



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

**National Reports to be submitted to the 10<sup>th</sup> Meeting  
of the Conference of the Contracting Parties,  
Republic of Korea, 28 October – 4 November 2008**

Please submit the completed National Report, in electronic (Microsoft Word) format, and preferably by e-mail, to the Ramsar Secretariat by **31 March 2008**.

National Reports should be sent to: Alexia Dufour, Regional Affairs Officer, Ramsar Secretariat ([dufour@ramsar.org](mailto:dufour@ramsar.org))

## Introduction & background

1. This Ramsar COP10 National Report Format (NRF) has been approved by the Standing Committee for the Ramsar Convention's Contracting Parties to complete as their national reporting to the 10<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties of the Convention (Republic of Korea, October/November 2008).
2. Following Standing Committee discussions at its 35<sup>th</sup> meeting in February 2007, and its Decisions SC35-22, -23 and -24, this COP10 National Report Format has been significantly revised and simplified in comparison with the National Report Formats provided to previous recent COPs.
3. In particular this National Report Format provides a much smaller number (66) of implementation "indicator" questions, compared with the much larger suite of questions on all aspects of national implementation of the Convention's Strategic Plan 2003-2008 included in previous NRFs.
4. The COP10 NRF indicators include, with the agreement of the Standing Committee (Decision SC35-24), certain indicators specifically requested to be included by the Convention's Scientific & Technical Review Panel (STRP) and CEPA Oversight Panel, in order to facilitate their information gathering and reporting on key aspects of scientific, technical and CEPA implementation under the Convention.
5. The 66 indicator questions are grouped under each of the implementation "Strategies" approved by the Parties at COP9 (Resolution IX.8) in the Convention's "A Framework for the implementation of the Convention's Strategic Plan 2003-2008 in the 2006 -2008 period" ([www.ramsar.org/res/key\\_res\\_ix\\_08\\_e.htm](http://www.ramsar.org/res/key_res_ix_08_e.htm)). The indicators have been selected so as to provide information on key aspects of the implementation of the Convention under each of its Strategies.
6. In addition, for each Strategy the option is provided for a Contracting Party, if it so wishes, to supply **additional information** concerning its implementation under each indicator and, more generally, on implementation of other aspects of each Strategy.

## 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 through their posting on the Convention's Web site.
8. There are six main purposes for the Convention's National Reports. These are to:
  - i) provide data and information on how the Convention is being implemented;
  - ii) capture lessons/experience, so as to allow Parties to develop future action;
  - iii) identify emerging issues and implementation challenges faced by Parties that may require further attention through Convention processes;
  - iv) provide a means for Parties to be accountable against their obligations under the Convention;
  - v) provide each Party with a tool to help it assess and monitor its progress in implementation, and plan for its future implementation and priorities; and
  - vi) provide an opportunity for Parties to draw attention to their achievements during the triennium.
9. In addition, the data and information provided by Parties in their COP10 National Reports now have another important purpose, since a number of the indicators in the National Reports on Parties' implementation will provide key sources of information for the analysis and assessment of the "ecological outcome-oriented indicators of effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention" currently being further developed by the Scientific and Technical Review Panel for Standing Committee and COP10 consideration.

10. To facilitate the analysis and onward use of the data and information provided by Contracting Parties in their National Reports, once received and verified by the Ramsar Secretariat all information is entered and held by the Secretariat in a database, which then facilitates extraction and analysis of the information for a number of purposes.
11. The Convention's National Reports are used in a number of ways. These include:
  - i) providing the basis for reporting by the Secretariat to each COP on the global and regional implementation, and progress in implementation, of the Convention. This is provided to Parties at COP as a series of Information Papers including:
    - the Report of the Secretary General on the implementation of the Convention at the global level (see, e.g., COP9 DOC 5);
    - the Report of the Secretary General pursuant to Article 8.2 (b), (c), and (d) concerning the List of Wetlands of International Importance (see, e.g., COP9 DOC 6); and
    - the reports providing regional overviews of the implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan in each Ramsar region (see, e.g., COP9 DOCs 10-13);
  - ii) providing information on specific implementation issues in support of the provision of advice and decisions by Parties at COP. Examples at CO9 included:
    - Resolution IX.15, *The status of sites in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance*, and
    - Information Papers on *Issues and scenarios concerning Ramsar sites or parts of sites which cease to meet or never met the Ramsar Criteria* (COP9 DOC 15) and *Implementation of the Convention's CEPA Programme for the period 2003-2005* (COP9 DOC 25);
  - iii) providing the source of 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 (3<sup>rd</sup> edition, 2007); and
  - iv) providing information for reporting to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on the national-level implementation of the CBD/Ramsar Joint Work Plan and the Ramsar Convention's lead implementation role for the CBD for wetlands.

### **The structure of the COP10 National Report Format**

12. In line with Standing Committee Decisions SC35-21 and SC35-22, the COP10 National Report Format is in three sections.
13. **Section 1** provides the Institutional Information about the Administrative Authority and National Focal Points for the national implementation of the Convention.
14. **Section 2** is a "free-text" section in which to provide a summary of various aspects of national implementation progress and recommendations for the future.
15. **Section 3** provides the 66 implementation indicator questions, grouped under each Convention implementation strategy, and with a "free-text" section under each Strategy in which the Contracting Party may, if it wishes, add further information on national implementation of the Strategy and its indicators.

## Guidance for filling in and submitting the COP10 National Report Format

### IMPORTANT – READ THIS SECTION OF GUIDANCE BEFORE STARTING TO FILL IN THE NATIONAL REPORT FORMAT

16. All three Sections of the COP10 National Report Format should be filled in, in one of the Convention's official languages (English, French, Spanish).
17. The deadline for submission of the completed National Report Format is **31 March 2008**. It will not be possible to include information from National Reports received from Parties after that date in the analysis and reporting on Convention implementation to COP10.
18. All fields with a pale yellow background  must be filled in.
19. 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 in the COP10 NRF is optional, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide such additional information wherever possible and relevant, since it is the experience of the Secretariat that such explanatory information is very valuable in ensuring a full understanding of implementation progress and activity, notably in informing the preparation of global and regional implementation reports to COP.
20. In order to assist Contracting Parties in their provision of such additional information, for a number of indicator questions some particularly helpful types of such information are suggested. However, of course, Parties are free to add any other relevant information they wish in any of the "Additional implementation information" fields.
21. The Format is created as a "Form" in Microsoft Word. You are only able to move to, and between, each of the yellow or green boxes to give your replies and information. All other parts of the form are locked.
22. To go to a yellow or green field you wish to fill in, move the cursor over the relevant part of the form, and left-click the mouse. The cursor will automatically move to the next field available.
23. To move down the sequence of fields to fill in, you can also use the "Tab" key on the computer keyboard.
24. For a "free-text" field, you can type in whatever information you wish. If you wish to amend any of the text you have put in a green or yellow "free-text" box, it is recommended that you cut-and-paste the existing text into a separate file, make the amendments, and then cut-and-paste the revised text back into the green box. This is because within the "Form" format there is limited facility to make editorial changes within the "free-text" box once text has been entered.
25. For each of the "Indicator questions" in Section 3, a drop-down menu of answer options is provided. These vary between indicators, depending on the question asked in the indicator, but are in general of the form: "Yes", "No", "Partly", "In progress", etc.
26. For each indicator question you can choose only one answer. If you wish to provide further information or clarifications concerning your answer, you can provide this in the green additional information box below the relevant indicator question.
27. To select an answer to an indicator question, use the Tab key, or move the cursor over the relevant yellow box, and left-click the mouse. The drop-down menu of answer options will appear. Left-click the mouse on the answer option you choose, and this will appear in the centre of the yellow box.

