1	Have wetland conservation and the identification of wetlands benefits been integrated into
	sustainable approaches to the following national strategies and planning processes,
	including: {1.3.2} {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i

	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y= No	t Relevant
a)	National Policy or strategy for wetland management:	Α
b)	Poverty eradication strategies:	Α
c)	Water resource management and water efficiency plans:	Α
d)	Coastal and marine resource management plans:	Α
e)	Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan:	Α
f)	National forest programmes:	Α
g)	National policies or measures on agriculture:	Α
h)	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD:	Α
i)	National policies on energy and mining:	С
j)	National policies on tourism:	Α
k)	National policies on urban development:	С
I)	National policies on infrastructure:	С
m)	National policies on industry:	С
n)	National policies on aquaculture and fisheries {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i:	Α
o)	National plans of actions (NPAs) for pollution control and management:	Α
p)	National policies on wastewater management and water quality:	Α

1.1 Additional information:

Thailand has established the National Strategy B.E. 2561-2580 (2018-2037) to drive the direction of the national development and achieve the vision "Thailand is stable, prosperous and sustainable as a developed country with the philosophy of sufficiency economy" in respect of natural resource management. Thailand has a policy and management plan that is in line with the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024, and National Strategy B.E. 2561-2580 (2018-2037), such as the Country Reform Plan for Natural Resources and Environment, the 20-Year Master Plan for Water Resource Management B.E. 2561-2580 (2017-2037), the Master Plan for Marine and Coastal Resource Management B.E. 2560-2579 (2017-2036), the Environmental Quality Management Plan B.E. 2560-2564 (2017-2021), the National Tourism Development Plan No.2 B.E. 2560-2564 (2017-2021), the Master Plan for Integrated Biodiversity Management B.E. 2558-2564 (2015-2021) and National Forest Policy B.E. 2562 (2019).

**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. [Reference to Aichi Targets 7 and 8], [Sustainable Development Goal 6, Indicator 6.3.1]

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. A A A A A A A A A A A A C=Partially; D=Planned

#### 2.1 Additional information:

1) The Royal Irrigation Department is the main unit for developing water sources, increasing irrigated areas according to the potential and nature of watersheds, as well as preventing damage and supporting relief from water by systematically monitoring, collecting, analyzing, and predicting the water situation, including employing a water management system and notifications through Intelligence Water Operation Center (IWOC).

2) Pollution Control Department collects water quality data in 25 main river basins, including rivers, reservoirs, and canals which is in the National Surface Water Quality Database (IWIS)

3) The Department of Marine and Coastal Resources conducts research, surveys, evaluates and monitors changes in ecosystem status and marine and coastal resources. This includes studying, analyzing, researching factors affecting the changing status and potential of marine and coastal resources, with the Marine and Coastal Resource Information System for Management (MIS) and decision-making (DSS).

2 2	Have according to a price product of the second s	A
2.2	nave assessments of environmental now been undertaken in	A=Yes; B=No;
	relation to mitigation of impacts on the ecological character of wotlands (Action $r_2 A_{iv}$ )	C=Partially;
	wellanus (Action 15.4.1V)	D=Planned

2.2 Additional information:

Department of Water Resource, Royal Irrigation Department, Pollution Control Department, Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, provincial authority (Regional Environmental Offices, 1-16), provincial and local authorities (Provincial Offices for Natural Resources and Environment), local government organizations and environmental NGOs conduct the general wetlands and Ramsar Sties ecosystem assessment, ecosystem changes and impacts, and find mitigation measures. In particular, Ramsar sites that are in conservation and protected areas, such as national parks, wildlife non-hunting areas, wildlife sanctuaries, ecological changes will be monitored by the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation.

2.3	What, if any, initiatives have been taken to improve the	А
	sustainability of water use (or allocation of water resources) in the context of ecosystem requirements across major river basins (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.12)? (Action 3.4.6.)	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; O= No

Change; X= Unknown

#### 2.3 Additional information:

22 January, 2018, the government has established the Office of the National Water Resources to systematically drive, govern, monitor, and evaluate the management of water resources of the country, including scrutinize and enforce water resources programs and projects according to the national water resource strategy.

In 2018, a memorandum of understanding was signed under Mekong-Lanchang Cooperation: MLC during the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment with the Chinese Ambassador in Thailand and executive director of the Mekong Economic Development Cooperation Institute, Department of Water Resources. The Mekong-Lancang Cooperation is a cross-border cooperation mechanism to support climate change adaptation and hydropower development.

2.4	Have projects that promote and demonstrate good practice in	А
	water allocation and management for maintaining the ecological	A=Yes; B=No;
	functions of wetlands been developed (Action r3.4.ix.)	C=Partially;
		D=Planned

2.4 Additional information:

Department of Water Resources has conducted an integrated approach in conservation, restoration, development, and management of wetlands and water resources by engaging all sectors, in order to supply water, optimize water storage and drainage systems, maintain ecological base flow, and mitigate floods and droughts. Examples of water allocation and management to maintain ecological integrity of wetlands include database establishment project of natural status of water sources in 6 regions across the country, knowledge and technology development of water resources project, assessment and monitoring project of surface water quality of community water resources in areas vulnerable to climate change impacts: a case study of the east coast basin area, a project to conserve, restore, and develop 197 water sources, beneting 35,787 households with agricultural areas of 170,124 rais from water allocation.

2.5	Percentage of households linked to sewage system ?	12 %
	SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	
2.5 Additional information:		

In 2019, Thailand had a total of 26,713,936 households, of which 3,209,102 households are located in the wastewater treatment service area.

		Х
2.6	What is the percentage of sewerage coverage in the country? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	E=# percent; F= Less than # percent; G= More Than # percent; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
201	al al tat a se al tra fa una activa a s	

2.6 Additional information:

Thailand does not have the data of all sewerage in the country. However, the data from survey indicated that Krabi Estuary and Had Chao Mai Marine National Park- Libong Island Wildlife Non-Hunting Area-Trang River Estuary are Ramsar sites with wastewater treatment systems, which are the wastewater treatment systems under the responsibility of Krabi Municipality and Trang Municipality, respectively. In 2019, the Regional Environmental Office 15 reported that the Krabi and Trang municipal wastewater treatment plant facilities had 17,183 households and 25,086 households, respectively that drained wastewater into the treatment systems.

2.7	What is the percentage of users of septic tank/pit latrine if relevant to your country? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	X E=# percent; F=Less Than # percent; G= More Than # percent; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
274	alalities and in fermiorities.	

#### 2.7 Additional information:

Thailand has the Master Plan for Safe Sanitation Management of Thailand B.E. 2562–2573 (2019–2030) with its goals for all people to be able to access to hygienic toilets, suitable to their gender, age groups and their contexts. Sanitary public toilets must meet the standard of cleanliness, safety, environmental friendliness and proper management so that negative effects to human health, animals, and the environment must not be found. In this plan, 100% of sanitary household toilets are accessible and sanitary public toilets meets the standard. However, the connection between septic tank and sewerage can be found only in urban and municipal area.

		A
2.8	Does the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as	A= Yes, B= No; C=
	wastewater treatment technology?	Partially, D=Planned X=
	SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	Unknown; Y= Not
		Relevant

#### 2.8 Additional information:

Thailand uses constructed wetland technology in many wetlands listed on the national inventory such as Chanchawa sub-district municipality in Chiang Saen Basin of Chiang Rai Province with a community wastewater treatment system with a size of 50 cubic meters/day, constructed wetland of Muang Sakon Nakhon municipality in Sakon Nakhon Province with a capacity to support wastewater up to 16,200 m3 /day, constructed wetland of Hat Yai municipality in Songkhla Province supporting 138,600 m3 /day of wastewater, and constructed wetland of Muang Phetchaburi municipality in Phetchaburi Province at 10,000 cubic meters/day. Besides, The King's Royally Initiated Laem Phak Bia Environmental Research and Development Project at Ban Laem Distric of Petchaburi Province, and the Sirindhorn International Environmental Park at Cha-am District of Phetchaburi are 2 more examples of constructed wetlands that treat wastewater before releasing to natural water sources.

		A (105 sites)
2.0 Number of wastewater treatment plants (or volume treat	Number of wastewater treatment plants (or volume treated	E= # plants;
2.9	2.9 Number of wastewater treatment plants (of volume treated	F= Less than #;
SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	G=More than #;	
	X= Unknown;	
		Y= Not Relevant

2.9 Additional information:

According to a census survey report on status and management of community wastewater treatment systems of local administrative organizations by Wastewater Management Authority, Ministry of Interior, there are 105 municipal wastewater treatment systems. Thailand has two wastewater treatment plants that are treated before releasing to the Ramsar sites: Krabi Estuary and Had Chao Mai marine National Park- Libong Wildlife Non-Hunting Area -Trang Estuary. The implementation of wastewater management is in accordance with the 20 year community wastewater management action plan B.E. 2561-2580 (2018-2037) with the aim of improving, restoring and managing the community wastewater system to be efficient and meet the standard.

	А
	A=Good; B=Not
2.10 How is the functional status of the wastewater treatment	Functioning;
plants? If relevant to your country	C=Functioning;
SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	Q=Obsolete; X=
	Unknown; Y= Not
	Relevant
2 10 Additional information:	

## 2.10 Additional information:

In 2020, the Wastewater Management Authority, Ministry of Interior, found that 80 out of 105 wastewater treatment systems in the entire country can operate without problems. 24 treatment plants, however, face obstacles of management, budget, and staffs. There are two sewage treatment plants on two Ramsar sites: wastewater treatment plants of Krabi municipality (Krabi Estuary) and Trang municipality (Had Chao Mai marine National Park- Li Bong Wildlife Non-Hunting Area-Trang Estuary). These two wastewater treatment plants in the Aerated Lagoon/ AL system can treat 12,000 m3 /day and 17,700 m3 /day, respectively.

		Y
		A=Good; B=Not
2.11	The percentage of decentralized wastewater treatment	Functioning
	technology, including constructed wetlands/ponds is?	C=Functioning;
	SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	Q=Obsolete; X=
		Unknown; Y= Not
		Relevant
2.11 Additional information:		
There is no decentralized wastewater treatment system in Thailand. Currently all 105 are		
central wastewater systems.		

2.12 Number of wastewater reuse systems (or volume re-used) and	
purpose? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	

35,700 m3 /day

#### 2.12 Additional information:

Wastewater is recycled especially in industrial sector such as Amata Industrial Estate in Chachoengsao Province where there is a wastewater treatment system and wastewater recycling in the estate within 5 stations. It has a total production capacity of 35,700 m3 /day (13 million m3 /year) and a total wastewater recycling system can reduce water consumption from water sources by 35-40 %.

	S
	R=Agriculture;
2.13 What is the purpose of the wastewater reuse system if	S=Landscape;
relevant to your country ? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	T=Industrial; U=Drinking;
	X= Unknown; Y=Not
	Relevant
2.13 Additional information: Please indicate if the wastewater reuse sy or add any additional information.	rstem is for free or taxed

2 14	Does your country use a wastewater treatment process that	А
2.17	utilizes wetlands as a natural filter while preserving the	A=Yes; B=No;
	wetland ecosystem?	X= Unknown;

#### 2.14 Additional information: If Yes, please provide an example

1) His Majesty the King's Initiative Laem Pak Bia environmental research and development project (LERD) has been launched in 1990 and located on Laem Phak Bia Sub-district, Ban Laem District, Phetchaburi Province. The mangrove area has increased steadily up to 64 hectare or has an average of growth rate up to 3.71 ha/year. Direct use values are all goods and benefits of using mangrove resources directly to produce timber and non-timber products and non commodity benefits such as recreation, education, or research in mangrove forest. Indirect use values are the environment services that value to the community such as nursery and habitat, coastal protection, wastewater treatment, or carbon storage.

The wastewater treatment uses mangrove species to be natural filters. Plants will absorb nutrients from the degradation of organic matters by microorganisms in the soil to be used for the growth of mangrove plants.

2) Sirindhorn International Environmental Park in Phetchaburi Province is a learning and training center for the restoration and conservation of natural resources, energy conservation in accordance with the Royal Initiatives. The Park are planning to study, explore, and design the construction of a 200-m<sup>3</sup>/day household wastewater treatment system developed from aeration wastewater treatment technology from research and development projects of Chaipattana Water Turbine to reduce greenhouse gas emission.

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} [Reference to Aichi Targets 3, 4, 7 and 8]

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 C=Partially; D=Planned

А A=Yes; B=No;

#### 3.1 Additional information:

1) HSBC Bank has previously supported WWF Thailand's operations under the HSBC Global Water Program to address water risks, conserve ecosystems, develop fisheries and inland water resources management plans beneficial to local communities in the Mekong region. In 2014-2016, HSBC financed 980,000 USD to WWF-Thailand with the aim of driving the proposed Lower Songkhram River wetlands to be designate as a Ramsar site.