28. The NRF is not intended normally to be filled in by one person alone – for many indicators it would seem best for the principal compiler to consult with colleagues in the same and other agencies within the government who might have fuller knowledge of the Party's overall implementation of the Convention. The principal compiler can save the work at any point in the process and return to it subsequently to continue or to amend answers previously given.
29. After each session working on the NRF, remember to save the file! A recommended filename structure is: COP10NRF [Country] [date].
30. After the NRF has been completed, please send the completed National Report to the Ramsar Secretariat, preferably by email, to Alexia Dufour, Regional Affairs Officer, Ramsar Convention Secretariat, email: [dufour@ramsar.org](mailto:dufour@ramsar.org). The Secretariat must receive your completed National Report in electronic (Microsoft Word) format.
31. When the completed National Report is submitted by the Party, **it must be accompanied by a letter or e-mail message in the name of the Administrative Authority, confirming that this is that Contracting Party's official submission of its COP10 National Report.**
32. If you have any questions or problems concerning filling in the COP10 NRF, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice (e-mail as above).

**SECTION 1: INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION**

<b>NAME OF CONTRACTING PARTY: THAILAND</b>	
<b>DESIGNATED RAMSAR ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY</b>	
<b>Name of Administrative Authority:</b>	The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planing
<b>Head of Administrative Authority - name and title:</b>	Dr. Kasemsun Chinnavaso
<b>Mailing address:</b>	60/1 Soi Phibun Wattana 7, Rama the Sixth Road, Bangkok 10400, Thailand
<b>Telephone/Fax:</b>	662-2656502 / 662-2656503
<b>Email:</b>	chinnava@hotmail.com, chinnava@onep.go.th
<b>DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT (DAILY CONTACT IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY) FOR RAMSAR CONVENTION MATTERS</b>	
<b>Name and title:</b>	Mrs. Nirawan Pipitsombat
<b>Mailing address:</b>	60/1 Soi Phibun Wattana 7, Rama the Sixth Road, Bangkok 10400, Thailand
<b>Telephone/Fax:</b>	662-2656636/662-2656638
<b>Email:</b>	nirawanpipitsombat@yahoo.com, nirawanfang@gmail.com
<b>DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO STRP (SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL REVIEW PANEL)</b>	
<b>Name and title of focal point:</b>	Dr.Sirikul Bunpapong
<b>Name of organisation:</b>	The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planing
<b>Mailing address:</b>	60/1 Soi Phibun Wattana 7, Rama the Sixth Road, Bangkok 10400, Thailand
<b>Telephone/Fax:</b>	662-2656637/662-2656638
<b>Email:</b>	sirikb@yahoo.com
<b>DESIGNATED GOVERNMENT NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE CEPA PROGRAMME ON COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS</b>	
<b>Name and title of focal point:</b>	Mrs. Nirawan Pipitsombat
<b>Name of organisation:</b>	The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planing
<b>Mailing address:</b>	60/1 Soi Phibun Wattana 7, Rama the Sixth Road, Bangkok 10400, Thailand
<b>Telephone/Fax:</b>	662-2656636/662-2656638
<b>Email:</b>	nirawanpipitsombat@yahoo.com, nirawanfang@gmail.com
<b>DESIGNATED NON-GOVERNMENT NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE CEPA PROGRAMME ON COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS</b>	
<b>Name and title:</b>	Dr. Surapol Duangkhae
<b>Name of organisation:</b>	Biodiversity Operation of Siam
<b>Mailing address:</b>	350 Moo 8 Ramintra Rd. Soi 61 (Km. 6) Tharang District, Bang Khaen, Bangkok 10230 ,Thailand
<b>Telephone/Fax:</b>	662-9457124/662-9457126
<b>Email:</b>	suraponwft@gmail.com



## SECTION 2: GENERAL SUMMARY OF NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP9 reporting):

### A. What new steps have been taken to implement the Convention?

The new steps that had been taken to implement the Convention in Thailand is the participation of all stakeholders from the beginning on wetlands management and designation of Ramsar Sites especially the local people in and around the wetlands. For example the Thai Bann Research in the Sonkhram River Basin in Nakorn Panom Province, the local people in cooperation with local institution and NGOs conducted researches and studies on fish and plant species of the Sonkhram River Basin. All stakeholders at Kud Ting in Nong Khai Province, such as local people, Local Administration Authority, provincial agencies, local institutions and NGOs worked together to study on biological, physical and chemical characteristic of Kud Ting Wetland and nominated this site to be a Ramsar Site. The Sam Roi Yod wetlands, an important wetland that should be designated as a Ramsar Site 10 years ago but we can't because the local people did not accept. The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, the Ramsar Administrative Authority of Thailand, in cooperation with Wildlife Fund Thailand, representative from local communities and related agencies conducted a survey the Sam Roi Yod Wetland and defined wetlands boundary.

### B. What have been the most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention?

The most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention is the local people who live in and around the Ramsar Sites know and understand very well how important of their wetland and the significant values of the wetland that can be listed in the list of international importance wetlands of the Ramsar Convention. Those local people can use the important ecological characteristics to protect their Ramsar Sites from inappropriate development project. For example the protection from the development of electricity generation plant Don Hoi Lord Ramsar Sites.

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

The greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention are as follows:

- to build knowledge and understanding in functions and values of wetland ecosystem and beneficial that all stakeholders will get from the wetlands goods and services
- how important that those wetlands should be designated as the Ramsar Sites.
- to make understand with government sectors both central and local that wetlands are not wastelands

### D. What proposals and priorities are there for future implementation of the Convention?

In the next triennium Thailand proposed to implement those activities as follows:-

- survey and revise the status and list of natural wetlands and update data base of natural wetlands in Thailand
- survey and study biological diversity and status of international and national importance wetlands
- establish data base of wetland conservation network that will comprise with national and local NGOs, local people
- establish and develop study centers in the wetlands of international importance
- development of management plan of international and national importance

## wetlands

E. Does the Contracting Party have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Ramsar Secretariat?

Thailand would like to propose a few recommendation as follows:-

- from the result of the Ramsar Asia Regional Meeting is an recommendation to secure funding to promote conservation and wise use of wetland by using a mechanism of Payment for Ecosystem Services. It is a very new concept and many parties are lack of knowledge and understanding. The Secretariat should develop simple guideline and demonstrat some case that quite easy to apply in their own country.

- develop a manual of Environment Impact Assessment of different important development project / activities in wetlands

- support funding to parties for translation the guidelines and/or manual that developed by the Secretariat into their native language.

F. Does the Contracting Party have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Convention's International Organisation Partners (IOPs)?

Thailand has a recommendation that IOPs should encourage and support local NGOs and/or local communitiew both in technical and funding to work with the Ramsar Administrative Authority (Ramsar National Focal Point) and act as technical advisor for the RAA.

G. 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" (Ramsar, Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), CITES, and World Heritage Convention), and UNCCD and UNFCCC?

Thailand synergies implementation of other multilateral environmental agreements especially the 'Biodiversity Cluster' by development of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan and compile all activities and projects which related to those multilateral agreement in this action plan.

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

Ramsar Convention implementation be better linked with the implementation of water policy/strategy and other strategies in the country by compiled the other segment strategies in to the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan and established the cross sectorial committee that consists of representatives from concerned agencies.

I. Does the Contracting Party have any other general comments on the implementation of the Convention?

The Convention produce many technical guidelins that provide manay technical assistances in wetland management, wise use, inventory of natural wetland but all of them are in English that is the major obstacle in applying. The Secretariat should provides funding support to the parties to translate the guideline into their language.

**SECTION 3: INDICATOR QUESTIONS & FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION INFORMATION**

**Guidance for filling in this section**

1. For each “indicator question”, please select one answer from the “drop-down” list in the yellow box.
2. If you wish to add any additional information on either one or more of the specific indicators for each strategy, and/or for other aspects of the national implementation of this strategy, please provide this information in the green “free-text” boxes below the indicator questions for each Strategy.
3. If you wish to amend any of the text you have put in a green “free-text” box, it is recommended that you cut-and-paste the existing text into a separate file, make the amendments, and then cut-and-paste the revised text back into the green box.
4. So as to assist Contracting Parties in referring to relevant information they provided in their National Report to COP9, for each indicator below (where appropriate) a cross-reference is provided to the equivalent indicator(s) in the COP9 NRF, shown thus: {x.x.x}

**GOAL 1. THE WISE USE OF WETLANDS**

**STRATEGY 1.1:** *Describe, assess and monitor the extent and condition of wetland resources at relevant scales, in order to inform and underpin implementation of the Convention, in particular in the application of the wise use principle.*

**Indicator questions:**

1.1.1 Does your country have a comprehensive National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1}	A - Yes
1.1.2 Is the wetland inventory data and information maintained and made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.3; 1.1.6}	A - Yes
1.1.3 Does your country have information about the status and trends of the ecological character of wetlands (Ramsar sites and/or wetlands generally)? {1.2.2} [if “Yes”, please indicate in Additional implementation information below, from where or from whom this information can be accessed]	C - For some sites
1.1.4 If the answer is “Yes” in 1.1.3, does this information indicate that the need to address adverse change in the ecological character of wetlands is now greater, the same, or less than in the previous triennium, for: a) Ramsar sites b) wetlands generally	C - Less A - Greater

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 1.1.1 – 1.1.4 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “1.1.3: [.. additional information ...]”

In 1995 Thailand initiated the National Inventory of Wetlands in Thailand Project under partial funding from the Danish Cooperation for Environment and Development (DANCED). In addition to the listing and assessing status of wetlands, the inventory project also included establishment of database systems for planning on wetland management understanding in conservation and sustainable use of wetlands. The project has been implemented between 1996 - 1999. Output of the project includes: List of wetlands of international, national and local importance in Thailand. Assessments of status of wetlands in Thailand. Thailand's wetlands databases. The National Inventory was published and disseminated to concerned agencies, including related government agencies both central and provincial, local authority organization, NGOs and local communities. Thailand has 11 Ramsar Sites and every site already had their detailed information on ecological characteristic, social and economy, land use, threatened and strategies action plan. During development phase, local participation were supported since the beginning. Awareness raising in functions, values of wetlands and benefit that local people can get from the wetlands such food, firewood, herbs and many services were conducted. The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) cooperated with related agencies both central and local such as Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, institutions both local and central, provincial natural resources offices monitor the status of Ramsar Sites every year. We already got a report from the Office of Natural Resources of Pattalung Provincial that the Kuan Ki Sian Ramsar Site had some threats from land encroachment, some activities from tourists that affected to waterbird habitats and the ONEP will conduct a study in detailed later. Therefore, the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources already studied and surveyed at Prathong and Ra Island in Phang Nga Province and Kra Island in Nakorn Sri Thammarat Province. Both of these two wetlands are in the process of designation as the two new Ramsar Sites.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 1.1 national implementation:

In the fiscal year 2008, Thailand by ONEP is conducting a project on National Inventory of Peatswamp in Thailand and will survey and study on freshwater swamp in 2009. Further more, Thailand will survey and study ecological characteristic in international importance wetlands such as Thalaee Sap Non-hunting Area Songkhla Province, Salawin River and the Yom River Flood Plain. The population of migratory birds will be surveyed and studied in Pasak Cholasidh Non-hunting Area, many islands in the southern part Mool River Flood Plain, lower part of Mae Khong River Basin, Wain River Estuary and Kung Krabane Bay.

**STRATEGY 1.2:** *Develop, review, amend when necessary, and implement national or supranational policies, legislation, institutions and practices, including impact assessment and valuation, in all Contracting Parties, to ensure that the wise use principle of the Convention is being effectively applied, where possible specifying the appropriate policy instrument(s) in each Contracting Party which ensures wise use of wetlands.*

#### Indicator questions:

<p>1.2.1 Is a National Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) in place? {2.1.1} [If "Yes", please give the title and date of the policy in Additional implementation information]</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>1.2.2 Does the National Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) incorporate any World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) targets and actions? {2.1.2}</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>

1.2.3 Have wetland issues been incorporated into national strategies for sustainable development (including National Poverty Reduction Plans called for by the WSSD and water resources management and water efficiency plans)? {2.1.2}	C - Partly
1.2.4 Has the quantity and quality of water available to, and required by, wetlands been assessed?	C - Partly
1.2.5 Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands? {2.2.2}	B - No

### Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 1.2.1 – 1.2.5 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “1.2.3: [.. additional information ...]”

1.2.1 Thailand already compiled the wetlands issues in programme of work on inland water ecosystem coastal ecosystem in the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan 2008 - 2012. The major target is to reduce biodiversity lost significantly by maintaining all types of ecosystem , species and important genetic resources areas. All elements of biological diversity will be sustainable protectd and conserved that according to the WSSD target. Thailand's NBSAP consists of 5 strategies as follows:-

Strategy I : Protect all elements of biological diversity

Strategy II : Support the sustainable use of biologicaldiversity

Strategy III : Reduce thret to biological diversity

Strategy IV: Promote research, study, training, education, public awareness and network linkage on bioical diversity

Strategy V: Promote and building capacity in implementing multilateral agreement related to biological diversity.

Therefore, the NBSAP is consisted of 17 action plan in various issues as follows: action plan on ecosystem conservation, action plan on species protection and restoration , action plan genetic resources conservation, action plan on global strategy plant conservation, action plan on sustainable use and development of biological diversity, action plan on coservation of traditional knowledge and wisdom, action plan on access and benefit sharing, action plan on reduction of threat to biological divesity, action plan on impact reduction from climate change, action plan on biosafety, action plan on study and survey of biological diversity, action plan on global taxonomy initiative, action plan on promotion of public awareness of biological diversity, action plan on building capacity in implementation of multilateral agreement related to biological diversity, action plan on 2010 target approach and the action plan on clearing house mechanism. The Carbinet already approved the NBSAP in 15 January 2008.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 1.2 national implementation:

The Carbinet had already approved the Conservation measures of international and national wetlands and the list of wetlands of international and national importance since 1th August 2000. That conservation measures already specified that any development projects that may have any impact to the international and national importance wetlands have to conduct the environment impact assessment. Therefore, that Carbinet resolution is under improving process. The list of international and national importance will be added and the conservation measures will be improved to cover all level of wetlands. The monitoring and protection of encroachment of all wetlands will be added.