Charoen Pokphand Group Co., Ltd. has supported the Crab Bank Project to address the decline in aquatic animal resources affecting the income and livelihood of coastal fishing communities, as well as promoting cooperation and community participation in the conservation of natural resources. Charoen Pokphand Group by True Corporation has produced a mobile application called "Doo Nok" and installed meaningful banners around Huai Chorakhe Mak Non-Hunting Area Reservoir (one in the national wetland inventory) and this wetland is currently nominated as the East Asian-Australasian Flyway network under the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP).

		A=Yes; B=No; C=
3.2	Has the private sector undertaken activities or actions for the	Partially; D=Planned;
	conservation, wise use and management of? {1.10.2} KRA 1.10.ii:	X= Unknown; Y= Not
	a) Ramsar Sites	Relevant
	b) Wetlands in general	a) A
		b) A

#### 3.2 Additional information:

#### A) Ramsar sites

HSBC Bank has previously supported WWF Thailand's operations under the HSBC Global Water Program to address water risks, conserve ecosystems, develop fisheries and inland water resources management plans beneficial to local communities in the Mekong region. In 2014-2016, HSBC financed 980,000 USD to WWF-Thailand with the aim of driving the proposed Lower Songkhram River wetlands to be designate as a Ramsar site.

#### b) Wetlands in general

1) Toyota Motor Thailand Co., Ltd. and the Foundation for Environmental Studies for Sustainable Development jointly established Bangpu Nature Education Center (BNEC) in Samut Prakan Province. BNEC was established to conserve natural resources of mangrove forests in the inner Gulf of Thailand, promoting sustainable natural resource utilization, especially in the study of nature and the environment, for students and general interested people. It is currently in the process of being offered as a Ramsar site.

2) Toyota Motor Thailand Co., Ltd. established Toyota Biodiversity and Sustainability Learning Center at Chachoengsao Province, This Learning Center was established to promote environmental education, focusing on development for children and young people to realize value and preserve biodiversity and wetlands. In addition, Toyota Motor Thailand Co., Ltd., and the Environmental Education Foundation for Sustainable Development in Chachoengsao Province have created an environmental education course based on this Learning Center.

3) PTT Public Company Limited, the Vetiver Network of Thailand, Kaeng Khoi District, Saraburi Province and the Office of the Royal Development Projects Board have organized activities on sustainable wetland utilization management

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

A A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned

3.3 Additional information:

Thailand has implemented the Master Plan for Integrated Biodiversity Management B.E. 2558-2564 (2015-2021) and the Biodiversity Action Plan B.E. 2560-2564 (2017-2021), focusing on integration and promoting participation for biodiversity management. In this regard, Thailand has established the following measures: (1) promote and create incentives for sustainable conservation, restoration, and utilization of biodiversity, (2) guidelines for the adoption of economic measures in the preparation of policies and plans related to biodiversity, and (3) promote the development of financial mechanisms and fundraising strategies to support the country's biodiversity management.

More importantly, Thailand has established an environmental fund with the objective to promote and support the implementation of sustainable natural resources and environmental management activities in accordance with the natural resources and environmental management policies and strategies of the country.

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 A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable

3.4 Additional information:

Under the Master Plan for Integrated Biodiversity Management B.E. 2558-2564 (2015-2021) and the Biodiversity Action Plan B.E. 2560 – 2564(2017-2021), Thailand has established the measures to eliminate obstacles of the conservation and wise use of wetlands and promote and support positive incentives. This initiatives include (1) promoting and creating incentives for conservation, restoration and sustainable utilization of biodiversity, (2) guidelines for the adoption of economic measures in the preparation of policies and plans related to biodiversity, (3) strengthening business and civil society networks to drive sustainable implementation, conservation, restoration and utilization of biodiversity; and (4) encouraging businesses to create business plans and funds that support activities for the conservation and utilization of biodiversity, especially activities that support community or local organizations or people's networks.

**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. *[Reference to Aichi Target 9]* 

4.1	Does your country have a national inventory of invasive alien	А
	species that currently or potentially impact the ecological	A=Yes; B=No;
	character of wetlands? {1.9.1} KRA 1.9.i	C=Partially; D=Planned

4.1 Additional information:

Thailand has established an invasive alien species list to be prevented, controlled and eradicated under the Cabinet Resolution on 20 February 2018 regarding measures on the prevention, control and eradication of Invasive of alien species. Total of 323 types are classified by status as follows:

1) 138 invasive alien species,

2) 58 alien species that are likely to be invasive,

3) 45 alien species that has a history of being invasive in other countries but not yet invasive in Thailand,

4) 82 invasive alien species that have not yet entered Thailand.

In addition, prioritization of invasive alien species and distribution pathway have been made. Guidelines to control or eliminate the top 23 high-priority invasive alien species, 12 animal and 11 plant species, have been established.

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

A A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

#### 4.2 Additional information:

Thailand has established national policies or guidelines on the control and management of invasive alien species as follows:

1) Cabinet Resolution on February 20, 2018 regarding measures on the prevention, control and eradication of Invasive of alien species. The purpose is to provide prevention, control, eradicated, and monitoring of invasive alien species that have entered Thailand and the registration of alien species that should be prevented, controlled and eliminated.

2) the Master Plan for Integrated Biodiversity Management B.E. 2558-2564 (2015-2021) and the Biodiversity Action Plan B.E. 2560 – 2564 (2017-2021) has established measures to control and manage invasive alien species as follows:

2.1 listing, prioritizing, and establishing measures to prevent, control, eradicate or use alien species.

2.2 studying, and analyzing distribution pathway and pattern/ mode of dispersal to Thailand

2.3 promoting education, and research on the use of invasive alien species or species that are likely to be invasive.

2.4 communicating knowledge related to alien species and building competency on alien species to related sectors.

4.3 Has your country successfully controlled through manage	
	actions invasive species of high risk to wetland ecosystems?

A A=Yes; B=No; X= Unknown

4.3. Additional information: (If 'Yes', please provide examples, including the species name and the successful management actions

Department of Fisheries issued an announcement of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives dated January 9, 2018 regarding the requirement of 3 aquatic animal species that are prohibited from being imported, exported, passed or cultured, unless permitted by the Director-General of the Department of Fisheries, or entrusted by the Director-General of the Department of Fisheries. These species include the Blackchin tilapia (*Sarotherodon melanotheron*), Mayan Cichlid (*Clichkasama uraphthalmus*), and Zebra tilapia (*Heterotilapia buttikoferi*). There are also other government agencies in Thailand that regulate activities that increase the risk of the spread or invasive alien species in wetland ecosystems.

4.4	4.4 Are there invasive species of high risk to wetland ecosystems that have not been successfully controlled through management actions?	В
		A=Yes; B=No; X= Unknown
4.4 A	dditional information: (If 'Yes', please provide examples, including the	species name and the

None

		D
		A=Yes; B=No;
4.5	Have the effectiveness of wetland invasive alien species control	C=Partially;
	programmes been assessed?	D=Planned;
		X=Unknown; Y=Not
		Relevant
4.5	Additional information:	

Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning is preparing measures to prevent, control, and eradicate invasive alien species, and is establishing guidelines for controlling or eliminating high-priority species in Thailand.

#### Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 6, 11, 13, 14, 15]

**Target 5.** The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management {2.1.} [Reference to Aichi Targets 6,11, 12]

5.1	Have a national strategy and priorities been established for the	А
	further designation of Ramsar Sites, using the <i>Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List</i> ? {2.1.1} KRA 2.1.i	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

5.1 Additional information:

1) In 2009, Thailand established a national wetland inventory and conservation measures for 69 wetlands of international importance in Thailand and 47 wetlands of national importance inThailand. There are 17 conservation measures including conservation, restoration, monitoring, knowledge and awareness strengthening, and research studies in wetlands.

2) In 2020, the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning is updating to the national inventory, boundary, and conservation measures of important wetlands.

3) The Integrated Biodiversity Management Master Plan B.E. 2558-2564 (2015-2021) and the Biodiversity Management Action Plan B.E. 2560 – 2564 (2017-2021) require the exploration, preparation and designation of important wetlands of the country.

5.2 Are nat	Are the Ramsar Sites Information Service and its tools being used in national identification of further Ramsar Sites to designate? {2.2.1}	А	
		A=Yes; B=No;	
	KRA 2.2.II	D=Planned	
5.2 Additional information:			
Thailand has used Ramsar Sites Information Service (RSIS) as the basis information for its		formation for its	
Ram	Ramsar site designation.		

5.3 How many Ramsar Sites have a formal management plan? {2.4.1}
 KRA 2.4.i
 E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than # sites; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant

5.3 Additional information: Please find the detail in 5.5.

5.4 Of the Ra of these is {2 4 2} KB	Of the Pamcar Sites with a formal management plan, for how many	E <b>(11</b> from 15 sites)	
	of these is the plan being implemented ? {2.4.2} KRA 2.4.i	E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than #	
			sites; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
	5.4 A	dditional information: Please find the detail in 5.5.	
			Е
	5.5	Of the Ramsar sites without a formal management plan, for how	(4 from 15 sites)
		many is there effective management planning currently being implemented through other relevant means e.g. through existing	E= # sites; F=Less than
			# sites; G=More than #
		actions for appropriate wetland management? {7 4 3} KRA 7 4 i	citor, V-Unknown

sites; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant

5.5 Additional information:

Indicators 5.3 and 5.4, found that 11 out of 15 Ramsar sites in Thailand have direct wetland management plans. Such Ramsar sites include Kuen Ki Sean in Talenoi Wildlife Non-Hunting Area (Ramsar site No.948), Bueng Kong Long Wildlife Non-Hunting Area (Ramsar site No.1098), Nong Bong Kai Wildlife Non-Hunting Area (Ramsar site No.1101), Princess Sirindhorn Wildlife Sanctuary (Pru To Daeng Wildlife Sanctuary) (Ramsar site No.1102), Had Chao Mai marine National Park-Libong Wildlife Non-Hunting Area -Trang Estuary (Ramsar site No.1182), Laemson Marine National Park-Kraburi Estuary-Kapoe (Ramsar site No.1183), Ang Thong Marine National Park (Ramsar site No.1184), Ao Phang-Nga Marine National Park (Ramsar site No.1185), Khao Sam Roi Yot Wetlands (Ramsar site No.2238), and Lower Songkhram River (Ramsar site No.2420). All 11 Ramsar sites have been implemented as planned.

Indicator 5.5 while the wetlands have no specific management plan, the other relavent plans such as provincial development plans, local administrative organization requirements, and other environmental and natural resource conservation regulations are applied.

5.6	Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of	А
	their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan)	
	or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g	A=Yes; B=No;
	through existing actions for appropriate wetland management ?	C=Partially; D=Planned
	{1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii	
5 6 A	dditional information:	

Additional information:

In 2019, the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning uses Ramsar site Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool and Marine Protected Area Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool to evaluate Ramsar site management efficiency. The results of the assessment showed that 14 Ramsar sites had a fair to excellent management performance.

		E
		(2 from 15 sites)
5.7	How many Ramsar Sites have a cross-sectoral management	E= # sites; F=Less than
	committee? {2.4.4} {2.4.6} KRA 2.4.iv	# sites; G=More than #
		sites; X=Unknown,
		Y=Not Relevant;
5.7 A	dditional information (If at least 1 site, please give the name and officia	al number of the site or
sites	):	
1)	) Nong Bong Kai Wildlife Non-Hunting Area (Ramsar site No.1101)	
2	) Lower Songkhram River (Ramsar site No.2420)	

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

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

А

A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Sites; D=Planned

7.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please summarise the mechanism or mechanisms established):

Thailand has local environmental agencies such as the Provincial Office for Natural Resources and Environment which is a local mechanism to inform or report any impacts or changes of ecological characteristics of the Ramsar sites to the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (national focal point), who will forward the matters for consideration by the Technical Working Group on Wetlands and the Wetlands Management Sub-committee, which is a national committee. In the past, the impacts or changes that have occurred has been successfully resolved in the country.

7.2	Have all cases of negative human-induced change or likely change in	0
	the ecological character of Ramsar Sites been reported to the Ramsar Secretariat pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.2} KBA 2.6 i	A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Cases; O=No Negative
		Change

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	В
	Ramsar Sites have been listed on the Montreux Record, such as requesting a Ramsar Advisory Mission? {2.6.3} KRA 2.6.ii	A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
7.3 A	Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken):	

#### Goal 3. Wisely using all wetlands

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]

**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

[Reference to Aichi Targets 12, 14, 18, 19]

8.1	Doos your country have a complete National Wetland Inventory? (1.1.1)	A
	VDA 1 1 :	A=Yes; B=No; C=In
		Progress: D=Planned

#### 8.1 Additional information:

Thailand has the national wetland inventory and it was updated periodically. The first inventory was developed in 2000. In 2009, it was updated to include 69 wetlands of International importance in Thailand and 47 wetlands of National importance in Thailand. The inventory of wetlands of International and National Importance in Thailand can be accessed via http://wetlands.onep.go.th.

In 2020, Thailand is currently in the process of updating the National wetland inventory which is expected to be completed by 2021.