**STRATEGY 1.3:** *Increase recognition of the significance of wetlands for reasons of water supply, coastal protection, flood defence, climate change mitigation, food security, poverty reduction, cultural heritage, and scientific research, with a focus on under-represented ecosystem types, through developing and disseminating methodology to achieve wise use of wetlands.*

**Indicator questions:**

1.3.1 Has an assessment been conducted of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by Ramsar sites? {3.3.1} [If "Yes" or "Partly", please indicate in the Additional implementation information below, the year of assessment and from where or from whom this information can be obtained]	C - Partly
1.3.2 Have wise use wetland programmes and/or projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives and/or food and water security plans been implemented? {3.3.4}	A - Yes
1.3.3 Has national action been taken to implement the Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands (Resolution VIII.17)? {3.2.1}	C - Partly
1.3.4 Has national action been taken to apply the guiding principles on cultural values of wetlands (Resolutions VIII.19 and IX.21)? {3.3.3}	C - Partly

### Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 1.3.1 – 1.3.4 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. "1.3.3: [.. additional information ...]"

Some wetlands in Thailand were studied and surveyed the ecological characteristic such as the Nong Bong - Kai Non - hunting Area in Chiang Rai Province, the Krabi River Estuaries in Krabi Province. Both of them are the two Ramsar Sites. The economic valuation was studied under the Danish and Thai Cooperation Project on The Ramsar Implementation, Management and Protection of Wetland Areas. The studies were conducted in 2005 - 2006. Therefore, the Lower Songkhram River Basin in Nakorn Panom Province was studied too under the Project on the Mekhong Wetlands Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use.s These three wetlands were studied in economic valuation of the goods and services of wetland ecosystem such as flood protection, erosion protection, nursery of fish resources, water resource, tourism and recreation. The economic valuation of the Krabi River Estuaries, Nong Bong Kai Non - hunting Area and the Lower Song Khram River Basin are 525,946,214 million Baht/year, 20, 066, 544 million Baht/year and 150,000,000 million Baht/year respectively. All Ramsar Sites are supported and promoted wise use concept such eco tourism at Krabi River Estuaries by encouraging boat drivers to be local guides too and guide both Thai and forieng tourists to visit mangrove forests infront of the Krabi town. Organic farming by using organic fertilizers and zonation of Nong Bong Kai were conducted in local communities surrounded Nong Bong Kai Non - hunting Area. Crab bank by keeping all egg-crabs in cages until they lay all eggs in Krabi and Pang Gna Bay was promoted to local fishermen. The local or traditional culture are promoted to conserve wetlands such as the Sueb Chata the lake or long live the lake in Nong Bong Kai, Chiang Rai Province. The information and results of the three studies can access from the ONEP's publication of the Wetlands Biological Diversity of the Krabi River Estuaries, the Wetlands Biological Diversity of Nong Bong Kai Non-hunting Area and the Wetlands Biological Diversity of the Lower Songkhram River Basin that can download from the ONEP website.

According to the Global Action on Peat land was implemened some activities such natioanal inventory for peat swamp are conducting in the year 2008. Water management and allocation for fire prevention was done for many years in Pru Toa Dang Ramsar Sites by coopertion of Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation and Department of Royal Irrigation. The establishment of study centers in peat swamp are promoted such as the Study Center of Pru Toa Dang in Narathiwart Province and the Kantulee study center in Suradhani Province.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 1.3 national implementation:

The development of local curriculum by using wetlands as study case are supported in many wetlands such as Pang Nga Bay Ramsar Site, Krabi River Estuaries Ramsar Site, Nong Bong Kai Ramsar Site, Bung Kong Long Ramsar Site and Kut Ting wetland. Those curriculum had covered both primary and secondary school.

**STRATEGY 1.4:** *Integrate policies on the conservation and wise use of wetlands in the planning activities in all Contracting Parties and in decision-making processes at national, regional, provincial and local levels, particularly concerning territorial management, groundwater management, catchment/river basin management, coastal and marine zone planning, and responses to climate change, all in the context of implementing Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).*

**Indicator questions:**

1.4.1 Has the Convention's water-related guidance (see Resolution IX.1. Annex C) been used/applied in decision-making related to water resource planning and management? {3.4.2 – r3.4.xiv}	C - Partly
1.4.2 Have CEPA expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management?	C - Partly
1.4.3 Has the Convention's guidance on wetlands and coastal zone management (Annex to Resolution VIII.4) been used/applied in Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) planning and decision-making? {3.4.5}	C - Partly
1.4.4 Have the implications for wetland conservation and wise use of national implementation of the Kyoto Protocol been assessed? {3.4.9}	D - Planned

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 1.4.1 – 1.4.4 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “1.4.3: [.. additional information ...]”

[Redacted area for additional information]

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 1.4 national implementation:

[Redacted area for additional information]

**STRATEGY 1.5:** *Identify priority wetlands where restoration or rehabilitation would be beneficial and yield long-term environmental, social or economic benefits, and implement the necessary measures to recover these sites.*

**Indicator questions:**

1.5.1 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes or projects been implemented? {4.1.2} [If “Yes”, please identify any major programmes or projects in Additional implementation information]	C - Planned
1.5.2 Has the Convention's guidance on wetland restoration (Annex to Resolution VIII.16; Wise Use Handbook 15, 3rd edition) been used/applied in designing and implementing wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes or projects? {4.1.2}	C - Partly

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 1.5.1 – 1.5.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “1.5.2: [.. additional information ...]”

The National Inventory of Wetlands in Thailand not only identified the list of international and national importance wetlands but also defined the status of those wetlands too. The list of degraded wetlands that need to be restored as soon as possible were identified and endorsed by the Carbinet according to the Carbinet Resolution dated 1th August 2000. The example of restoration needed wetlands are as follows:-

- Yom River Plain
- Nong Hang and Nong Leng Sai, Payao Province
- Nong Hua Koo Wildlife Santuary, Udorn Thani Province
- Thalaе Sap Non - hunting Area, Songkhla Province

Many concerned agencies both central and local developed restoration plan and began to implement. For example, Payao Province and the Association of Water Resources already developed restoration plan for Nong Leng Sai. Those plan consist of awareness raising activities and reduction of weeds and improe water quality. The Songkhla Lake Development Board, chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister, already developed The Songkhla Lake Development Plan and restoration activities/project of Thalaе Sap Non - hunting Area was consisted and are implementing by Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, Department of Marine and Coastal Resources. Therefore, the studies and surveyed of biological diversity in mangrove was conducted by the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 1.5 national implementation:

Her Majesty the Queen had requested on her birthday, 12<sup>th</sup> August 2007, to Thai people and related agencies to protect, conserve and restore the mangrove forests in Thailand. The project of Mangrove Plantation was implemented in many coastal provinces according to the request of Her Majesty the Queen by all stakeholders such as provincial agencies, local authority, private sector and local people.

**STRATEGY 1.6:** *Develop guidance and promote protocols and actions to prevent, control or eradicate invasive alien species in wetland systems.*

**Indicator questions:**

1.6.1 Have national policies, strategies and management responses to threats from invasive species, particularly in wetlands, been developed and implemented? {r5.1.ii}	A - Yes
1.6.2 Have such policies, strategies and management responses been carried out in cooperation with the focal points of other conventions and international organisations/processes? {r5.1.ii}	A - Yes

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 1.6.1 – 1.6.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “1.6.2: [.. additional information ...]”

Thailand started to study and survey about alien species which scatterd in every ecosystem type since 1995. The first step was to educate and provide information of invasie alien species to all related agencies both government , non - government and the public especially private sector in agricultural. In 2006, the working group on invasive alien species was established to study current rule and regulation of all related agencies. The Plant Protection Act BE. 2507, the Epidemic of Animal Dieseses BE. 2499 and the Biosafety on Fisheries Resources Institution Committee of the Fisheries Department were already defied rules and regulations to control the immigration and dessemination invasive alien species but Thailand lack of national mechanisms. The National Alies Working Group considered to develop national measurement to protect, control and eradicate invasive elien species. Those national measurement are in the process of approval from

the Carbinet and after that all related government agencies at all levels should define or set up an appropriat workplan or activities to implement that measurements.

The drafr national measurement on protection, control and eradication of invasive alien species consists of 4 measures as follows:-

- Measurement no. 1 : management of alien species
- Measurement no. 2 : Protecion, observation and monitoring of alien species
- Measurement no. 3 : Supporting of studies and researches on alien species
- Measurement no. 4 : Dissemination, educationand public awareness on alien species

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 1.6 national implementation:

Thailand already developed List of protected, controled and eliminated alien species that consisted of four status as follows:-

- 1 82 of invasive alien species
- 2 52 of nearly invade species
- 3 49 of invasive alien species in neighbour country but not invade in Thailand
- 4 91 of invasive alien species that not access to Thailand

In the List of those alien species comprised with 22 alien plant species and 52 alien animal species. The List of alien species were developed by national expert, researchers and ecoogist from government related agencies, institution and private sector all over the country. This List will be updated every year.

## GOAL 2. WETLANDS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE

**STRATEGY 2.1** *Apply the Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance (Handbook 7, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition; Handbook 14, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition).*

### Indicator questions:

2.1.1 Have a strategy and priorities been established for any further designation of Ramsar sites, using the Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List? {10.1.1}

[If further Ramsar site designations are planned, please indicate in Additional implementation information, the number of sites and anticipated year of designation]

A - Yes

### Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicator 2.1.1

From National Inventory of Natura Wetlands that had been conducted since 1996, already prioritized natural wetlands in Thailand into 3 levels. They are 61 wetlands were identified as international importance wetlands, 48 wetlands were identified as national importance wetlands and more than 12,000 were identified as local importance wetlands. The criterias to identified international importance wetlands were based on the Ramsar criteria. The National Wetlands Management Committee already endorsed to designate 3 international importance wetlands to be new Ramsar Sites by the end of the year 2008 and they are Ra and Prathong Island in Phang Nga Province, Kud Ting in Nong Kai Province and Kra Island in Nakorn Sri Thamarat Province. Therefore, the National Committee already endorsed in principle to designate 5 international importance wetlands to be new Ramsar Sites and they are Ang Ka Luang ov Doi Inthanont National Park in Chiang Mai Province, Tha Lae Bun National Park in Satul Province, Pak Panang Bay and Lame Talum Pook in Nakorn Sri Thamarat Province.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 2.1 national implementation:

According to the new Constitute Laws B.E. 2550 specifide that any development project or activities that may or may not have any impact or effet to the ways of life and health to people must be got approval from the local people. In the near future before any government agencies would like to designage any wetland to be a new Ramsar Site should provide information, knowledge and conduct participatory survey and study about ecological characteristics , values and wise use of wetlands since the beginnig. The local people will get knowledges and understanding how important or their own wetlands and the related agencies both government and non - government shold encourages them to develop their own regulation and management schemes of their wetlands to promote the wise and sustainable use.

**STRATEGY 2.2** *Maintain the Ramsar Sites Information Service and constantly update it with the best available information, and use the Ramsar Sites Database as a tool for guiding the further designation of wetlands for the List of Wetlands of International Importance.*

### Indicator questions:

2.2.1 Have all required updates of the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands been submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat? {10.2.3}

B - No

2.2.2 Are the Ramsar Sites Information Service and its database used in national implementation of the Convention concerning Ramsar site issues?

A - Yes

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 2.2.1 – 2.2.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “2.2.1: [.. additional information ...]”

Ten Ramsar Information Sheets have to be updated and will be done by the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), the Ramsar Administrative Authority. ONEP had developed questionnaires about the status of the Ramsar Site ecological characteristic such as fauna, flora, current land use, implementing activities and threats and sent to site managers and related organization both central and local, government and non - government to answer these questionnaires. Now we got about 30% back and will analyze very soon. However, WWF Thailand in cooperation with ONEP surveyed in social aspect in the area surrounding Ramsar Sites and will compile those information to update the Ramsar Information sheets

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 2.2 national implementation:

The Office of Natural Resources as the Ramsar Administrative Authority, developed implementation guideline for Ramsar Site. This guideline was considered by the National Technical Working Group on Wetlands and site manager and will submit the National Wetland Management Committee on the 1st April 2008. Guiding activities are also recommended as follows:- ecological characteristic assessment, establish internal committee/subcommittee in related agencies such as Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, Royal Forestry Department, Water Resources Department. The CEPA activities should be done continuously with promotion the incentive that reduce conflict among the local community, government staff and NGOs.

**STRATEGY 2.3** *Maintain the ecological character of all Ramsar sites.*

**Indicator questions:**

2.3.1 Have the measures required to maintain the ecological character of all Ramsar sites been defined and applied? {11.1.1}	C - Partly
2.3.2 Have management plans/strategies been developed and implemented at all Ramsar sites? {11.1.2} [ If “Yes” or “Some sites”, please indicate, in Additional implementation information below, for how many sites have plans/strategies been developed but not implemented; for how many are plans/strategies in preparation; and for how many are plans/strategies being reviewed or revised]	C - Some sites
2.3.3 Have cross-sectoral site management committees been established at Ramsar sites? {11.1.5} [If “Yes” or “Some sites”, please name the sites in Additional implementation information]	C - Some sites
2.3.4 Has any assessment of Ramsar site management effectiveness been carried out? [if “Yes” or “Some sites”, please indicate in Additional implementation information below the year of assessment and from whom, or from where, the information is available]	A - Yes

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 2.3.1 – 2.3.4 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “2.3.3: [.. additional information ...]”

Ten of eleven Ramsar Sites already developed conservation measures that included in Management plans/strategies but only some was implemented. The National Wetland Management Committee had a resolution in 2001 requested to establish Ramsar Site Management Committee in the province in which Ramsar Site is located. These management plans of the 10 Ramsar Sites were implemented in some activities such the CEPA and the protection of encroachment and illegal hunting activities in National Park, Non-hunting Areas and Wildlife Sanctuaries. The ONEP as the National Focal Point, has to monitor those management plan but did not implemented yet.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 2.3 national implementation:

**STRATEGY 2.4** *Monitor the condition of Ramsar sites, notify the Ramsar Secretariat without delay of changes affecting Ramsar sites as required by Article 3.2, and apply the Montreux Record and Ramsar Advisory Mission as tools to address problems.*

**Indicator questions:**

<p>2.4.1 Are arrangements in place for the Administrative Authority to be informed of changes or likely changes in the ecological character of Ramsar sites, pursuant to Article 3.2? {r11.2.iv}</p> <p>[If “Yes” or “Some sites”, please summarise the mechanism(s) established in Additional implementation information]</p>	<p>B - No</p>
<p>2.4.2 Have all cases of change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar sites been reported to the Ramsar Secretariat, pursuant to Article 3.2,? {11.2.4}</p> <p>[If “Yes” or “Some sites”, please indicate in Additional implementation information below for which Ramsar sites Article 3.2 reports have been made by the Administrative Authority to the Secretariat, and for which sites such reports of change or likely change have not yet been made]</p>	<p>B - No</p>
<p>2.4.3 If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar sites have been listed on the Montreux Record? {r11.2.viii}</p> <p>[If “Yes” or “Partly”, please provide in Additional implementation information information about the actions taken]</p>	<p>D - Not applicable</p>

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 2.4.1 – 2.4.3 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “2.4.3: [.. additional information ...]”