		A
		A=Yes; B=No; C=In
8.2	Has your country updated a National Wetland Inventory in the last	Progress; C1=
	decade?	Partially; D=Planned;
		X= Unknown; Y=Not
		Relevant
8.2 A	dditional information:	

Thailand has kept updating the national wetland inventory. The details are as follows.

In 2000, 61 wetlands of international importance in Thailand and 45 wetlands of National importance in Thailand were put in the first inventory. In 2009, the inventory was updated to be 69 wetlands of international importance in Thailand and 47 wetlands of National importance in Thailand. In 2020, Thailand is currently in the process of updating the national wetland inventory which is expected to be completed by 2021.

		А
8.3	Is wetland inventory data and information maintained? {1.1.2} KRA	A=Yes; B=No;
	1.1.ii	C=Partially;
		D=Planned

#### 8.3 Additional information:

The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning as the national focal point of Ramsar Convention on Wetlands takes responsibility to manage and disseminate information on the inventory, conservation measures, and related others to the public via <a href="http://wetlands.onep.go.th">http://wetlands.onep.go.th</a>

		A
8.4	Is wetland inventory data and information made accessible to all	A=Yes; B=No;
	stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii	C=Partially;
		D=Planned

#### 8.4 Additional information:

The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning makes the inventory of wetlands of International and National Importance in Thailand and information accessible to all stakeholders via http://wetlands.onep.go.th.

8.5	<ul> <li>5 Has the condition* of wetlands in your country, overall, changed during the last triennium? {1.1.3}</li> <li>a) Ramsar Sites</li> <li>b) wetlands generally</li> </ul>	N=Status Deteriorated; O=No Change; P=Status Improved
	Please describe on the sources of the information on which your answer is based in the green 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	a) O b) P

8.5 Additional information on a) and/or b):

#### a) Ramsar sites

Most Ramsar sites in Thailand are legally conservation and protected areas. These areas are in the responsibility of the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation. With intensive monitoring, the sites has not been significantly changed during the past three years. However, the conservation, rehabilitation and monitoring of the status of Ramsar sites in this conservation area remains ongoing.

#### b) wetlands generally

Lakes, swamps, marshes are still affected by urban expansion, transport and agriculture. Most coastal wetlands are affected by tourism, illegal fishing, and marine waste. The Department of Marine and Coastal Resources as well as public/private sector agencies have continuously taken actions to conserve and restore the wetland areas. Such actions include mangrove planting, marine waste collection, sustainable fishing campaigns, and sustainable tourism promotion. All of these activities resulted in positive changes in coastal wetlands. Mangrove planting activities by the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources has increased at least 6 rais of mangrove in Chanthaburi-Trad-Ranong-Surat and Nakhon Si Thammarat provinces.

8.6 Based upon the National Wetland Inventory if available please provide G = more than 36,413a figure in square kilometres for the extent of wetlands (according to the Ramsar definition) for the year 2020 and provide the relevant E= # Km 2 ;; G=More disaggregated information in the box below. This Information will also than # Km 2; X= be used to report on SDG 6, Target 6.6, Indicator 6.6.1, for which the Ramsar Convention is a co-custodian.

Unknown 8.6 According to the Ramsar definition and classification of wetlands, the disaggregated information

km2

on wetland extent is as follows: Thailand has approximately 36,413 km<sup>2</sup> (at least 9,000 km<sup>2</sup> of inland wetlands and 27,413 km<sup>2</sup> of

coastal wetlands) of wetlands area or 7.5 % of country area, excludes inland-coastal human made wetlands. These comprises ponds, lakes, marshes, rivers, swamps, beachs, islands, mangroves, seagrass beds and coral reefs. Since 2018, the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning has been working on a project to optimize the management of Thailand's wetland. The objective of this project was to study, review, and establish wetlands prioritization criteria in line with the current situation. The result of the study revealed that 157 national wetland inventory, their status, and management mechanisms can be operated effectively and appropriately through the participation process. The result was disseminated through the learning process and awareness of the value and importance of the wetland to the general public.

8.7 Please indicate your needs (in terms of technical, financial or governance challenges) to develop, update or complete a National Wetland Inventory

#### 8.7 Additional information:

The shortage of budget and personnel are often found in local government agencies that have direct responsibilities in taking care of the wetland areas. Local-level officials as well as stakeholders in wetland areas are found to have insufficient knowledge and awareness in value and importance of wetlands. Wetlands are perceived to be degraded areas and proposed to be developed as government center or agricultural activities. Policy-level officials are found to give higher impotance to water resources than biodiversity and ecosystem services. Wetlands are then proposed to be developed for water resources with water extraction and dredging projects. In order to update and complete the inventory and manage wetlands more effectively, the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning needs academics supports, in terms of academic knowledge, trainings, workshops, knowledge exchanges, study visit, excursions, conferences, on-site learning etc.

**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.}. [Reference to Aichi Targets 4, 6, 7].

~ 4 .	al altra de la constante de la	
	box)	Preparation; D=Planned
	(If 'Yes', please give the title and date of the policy in the green text	A=Yes; B=No; C=In
9.1	wise use of wetlands in place? {1.3.1} KRA 1.3.i	А
0 1	Is a Watland Policy (or aguivalent instrument) that promotes the	

9.1 Additional information:

The Master Plan for Integrated Biodiversity Management B.E. 2558-2564 (2015-2021) and Biodiversity Management Action Plan B.E. 2560-2564 (2017-2021) have been formulated to facilitate the wise use of wetlands. In 2020, the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning has currently issued "Cooperative Wetland Management Guideline" for conservation, restoration and wise use efforts.

9.2 Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect Ramsar commitments? {1.3.5}{1.3.6} A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned

9.2 Additional information:

Thailand recognise the importance of the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of wetlands. Newly drafting as well as amendments of existing laws and regulations, which reflect Ramsar commitments, are as follows:

1. The National Water Resources Act B.E. 2561 (2018) initiating water resource governance system, including water allocation, extraction, development and management, together with ecological restoration, conservation and protection. Water rights are also subjected to this act.

2. Act on the Promotion of Marine and Coastal Resources Management B.E. 2558 (2015) protecting, conserving, and restoring marine and coastal resources, and preventing coastal erosion. Sustainable marine and coastal resources management is promoted by means of public and community participation.

3. The Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality Act (No.2) B.E.2561 (2018) enforcing environmental impact assessment procedure among mining activities, thermal power plant operation, street and building construction in the areas near Ramsar sites, rivers, beaches, or lakes.

9.3	Are wetlands treated as natural water infrastructure integral to water	А
	resource management at the scale of river basins? {1.7.1} {1.7.2} KRA	A=Yes; B=No;
	1.7.ii	D=Planned

9.3 Additional information:

Thailand, through the Office of National Water Resources functions as the water management executive agency, responsible for carrying out national water strategies as embedded in the national policies. Examples of project operation at the scale of river basins are as follows:

- Preparation of the 20-Year Northeastern Mekong River Basin Water Resources Management Master Plan B.E. 2561-2580 (2018-2037) and Action Plan B.E. 2563-2565 2020-2022

- Strategic Environmental Assessment Project of Chi River Basin B.E. 2562-2563 (2019-2020)

- Strategic Environmental Assessment Project of river basins in the Eastsouth Region B.E. 2562-2563 (2019-2020)

- Water Management Plan Preparation for river basins of Chao Phraya River B.E. 2562-2563 (2019-2020)

- Water Management Plan Preparation for rivers basins in the Northeast Region B.E. 2562-2563 (2019-2020)

- Strategic Environmental Assessment Project, Stock Water Development of Prachinburi-Bang Pakong River Basin B.E. 2562-2563 (2019-2020)

- Strategic Environmental Assessment Project of Sakaekrang River Basin B.E. 2562-2563 (2019-2020)

9.4	Have Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA)	А
	expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin	A=Yes; B=No;
	planning and management (see Resolution X.19)? {1.7.2}{1.7.3}	D=Planned

9.4 Additional information:

Experts have incorperated CEPA activites into catchment/ river basin planning and management. Examples include establishing "Wetland Days", supporting academic fundings and public participation, disseminating information through brochures and websites, etc.

95	Has your country established policies or guidelines for enhancing the	А
515	role of wetlands in mitigating or adapting to climate change? {1.7.3} {1.7.5} KRA 1.7.iii	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

#### 9.5 Additional information:

Thailand has attached great importance to enhance the roles of wetlands in mitigating and adapting to climate change as follows:

- Biodiversity Management Action Plan B.E..2560-2564 (2017-2021) designated to significantly reduce wetland loss to safeguard ecosystem services and enhance climate change adaptation. Emphasis is placed on the role of wetlands and its integration into policies, plans, tools, mechanisms, and networks to increase efficiency in wetland management, strengthen competency of related sectors, promote monitoring and tracking wetland crisis, and support sustainable and wise use.

- The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme and the RECOFTC, has initiated the Project of Maximizing Carbon Sink Capacity and Conserving Biodiversity through Sustainable Conservation, Restoration and Management of Peat Swamp Ecosystems with its objectives to conserve and restore peat swamps to enhance the capacity to store carbon, to be sources of habitats of globally important flora and fauna species, to provide ecosystem services, and to improve quality of life.

- The International Union for Conservation of Nature, Thailand (IUCN Thailand) has initiated the Project of Mekong WET Building Resilience of Wetlands in the Lower Mekong Region with its objectives to 1) enhance adaptive capacity for resilience in climate change adaptation, 2) develop regional level collaboration framework for transboundary wetland management, 3) support pilot action projects to increase capacity to follow wetland management plan, and 4) exchange lessons learned for better management between existing and potentially managed wetlands. The vulnerability to climate change of these wetlands have been assessed. Plans to manage these wetlands accordingly have been developed in order to increase their potential to cope with and adapt to climate change. There are 10 potentially managed wetlands in 4 countries in Lower Mae kong River Basin.

9.6	Has your country formulated plans or projects to sustain and enhance	А
	the role of wetlands in supporting and maintaining viable farming systems? {1.7.4} {1.7.6} KRA 1.7.v	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

9.6 Additional information:

Local administrative organizations has formulated the 5-year Water Resource Development Plan B.E. 2563-2567 (2020-2024) to prevent and mitigate drought and floods as well as solve agricultural water scarcity problem in farming systems.

9.7 Has research to inform wetland policies and plans been undertaken in	a) A
your country on:	b) A
a) agriculture-wetland interactions	c) A
b) climate change	A=Yes; B=No;
c) valuation of ecoystem services	C=Partially;
{1.6.1} KRA 1.6.i	D=Planned

#### 9.7 Additional information:

#### a) Wetlands and agriculture

- Project to study the survival options of Kaeng Lawa wetland agriculture in Khon Kaen Province

- Project to study the management and adaptation of the communities surrounding the Kaeng Lawa wetland under changing contexts due to government projects

#### b) Climate change

- Maximizing Carbon Sink Capacity and Conserving Biodiversity through Sustainable Conservation, Restoration and Management of Peat Swamp Ecosystems

- Important wetland ecosystem management projects for climate change adaptation and response

#### c) Ecosystem service values

- Study project on the diversity pattern of creative tourism activities on the Mae Klong River to accommodate high-potential tourists.

- Research projects in lake basins: Sub-project1: Tourism potential of the lake basin area: Nakhon Si Thammarat, Phatthalung and Songkhla; Sub-project 2: Market potential of tourism products in the lake basin area: Nakhon Si Thammarat, Phatthalung and Songkhla; sub-project 3: development of tourism potential under the identity and local way of the lake basin: Nakhon Si Thammarat, Phatthalung and Songkhla

- Community-based tourism management project on cultural ecology of farmers in Kaeng Lawa Wetlands in Khon Kaen Province

		A,D
9.8	Has your country submitted a request for Wetland City Accreditation of the Ramsar Convention, Resolution XII.10 ?	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
		1 1

9.8 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please indicate How many request have been submitted):

In 2017, Thailand nominated Don Hoi Lot in Samut Songkhram Province, Bueng Kong Long Wildlife Non- Hunting Area in Buengkan Province, wetlands in Muang District of Ranong Province and Krabi Estuary in Krabi Province as Wetland Citiy accreditation of the Ramsar Convention.

In 2019, Thailand nominated Lower Songkhram River, Srisongkhram District, Nakhon Phanom Province as Wetland Citiy accreditation of the Ramsar Convention.

Currently, Thailand is planning to propose Army Natural Education Center at Bangpu in Samut Prakan Province to be considered as Wetland Citiy accreditation of the Ramsar Convention.

9.9 Has your country made efforts to conserve small wetlands in line with Resolution XIII. 21?

A A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

9.9 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please indicate what actions have been implemented):

From 2019 to 2020, the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning has made efforts to conserve small wetlands in accordance with COP13. Emphasis has been put into the nomination of Army Natural Education Center at Bangpu in Samut Prakan Province to be a new Ramsar site and area of migratory bird conservation and sustainable habitat use project in East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership. Army Natural Education Center at Bangpu in Samut Prakan Province, which area is approximately 1.2 squarekilometers, supports a high abundant and diversity of species and takes an important role in preventing and alleviating natural disaster, being sources of food security as well as sources of natural learning and education of peple in the country.