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 2.4 national implementation:

**STRATEGY 2.5** *Promote inventory and integrated management of shared wetlands and hydrological basins, including cooperative monitoring and management of shared wetland-dependent species.*

**Indicator questions:**

<p>2.5.1 Have all transboundary/shared wetland systems been identified? {12.1.1}</p>	<p>C - Planned</p>
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2.5.2 Is effective cooperative management in place for shared wetland systems (including regional site and waterbird flyway networks)? {12.1.2; 12.2.2}

[If "Yes" or "Partly", please indicate in Additional implementation information below for which wetland systems such management is in place]

B - No

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 2.5.1 – 2.5.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. "2.5.1: [.. additional information ...]"

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 2.5 national implementation:

**STRATEGY 2.6** *Support existing regional arrangements under the Convention and promote additional arrangements.*

**Indicator questions:**

2.6.1 Has the Contracting Party been involved in the development of a regional initiative under the framework of the Convention? {12.3.2}

[If "Yes" or "Planned", please indicate in Additional implementation information below the name(s) and collaborating countries of each regional initiative]

A - Yes

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicator 2.6.1

The Royal Thai Government participated in Asia - Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Committee (MWCC) since 2003 and attend the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> Committee's meeting. Therefore, Thailand by ONEP was the host for the Tenth meeting that organized in Krabi Province in 2005 and the Krabi River Estuaries was designated as the first shorebird site network of Thailand. MWCC was changed to be Partnership for the Conservation of Migratory Waterbirds and the Sustainable Use of their Habitats in the East Asian - Australian Flyway that Thailand did not endorsed and is in the process of endorsement that will conduct by ONEP.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 2.6 national implementation:

Thailand implemented the Mekong Wetlands Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use Programme during 2002 - 2007. This programme is a cooperation programme among four countries in the Lower Mekong Basin. The executing agencies are the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) IUCN and the Mekong River Commission (MRC) with cooperation from various concerned agencies. The programme is subsidized by the Global Environment Facility, UNDP, the Netherlands Government MRC and other donors, for the purpose of building awareness of conservation of natural resources in the Lower Mekong Basin Wetlands and reinforcing the effectiveness and strength of local organizations and the communities, in order to uplift their quality of life and to manage wetlands biodiversity carefully and wisely. Nonetheless, in Thailand the Programme was granted additional budget by UNDP to enable it to continue its work until the end of June 2007, in particular, in the Lower Songkram River Basin. The Songkram River Basin is a main tributary of the Mekong river, originating from Udon Thani Province and flowing through Nongkhai, Sakon Nakhon and Nakhon Phanom. The 420 - kilometre long it passes a range of biodiversity that is crucial to and is in harmony with the livelihood of local villages who play a role in conservation and rely on the use of the Basin's natural resources. The major outputs of this project are as follows:- Natural resources management plan of the sub-district, which was developed by the cooperation of local people local administrative authority and local concerned agencies with the close advice from local institute and central government agencies, community conservation areas, Tai Ban Research, local curriculum, promotion of suitable occupation that not threatened to wetlands and the Songkram River Basin network.

## GOAL 3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

**STRATEGY 3.1** *Collaboration with other institutions: Work as partners with international and regional multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and other agencies.*

### Indicator questions:

3.1.1 Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs)? {13.1.1}	A - Yes
3.1.2 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the National Ramsar/Wetland Committee? {13.1.iii}	A - Yes
3.1.3 [For African Contracting Parties only] Has the Contracting Party participated in the implementation of the wetland programme under NEPAD? {13.1.6}	E - Not applicable

### Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 3.1.1 – 3.1.3 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “3.1.3: [.. additional information ...]”

The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning is the Administrative Authority of the Convention on Wetlands, Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Framework Convention on Climate Change and also the major agency for developing national policy and planing in conservation of natural resources and environment. These national policy and planing had to be included implementation plan of the multilateral agreement such as CBD, Ramsar and UNFCCC. Therefore, the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan for 2005 - 2012 already included the wetlands conservation plan and implementation plan according to the commitment of the Ramsar Convention and CBD. Further more, the Biological Diversity Division of ONEP is the National Focal Point of both Ramsar and CBD.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 3.1 national implementation:

**STRATEGY 3.2** *Sharing of expertise and information: Promote the sharing of expertise and information.*

### Indicator questions:

3.2.1 Have networks, including twinning arrangements, been established, nationally or internationally, for knowledge sharing and training for wetlands that share common features? {14.1.3} [If “Yes” or “Partly”, please indicate in Additional implementation information below the networks and wetlands involved]	C - Partly
3.2.2 Has information about the country’s wetlands and/or Ramsar sites and their status been made publicly available (e.g., through publications or a Web site)? {14.1.1}	A - Yes

### Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 3.2.1-3.2.2

The local curriculum on wetlands were developed since 2001 in Trang Province in cooperation with the Phuket Rajabhat University , ONEP and local school. After that the curriculum of Krabi and Chiang Rai, Phang Nga and Ranong were developed in 2003, 2004, 2006 and 2007 respectively. The network of local school teacher was established by the Phuket Rajabhat University and sharing of experience in curriculum development had been shared among local school teacher during development process.

Many documents on wetlands conservation and wise use were public and disseminate to concerned agencies both government and non - government. For more information can download from the wetland website : [www.onep.go.th/wetlands/frontend/theme/index.php](http://www.onep.go.th/wetlands/frontend/theme/index.php).

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 3.2 national implementation:

ONEP developed website on wetland conservation and management since 2004 and already improved in 2007. In the website included with information of Thai Ramsar Site and other important sites, news and our publications.

## GOAL 4. IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY

**STRATEGY 4.1** *Local communities, indigenous people, and cultural values: Encourage active and informed participation of local communities and indigenous people, including women and youth, in the conservation and wise use of wetlands, including in relation to understanding the dynamics of cultural values.*

### Indicator questions:

4.1.1 Has resource information been compiled on local communities' and indigenous people's participation in wetland management? {6.1.5}	A - Yes
4.1.2 Have traditional knowledge and management practices in relation to wetlands been documented and their application encouraged? {6.1.2}	D - Planned
4.1.3 Does the Contracting Party promote public participation in decision-making (with respect to wetlands), especially with local stakeholder involvement in the selection of new Ramsar sites and in Ramsar site management? {6.1.4}	C - Partly
4.1.4 Have educational and training activities been developed concerning cultural aspects of wetlands? {r6.1.vii}	C - Partly
4.1.5 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning of Ramsar sites and other wetlands? {r.6.1.vi} <small>[if "Yes" or "Partly", please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar sites and their names in Additional implementation information below]</small>	C - Partly

### Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 4.1.1 – 4.1.5 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. "4.1.3: [.. additional information ...]"

4.1.1 The study of ecological characteristics had been started with public awareness in development process of wetlands management plan/strategic plan. The Project Steering Committee were established during implementing period and representatives from local communities, local experts from local institute and communities had been nominated in the committee. However, in some project local sub - committees or working group were established to provide information especially local knowledges and wisdom on wetland conservation and wise use to the committee. Therefore, the draft management plan or management strategies and action plan were submitted to all stakeholders and organized the public hearing.

4.1.2 ONEP is in the process of collection and compiling information of indigenous knowledges or local wisdom in wetland conservation and wise use. The first step is searched from related website and then will collect from reports and publications. We planed to publish and disseminate in 2009.

4.1.3 Public participation in natural resources conservation is a requirement that addressed in the Constitution B.E. 2550. Designation process of new Ramsar Site will be nominated from local agencies that should be submitted by local people in cooperation with local and central related agencies. Kud Ting the next Ramsar Site is the one wetland that nominated by local people, the Khao Sam Roi Yod Ramsar Site boundary was identified by local people participation.

4.1.4 ONEP compiled and developed a manual guideline on wetlands management that separated into 7 issues such as public participation, inventory and monitoring, economic valuation, rapid appraisal participation and planning. In the guideline suggested to propose culture values in public awareness activities and in local curriculum.

4.1.5 The cultural values have been included in management and conservation plan of some Ramsar Sites for example, Nong Bong Kai Non - hunting Area, Bung Kong Long Non - hunting Area, Thale Noi Non - hunting Area.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.1 national implementation:

**STRATEGY 4.2** *Promote the involvement of the private sector in the conservation and wise use of wetlands.*

**Indicator questions:**

4.2.1 Is the private sector encouraged to apply the wise use principle in activities and investments concerning wetlands? {7.1.1}	C - Partly
4.2.2 Have private-sector "Friends of Wetlands" fora or similar mechanisms been established? {7.1.4} [If "Yes" or "Partly", please indicate in Additional implementation information below the private sector companies involved]	C - Partly

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 4.2.1 – 4.2.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. "4.2.2: [.. additional information ...]"

In Ranong Province, the merchants who are the middle man support the 'crab bank' of the conservation group. They add about 10 Baht per Kg. from market price to the crab that are from the bank. In Trat Province, the shop keepers in the market do not buy any mangrove crabs that cash out of season.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.2 national implementation:

Some private sector support and promote some activities on wetlands conservation and education. For example, the Chevron, Toyota Motors of Thailand, the Royal Army with WWF established a study center on mangrove at Bang Poo, Samut Prakarn Province.

**STRATEGY 4.3** *Promote measures which encourage the application of the wise use principle.*

**Indicator questions:**

4.3.1 Have actions been taken to promote incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands? {8.1.1}	B - No
4.3.2 Have actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands? {8.1.1}	B - No

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 4.3.1 – 4.3.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “4.3.2: [.. additional information ...]”

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.3 national implementation:

**STRATEGY 4.4** *Support, and assist in implementing at all levels, the Convention’s Communication, Education, and Public Awareness Programme (Resolution VIII.31) for promoting the conservation and wise use of wetlands through public participation and communication, education, and public awareness (CEPA).*

**Indicator questions:**

4.4.1 Has a mechanism for planning and implementing wetland CEPA (National Ramsar/Wetland Committee or other mechanism) been established with both CEPA Government and NGO National Focal Point (NFP) involvement? {r9.iii.ii} [If “Yes” or “Partly”, please describe in Additional implementation information below the mechanism]	A - Yes
4.4.2 Has a National Action Plan (or plans at the subnational, catchment or local level) for wetland CEPA been developed? {r.9.iii.iii} [Even if a National Action Plan has not yet been developed, if broad CEPA objectives for national CEPA actions have been established please indicate this in the Additional implementation information section for Strategy 4.4]	C - Partly
4.4.3 Have actions been taken to communicate and share information cross-sectorally on wetland issues amongst relevant ministries, departments and agencies? {r9.iii.v}	A - Yes

<p>4.4.4 Have national campaigns, programmes, and projects been carried out to raise community awareness of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {r9.vi.i}</p> <p>[If:  a) support has been provided for the delivery of these and other CEPA activities by other organisations; and/or  b) these have included awareness-raising for social, economic and/or cultural values,  please indicate this in the Additional implementation information section for Strategy 4.4 below]</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>4.4.5 Have World Wetlands Day activities in the country, either government and NGO-led or both, been carried out? {r9.vi.ii}</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>4.4.6 Have education centres been established at Ramsar sites and other wetlands? {r9.viii.i}</p> <p>[If any such centres are part of the Wetland Link International (WLI) Programme of the Wildfowl &amp; Wetland Trust, UK, please indicate this in the Additional implementation information section for Strategy 4.4 below]</p>	<p>C - Some sites</p>

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 4.4.1 – 4.4.6 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “4.4.3: [.. additional information ...]”

The CEPA was identified in the strategic no. 4 that included with five action plan such as the research and study of biological diversity Action Plan, Global Taxonomy Initiative Action Plan and and the Promotion of Public Awareness on Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan. This public awareness action plan consists of establishing of network of wetland conservation, adding of the values and important of wetland in the curriculum and establishment of wetland study centers!

World Wetlands Day is a very important tool to build public awareness and educate the public about function, values and important of wetland ecosystems. Thailand organized the WWD since 1997 before we were a party. From the year 1997 to 2006, ONEP was the only agency organized the WWD but since 2006 many agencies both government, non government and local communities also organized activities on WWD such as the Local Administrative Authority organized WWD at Non Bong Kai Non - hunting Area, at Sam Roi Yod Ramsar Site and local conservation group organized WWD at Don Hoi Lord. The Ramsar Administrative Authority and CEPA Government Focal Point produced material such as WWD poster and leaflets in Thai and disseminated to all concerned agencies government, non-government, local communities, local institution and private sector. For the year 2008 many local agencies such as the Local Administrative Authority and provincial agencies cooperated with local NGOs and local communities organized the WWD by using their own budget.

The Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Protection established education center in many Ramsar Sites as follows:- Khoa Sam Roi Yod National Park Wetlands, Thale Noi Non - Hunting Area, Chao Mai National Park, Ta - Libong Island Non - Hunting Area, Bung Khong Long Non - Hunting Area and Nong Bong Kai Non - Hunting Area. In the Krabi Estuary, the Provincial Administrative Authority constructed two birdtowers to educate public about how importance of bird and wetlands and also the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources constructed two board walks and education signs in the mangrove forest at Krabi town and at Si Bor Ya Island.

Every year local institution and local NGOs in cooperation with the site managers conducted youth camp and training course on wetland conservation for local students and local communities that living around the wetlands especially Ramsar Sites.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.4 national implementation:

The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning cooperated with the Rajabhat Phuket University conducted activities on local curriculum development at Phang Nga Province and Ranong Province in 2007 and 2008 respectively.

**STRATEGY 4.5** *Promote international assistance to support the conservation and wise use of wetlands, while ensuring that environmental safeguards and assessments are an integral component of all development projects that affect wetlands, including foreign and domestic investments.*

**Indicator questions:**

<p>4.5.1 [For Contracting Parties with development assistance agencies only] Has funding support been provided from the development assistance agency for wetland conservation and management in other countries? {15.1.1} [If “Yes” or “Some countries”, please indicate in Additional implementation the countries supported since COP9]</p>	<p>B - No</p>
<p>4.5.2 [For Contracting Parties in receipt of development assistance only] Has funding support been mobilized from development assistance agencies specifically for in-country wetland conservation and management? {15.1.8} [If “Yes” or “Some countries”, please indicate in Additional implementation the agencies from which support has been received since COP9]</p>	<p>B - No</p>

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 4.5.1 – 4.5.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “4.5.2: [.. additional information ...]”