**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.

[Reference to Aichi Target 18]

10.1 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)

Α

A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned

10.1 Additional information: (If yes please indicate the case studies or projects documenting information and experiences concerning culture and wetlands).

Boon Ruang Wetland Forest conservation Group, Chiang Rai Province has success in campaigning and convincing the government to conserve the largest wetland in Ing River Basin rather than developing a special economic zone. The group has pioneered a community forestry model that is successfully protecting biodiversity, storing carbon, providing food and livelihoods, and enabling the community to preserve its identity and culture. The group is the winner of the Equator Prize, receiving USD 10,000 from the United Nations Development Programme on 5 June 2020. Equator Prize by UNDP was granted biennially to local communites which have a great success in poverty alleviation through conservation and biodiversity protection efforts. These efforts are basic of sustainability and security to achieve SDGs and combat climate change crisis.

10.2	Have the guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands been used or applied such as	a) A
a)	stakeholders, including local communities and indigenous people	b) A
aj	are represented on National Ramsar Committees or similar bodies	
b)	involvement and assistance of indigenous people's and community- based groups, wetland education centres and non-governmental organizations with the necessary expertise to facilitate the establishment of participatory approaches;	A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned
(D	(1,1)	

#### (Resolution VII. 8) (Action 6.1.5)

10.2 Additional information: (If the answer is "yes" please indicate the use or aplication of the guidelines)

- The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, in collaboration with The Zoological Park Organization of Thailand and the United Nations Development Programme, has implemented Conserving Habitats for Globally Important Flora and Fauna in Production Landscapes Project in order to conserve 3 important species, namely 1) spoon-billed sand piper (*Calidris pygmeus*) 2) Sarus crane (*Grus antigone*) and 3) water onion (*Crinum thaianum*). Activities under this project emphasize enhancement of knowledge, attitude, and participation process including strengthening community capacity in conserving and protecting globally important species and habitats.

- The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning has published "Cooperative Wetland Management Guideline" to support community participation in monitoring and managing wetlands.

- Nakhon Phanom and Chiang Rai provinces have established a provincial wetlands management committee with representatives from business sectors and from local communities.

10.3	Traditional knowledge and management practices relevant for the	А
10.5	wise use of wetlands have been documented and their application encouraged (Action 6.1.2)	A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned

#### 10.3 Additional information:

1) People's Council of Ing River Basin, Phayao Province has been collecting data on Ing society and culture, which is accessible via http://www.ingcouncil.org/index.php/soc-cultures.

2) The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning implemented a study project to plan for climate change adaptation, phase 2 in 2016. Data base on local knowledge in water use was created.

*Target 11.* Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.} [Reference to Aichi Targets 1, 2, 13, 14]

	C
	A=Yes; B=No; C=In
11.1 Have ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands been	Preparation;
researched in your country, recorded in documents like State of the	C1=Partially;
Environment reporting, and the results promoted? {1.4.1} KRA 1.4.ii	D=Planned; X=
	Unknown; Y=Not
	Relevant

11.1 Additional information: (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, how many wetlands and their names):

the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning has been implementing a Project on Integration of Natural Capital Accounting in Public and Private Sector Policy and Decision-Making for Sustainable Landscapes which receive with financial support from Global Environment Facility (GEF6). The project goal and objective are to mainstream biodiversity in to national, regional and sectoral development strategies, actions and plans in Thailand and to alleviate threats to biodiversity and ecosystem services in critical production landscapes in Thailand by integrating values of forests and other Natural Capital into policies and operations of key economic sectors. This project is implemented in Krabi Province, where Krabi River Estuary Ramsar site is located.

		А
11.2	Have wetland programmes or projects that contribute to poverty	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially;
	alleviation objectives or food and water security plans been	D=Planned; X= Unknown;
	implemented? {1.4.2} KRA 1.4.i	Y=Not Relevant

#### 11.2 Additional information:

1) In 2018, Department of Fisheries set up rehabilitation activities for marine resources in Songkhla Lake. The objectives were to recover fishery resources, generate income among small-scale fishermen by conducting sea-farming, raise awareness in using fishing gears efficiently, develop community-based sea-farming in order to continue managing the government project, and enter into agreement in natural resource joint-use.

2) The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning in collaboration with The Zoological Park Organization of Thailand and the United Nations Development Programme, has implemented Conserving Habitats for Globally Important Flora and Fauna in Production Landscapes Project, which emphasizes sustainable financial supports to manage habitats of nearly distinct species by using incentives to induce conservation efforts among community members, economic value assessment, and recommendation on financial mechanisms to support sustainable conservation and use. The project also promotes a conservation concept in biodiversity-friendly land-use. Activities include promoting the foundation of co-operatives and organic rice farming and green agricultural groups, enhancing management skills, developing conservation knowledge dissemination, building up knowledge on environmental friendly agriculture, and strengthening capacity of accounting system, and product, packaging, and marketing development.

3) In 2016-2019, Biodiversity-Based Economy Development Office (Public Organization), in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme has implemented the project on Sustainable Management Models for Local Government Organizations to Enhance Biodiversity Protection and Utilization in Selected Eco-regions of Thailand to prioritize biological diversity and designate the management process into the mission of the local government organizations in order to keep the biodiversity management in local areas in sustainable manners. Target areas include Khung Bang Kachao in Phra Pradaeng District of Samut Prakarn Province and Don Hoi Lot in Samut Songkhram Province (Ramsar site No. 1099). The project has developed coordination and biodiversity management mechanisms, strengthened cooperation networks among local communites, developed body of knowledge and data base for raising awareness of value and importance of biodiversity.

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the	
11.5 The socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the	A=Yes; B=No;
	C=Partially;
{1.4.3}{1.4.4} KKA 1.4.III	D=Planned
<ul> <li>11.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how and their names):</li> <li>a) 2 internationally important wetlands: <ul> <li>Don Hoi Lot</li> <li>Lower Songkhram River</li> </ul> </li> <li>b) 3 other wetlands: <ul> <li>Huai Chorakhe Mak Reservoir Wildlife Non-Hunting Area</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	/ many Ramsar Sites
- Huai Talat Reservoir Wildlife Non-Hunting Area	
- Sanam Bin Reservoir Wildlife Non-Hunting Area	

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands including traditional knowledge for the effective management of sites (Resolution VIII.19)? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii

A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

А

11.4 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names):

- 2 internationally important wetlands:
  - Don Hoi Lot
  - Lower Songkhram River

**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.*}* 

[Reference to Aichi Targets 14 and 15].

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

A A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant

#### 12.1 Additional information:

In 2017, Thailand has assessed 14 Ramsar sites by using the Ramsar Site Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (R-METT) It was found that 3 ecologically degraded sites are need monitoring and restoration, namely Kuen Ki Sean in Talenoi Wildlife Non-Hunting Area of Phatthalung Province, Sam Roi Yot Marine National Park of Prachuap Khiri Khan Province, and Nong Bong Kai Wildlife Non-Hunting Area.

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

A A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant

12.2 Additional information: The Department of Water Resources has developed and improved several water resource management projects to support quality of life, such as Huai Prao Conservation and Restoration Project in Lampang Province and Nongteng Conservation and Restoration Project in Nakhon Ratchasima Province, etc.

12.3 Have the Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands and on Peatlands, climate change and wise use (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.11) been implemented including?	A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
a) Knowledge of global resources	А
b) Education and public awareness on peatlands	А
c) Policy and legislative instruments	А
d) Wise use of peatlands	А
e) Research networks, regional centres of expertise, and institutional capacity	В
f) International cooperation	В
g) Implementation and support	В

12.3 Additional information: (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, the progress in implementation: a) knowledge of global resources

In 2018-2020, the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning has optimized wetland management in Thailand by means of reviewing and updating the national wetland inventory, boundary and conservation measures of important wetlands of the country. The project also has come up with participatory wetland management approach as a driving mechanism of management as well as participatory wetland monitoring from all related stakeholders. Public relation efforts as well as awareness raising of value and importance of wetlands to related sectors through projects and activities are also included in this project.

#### b) education and public awareness on peatlands

Thailand has undertaken educational and awareness-raising works on the value and importance of peat swamps in many areas such as the Princess Sirindhorn Wildlife Sanctuary (Pru To Daeng Wildlife Sanctuary) in Narathiwat Province by the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, Bueng Samnak Yai peat swamp in Rayong Province by the Botanical Garden Organization and Khuan Kreng peat swamp in Nakhon Si Thammarat and Phatthalung provinces, which is a joint operation between the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, United Nations Development Program, and other local agencies.

#### c) Policy and legislative instruments

The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning and the United Nations Development Program are in the process of developing the Strategic Plan for Peat Swamp Ecosystem Management in Thailand. It is an operation under the Maximizing Carbon Sink Capacity and Conservation, Restoration and Management of Peat Swamp Ecosystems Project.

#### d) wise use of peatlands

The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning and the United Nations Development Programme have implemented the project of Maximizing Carbon Sink Capacity and Conservation, Restoration and Management of Peat Swamp Ecosystems to conserve and restore peat swamps to increase capacity of peat swamps to store carbon, to be habitats of globally important flora and fauna species, to provide ecosystem services, and to improve quality of life. In addition, the project has studied the importance of peat swamps to sustain water resources and the restoration of peat swamps together with communities in the areas by selecting native peatland plant species to restore the swamps and giving away the seedlings to communities to plant outside the project area. The project also has set up training courses for local organizations, such as management of wild fire and haze in peat swamps, GIS training for field operations, and SMART PATROL. **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. [Reference to Aichi Targets 6 and 7].

13 1	Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when	A
13.1	reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands? {1.3.3} {1.3.4} KRA 1.3.ii	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially;
		D=Planned

#### 13.1 Additional information:

The Department of Water Resources has applied SEA when reviewing policies and plans that may impact upon wetlands as follows:

- strategy 1: develop tools and mechanisms of integrated water resource management in projects that strengthen capacity of water management staffs in wetlands/ river branches and networks.

- strategy 2: conservation, restoration, and development of water sources and wetlands to increase efficiency in water storage and drainage, and maintain ecological base flow in feasibility study, survey, design, and environmental impact assessment projects, as well as in conservation and restoration of wetlands/ rivers branches projects, and conservation and restoration of water sources/ wetlands projects.

13.2	Are Environmental Impact Assessments made for any development	А
	projects (such as new buildings, new roads, extractive industry) from	
	key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban	A=Yes; B=No; C=Some
	development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and	Cases
	fisheries that may affect wetlands? {1.3.4} {1.3.5} KRA 1.3.iii	

#### 13.2 Additional information:

The Notification of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment has designated types and sizes of projects and activities required to submit EIA including rules, procedures and guidelines for the preparation of EIA. Mining activities, thermal power plant operations (except waste-to-energy power plants), road and building construction on or near Ramsar sites are required to conduct EIA.

#### **Goal 4. Enhancing implementation**

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17]

**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	А
of a Regional Initiative under the framework of the Convention?	A=Yes; B=No;
{3.2.1} KRA 3.2.i	D=Planned

15.1 Additional information

1) The East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP) is the development and implementation of a regional initiative under the framework of the Convention that Thailand has been involved. Thailand has proposed Krabi Estuary in Krabi Province, Khok Kham and Ban Pak Thale-Laem Phak Bia in Phetchaburi Province to be a part of migratory bird conservation and sustainable habitat use project in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership.

2) Indo-Burma Ramsar Regional Initiative (IBRRI) is a regional collaborative network among Thailand, Laos, Myanmar, Cambodia, and Vietnam. Its objectives are to support the full implementation of the Ramsar Convention and strategic plans of the 5 collaborating countries, including supporting sustainable implementation structure and processes to achieve effective collaboration. The IBRRI has 4 major tasks: 1) science and knowledge, 2) area designation and management, 3) policy and supports, and capacity building and awareness.

Thailand has continuously joined IBRRI annual meeting. The latest one was organized from 24-28 February 2020 in Siem Reap in Cambodia.

15.2	Has your country supported or participated in the development of	А
	other regional (i.e., covering more than one country) wetland training	A=Yes; B=No;
	and research centres? {3.2.2}	D=Planned

15.2 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s):

Thailand has involved in the implementation of Ramsar Regional Center-East Asia (RRC-EA) with its goal to enhance the implementation of the Ramsar Convention in East-Asia and South-East Asia Regions by means of providing academic trainings, research, supports, awareness regarding wetlands and support activities among partners to achieve effective management and conservation.

**Target 16.** Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}. [Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 18].

16.1 Has an action plan (or plans) for wetland CEPA been established?	A=Yes; B=No; C=In
{4.1.1} KRA 4.1.i	Progress; D=Planned
a) At the national level	
b) Sub-national level	a) A
c) Catchment/basin level	b) B
d) Local/site level	c) B
(Even if no CEPA plans have been developed, if broad CEPA objectives for	d) A
CEPA actions have been established, please indicate this in the Additional	
information section below)	

6.1 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):

#### a) at the national level

Wetland Management Reasearch and Learning Center in the Faculty of Environment and Resource Studies, Mahidol University has promoted CEPA activities from 2018-2020 as follows: (1) Co-organization of the 13th International Training Workshop on Wetland Conservation and Sustainable Resources Use at Kunming, Yunnan, China, 19 November -7 December 2018 (Main organizer: China National Plateau Wetlands Research Center at Southwest Forest University), (2) Co-organization of the 14th training Workshop on Wetlands and Climate Change in Vietnam, Vietnam, 23 March 2019-7 April 2019 (Main organizer: The International Crane Foundation) (3) implementation of the Asean Flyway Network Waterbird Census and Wetland Assessments 2019, financially funded by Asean Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) and (4) implementation of the training workshop on wetland management to enhace adaptive capacity to climate change in Lower Mekong Region (Mekong WET), from 2-13 December 2019 with supports from the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the International crane foundation (ICF).

#### d) Local /site level

- Mekong Community Institute (MCI) has implemented CEPA activities regarding the local research development and dissemination on wetland ecosystems as well as enhancement and support of local communites to learn and spread their knowledge in watershed management, including campaigning to halt negative impacts from large reservoir construction projects on Mekong River and others in the basin.

- The RECOFTC Thailand has implemented CEPA activities in 2020: (1) project to strengthen local organizations and networks for sustainable Ing management, and (2) support of Boon Ruang Wetland Forest conservation Group to win Equator Prize from UNDP.

- Protection of Fish Habitats in the Mekong and Lower Ing Rivers in Chiang Rai Province by Local Tools and Mechanisms. The Living River Association (LRA) has implemented CEPA activities in 2020: (1) Strengthening Networks of Mekong Local Communities, (2) Restoration and Protection of Fish Habitats in the Mekong and Lower Ing Rivers in Chiang Rai Province by Local Tools and Mechanisms.

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

a) at Ramsar Sites

b) at other wetlands

E= # centres; F=Less than #; G=More than #; X=Unknown; y=Not Relevant; a) More than 5 centres b) More than

10 centres

16.2 Additional information (If centres are part of national or international networks, please describe the networks):

#### a) at Ramsar sites

-Talenoi Nature Study Center: Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation

- Hat Chao Mai National Parks Study Center: Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation

-Mu Koh Ang Thong National Marine Park Study Center: Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation

- Khao Sam Roi Yot National Park Study Center: Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation

- Ko Ra Botanical Garden in Ko Ra-Ko Phra Thong Archipelago of Phang Nga Province: Botanical Garden Organization

#### b) at other wetlands

- Sarus Crane and Wetland Learning Center in Buriram Province: The Zoological Park Organization of Thailand

- Rayong Botanical Garden, Phanang Tung Botanical Garden in Khuan Khanun District of Phatthalung Province: Botanical Garden Organization

- Sirinart Rajini Mangrove Ecosystem Learning Center: PTT Public Company Limited

- Army Natural Education Center at Bangpu in Samut Prakan Province and Worldwide Fund for Nature-Thailand

- Nature and Wildlife Education Center at SongKhla Lake, Bueng Boraphet Nature and Wildlife Education Center in Nakhon Sawan Province, Thung Khai Botanic Garden in Trang Province, and Jetkod-Pongkonsao Natural Study and Ecotourism Center: Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation

- Ban Laem Sai Nature Study and Mangrove Conservation Center: Ban Laem Sai Community in Phum Riang Sub-District of Surat Thani Province - Khanthuli Swamp Forest Education Center: Khanthuli Local Administrative Organization, Tha Chana District, Surat Thani Province

- Yaring Mangrove Education Center under Royal Patronage: The Marine and Coastal Resources Institute of Prince of Songkla University

-Toyota Biodiversity and Sustainability Learning Center: Toyota Foundation

16.3	Does the Contracting Party:	A=Yes; B=No;
	a) promote stakeholder participation in decision-making on wetland	C=Partially;
	planning and management	D=Planned
	b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new	a) A
	Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management?	b) A
	{4.1.3} KRA 4.1.iii	

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

From 2000-2020 the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) has implemented more than 10 wetland projects, each of which has given importance to public hearing processes. In addition, WWF has been promoted by the ONEP to establish a participatory planning of Lower Songkhram River, a Ramsar site, with local stakeholders. In 2019, the ONEP published the Cooperative Wetland Management Guide. Special focus is placed on local communities in order to efficiently manage wetlands in local areas.

## b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar sites and in Ramsar site management

The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning has openned up opportuanities for all stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar sites and in Ramsar site management. For example, WWF, Thailand, proposed Lower Songkhram River in Nakhon Phanom Province; Bangpakong River Basin Network proposed Army Natural Education Center at Bangpu in Samut Prakan Province; and Boon Ruang Wetland Forest conservation Group proposed Lower Ing River Basin Wetland in Chiang Rai Province to be Ramsar sites.

		А
16.4	16.4 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v	A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially;
		X=Unknown: Y=Not
		Relevant
		• · ·

16.4 Additional information (If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP13; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has):

Thailand has appointed the Wetland Management sub-committee, presided by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. Environmental experts from governmental and non-governmental agencies have joined the sub-committee to take responsibility for considering the national operational plan in conservation, restoration, and sustainable and wise use of wetlands including governing and monitoring the implementation of the Convention and related international agreements, as well as national policy, plans, regulations, measures, and approaches in conserving, protecting, restoring, and managing wetlands of the country. From 2018-2020 the sub-committee has set up 6 meetings since COP13 as follows:

- 2 times in 2018 (11 January and 20 August)
- 1 time in 2019 (14 January)
- 3 times in 2020 (24 January, 9 July and 23 December)

		А
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; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
16 5	Additional information (If 'Yes' indicate a) its membership: b) number of	meetings since

16.5 Additional information (If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP13; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has):

Thailand has appointed the Technical Working Group on Wetlands, presided by Dr.Sonjai Havanond, Specialist on marine and coastal resources management, The Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP). This workong Group is a body of technical advisory comprised of representatives from diferent government agencies, private organizations and education institutes. The working group provides technical advice to the Wetland Management sub-committee on technical management and best action plan for wetlands management, provision of review, comment and suggestion on Scientific and technical matters as well as to the convention assembly on wetlands.

From 2018-2020, Technical Working Group on Wetlands has set up 6 meetings as follows:

- 1 time in 2018 (27 November)

- 3 times in 2019 (25 April, 11 July, and 27 August)

- 3 times in 2020 (29 May, 25 September, 18 November)

16.6	Are other communication mechanisms (apart from a national	A=Yes; B=No;
	committee) in place to share Ramsar implementation guidelines and	C=Partially;
	other information between the Administrative Authority and:	D=Planned
	a) Ramsar Site managers	
	b) other MEA national focal points	a) A
	c) other ministries, departments and agencies	b) A
	{4.1.7} KRA 4.1.vi	c) A

16.6 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please describe what mechanisms are in place): Other communication mechanisms are in place to share Ramsar implementation guidelines and other information between the administrative authority and Ramsar site managers through training courses, workshops, seminars, and the establishment of World Wetland Days. Details are

#### a) Ramsar site managers

as follows:

- The University Network for Wetland Research and Training in the Mekong Region (WUN) has been appointed by the International crane foundation (ICF) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) to organize a training workshop for wetland managers under Mekong WET: Building Resilience of Wetlands in the Lower Mekong Region Project at Mahidol University, Salaya, Nakhon Pathom Province and Bangpakong River Wetland in Chachoengsao Province. Its objective is to enhance knowledge and skills in social and ecological dimensions in climate change adaptation, capacity in implementation of wetland management plan, and exchange of lessons learned in wetland management of the country.

- The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning has a plan to set up a 2021 training project to enhance knowledge on wetlands, Ramsar Convention, migratory bird habitat areas, and wetland management approaches for managers of wetlands and areas related to migratory bird habitats.

- The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning has annually organized World Wetland Day activities with its objective to share knowledge, experiences, and lessons learned among academic persons and wetland practitioners regarding conservation, restoration and management in sustainable manners.

#### b) other MEA national focal points

Other communication mechanisms are in place to share Ramsar implementation guidelines and other information between the Administrative Authority and other MEA national focal points through project implementation. Examples include Project of Conserving Habitats for Globally Important Flora and Fauna in Production Landscape; Project of Maximizing Carbon Sink Capacity and Conserving Biodiversity through Sustainable Conservation, Restoration, and Management of Peat Swamp Ecosystems; the nomination of Laemson Marine National Park-Kraburi Estuary-Kapoe of Ranong Province, which is Ramsar site No.1183 for inclusion in the list of World Heritage sites; and the nomination of Had Chao Mai marine National Park- Li Bong Wildlife Non-Hunting Area-Trang Estuary of Trang Province, and Ang Thong Marine National Park of Surat Thani Province, which are Ramsar site No.1182 and 1184 for inclusion in the list of ASEAN Heritage Parks.

#### c) other ministries, departments and agencies

Other communication mechanisms are in place to share Ramsar implementation guidelines and other information between the Administrative Authority and other ministries, departments and agencies through supporting information to select Ramsar sites based on the national wetland inventory, implementing Ramsar Information Sheet, wetland projects and activities, trainings, workshops, seminars, and organizing World Wetland Days. These ministries, departments and agencies include the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, Department of Water Resources, Provincial Administrative Organizations, Bird Conservation Society of Thailand, and WWF Thailand.

16.7	Have Ramsar-branded World Wetlands Day activities (whether on 2	А
	or both, been carried out in the country since COP13? {4.1.8}	A=Yes; B=No
407		

16.7 Additional information:

Since 2018, the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning has annually organized World Wetland Days. In 2020, the ONEP has implemented activities of the day under the topic "Wetlands and biodiversity" at Samut Prakan Province for tentative 300 participants from governmental and non-governmental organizations, local administrative organizations, education institutions, private sectors, and general publics. Each year other organizations also organize the related activites, such as Botanical Garden Organization, Walairukhavej Botanical Research Institute of Mahasarakham University, RECOFTC, and Phrachomklao Na Wa Ko Prachuap Khiri Khan Science Park, in collaboration with Prachuap Khiri Khan Provincial Office of Natural Resources and Environment Prachuap Khiri Khan, Ing River people and civil society networks of Chiang Rai Province, Worldwide Fund for Nature-Thailand, etc.

16.8	Have campaigns, programmes, and projects (other than for World Wetlands Day-related activities) been carried out since COP13 to	А
	raise awareness of the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife and the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {4.1.9}	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned

16.8 Additional information (If these and other CEPA activities have been undertaken by other organizations, please indicate this):

World Water Day and National Water Conservation Week on 22 March 2019, organized by Office of the National Water Resources with its main theme on "thorough, equal, and adequate", to raise awareness on sustainable water management and maintenance. Coorganized by other 18 water management organizers, the events presented the drivers of water management of the country including the development plan in 6 aspects in accordance with 20-year-master plan for water management. Water consumption aspect was emphasized.

**Target 17.** Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2.} [Reference to Aichi Target 20]

17.1 a) Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2018, 2019 and 2020? {4.2.1} KRA 4.2.i

A A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable

b) If 'No' in 17.1 a), please clarify what plan is in place to ensure future prompt payment: 17.1 Additional information: None

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

A=Yes; B=No

А

A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not

Applicable

А

17.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' please state the amounts, and for which activities):

Additional financial support has been provided to the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning through voluntary contributions to non-core funded convention activities, such as (1) Global Environmental Fund financially supporting the Project of Conserving Habitats for Globally Important Flora and Fauna in Production Landscape, the Project of Maximizing Carbon Sink Capacity and Conserving Biodiversity through Sustainable Conservation, Restoration, and Management of Peat Swamp Ecosystems, and the Project of Integration of Natural Capital Accounting in Public and Private Sector Policy and Decision Making for Sustainable Landscape; and (2) International Climate Initiative (IKI) of Germany financially supporting the project of Supporting Biodiversity and Climate Friendly Land Management in Agricultural Landscape.

17.3	[For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Has the agency provided funding to	В
	support wetland conservation and management in other	A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not
	countries? {3.3.1} KRA 3.3.i	Applicable
17.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the countries supported since COP12): None		

	В
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	A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant; Z=Not Applicable

17.4 Additional information: None

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}

17.5 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate from which countries/agencies since COP12): Thailand has received financial supports from Ramsar Regional Center – East Asia (RRC-EA) to support the implementation of the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024under the project of Supporting Local Communities for the Conservation and Wise Use of Wetland Project by Living River Association (LRA). 17.6 Has any financial support been provided by your country to the implementation of the Strategic Plan?

A A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable

17.6 Additional information (If "Yes" please state the amounts, and for which activities): Financial supports from national budget have been provided to the implementation of the Convention and strategic plan under the Ramsar Convention and other related international agreements.

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

A A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

18.1 Additional information:

The national focal points of other MEAs are invited to participate in the National Ramsar/ Wetland Management Sub-Committee as follows.

- Department of National Park Wildlife and Plant Conservation as a national focal point of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora or CITES

- Department of Marine and Coastal Resources as a focal point of the Indian Ocean South-east Asia Marine Turtle Memorandum of Understanding under the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, 1979 or CMS

- Department of Pollution Control as a focal point of Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, and Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants or POPs.

- Department of Land Development as a focal point of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

18.2Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration<br/>between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points<br/>of UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g.<br/>UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO)? {3.1.2} {3.1.3} KRA 3.1.ivAAA=Yes; B=No;<br/>C=Partially; D=Planned

18.2 Additional information:

1) UNDP/ UNESCO/ UNEP-WCMC: National Ecosystem Assessment: NEA is a part of Supporting the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Network: BES-Net funded by International Climate Initiative (IKI), Germany under UNDP, UNESCO, and UNEP-WCMC. The project has its objective to enhance capacity and knowledge in ecosystem assessment for national policy formulation. Participants from several countries are expected to be able to prepare boundary and technical reports and executive summary statements on national ecosystem assessment and increase capacity in both scientific and policy-level implementation.

2) UNDP/ GEF: Conserving Habitats for Globally Important Flora and Fauna in Production Landscapes project and the maximizing carbon sink capacity and conservation, restoration and management of peat swamp ecosystems project.

3) UNEP/GEF: Integration of Natural Capital Accounting in public and private sector policy and decision-making for sustainable landscapes project

18.3	Has your country received assistance from one or more UN and other	А
	global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO,	
	UNECE, ITTO) or the Convention's IOPs in its implementation of the	A=Yes; B=No;
	Convention? {4.4.1} KRA 4.4.ii.	C=Partially;
	The IOPs are: BirdLife International, the International Water	D=Planned; X=
	Management Institute (IWMI), IUCN (International Union for	Unknown; Y=Not
	Conservation of Nature), Wetlands International, WWF and Wildfowl	Relevant
	& Wetland Trust (WWT).	

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

Thailand has received assistance from UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies, as follows: 1) WWF-Thailand

- 2016-2019: LTF: Lao-Thai Fishery co-management improving fish stock and livelihood in the middle Mekhong Project

- 2020: Nong Han wetland ecosystem restoration project

- 2017-2021: Lower Songkhram River Strategic Plan, co-formulated with Research and Development Institute, Nakhon Phanom University **2) Bird Conservation Society of Thailand: BCST**) with 2018-2020 implementation

- Conservation of Critically Endangered Spoon-billed Sandpiper and Bird-Tourism Development in Pak Thale, Thailand

- Spoon-billed Sandpiper Monitoring

- Asian Waterbird Census (AWC)

- Khao Yai Bird Census

- Sarus Crane Nest Adoption

- Economic Capacity Building of Rice Production in Sarus Crane Reintroduction Project in Buriram Province

- Knob-billed Duck Conservation

#### 3) International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

- 2018-2020: Mekong WET Building Resilience of Wetlands in the Lower Mekong Region

### 4) ASEAN Center for Biodiversity/ Japan ASEAN Cooperation/ Wetlands International 2019-2020:

ASEAN Flyway Network Waterbird Census and Wetland Assessments 2019, co-organized with the Faculty of Environment and Resource Studies, Mahidol University

10 /	Have notworks, including twinning arrangements, been established	A
10.4	have networks, including twinning analigements, been established,	A-Vest B-Not
	nationally or internationally for knowledge sharing and training for	A=103, D=100,
	nationally of internationally, for knowledge sharing and training for	C=Partially
	wetlands that share common features? {3.4.1}	C-r dreidity,
	weiting that share common reactives: [3.4.1]	D=Planned

18.4 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate the networks and wetlands involved): Mekong Wetland University Network (MWUN) is an academic wetlands network, establshed in 2002 among lower Mekong region universities from 4 countries, namely Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. Its major tasks include 1) to build and empower university professors and researchers in the Mekong region to teach wetland related courses, to conduct scientific research in wetlandsrelated fields and to assist in the conservation of the wetlands, 2) to strengthen our understanding of the value and threats of wetlands for the sustainable economic and social development of the entire Mekong Basin, and 3) to increase knowledge and understanding of wetland ecology, management and protection of wetlands to government officials, environmental NGOs, and community leaders in the watershed region. Currently, 15 training courses have been organized with more than 300 participants from 7 countries, 23 universities.

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; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

А

18.5 Additional information:

Information about the country's wetlands and/ or Ramsar sites and their status has been made public through publications, brochurs, and websites. Examples include the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning's official website, television broadcasts, such as 20 Years of Wetlands by ThaiPBS via https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C5wDY2eBCxc and Bangpakong Wetlands and Livelihoods: Documentary Bangpakong River of Life via www.thaipbs.or.th/BangPaKongRiver.

In addition, in 2020 the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning is in the process of creating public relations media, disseminating knowledge, understanding and raising awareness of the value and importance of wetlands in a documentary format.

	В
<ul> <li>18.6 Have all transboundary wetland systems been identified? {3.5.1} KRA</li> <li>3.5.i</li> </ul>	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable
18.6 Additional information: None	

		А
18.7	Is effective cooperative management in place for shared wetland	A=Yes; B=No;
	systems (for example, in shared river basins and coastal zones)? {3.5.2}	C=Partially;
	KRA 3.5.ii	D=Planned; Y=Not
		Relevant

18.7 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate for which wetland systems such management is in place):

Thailand has declared marine and coastal protected areas. In accordance with Act on the Promotion of Marine and Coastal. Resources Management, B.E. 2558 (2015), there are measures related to the determination of areas for protection of marine and coastal resources. The establishment and announcement of marine and coastal resources protected areas is consistent with and support the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), Goal 14, which aims to ensure the sustainable conservation and utilization of marine and coastal resources, and to provide at least 10 percent of sustainable marine and coastal conservation areas from the total marine area. By the budget year of 2018, the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources established an action plan that provides potential and suitable areas to declare 24 marine and coastal resources protected areas.

		A
18.8	Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for	A=Yes; B=No;
	wetland-dependent migratory species? {3.5.3} KRA 3.5.iii	D=Planned; Z=Not
		Applicable

^

#### 18.8 Additional information:

Thailand participates in Partnership for the Conservation of Migratory Waterbirds and the Sustainable Use of their Habitats in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway on 14 October 2010 as a member No.24 of the migratory bird project, having the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning as a national focal point. On 20 July 2010, the Cabinet approved nine wetlands in Thailand and six of the Gulf of Thailand wetlands as a network of migratory birds. Thailand currently offers three wetlands, namely Krabi River Estuary in Krabi Province, Khok Kham Wetlands and Ban Pak Thale wetlands and Laem Pak Bia in Phetchaburi Province to be registered as an area of the migratory bird network.

In 2018, at the Tenth Meeting of Parnters (MOP 10) of the EAAFP, Thailand was selected as one of the Management Committee, which is responsible for supervising and supporting the operations of the Secretariat, providing comments and suggestions on the work of the working groups and the ad hoc working groups to be able to implement the budget policy and plan, and making recommendations on draft resolutions.

**Target 19.** Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced. [Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 17]

10.1	1 Has an assessment of national and local training needs for the	D
19.1	implementation of the Convention been made? {4.1.4} KRAs 4.1.iv & 4.1.viii	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

19.1 Additional information:

The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning has formulated a plan to set up an executive training course for Ramsar site managers by 2021.

19.2 Are wetland conservation and wise-use issues included in formal	А
education programmes?.	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

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

Since 2015, Thailand has used the higher education curriculum standard criteria 2015 to improve the curriculum at the tertiary education level. Therefore, wetland conservation has been integrated into 3 formal education courses, namely wetlands management course in the Master of Science program in Technology of Environmental Management in the Faculty of Environment and Resource Studies of Mahidol University, wetland ecosystem management and the application of GIS for wetland planning and management courses in the Master of Science program in the Department of Biodiversity of the Faculty of Science at Mahasarakham University. There is also higher education teaching in the field of environmental science and technology and the subjects involved are Ecology and Limnology.

10.2	<ul> <li>19.3 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP13? {4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv</li> <li>a) at Ramsar Sites</li> <li>b) at other wetlands</li> </ul>	a) 3 b) 2
19.5		E=# opportunities; F=Less than # <sup>.</sup> G=
		More than #; X=
		Unknown; Y=Not Relevant

19.3 Additional information (including whether the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks were used in the training): Opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP13.

#### a) Ramsar site managers

- Regional Training Workshop for Wetland Manager in South, East, and Southeast Asia by Ramsar Regional Center - East Asia is provided every year for Ramsar site managers.

- Wetland Conservation and Restoration training on 21-30 July 2018 at Kunming City, Yunnan Province, People's Republic of China, organized by Wetland Conservation and Management Cooperation Program in the Lancang-Mekong Region. Two Ramsar site managers from Don Hoi Lot and Khao Sam Roi Yot wetlands participated in the training.

- Workshop training in wetland management under Mekong WET: Building Resilience of Wetlands in the Lower Mekong Region from 2-13 December, 2019 in Thailand organized by Mekong Wetland University Network. Nine Ramsar site managers from Bueng Kong Long Wildlife Non-Hunting Area, Don Hoi Lot, Nong Bong Kai Wildlife Non-Hunting Area, Laemson Marine National Park-Kraburi Estuary-Kapoe, Kut Ting Marshland, and Sam Roi Yod Marine National Park participated in the training.

#### b) other wetland managers

- Training on Wetland Conservation and Restoration, 21-20 July, 2018 at Kunming City, Yunnan Province, People's Republic of China, organized by Wetland Conservation and Management Cooperation Program in the Lancang-Mekong Region and Mekong Wetland University Network. One manager from other wetland participates in the training.

- Workshop training in wetland management under Mekong WET: Building Resilience of Wetlands in the Lower Mekong Region from 2-13 December, 2019 in Thailand organized by Mekong Wetland University Network. 11 managers from other wetlands participate in the training.

	А
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; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable
19.4 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate how the Reports have been used for monitoring): Ramsar National Reports have been used as basic information to drive and follow up the implementation of the Convention	

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

#### Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15]

**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. [Reference to Aichi Target 2]

0 0			
Priority of the target:	Α	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer	
Resourcing:	۸	A= Good: B= Adequate: C= Limiting: D= Severely	
ness areng.	~	limiting: E= No answer	
National Targets (Text	Master Plan	for Integrated Biodiversity Management 2015-2021	
		integrated Bourversity Management 2013-2021	
Answer):	By 2021, en	iciency in wetland management will increase at all levels.	
	Protected a	reas and ecological representatives will be connected.	
	Loss of weti	and ecosystems will be significantly reduced so that	
	ecosystem s	services will be continuously provided and ecosystems	
	can contribu	ite to climate change adaptation.	
Planned Activities	1. Integrate	wetland issues into policies, plans, tools, mechanisms,	
(Text Answer):	and networ	ks to increase the efficiency of wetland management.	
	It gives prior	rity to supporting relevant sectors to formulate a	
	nationally in	nportant wetland management plan. It also encourages	
	related ager	ncies to integrate plans into policies and plans at	
	provincial, lo	ocal and community levels.	
	2. Strengthe	en the capacity of government agencies, NGOs, and local	
	communitie	s for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands.	
	3. Create inv	ventory for important wetlands.	
	4. Monitor a	and follow up wetland threats.	
Outcomes achieved by	- The Natior	al Park Act B.E. 2562 (2019) sets out measures related	
2021 and how they	to wetlands	in Article 19. And the Wildlife Conservation and	
contribute to achievement	protection Act B.E. 2562 (2019) in Article 55		
of the Aichi Targets and	- The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and		
Sustainable Development	Planning has published announcements regarding the zoning and		
Goals	environmental protection measures in the Ramsar site, comprising		
	four wetlan	ds. Ao Phang Nga National Park. Koh Ra-Koh Phra Thong	
Note: this field has to be	Wetlands in	Phang Nga Province, Krabi River Estuary Wetlands in	
completed when the full	Krabi Provin	ice and wetlands of Angthong National Marine Park in	
report is submitted in	Suratthani P	Province	
January 2021	- Departmer	nt of Marine and Coastal Resources has formulated the	
5011001 y 2022	Master Plan	for Marine and Coastal Resources Management B F	
	2560-2579 (	(2017 - 2036)	
	Chiana D-:	and Nakhan Dhanam Dravinges have a provincial	
	- Chiang Rai	and waknon Phanom Provinces have a provincial	
	committee as a key mechanism for sustainable conservation,		
	restoration	and utilization of wetlands.	
Additional information:			

**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. *{Reference to Aichi Targets 7 and 8], [Sustainable Development Goal 6, Indicator 6.3.1]* 

Training of National Targets	,
Priority of the target:	A A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	A A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	<ul> <li>Master Plan for Integrated Biodiversity Management 2015-2021</li> <li>Develop new water storage and transmission systems to their full capacity along with water supply in rain-fed agricultural areas to expand opportunities in small project potentials and reduce risks in non-potential areas. Reduce the risk / damage by 50%.</li> <li>Increase efficiency and restructure water use by working in conjunction with national strategies for building competitiveness and creating opportunities and social equality to raise the level of water productivity throughout the system.</li> <li>Develop and optimize the community wastewater collection and treatment system, recycle, reduce, and prevent wastewater, control water balance to maintain ecological base flow, and restore rivers, canals and natural water bodies important in all dimensions for conservation, restoration, and utilization throughout the country.</li> </ul>
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<ol> <li>Conserve, restore, and develop water sources, as well as water allocation systems. Importance is being given to soil and water conservation for agriculture.</li> <li>Increase the efficiency of water saving in the industrial sector by encouraging water rcycling.</li> <li>Restore natural water sources, including accelerating the preparation of database, classification, size and overall management plan.</li> <li>Increase drainage efficiency by improving shallow natural streams.</li> <li>Reduce and prevent wastewater generation by reducing the amount and contamination of community wastewater and its source.</li> <li>Increase the efficiency of treatment and drainage of wastewater to the environment by developing and optimizing community collection and recycling systems for industrial, service and residential sectors.</li> <li>Maintain ecological integrity by encouraging understanding of all sectors regarding the value and importance of water quality management before draining water into rivers and canals, eliminate weeds and solid waste in water bodies, survey, prove, and and test preventive measures, address border poaching problems, and establish landscape-architectural and engineering design requirements for river, canal and natural water conservation and restoration.</li> </ol>
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	To achieve the Master Plan for Water Resource Management B.E. 2561-2580 (2018-2037) goal that all villages have clean water for consumption, water production security, reduced flooding damage, standard-level water quality, and sustainable water management. A master plan has been developed to support 6 areas as follows: 1) Management of drinking water 2) Building water security in the production sector 3) Flood management 4) Water quality
	management and water resource conservation 5) Conservation and

Note: this field has to be	rehabilitation of degraded watershed forests and soil erosion
completed when the full	prevention and 6) Adminstration and management.
report is submitted in	
January 2021	
Additional information:	

**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}. [Reference to Aichi Targets 3, 4, 7 and 8]

Planning of National Targets	
Priority of the target:	A A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	A A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Master Plan for Integrated Biodiversity Management 2015-2021 By 2021, actions to reduce and eliminate adverse impacts on biodiversity and promote positive incentives to support the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in all relevant sectors.
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<ol> <li>Integrate biodiversity management by inserting it into national policies and plans, sectors, organizations, provinces, localities, and communities, as well as in national accounting systems, by inserting issues and values of biodiversity and wetlands to national policies and plans and related sectors, especially the private sectors and business organizations</li> <li>Promote the participation of communities and sectors in the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity through the strengthening and participation of businesses and civil society in the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity; and let the business sector make a business plan and funds to support activities for conservation, rehabilitation and utilization of biodiversity, especially activities that support community or local organizations or networks of people.</li> </ol>
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	Private sectors such as HSBC and Toyota Motor Thailand Co., Ltd. have participated in promoting, supporting and advocating for the registration of the Lower Songkhram River Wetlands in Nakhon Phanom Province and Army Natural Education Center at Bangpu in Samut Prakan Province to be registered as an Internationally Important Wetland or Ramsar site.
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021	

**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. [Reference to Aichi Target 9]

Planning of National Targets	1		
Priority of the target:	Α	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No	
		answer	
Resourcing:	Α	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely	
		limiting; E= No answer	
National Targets (Text	Master Plan	for Integrated Biodiversity Management 2015-2021	
Answer):	By 2020, ide	ntification and inventory of alien species that threaten	
	ecosystems	are to be conducted. Measures to manage highly	
	important in	wasive alien species and pathways are to be available.	
Planned Activities	Identify a	nd prioritize invasive alien species and pathways of	
(Text Answer):	introduction	and expansion, control or eradicate high-priority alien	
	species, and i	implement pathway management responses to prevent	
	their introduc	ction and establishment.	
Outcomes achieved by	Thailand h	nas established an inventory of invasive alien species in	
2021 and how they	native ecosystems together with the Cabinet's resolution on		
contribute to achievement	February 20, 2018 on setting up measures on the prevention,		
of the Aichi Targets and	control and	eradication of invasive alien species.	
Sustainable Development	The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives has designated		
Goals	specific aquatic animal species that are prohibited from being		
	imported ev	vnorted imported through cultured or in possession	
Note: this field has to be	and has guidelines for implementing measures to manage nathways		
completed when the full	to prevent the introduction and establishment of invasive species		
report is submitted in	to prevent ti	ne introduction and establishment of invasive species.	
January 2021			
Additional information:			
The management measures of invasive alien aquatic species in Thailand are as follows:			
1) prevention and eradication of distribution and invasion pathways			
<ol><li>risk assessment and determination of measures to control invasion</li></ol>			
3) risk management to reduce damages from invasion			
<ol><li>information and knowledge sharing and awareness raising among all sectors.</li></ol>			

#### **Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network**

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 6,11,13,14, 15]

**Target 5.** The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management {2.1.}. [Reference to Aichi Target 6,11, 12]

Planning of National Targets	5			
Priority of the target:	А	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No		
		answer		
Resourcing:	В	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely		
		limiting; E= No answer		
National Targets (Text	Master Plan	for Integrated Biodiversity Management 2015-2021		
Answer):	By 2021, ef	ficiency in wetland management will increase at all		
	levels. Prote	ected areas and ecological representatives will be		
	connected.	Loss of wetland ecosystems will be significantly reduced		
	so that ecos	ystem services will be continuously provided and		
	ecosystems	can contribute to climate change adaptation.		
Planned Activities	1. Integrate v	vetland issues into national policies, plans, tools, mechanisms,		
(Text Answer):	and network	and networks in order to increase efficiency in wetland management.		
	Importance i	is being given to sectors that formulate national important		
	wetland mar	nagement plans and drive related agencies to incorporates		
	the wetlands	s planning into policies and provincial, local and		
	community-level planning.			
	2. Enhance competency of governmental agencies, non-governmental			
	organizatio	ns, and local communities to conserve and use wetlands in		
	sustainable	manners.		
	3. Create inv	ventory for important wetlands.		
	4. Monitor a	nd follow up threats to wetlands		
Outcomes achieved by	- Wetlands m	nanagers are trained to formulate an internationally		
2021 and how they	important w	etland management plan.		
contribute to achievement	- Migratory B	sird Network Area Managers undergo operational training on		
of the Aichi Targets and	bird populati	on surveys and wetland assessments.		
Sustainable Development	- Update the	inventory of wetlands, boundaries and conservation		
Goals	measures to	be in line with the current situation.		
Note: this field has to be				
completed when the full				
report is submitted in				
January 2021				
Additional information:				

- The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Asia Regional Office, Thailand and the International crane foundation (ICF) has organized a workshop training course for wetland managers in Thailand.

- ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity has organized a training course for managers of migratory birds' network area on bird population survey and wetland assessment.

- The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is working to strengthen regional cooperation to protect and restore wetlands in Indo-Burma.

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

Plaining of National Targets	•	
Priority of the target:	Α	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No
		answer
Resourcing:	В	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely
		limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text	Master Plan	for Integrated Biodiversity Management 2015-2021
Answer):	By 2021, ef	ficiency in wetland management will increase at all
	levels. Prote	ected areas and ecological representatives will be
	connected.	Loss of wetland ecosystems will be significantly reduced
	so that ecos	ystem services will be continuously provided and
	ecosystems	can contribute to climate change adaptation.
Planned Activities	1. Integrate	wetland issues into national policies, plans, tools,
(Text Answer):	mechanisms	, and networks in order to increase efficiency in wetland
. ,	managemen	t. Importance is being given to sectors that formulate
	national imp	ortant wetland management plans and drive related
	agencies to i	ncorporates the wetlands planning into policies and
	nrovincial lo	cal and community-level planning into policies and
	2 Monitor a	nd follow up threats to wetlands, including promote
	sustainable i	ise by controlling and protecting wetlands from activities
	that affect w	votlands such as community expansion, every fiching
		d alimenta abarras
Outcome a chicural hu	The ile ad here	u ciintate change.
Outcomes achieved by	Inaliand has	fellower
2021 and now they	wetlands as	
contribute to achievement	- National Pai	rk Act B.E. 2562 (2019) and the Wildlife Conservation and
of the Aichi Targets and	Protection A	Act B.E. 2562 (2019) control activities and actions
Sustainable Development	affecting spe	ecies and ecosystems in protected areas. 10 Ramsar
Goals	sites in Thai	land are found in protected areas.
	- The Minist	ry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand has
Note: this field has to be	notification	regarding types and sizes of projects or activities located
completed when the full	in or near w	etlands or Ramsar sites that need to conduct
report is submitted in	Environmen	tal Impact Assessment.
January 2021	- The Minist	ry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand
	regarding ar	ea designation and environmental protection measures
	for vulnerab	ole ecosystems.
	- Cooperativ	e Wetland Management Guide has been published for
	managers an	nd communities to manage wetlands systematically.
Additional information:		- , , ,

#### **Goal 3. Wisely Using All Wetlands**

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]

**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.

[Reference to Aichi Targets 12, 14, 18, 19].

Training of National Targets			
Priority of the target:	Α	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No	
		answer	
Resourcing:	Α	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely	
		limiting; E= No answer	
National Targets (Text	Master Plan	for Integrated Biodiversity Management 2015-2021	
Answer):	By 2021, eff	ficiency in wetland management will increase at all	
	levels. Prote	cted areas and ecological representatives will be	
	connected. I	loss of wetland ecosystems will be significantly reduced	
	so that ecos	ystem services will be continuously provided and	
	ecosystems	can contribute to climate change adaptation.	
Planned Activities	Prepare th	ne national wetland inventory and publicize them via the	
(Text Answer):	website.		
Outcomes achieved by	1. Thailand i	s in the process of updating its registration, scope and	
2021 and how they	wetland con	servation measures to date.	
contribute to achievement	2. Information about wetlands has been published, including the		
of the Aichi Targets and	national inve	entory, a list of the boundaries of the country's	
Sustainable Development	important w	etlands and Ramsar sites, as well as measures to	
Goals	conserve we	tlands through the website www.wetlands.onep.go.th.	
Note: this field has to be			
completed when the full			
report is submitted in			
January 2021			
Additional information:			

#### Planning of National Targets

**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.}. [Reference to Aichi Targets 4, 6, 7].

Planning of National Targets	i -	
Priority of the target:	A A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No	
		answer
Resourcing:	Α	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely
		limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text	1. Master Plan for Water Resource Management B.E.2561-2580	
Answer):	(2018-2037): conserve and restore headwater forest areas, as well as	
	prevent and reduce soil erosion in the areas with slopes.	
	2. Master Plan for Integrated Biodiversity Management 2015-2021	
	By 2021, efficiency in wetland management will increase at all	
	levels. Protected areas and ecological representatives will be	

	connected. Loss of wetland ecosystems will be significantly reduced
	so that ecosystem services will be continuously provided and
	ecosystems can contribute to climate change adaptation.
	3. Master Plan for Marine and Coastal Resources Management
	B.E.2560-2579 (2017-2036)
	By 2021, increase ecological abundance of coral reef and sea grass
	ecosystems and significantly reduce rate of natural resource and
	biodiversity loss.
Planned Activities	River basin
(Text Answer):	- restore degraded headwater forest by planting trees and building
	dams to slow down water
	- conserve soil and water in agricultural areas with slopes, set up
	forest huffers, and reforest degrade land
	- Integrate wetland issues into national nolicies inlans tools
	mechanisms, and networks in order to increase efficiency in wetland
	management. Importance is being given to costors that formulate
	national important watland management plans and drive related
	agencies to incorporates the wetlands planning into policies and
	agencies to incorporates the wetlands planning into policies and
	provincial, local and community-level planning.
	- Enhance competency of governmental agencies, non-governmental
	organizations, and local communities to conserve and use wetlands in
	sustainable manners.
	- Implement national wetland inventory
	- Monitor and follow up threats to wetlands
	Coastal zone
	- Mapping (OneMap) and zoning wetland protected area
	- increase areas of wetlands
	<ul> <li>restore sea grass and coral reef ecosystems by preparing and</li> </ul>
	placing artificial corals
Outcomes achieved by	<ul> <li>The Department of Water Resources conducts conservation,</li> </ul>
2021 and how they	restoration and inland wetlands utilization activities in both
contribute to achievement	ecological preservation and development of water sources for
of the Aichi Targets and	consumption and drought relief for agriculture.
Sustainable Development	- The Department of Marine and Coastal Resources has a number of
Goals	activities related to conservation, restoration and utilization of
	coastal wetlands such as community mangrove forest management
Note: this field has to be	and development project, ecotourism and learning center
completed when the full	development project, wetland management planning project,
report is submitted in	database and survey project, and registration project of Ranong
January 2021	wetland to be in the Natural World Heritage site
	- The Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation
	is in the process of Designating the Andaman Conservation Area as
	the Natural World Heritage site
Additional information:	

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. [Reference to Aichi Taraet 18]

Rejerence	το Αιτηί	Target 18J.	

Planning of National Targets			
Priority of the target:	В	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No	
		answer	
Resourcing:	В	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely	
		limiting; E= No answer	
National Targets (Text	Master Plan f	or Integrated Biodiversity Management 2015-2021	
Answer):	By 2021, eff	ective mechanisms to integrate and connect biodiversity	
	databases and knowledge will be available. All levels of municipalities will		
	be able to co	ollect information related to biodiversity in the city	
	systematical	lly.	
Planned Activities	1. Develop a	nd improve the biodiversity database system to meet an	
(Text Answer):	internationa	I standard by enhancing the competency of educational	
	institution p	ersonnel, NGOs, local government organizations, and	
	local commu	inities in collecting data of biodiversity and local wisdom	
	status, creat	ing web portal on biodiversity as well as biodiversity and	
	local wisdon	n inventory, and updating database of biodiversity status	
	to be basic i	nformation for policy formulation and implementation	
	direction of	the country.	
	2 promote a	and develop the management of biodiversity and local	
	wisdom as w	vell as the application and technological transfer related	
	to sustainable biodiversity utilization		
	3. promote and protect local wisdom related to conservation and		
	S. promote a	use of high versity by supporting the continuous	
	sustainable	discomination, and development of local knowledge	
	application,	dissemination, and development of local knowledge.	
	4. create a d	atabase and register of local wisdom related to	
	conservation	h and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
Outeeman echieved by	Tuo no no itto d		
2021 and have these	Transmitted	knowledge, innovations and practices related to wise	
2021 and now they	use of wetla	nds are documented and published through the website	
contribute to achievement	http//:wetla	nds.onep.go.th and http//:chm-thal.onep.go.th.	
of the Aichi Targets and			
Sustainable Development			
Goals			
Note: this field has to be			
completed when the full			
report is submitted in			
January 2021			
Additional information:			

**Target 11.** Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.}. [Reference to Aichi Targets 1, 2, 13, 14].

Priority of the target:	<b>B</b> A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E=				
	No answer				
Resourcing:	В				
National Targets (Text	Master Plan for Integrated Biodiversity Management 2015-2021				
Answer):	By 2021, effective mechanisms to integrate and connect				
	biodiversity databases and knowledge will be available.				
Planned Activities	Manage knowledge and biodiversity database systems, as				
(Text Answer):	well as integrate and connect existing biodiversity information				
	for efficient use by supporting the establishment and enhancing				
	the performance of the museums, botanical gardens, and				
	plant, animal, and microbial gene banks. Importance is being				
	given to Information of traditional ecological knowledge				
	related to biodiversity and other information to support the				
	development of biological economy, as well as to promote the				
	study, survey and research of biodiversity in significant ecosystems				
	inside and outside protected areas. This includes the development				
	of existing data entry systems and mechanisms, including				
	scientific knowledge into the formulation of policies and plans				
	and decision-making processes at different levels.				
Outcomes achieved by	The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and				
2021 and now they	Planning has organized, developed, and updated wetland and				
contribute to	biodiversity databases and disseminate through				
Targets and Sustainable	http://wetiands.onep.go.th and http://.chm-thai.onep.go.th.				
Development Cools					
Development doals					
Note: this field has to be					
completed when the full					
renort is submitted in					
lanuary 2021					
Additional information					

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.}.

[Reference to Aichi Targets 14 and 15].

Planning of National Targe	ets				
Priority of the target :	A A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E=				
	No answer				
Resourcing:	A A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely				
	limiting; E= No answer				
National Targets (Text	Master Plan for Integrated Biodiversity Management 2015-2021				
Answer):	By 2020, rate of natural habitat loss Including forest and				
	coastal areas and coastal ecosystems decreases by 50 percent				
	By 2021, protected areas and ecological representatives are				
	connected and management measures in critical and				
	biodiversity sensitive areas including areas with important				
	ecosystem services are implemented.				
Planned Activities	1. Enhance efficiency and strengthen the management of				
(Text Answer):	protected areas under the law by setting up measures and				
	protected areas to protect vulnerable ecosystems, as well as to				
	develop the competencies of relevant personnel.				
	<ol><li>Reduce the rate of natural habitat loss and carry out</li></ol>				
	restoration of degraded ecosystems throughout the country.				
	3. Establish a protection mechanism for endemic and				
	threatened species in accordance with the Thai Threatened				
	Species List.				
Outcomes achieved by	- Increase efficiency in managing protected areas and				
2021 and how they	important ecosystems such as forests, mangrove forests,				
contribute to	coastal ecosystems and wetlands.				
achievement of the Aichi	- Promoting management by using ecological corridor.				
Targets and Sustainable	- Develop mechanisms and measures for conservation and				
Development Goals	protection of endemic and threatened species.				
	- Conserve the genetic diversity used in food production and				
Note: this field has to be	agriculture, native flora and fauna, and wild species				
completed when the full	- Reduce threats to biodiversity by controlling fishery activities,				
report is submitted in	managing pollution in terms of the quality of the marine				
January 2021	environment and imand water bodies, managing invasive allen				
	species, and promoting the sustainable development of				
Additional information.	agriculture, forestry, fisheries and tourism.				
Additional information:					

**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. [Reference to Aichi Targets 6 and 7].

Planning of National Targe	ets
Priority of the target:	A A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E=
	No answer
Resourcing:	A A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely
	limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text	Master Plan for Integrated Biodiversity Management 2015-2021
Answer):	By 2020, control pollution to a level that does not damage the
	role of ecosystems and biodiversity, and apply tools,
	mechanisms, guidelines for sustainable biodiversity utilization
	in all relevant sectors.
Planned Activities	1. Manage agricultural land, aquaculture, and sustainable
(Text Answer):	forestry, and be responsible for the environment to ensure the
	conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems, and incorporate
	the issue of biodiversity In the relevant environmental
	standards.
	2. Control and protect marine and coastal resources, wetlands
	and other fragile ecosystems that may be affected by the
	expansion of communities, pollution over-fishing, and climate
	change.
	3. Promote sustainable tourism development with local
	participation, taking into account the capacity of ecosystem
	services and biodiversity conservation.
	4. To control and manage the populations of plants and
	animals in a balance with the ecosystem including preventing
Outcomes achieved by	The agriculture sector has adopted the sufficiency accommu
2021 and how they	nhilosophy as a government policy for promoting sustainable
contributo to	agriculture, including promoting agriculture with new theories
achievement of the Aichi	and agroforestry system in the land reform area
Targets and Sustainable	The Royal Forest Department has promoted and created
Development Goals	incentives for conservation and sustainable use by restoring
	the natural environment in the national forest reserve to be an
Note: this field has to be	eco-tourism destination.
completed when the full	The tourism sector has a policy and guideline for the
report is submitted in	development of ecotourism.
January 2021	
Additional information:	

#### **Goal 4. Enhancing implementation**

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17]

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.}

Planning of National Targe	ets	
Priority of the target:	E	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E=
		No answer
Resourcing:	E	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely
		limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text		
Answer):		
Planned Activities		
(Text Answer):		
Outcomes achieved by		
2021 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 2021		
Additional information:		

**Target 16.** Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}. [Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 18].

Priority of the target:	Α	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer					
Resourcing:	B	A= Good: B= Adequate: C= Limiting: D= Severely					
Resourcing.	U	limiting: E- No answer					
National Targets (Text	Mactor Dian f	or Integrated Riediversity Management 2015 2021					
	iviaster Plan for integrated Biodiversity Management 2015-2021						
Answer):	By 2020, all s	sectors, especially people and local communities					
	have a basic	knowledge of blodiversity and have a strong					
	understandin	ng and awareness of the conservation and					
	sustainable u	use of biodiversity.					
	By 2021, the	subject of biodiversity will be integrated into the					
	curriculum a	t all educational institutions and institutions.					
Planned Activities	1. Build up	knowledge, understanding, and awareness in					
(Text Answer):	value and im	portance of biodiversity through activities of					
	disseminatin	g public relations, academic conferences and					
	youth camps	to deliver knowledge and understanding in					
	conservation	and utilization of biodiversity and related local					
	wisdoms.						
	2. Promot	e and support the content of biodiversity in the					
	core curriculu	core curriculum of basic education at all educational institutions.					
	as well as imr	as well as improving existing curricula to be up to date, including					
	nrenaring co	urses for training staffs involved to promote					
	learning and	learning and take part in conservation and make sustainable					
	use of biodiv	care part in conservation and make sustainable					
Outcomes ashiousd hu		ersity.					
2021 and how they	вина ир к	throwledge, awareness of wetland conservation					
2021 and now they	and wise use	through various activities such as organizing					
contribute to	trainings, me	eetings and seminars, disseminating public					
achievement of the Aichi	relations thro	ough various media, organizing World Wetland					
Targets and Sustainable	Days, and ins	serting contents of importance of biodiversity and					
Development Goals	wetlands into	o formal and informal education curriculum.					
Note: this field has to be							
completed when the full							
report is submitted in							
January 2021							
Additional information:							

Target 17. Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2.}. [Reference to Aichi Target 20].

Planning of National Target	S				
Priority of the target:	<b>E</b> A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No				
	answer				
Resourcing:	E	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely			
		limiting; E= No answer			
National Targets (Text					
Answer):					
Planned Activities					
(Text Answer):					
Outcomes achieved by					
2021 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 2021					
Additional information:					

#### Target 18. International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1}

Priority of the target:	E	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	E	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):		
Planned Activities (Text Answer):		
Outcomes achieved by 2021 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		
Additional information:		

**Target 19.** Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced. [Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 17].

Priority of the target:	A /	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E=					
	ļ	No answer					
Resourcing:	A	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely					
Ū.		limiting; E= No answer					
National Targets (Text	Master Plan for Integrated Biodiversity Management 2015-2021						
Answer):	By 2021 Driving biodiversity management through						
,	participation	narticination at all levels and actions to reduce and eliminate					
	adverse impa	acts on biodiversity and promote positive					
	incentives to	support the conservation and sustainable use of					
	hiodiversity i	n all relevant sectors					
Planned Activities	Enhance t	he efficiency of highlyersity management and					
(Text Answer):	implement re	alevant international obligations by developing					
(Text Answer).	mochanisms	to link the implementation of international					
	conventions	and agreements relating to biodiversity to be					
	implemented	l with consistency and in the same direction:					
	implemented with consistency and in the same direction;						
	in biodiversity managements and strengthen the competence						
	of sectors involved in the implementation of the obligations of						
	the Convention, protocols and relevant international agreements						
Outcome on this and have	The convention, protocols and relevant international agreements.						
Outcomes achieved by	Develop co	tation of the Convention interactional personnel for					
2021 and now they	the implemen	tation of the Convention, International agreements					
contribute to	and the Rams	sar Convention Strategic Plan.					
achievement of the Aichi							
largets and Sustainable							
Development Goals							
Note: this field has to be							
completed when the full							
report is submitted in							
January 2021							
Additional information:							

# Section 5: Optional annex to enable Contracting Parties to provide additional voluntary information on designated Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites)

#### Guidance for filling in this section

- 1. Contracting Parties can opt to provide additional information specific to any or all of their designated Ramsar Sites.
- 2. The only indicator questions included in this section are those from Section 3 of the COP14 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 COP14 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 <u>Ramsar Sites Information Service</u>).
- 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.

#### Name of Contracting Party: THAILAND

#### List of indicator questions:

- **5.6** Has the Ramsar Site been assessed regarding the effectiveness of its management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan) or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management ?
- 5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?
- **11.1** Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?
- **11.3** Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?
- **11.4** Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site including traditional knowledge for the effective management of sites (Resolution VIII.19?
- **16.3a** Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?
- **16.6a** Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Ramsar Site number	Ramsar Site name	5.6 ①	5.7 ①	11.1 ③	11.3 ④	11.4 ④	<b>16.3</b> a ①	<b>16.6</b> a ①
948	Kuan Ki Sian of the Thale Noi Wildlife Non-Hunting Area Wetlands	A	D	A	С	С	A	A
1098	Bung Khong Long Wildlife Non-Hunting Area	A	D	Α	С	C	Α	A
1099	Don Hoi Lot	Α	D	Α	С	С	Α	Α
1100	Krabi Estuary	Α	D	Α	С	С	Α	Α
1101	Nong Bong Kai Wildlife Non-Hunting Area	A	Α	Α	С	C	Α	Α
1102	Princess Sirindhorn Wildlife Sanctuary	A	D	A	C	C	A	A
1182	Had Chao Mai Marine National Park - Ta Libong Island Non-Hunting Area - Trang River Estuary	A	D	A	С	С	A	A
1183	Kaper Estuary - Laemson Marine National Park - Kraburi Estuary	A	D	A	С	С	A	A
1184	Mu Koh Ang Thong Marine National Park	A	D	A	C	C	Α	Α
1185	Pang Nga Bay Marine National Park	A	D	Α	C	С	A	A
1926	Kut Ting Marshland	А	D	Α	С	C	Α	Α
2152	Ko Kra Archipelago	А	D	Α	С	C	Α	Α
2153	Ko Ra-Ko Phra Thong Archipelago	Α	D	Α	С	C	Α	Α
2238	Khao Sam Roi Yot Wetland	Α	D	Α	С	С	Α	Α
2420	Lower Songkhram River	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α

① A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned

③ A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

④ A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; Z=No Management Plan