[Empty green box for additional information A)

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.5 national implementation:

[Empty green box for additional information B)

**STRATEGY 4.6** *Provide the financial resources required for the Convention’s governance, mechanisms and programmes to achieve the expectations of the Conference of the Contracting Parties.*

**Indicator questions:**

<p>4.6.1 {16.1.1} a) For the last triennium have Ramsar contributions been paid in full and in a timely manner (by 31 March of calendar year)?</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>b) If “No” in 4.6.1 a), please clarify what plan is in place to ensure future prompt payment:</p>	

<p>4.6.2 {16.1.2}</p> <p>a) Has any additional financial support been provided through voluntary contributions to the Ramsar Small Grants Fund or other non-core funded Convention activity?</p>	<p>B - No</p>
<p>b) If yes, please state the amounts:</p>	

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 4.6.1 – 4.6.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “4.6.2: [.. additional information ...]”

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.6 national implementation:

**STRATEGY 4.7** *Ensure that the Conference of the Contracting Parties, Standing Committee, Scientific and Technical Review Panel, and Ramsar Secretariat are operating at a high level of efficiency and effectiveness to support implementation of this Framework.*

**Indicator questions:**

<p>4.7.1 Has the Contracting Party used its previous Ramsar National Reports in monitoring its implementation of the Convention?</p> <p>[If “Yes” or “Partly”, please indicate in Additional implementation information how the Reports have been used for monitoring]</p>	<p>C - Partly</p>
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**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicator 4.7.1

Thailand used previous Ramsar National Reports and Ramsar Information Sheet for developing questionnaires in monitoring status of Ramsar Sites and implementation plan of the Convention such as prioritization of international importance wetlands for designation, promotion of wise use, establishment of wetland conservation network and cooperation with other related agencies, government, non government, local people both central and local to implement of the Convention.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.7 national implementation:

**STRATEGY 4.8** *Develop the capacity within, and promote cooperation among, institutions in Contracting Parties to achieve conservation and wise use of wetlands.*

**Indicator questions:**

<p>4.8.1 Has a review of national institutions responsible for the conservation and wise use of wetlands been completed? {18.1.1}</p> <p>[If “Yes” or “Partly”, please indicate in Additional implementation information if this has led to proposals for, or implementation of, any changes in institutional responsibilities]</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>4.8.2 Is a National Ramsar/Wetlands cross-sectoral Committee (or equivalent body) in place and operational? {18.1.2}</p> <p>[If “Yes”, please summarise in Additional implementation information its membership and frequency of meetings]</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 4.8.1 – 4.8.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “4.8.2: [.. additional information ...]”

Thailand conducted the revised of national institutions responsible for the conservation and wise use of wetland since 1999.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.8 national implementation:

Thailand established National Wetlands Management Committee that consists of representatives from related agencies, non - government agencies , distinguished experts and the ONEP serves as the Secretariat. The Members and responsibility of the National Wetlands Management Committee are as follows:-

member:

1 Deputy Permanent Secretary General Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Chair person
2 ONEP Secretary General	Vice - chairperson
3 Department of National Park Wildlife and Plant Conservation representative	Member
4 Department of Marine and Coastal Resources representative	Member
5 Department of Water Resources representative	Member
6 Department of Royal Forestry representative	Member
7 Department of Fisheries representative	Member
8 Department of Land Development representative	Member
9 Department of Local Administrative Organization representative	Member
10 Department of Environmental Quality Promotion representative	Member
11 Pollution Control Department representative	Member
12 Department of International Organization representative	Member
13 The Royal Navy representative	Member
14 The Department of Public Work and Land Use representative	Member
15 The Office of International Cooperation for Development representative	Member
16 Wildlife Fund Thailand representative	Member
17 Birds and Nature Conservation Society	Member
18 Dr. Sanit Ak-sornkaew	Member
19 Dr. Tongchai Pansawasdi	Member
20 Mr. Charoensak Rojanaritpichet	Member
21 Mr. Asae Sayaka	Member
22 Director of Biological Diversity Division	Secretariat
23 Biological Diversity Division staff	Secretariat

Responsibility:

- 1 To provide common guidelines and coordinate action on wetland management through formulation of national policy, measure an action plan on wetland management and protection
- 2 Providing supports and monitoring implementation of the national policies
- 3 Supporting, supervising and monitoring implementation of the Convention on Wetlands
- 4 Promoting integration of wetland considerations in formulation and implementation of natural resources development and conservation plans
- 5 Strengthening of awareness, providing of education and wetland related studies and researches.

To assist in its work, the National Wetland Management Committee appointed the Technical Working Group on Wetlands in 1999. The Working Group consists of wetland experts and scientists from universities, NGOs and relevant public agencies and is responsible for providing technical consultation to the Committee. In addition, the Working Group acts as preliminary reviewing panel for wetland management plan of each wetland site and provide technical views and information on issues discussed by the Ramsar Secretariat.

**STRATEGY 4.9** *Maximize the benefits of working with the Convention's International Organization Partners (IOPs\*) and others.*

**Indicator question:**

4.9.1 Has your country received assistance from one or more of the Convention's IOPs* in its implementation of the Convention? [If "Yes", please provide in Additional implementation information the name(s) of the IOP(s) and the type of assistance provided]	A - Yes
4.9.2 Has your country provided assistance to one or more of the Convention's IOPs*? [If "Yes", please provide in Additional implementation information the name(s) of the IOP(s) and the type of assistance provided]	A - Yes

\* The IOPs are: BirdLife International, International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Wetlands International, The World Conservation Union (IUCN), and WWF International.

### Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 4.9.1-4.9.2

ONEP as the National Focal Point of the Ramsar Convention work in cooperation with IOPs in many projects for example:

- work with IUCN in the Mekong Wetland Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use Project and give advise to the Mangrove for the future project
- work and provide assistance to WWF in The Community Management of Wetlands in Thailand and the Mekon River Basin Project
- work and provide assistance to Wetlands International.

In addition, ONEP just endorsed the WWF' project proposal and BCST proposal for submission to donor agencies.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.9 national implementation:

**STRATEGY 4.10** *Identify the training needs of institutions and individuals concerned with the conservation and wise use of wetlands, particularly in developing countries and countries in transition, and implement appropriate responses.*

### Indicator questions:

4.10.1 Has your country provided support to, or participated in, the development of regional (i.e., covering more than one country) wetland training and research centres? [If "Yes", please indicate in Additional implementation information the name(s) of the centre(s)]	A - Yes
4.10.2 Has an assessment of national and local training needs for the implementation of the Convention, including in the use of the Wise Use Handbooks, been made? {20.1.2}	E - Planned
4.10.3 Have opportunities for wetland site manager training in the country been provided? {20.1.6}	A - Yes

### Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 4.10.1 – 4.10.3 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. "4.10.3: [.. additional information ...]"

4.10.1 The Mahidol University organized three regional and international training courses on wetland ecology and management as follows:-

- The International Training Course on Wetland Ecology and Management in the Lower Mekong Region on 10 - 30 May 2004. Participants from China, Laos PDR, Vietnam, Myanmar and Cambodia attend the training course.

- The Regional Training Course on Sustainable Use and Management of Coastal Wetlands on 5 - 20 November 2007. There were 30 participants from Republic of China, Phillipines, Malaysia, Indonesia, Cambodia, Vietnam and Thailand attend the course.

- The International Training Course on Tropical Wetlands Management in 2006 and 2007. There were 30 participants from Pakistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Phillipines, Myanmar, Malaysia, Vitnam and Thailand.

4.10.3 Thailand by ONEP and Bird Society of Japan (Birdlife Japan) organized a training course for site managers in 2006.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.10 national implementation: