



**NATIONAL PLANNING TOOL FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION  
OF THE RAMSAR CONVENTION ON WETLANDS**

**(And the approved format for National Reports to be  
submitted for the 9th Meeting of the Conference of  
the Contracting Parties, Uganda, 2005)**

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<b>INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION</b>	
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### SUMMARY OF IMPLEMENTATION (OPTIONAL)

*Please, include a summary on the implementation of Ramsar Convention in your country during the last triennium*

Although Thailand recently became a Contracting Party to the Ramsar Convention in 1998, it had been implementing the Convention's provisions for some years prior to ratification and already achieved many of the Conventions requirements. Significantly among these were the establishment of a National Committee on Wetlands Management in 1993; inventorying national wetlands in 1996; establishing management plans for a number of wetlands of international importance; and protection of people's rights for participation in natural resource management through the 1997 Constitution.

Since ratification in 1998 substantial further efforts to have been made in extending implementation of the Convention in order to achieve sustainable wetland management and to secure the environmental and socioeconomic functions which the nation derives from these, which now include a total of 10 wetlands included on the Ramsar list.

In the last 3 years, Thailand has continued to seek to achieve full implementation of the Convention. A major mechanism to achieve this has been the introduction and execution of the National Work Plan on Wetland Management for 2003-2007 with the stated aim:

*“to enable public participation in management and conservation in order to prevent further threat to wetlands and to rehabilitate wetlands in Thailand.”*

The Work Plan on Wetland Management now includes 168 activities in 4 sub-work plans for a total of 41 agencies and places emphasis on local implementing agencies, such as provincial offices. The work plan is being implemented under monitoring from, above others, the National Environment Board, the National Board on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, the National Committee on the Convention on Biological Diversity and the National Committee on Wetlands Management.

Over the last three years, project based implementation of the Ramsar Convention in Thailand has been led by ONEP's *Implementation of the Ramsar Convention - Management and Protection of Wetland Areas Project* (MPW Project). Under financial support from Danida – the Danish Agency for International Development - this has enabled ONEP to implement a wide range of activities which support and extend the current steps made in implementation of the Convention and strengthen wetland management on a national scale. In particular, this ongoing project has enabled Thailand to extend its capacity for implementation of the Convention by building awareness on the need for conservation and wise use, and extending the capacity of national agencies and institutions to undertake the actions required to achieve wise use.

The project is just one of a range of programmes which have supported, or are currently supporting national wetlands management in producing outputs in the following categories:

#### **Awareness**

Awareness of the need for conservation of wetlands has been built on local and national scales. Extensive local, replicable awareness raising programmes have been undertaken for Ramsar sites in particular, but under the range of wetlands based initiatives undertaken in the last 3 years, awareness raising has been at the forefront of needs tackled. Partnerships with a wide range of local organisations, community based organisations, NGOs and local educational institutions has enabled these awareness raising campaigns to be aimed at target groups and strengthen cross-sectoral management links.

Notable contributions to awareness raising have been undertaken at the *Krabi River Estuary*, *Nong Bong Khai Don Hoi Lot*, *Bung Khong Long* and *Pru Toh Deang* Ramsar sites, and at the *Songkram* River Basin, and *Sam Roy Yod* National Park (under support of the Ramsar small grants fund).

National based awareness has been built through publishing national newsletters, websites and manuals. Collaboration with the media has also been increased and the media is increasingly seen as a useful focus for awareness raising campaigns.

The importance given to celebrating World Wetland Day is a significant indication of the sincerity with which the Convention is being implemented and each year has shown an increase in the attention given to the event.

#### **Capacity Development**

Institutional capacity development has resulted in a greater and wider understanding of wetland issues, economic, social and cultural values and the proven ability to mobilise and integrate these factors in area management. Significantly, capacity building expertise has been mobilised almost exclusively from within Thailand and focussed this at both national and local based practitioners, with potential for influence at national policy, local administration and site management levels this cross-sectoral approach has maximised. The past three years has seen national workshops of wetland management, peatland management, and training in wetland functions and values, participatory wetland management planning and environmental valuation.

#### **Inter-agency Collaboration**

The need for increased inter-agency management collaboration in wetlands management to allow the integration of environmental conservation with maintenance of socio-economic functions of wetlands as enshrined by the wise-use principal. A range of national workshops have aimed at increasing networking, collaboration and integration of the range of institutional, academic, non-governmental and community based organisation.

#### **Participatory Planning and Management**

National experience in participatory wetland planning and management has increased significantly. Thailand has applied Ramsar 's New Guidelines for Management Planning at two pilot sites, through the active participation of all local stakeholders. While policy measures have been established in the form of the National Work Plan on Wetland Management 2002-2007, this has been utilised for management

It must also be noted that this report is the result of extensive consultation with expert parties, policy makers, non-governmental organisations and the full range of institutional bodies with responsibilities for wetland management, and was finalised through a consultative workshop on the National Report to the Ramsar Convention.

#### **Wetlands Restoration**

Thailand continues to develop and employ its national strength in wetland restoration, in particular in areas of degraded peatland and mangrove. Under national initiatives, the Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation has continued its long-term programme of restoration research, development and implementation, and published guidance on peatland restoration in both Thai and English. Similarly, the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources continues its work in research and implementation of mangrove restoration at critical coastal wetlands areas. Significantly, these activities are now being closely linked to the wise-use principal and local peoples participation and inclusion in long term plans for these areas is becoming more common.

The Office of Environmental Policy and Planning would like to extend the sincerest gratitude to the range of other national and local institutions which have, during the last 3 years, collaborated in achieving the current level of wetlands management and building the momentum which will allow the current rate of increase in wetland management skills and knowledge to continue during the next three years. In particular, the role of the National Committee on Wetland Management and the supporting Technical Working Group on Wetlands have been instrumental in providing the overall collaborative implementation mechanism. The range of relevant public agencies which have contributed skills and shown enthusiasm in

integrating their sectoral approach to contribute towards achievement of wise use is too numerous to mention, although specific attention has to be drawn to the Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, whose role in management of protected areas gives them a significant management role in many wetland areas, including in 8 of Thailand's 10 Ramsar sites. In addition, the role of local administrations, whose role in implementing provisions of the Ramsar Convention, particularly with respect to inter-agency collaboration and increasing community participation has been significantly increased.

Attention has also to be draw to the academic institutions, non-governmental organisations and community based organisations which have been enthusiastic in collaborating with governmental agencies, donor organisations and local people to support activities of the last 3 years in achieving shared public and institutional recognition.

## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 1. INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

**OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 1.1: Describe the extent of wetland resources, especially at global and national (or, where appropriate, provincial) scales, in order to inform and underpin implementation of the convention and in particular the application of the wise use principle**

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### PLANNING TOOL SECTION

<b>PRIORITY:</b>	<b>A</b>	<i>A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer</i>
<b>RESOURCING:</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer</i>
<b>TARGETS (text answer):</b>		
<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):</b>		

### COP9 REPORT SECTION

**Action 1.1.1.-** Promote and encourage the use of standard wetland inventory methodologies following the *Ramsar Framework for Wetland Inventory (Resolution VIII.6)*, to undertake, update and disseminate national (or, where appropriate, provincial) scientific inventories of wetlands.

**GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005:** By COP9, all Parties without completed inventories to have initiated action in line with the Ramsar Framework for Wetland Inventory, and as far as possible to have completed and disseminated comprehensive national wetland inventories.

<b>1.- Country has a comprehensive National Wetland Inventory (if inventory exists, please include the number of sites)</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No;</i>	<b>N° wetlands / Ramsar sites</b>
<b>2.- Methodologies recommended in the Ramsar Framework for Wetland Inventory (Resolution VIII.6) were used for National Wetland Inventory</b>	<b>D</b>	<i>D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>	<i>Wetlands of International Importance: 61 sites  Ramsar Sites: 10 sites</i>
<b>3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the application of inventory methodologies, the status of the inventory - end date or expected timeframe, contents of the inventory - and other additional comments you consider relevant.]</b>			
Thailand has long recognized the urgent need for nationwide inventory of wetlands and as long ago as 1995, the Office of Environmental Policy and Planning (OEPP) of the Ministry of Science, Technology			

and Environment initiated the National Inventory of Wetlands project.

Outcomes of this project included lists of wetlands of international, national and local importance, databases on wetlands, and reports on the status of wetlands in Thailand.

In 2002 an English language translation of the directory, "An Inventory of Wetlands of International and National Importance in Thailand" was published by the ONEP.

Under the "Implementation of the Ramsar Convention - Management and Protection of Wetland Areas" project, further studies of physical status, biological status, values, utilization, management and threats have been undertaken at the *Krabi Estuary* and *Nong Bong Khai Non-hunting Area* Ramsar sites. Their ecological character has been determined and GIS databases developed in accordance with the AWI format.

Further studies of physical status, biological status, values, utilization, management and threats have been undertaken for sites including the *Laemson National Park – Kapoe Estuary – Kra Buri River Estuary* Ramsar site, and the *Bung Khong Long Non-hunting Area* Ramsar site.

The Land Development Department is currently executing a survey programme to identify, list and map all of Thailand's wetland sites and their respective conditions. Owing to the complexity and scale of the task, which includes classification and mapping of wetlands throughout the country, at the time of completing this report, the survey is complete for the North-East region of Thailand.

**Action 1.1.2.-** Include in national wetland inventories information which identifies: a) potential Ramsar sites; b) wetlands of national, provincial or local importance in the territory of each Contracting Party; and c) wetlands that need restoration and rehabilitation, with a list of priorities, giving particular priority to inventories of karst and caves, intertidal wetlands, coral reefs, peatlands, sites supporting globally threatened species, and other wetland types and features under-represented in the Ramsar List.

**GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005:** All national wetland inventories initiated after COP8 to include information on wetland importance; potential Ramsar sites; wetlands for restoration; location of under-represented wetland types; and values and functions, in particular in relation to poverty eradication strategies.

*See actions 3.2.1, 3.3.1, r4.1.1, and Operational Objective 10.1*

*Note: if available, please indicate the number of sites under each category:*

			<u>N° wetlands/ Ramsar sites</u>
<b>1. The inventory assesses and documents potential Ramsar Sites</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i>	<b><u>61</u></b>
<b>2. The inventory assesses and documents wetlands of national, provincial or local importance</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;</i>	<b><u>19,343</u></b>
<b>3. The inventory assesses and documents wetlands that need restoration and rehabilitation</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>E = In progress;</i>	<b><u>27</u></b>
<b>4. The inventory assesses and documents wetland types and features under-represented in the Ramsar List</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>F = Being planned; G = Being updated;</i>	<b><u>10</u></b>
<b>5. The inventory assesses and documents wetlands which are of special significance for reasons of water supply</b>	<b>D</b>	<i>H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>	<i>See Below</i>

<i>See actions 3.2.1, 3.3.1, r4.1.1, and Operational Objective 10.1</i>		
<i>Note: if available, please indicate the number of sites under each category:</i>		<b>N° wetlands/ Ramsar sites</b>
<b>6. The inventory assesses and documents wetlands which are of special significance for reasons of coastal protection</b>	<b>D</b>	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i>
<b>7. The inventory assesses and documents wetlands which are of special significance for reasons of flood defense</b>	<b>D</b>	<i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;</i>
<b>8. The inventory assesses and documents wetlands which are of special significance for reasons of food security</b>	<b>D</b>	<i>E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status</i>
<b>9. The inventory assesses and documents wetlands which are of special significance for reasons of poverty alleviation</b>	<b>D</b>	<i>(explain below); I = No answer</i>
<b>10. The inventory assesses and documents wetlands which are of special significance for reasons of cultural heritage</b>	<b>D</b>	
<b>11.- The inventory assesses and documents wetlands which are of special significance for reasons of scientific research</b>	<b>D</b>	
<b>12.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Comments on the information included in the wetland inventory in light of the items indicated above]</b>		
<p>Note on above:</p> <p><i>The National Inventory of Wetlands is a comprehensive list of in excess of 19,000 wetlands, all of which have local, national or international significance for all reasons included in the above categories.</i></p> <hr/> <p>From the results of the <i>National Inventory of Wetlands</i> project, carried out during 1995, the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, together with the National Committee on Wetland Management identified 61 sites of Wetlands of International Importance, 48 sites of Wetlands of National Importance, and 19,295 sites of Wetlands of Local Importance.</p> <p>Of these, 28 wetlands were identified as urgently in need to protection and restoration, while 9 were identified as priority wetlands for nomination as Ramsar Sites (currently 7 of these have already been included in the list of Wetlands of International Importance).</p> <p>In addition, on a site-by-site basis, wetlands functions, including specific roles with respect to water supply coastal protection, flood defense, food security, poverty alleviation, cultural heritage and scientific research. Thailand has now begun to apply the AWI methodology at specific sites and incorporated it in GIS format.</p>		
<b>Action 1.1.3.- Ensure that national arrangements for the custodianship, storage and maintenance of wetland inventory data and information, including metadata, are in place and introduce the necessary measures to ensure that this resource is both as comprehensive as possible and readily accessible to the full range of stakeholders.</b>		
<b>GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: All wetland inventories to have full data management, custodianship, and metadata records in place.</b>		
<b>1. National arrangements established for the custodianship, storage and maintenance of wetland inventory data and information, including metadata</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		
<p>The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning is the custodian for Thai wetland inventory information, which is stored on database and CD-ROM and published on the website (<a href="http://www.onep.go.th/wetlandsthai">www.onep.go.th/wetlandsthai</a>).</p>		

**Action 1.1.4.-** Make available a web-based wetland inventory meta-database and encourage the inclusion of a metadata record for all national (including provincial) wetland inventories.

**GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: By COP9, a Web-based metadatabase in place and populated with information on all national wetland inventories.**

<b>1. National (including provincial) wetland inventory metadata record provided for inclusion in Ramsar's Web-based wetland inventory metadatabase</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		

**Action 1.1.6.-** Encourage the use of relevant information from wetland inventories by decision-makers, wetland managers and wetland users in the development and implementation of national wetland policies and national and local wetland programmes.

**GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: By COP9, all Parties with wetland inventories to have made these available to all stakeholders.**

<b>1. The use of relevant information from wetland inventory has been promoted among decision makers</b>	<b>D</b>	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i>
<b>2. The use of relevant information from wetland inventory has been promoted among wetland managers</b>	<b>D</b>	A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;
<b>3. The use of relevant information from wetland inventory has been promoted among other wetland users</b>	<b>D</b>	E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		
<p>The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning stores wetlands inventory data in database and CD-ROM formats and publishes inventory data in English Thai and on a website (<a href="http://www.onep.go.th/wetlandsthai">www.onep.go.th/wetlandsthai</a>).</p> <p>Wetlands information Centres, to provide information on wetlands and Ramsar sites to local wetland stakeholders are established in a number of provinces throughout Thailand. (Refer to response to Action r9.viii.i and r9.viii.ii)</p>		

**Action 1.1.7.-** Give high priority to developing projects for inventory activities for the *Small Grants Fund*.

<b>1. Wetland inventory project proposals were submitted to the Small Grants Fund and were funded</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No;
<b>2. Wetland inventory project proposals were submitted to the Small Grants Fund and were not funded</b>	<b>C</b>	D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		

## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 1. INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

**OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 1.2: Assess and monitor the condition of wetland resources, both globally and nationally (or, where appropriate, provincially), in order to inform and underpin implementation of the Convention and in particular the application of the wise use principle**

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### PLANNING TOOL SECTION

<b>PRIORITY:</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer</i>
<b>RESOURCING:</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer</i>
<b>TARGETS (text answer):</b>		
<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):</b>		

### COP9 REPORT SECTION

**Action 1.2.1.-** Actively contribute to the work of the *Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA)* project (<http://www.millenniumassessment.org>) by serving on its Board and Executive Committee and on its various working groups; analyze the MA's methodologies, results and findings at Ramsar COP9, and review the necessary actions, if any, to update and make comprehensive the global assessment of wetland resources and their condition. (Refer also to Action 1.1.5)

<b>1. Contribution made to the work of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment project (MA)</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the contribution made to the work of the MA.]</b>		
The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment is a new concept for Thailand and is currently subject to consultation among various working groups.		

**Action r1.2.i.-** Make available to Contracting Parties and other interested organizations the findings and guidance developed by the *Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA)* for their use, as appropriate, of the MA guidance and methods for sub-global ecosystem assessments in the assessment of wetland ecosystems at the local, national and regional (supra-national) scale, including through international cooperation on the assessment of transboundary aquatic ecosystems. (Resolution VIII.7).

<b>1. MA guidance and methods used for ecosystem assessment at national scale</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
<b>2. MA guidance and methods used for ecosystem assessment at regional (supranational) scale</b>	<b>C</b>	
<b>3. MA guidance and methods used for ecosystem assessment at local scale</b>	<b>C</b>	
<b>4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the use of MA guidance and methods.]</b>		

**Action 1.2.2.-** Establish a repository for the contribution by Contracting Parties of summarized national (or, where appropriate, provincial) assessments of changes in the status of wetland resources, as the basis for regular analysis and improved reporting on the status of wetland resources.

**1. Repository of assessments of changes in wetland status established**

**C**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;*

*E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;*

*H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the repository of assessment of changes in wetland status, its contents and uses.]**

**Action 1.2.5.-** Undertake assessments of the vulnerability of wetlands to change in ecological character, including their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and sea-level rise.

**GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: SC/Bureau to identify at least 20 Parties willing to undertake vulnerability assessments and report to COP9.**

**1. Assessments of the vulnerability of wetlands to change in ecological character were undertaken**

**D**

*Choose an answer for each indicator*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No;*

*D = Partly/in some cases; E = In*

*progress; F= Being planned; G = Being*

*updated; H = Other status (explain*

*below); I = No answer*

**2. The assessments include impacts of climate change**

**C**

**3. The assessments include impacts of sea-level rise**

**C**

**4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the assessments undertaken.]**

**Action r1.2.iv.-** Continue to document the past losses and current status and trends of coastal wetlands, including in national wetland inventories, and report on their conservation status in National Reports to COP9. (Resolution VIII.4)

**1. Past losses and current status and trends of coastal wetlands documented**

**D**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;*

*E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;*

*H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the conservation status and trends of coastal wetlands.]**

The UNEP/GEF project “*Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand*”, currently being implemented in Thailand has assessed and reported on the status of coastal wetlands including mangrove, seagrass and coral reef.

**3.- Summary on the conservation status of coastal wetlands [Please provide here a summary on the conservation status of coastal wetlands and provide reference citation to any relevant publication, reports or analysis.]**

The total coastline in Thailand is about 2,600 km, with 1,650 of this being in the Gulf of Thailand. In the peninsular South, the western coast has been submerged while the east coast has been uplifted. Less regular shorelines, more bays and more islands are found in the west, and there is a considerable range of coastal habitats - headlands, marine terraces, tidal flats, mud flats, sand dunes, runnels, estuaries, deltas, lagoons, marshes, swamps and off shore sandbars – each of which harbours a different suite of biodiversity.

**Mangrove forests** comprise up to 35 species of plants – about 25 of them trees. They have high productivity, as shelters and nurseries for many aquatic animal species, as important food sources for commercially important species, and as physical protection for coastlines against strong winds and waves. Coastal communities can earn income from mangrove forests by gathering charcoal, poles for scaffolding,

fuelwood, medicinal plants, bark for tannin production, fish, shrimps, crabs, molluscs, and honey. These special forests used to cover about 3,680 km<sup>2</sup> in 1961, but by 2002 there were only 2,400 km<sup>2</sup> (and possibly less) remaining, and much of that was poor quality. Major causes of loss of mangrove forest in Thailand are timber and charcoal industries while some areas were converted for urbanization, agriculture and – between 1985 and 1990 in particular – aquaculture. High financial returns have attracted people to convert mangrove forest to intensive shrimp farms. Thailand earns more than \$1.2 billion annually from exporting frozen shrimp and commercial shrimp farming is expanding by about 6,000 ha per year with serious impacts on coastal communities, mangrove forest and its wildlife. After some major restoration projects, the area under ‘mangrove forest’ is increasing, although the original levels of biodiversity do not yet seem to be regained.

There are about 104 km<sup>2</sup> of **seagrass meadows** in Thailand, comprising some 12 species in seven genera. They are highly productive and serve as a feeding and nursery area for many marine animals, some of which also provide food for humans. Most seagrasses are found in relatively shallow water (1-7 m), although they can grow down to 30 m depth in the offshore islands where water is clearer. Dense seagrass meadows, mangrove forests and coral reefs can provide protection against shore erosion (Table 8).

Although most seagrass meadows are in good condition, these meadows have suffered from inshore pushnets and trawlers as well as from pollution and eutrophication from tourist resorts. A recent campaign on seagrass conservation included the following:

- Building public awareness and giving education on seagrass conservation to various stakeholders including local people and fishermen so that they appreciate the importance of seagrass ecosystems as nursery grounds, shelter and feeding habitat for marine life;
- Eliminating all fishing methods which degrade seagrass beds and promoting fish traps and gill nets;
- Zoning seagrass areas to preserve feeding habitats for dugongs and sea turtles and also reduce conflict between small scale fisheries and commercial push nets and trawlers; and
- Improving law enforcement and participatory management between government officers and local volunteers for coastal resource watchers

**Coral reefs** are sometimes called the ‘rainforests of the seas’ because of the profusion of different life forms in staggering abundance. All these species interact with each other to form extremely complex and little-understood communities. The outermost layer of a coral reef is living tissue comprising primarily hard corals and algae with their tissues impregnated with limestone. As is well known, the exquisite beauty of undisturbed reefs can be marketed and this has made them extremely, and increasingly, valuable to the tourist industry. Indeed, Thailand promotes the excitement, wonder and fulfilment of diving or snorkelling over reefs as one of their major attractions for domestic and foreign tourists. The diving off Thailand is world class, and thousands of people, including many internationally-respected experts, go there each year solely to dive, having no interest in other aspects of Thailand or its culture. But it is not just their beauty which is notable because they protect coasts from erosion, and many of the larger animals and plants associated with them have major direct and indirect economic value.

There are 154 km<sup>2</sup> of coral reef in Thailand divided into 79 km<sup>2</sup> around 130 islands and a few mainland locations in the west, and 75 km<sup>2</sup> around 250 islands in the Gulf of Thailand.

The status of coral reefs west and east of Thailand in 2002 is shown in Fig. 6. From 1992 to 2000, reef conditions deteriorated, especially in the Andaman Sea. Coral reefs in the western part of the Gulf of Thailand have fared better. Both natural and man-made factors damage the reefs. The natural factors include:

- Catastrophic storms such as the southwest monsoon in the Andaman Sea in 1986, and Typhoons Gay and Linda in the Gulf of Thailand in 1989 and 1997.
- Periodic outbreaks of the crown-of-thorns starfish (*Acanthaster planci*) in the Andaman Sea during 1984-1986.
- Increases in sea temperature in 1991, 1995, 1998 and 2003 which caused coral bleaching in the Andaman Sea and the Gulf of Thailand. Coral bleaching in 1991 and 1995 caused 10 percent coral mortality in the

Andaman Sea while the reefs in the Gulf of Thailand were severely damaged by coral bleaching in 1998.

The human factors include:

- Sedimentation, such as at Phuket Island in the Andaman Sea in the 1980s, caused by off-shore tin mining.
- Damage caused by anchors of tour boats. Mooring buoys have now been installed in most tourist sites. This has effectively reduced the impact from anchoring. Trampling on corals in shallow water by snorkelers and boat groundings are still major factors causing reef damage.

Dynamite blasting for fish was common in the past but it is now illegal and rare. However, fishing for trash-fish (for animal feed), nets covering coral reefs and coral trampling by fishermen searching for shellfish are still common.

(Based on the "Thailand Environment Monitor, 2004)

**Action r1.2.v.-** Update information on mangrove forest cover and conservation status and levels of use of mangroves, and provide this information to the Bureau and STRP. (Resolution VIII.32).

<b>1. Information on mangrove forest cover has been compiled</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2. Information on conservation status of mangroves has been compiled</b>	<b>B</b>	
<b>3. Information on levels of use of mangroves has been compiled</b>	<b>B</b>	
<b>4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the information compiled related to mangroves.]</b>		
Under the UNEP/GEF project "Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand" has collated and assessed data on mangrove cover for the eastern coast of Gulf of Thailand.		
In addition, the status of mangrove in Thailand has been extensively studied by a range of relevant organizations, including the Department of Marine and Coastal Management and the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, whose "Implementation of the Ramsar Convention, Management and Protection of Wetland Areas" project has included a compilation of information on status of mangrove at the <i>Krabi Estuary Ramsar Site</i> .		

**Action r1.2.vi.-** Report on the impacts of dams on wetlands in the territory of each Contracting Party, in National Reports to COP9. (Resolution VIII.2).

<b>1.- The impacts of dams on wetlands have been assessed (if available, please include number of sites affected)</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	<b>N° wetlands / Ramsar sites</b>
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the impacts of dams on wetlands, sites affected, and other additional comments you consider relevant.]</b>			
The Environmental Impact Evaluation Bureau of the Office of Natural Resources, Environment Policy and Planning are responsible for assessing impacts of Dam proposals. Since CoP 8, no proposals have been submitted.			
The Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI) and relevant organization including Ubon Rachathani University and Southeast Asia Rivers Network (SEARIN) have assessed the impact of dam construction on wetlands			
<b>3.-Impacts of dams on wetlands [Please provide here a summary of impacts and provide reference</b>			

*[citation to any relevant publications, reports or analyses.]*

The most extensively studied dam in Thailand is the *Pak Moon* dam, although this was studied by the World Commission on Dams long before CoP 8. Since CoP 8,

While it was predicted that 241 households would be displaced by the project, the actual number displaced was 1,700 due to large number of households being adversely affected by declining fishing yields.

Of the 265 fish species recorded in the Moon-Chi watershed before 1994, 77 species are migratory and 35 species are dependent on rapids for their habitat. The latest survey after the construction of the dam recorded only 96 species in the upstream region.

Downstream of the Pak Moon project, one or two species of fish completely disappeared from the catch after dam construction with a higher decline in the upstream region where 51 out of 149 species have been caught less significantly since the completion of the project and fish migration is blocked in the beginning of the rainy season. Fish catches directly upstream of the dam has declined by 60-80% after the completion of the project.

In terms of livelihood, during the post-dam period fishing communities located upstream and downstream of the dam reported 50-100% decline in fish catch and the disappearance of many fish species and the number of households dependent on fisheries in the upstream region declined from 95.6% to 66.7%.

In addition, more than 50 natural rapids, which served as habitat of a number of species of fish, were permanently submerged, and riverbank vegetation including medicinal plants previously found near the riverbank have were lost through inundation.

**Action r1.2.vii.-** Monitor and assess the impacts of drought and other natural disasters on the ecological character of Ramsar sites and other wetlands, and on the livelihoods of local communities and indigenous peoples dependent on these wetlands, and report this information to the Ramsar Bureau and STRP. (Resolution VIII.35).

<b>1.- Impacts of drought and other natural disasters on the ecological character of Ramsar sites and other wetlands have been assessed (<u>if available, please include number of sites assessed</u>)</b>	<b>F</b>	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	<b>N° wetlands /Ramsar sites</b>
<b>2.- Impacts of drought and other natural disasters on the livelihoods of local communities and indigenous peoples dependent on these wetlands have been assessed</b>	<b>F</b>		

**3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the impacts of drought and other natural disasters on wetlands and people dependent on them, with any other information you consider relevant.]**

At the time of compiling this report (December 2004), Thailand was one of the countries impacted by the effects of the December 26<sup>th</sup> 2004 Tsunami event.

While specific impacts are not known at the time of reporting, the Tsunami event directly impacted wetlands on the western coast of peninsular Thailand, on which are located, in particular *Krabi River Estuary, Chao Mai National Park, the Laemson National Park* and the *Phang Nga National Park* Ramsar sites. It is expected that significance of damage to ecological character of such Ramsar sites will be far exceeded by the devastating impacts on livelihoods of coastal communities through loss of fishing fleets and infrastructure.

At the time of completing this report, the Thai government is still concentrating its efforts on emergency humanitarian relief, although there is already dialogue among relevant agencies concerning the need to assess the environmental and socio-economic impacts and for integrated development of the coastal areas.

**Action 1.2.6.-** Assess the contribution of Ramsar sites and other wetlands to the maintenance of fisheries, including utilizing information available from the *Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA)* and other assessment programmes, and recommend sustainable management practices which can contribute to the WSSD target of, where possible by 2015, maintaining or restoring depleted fish stocks to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield.

**1. The contribution of Ramsar sites and other wetlands to the maintenance of fisheries has been assessed**

**B**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the assessment undertaken.]**

The contribution of wetlands to maintenance of fisheries is of prime national importance in terms of providing both livelihoods and food security to people living in, around and outside of wetland areas, and the Department of Fisheries is active in promoting sustainable fisheries practices.

The contribution of Ramsar Sites and other wetlands to maintaining fisheries has been studied and assessed, in particular at the *Had Chao Mai* and *Thale Noi Non-hunting Area* Ramsar sites. Further results from studies carried out as part of the “*Implementation of the Ramsar Convention: Management and Protection of Wetland Areas*” project estimated the economic value of fisheries production as 47,583 Thai Baht/household/year and 57,650 Thai Baht/household/year at *Nong Bong Khai Non-hunting Area Wetland* and *Krabi Estuary Wetlands* respectively.

**3. Recommendations on sustainable management practices of fish stocks in wetlands have been transmitted to relevant authorities/stakeholders**

**B**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the recommendations and their transmission to relevant authorities/stakeholders.]**

The Department of Fisheries has transmitted recommendations on sustainable management practices for fish stocks in wetlands to relevant authorities and other stakeholders. However coordination and information exchange mechanisms should still be improved.

**Action 1.2.7.-** Undertake assessments of water quality and quantity available to, and required by, wetlands, to support the implementation of the *Guidelines for the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands* (Resolution VIII.1), as a contribution to the WSSD Plan of Implementation.

**GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: At least 50 CPs to have undertaken water quality and quantity assessments.**

**1. The water quality and quantity available to, and required by, wetlands has been assessed**

**D**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;*

*E = In progress; F= Being planned;G = Being updated;*

*H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the assessment undertaken.]**

The water quality and quantity available to, and required by wetlands has been assessed and this information will be used as guidelines for water resource allocation to agriculture within 25 river-basins within Thailand.

## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 2. POLICIES AND LEGISLATION, INCLUDING IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND VALUATION

### OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 2.1. Specify the most appropriate policy instrument(s) to be used in each country to ensure the wise use of wetlands

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<b>PRIORITY:</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer</i>
<b>RESOURCING:</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer</i>
<b>TARGETS (text answer):</b>		
<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):</b>		

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**Action 2.1.1.-** If not yet done, develop and implement a National Wetland Policy using the guidelines adopted by COP7 for this purpose (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 2), and ensure that policy goals are explicit, comprehensive and accessible.

**GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: National Wetland Policy or equivalent instrument initiated by all Parties not having it, incorporating WSSD targets and actions, as appropriate.**

<b>1. A National Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) is in place</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i>
<b>2. The National Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) goals are explicit, comprehensive and accessible</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;</i>
<b>3. The National Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) incorporates WSSD targets and actions</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
<b>4- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the status of the National Wetland Policy or equivalent instrument, its contents, and any other information you consider relevant.]</b>		
National Policy and Plans on Wetland Management, developed by the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) and the National Committee on Wetlands Management, include:		
National Policy, Measures and Action Plan on Wetland Management for 1997-2000.		
The National Committee on Wetlands Management appointed a Working Group on Formulation of Wetlands Management Plan which consisted of representatives from relevant institutions.		
The national policy on wetland management can be summarized as to conserve wetlands and to maintain their ecological functions while enable their development for economic and social benefit of the country. The priority is to enhance awareness on importance and values of wetlands in parallel with wetland management and coordination for wetland conservation. Other measures including capacity building; increasing human resources; promotion of supporting studies and research to provide wetland management information and promotion of international cooperation on wetland conservation.		

### The National Work Plan on Wetland Management for 2003-2007

The Office Of Natural Resources And Environmental Policy And Planning, as the national focal point for both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on Wetlands, formulated the Work Plan on Wetland Management for 2003-2007 and integrated this into the National Policy, Strategies and Action Plan on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, 2003-2005. The integration was aimed at introducing broader recognition of wetlands as part of biodiversity and close relationship between both issues and Convention.

The main objective of the Work Plan is to enable public participation in management and conservation in order to prevent further threat to wetlands and to rehabilitate wetlands in Thailand.

**Action 2.1.2.-** Ensure that wetland policies are fully integrated into and harmonized with other strategic or planning processes and documents, in particular those related to biodiversity, desertification, climate change, agriculture, trade in endangered species, water resource management, integrated coastal zone management and environmental planning in general including national strategies for sustainable development called for by the WSSD. When these other documents include chapters or sections on different ecosystems, ensure that one of them is devoted to wetlands.

**GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: National Wetland Policy or equivalent instrument fully integrated into other strategic and planning processes by all Parties, including poverty eradication strategies and water resources management and water efficiency plans and national strategies for sustainable development in line with WSSD targets.**

1. Wetland issues have been incorporated into national strategies for sustainable development called for by WSSD	B	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
2. Wetland issues have been incorporated into poverty eradication strategies	B	
3. Wetland issues have been incorporated into water resources management and water efficiency plans	B	
4. Wetland issues (conservation, wise use, restoration/rehabilitation) have been integrated into other sectoral strategic or planning processes and documents at any of the following levels: national, regional, provincial, and local	B	

**5.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the incorporation of wetland issues into other sectoral strategic or planning processes.]**

Poverty eradication is a stated target of the government of Thailand. Policies of all Ministries should be integrated with national poverty eradication strategies and national strategies for sustainable development in line with WSSD targets.

**Action r2.1.i.-** When reviewing land tenure policies consider, where appropriate, wetland tenure systems and user rights in a manner that promotes fair, transparent and sustainable management of wetlands and their resources. (Resolution VIII.34).

1. Wetland tenure systems and user rights have been considered in order to promote fair, transparent and sustainable management	E	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
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**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the consideration of wetland tenure systems and user rights in order to promote fair, transparent and sustainable management.]**

Formal tenure systems and user rights to wetlands have yet to be considered for Thailand as a whole. However, issues concerning tenure systems and user rights are known and the current intuitional limitations are being addressed. In particular, at *Don-Sak*, in *Surat-Thani* province, local authority

managers are encouraging restoration efforts to include local user rights in forest reserve areas as a means of local stewardship for restored mangrove areas.

**Action r2.1.ii.-** Give priority to reviewing legislation, policies and incentives directly or indirectly related to high Andean wetlands and prepare additional national strategies designed to ensure their wise use and conservation, duly integrated into National Wetland Policies, National Biodiversity Strategies, National Development Plans, and other similar instruments. (Resolution VIII.39)

<b>1. A review of legislation, policies and incentives directly or indirectly related to high Andean wetlands has been completed</b>	<b>A</b>	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;
<b>2. The conservation and wise use of high Andean wetlands has been incorporated into relevant national strategies / processes</b>	<b>A</b>	E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

**3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the actions taken in relation to high Andean wetlands.]**

**Action 2.1.3.-** Ensure best practice examples of integration and harmonization of policies and legislation are made available to the Ramsar Bureau and the Scientific and Technical Review Panel, so as to contribute to the development of good practice guidance to assist Contracting Parties.

<b>1. Examples of best practice related to the integration and harmonisation of policies and legislation have been transmitted to the Ramsar Bureau/STRP</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
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**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 2. POLICIES AND LEGISLATION, INCLUDING IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND VALUATION

**OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 2.2. Develop, review, amend when necessary, and implement national or supra-national policies, legislation, institutions and practices, including impact assessment and valuation, in all Contracting Parties, to ensure that the Convention, and especially the wise use principle, is being fully applied**

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### PLANNING TOOL SECTION

<b>PRIORITY:</b>	<b>B</b>	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
<b>RESOURCING:</b>	<b>C</b>	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
<b>TARGETS (text answer):</b>		
<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):</b>		

<b>COP9 REPORT SECTION</b>
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**Action 2.2.1.-** Apply the *Guidelines for Reviewing laws and institutions to promote the conservation and wise use of wetlands* (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 3) to carry out a review of legislation and institutions and, as necessary, amend or modify legislation and institutional procedures to preclude unwise use of wetlands.

**GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: SC/Bureau to identify at least 100 Parties to initiate and if possible complete by COP9 comprehensive reviews of their laws and institutions.**

<b>1. The Party is one of the 100 CPs identified by the Ramsar Bureau to initiate and if possible complete by COP9 a comprehensive review of wetland-related legislation and institutions</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No;
<b>2. A review of legislation and institutions to promote the wise use of wetlands has been completed</b>	<b>D</b>	<i>D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;</i>
<b>3. Legislation and institutional procedures have been modified to preclude unwise use of wetlands</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
<b>4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the review of legislation and institutions and the amendments made to preclude unwise use of wetlands.]</b>		
Thailand is not among the 100 CPs identified by Ramsar Bureau to review wetland-related legislation and institutions.		
A formal review of legislative support and barriers to wise-use has yet to be undertaken, although many barriers will potentially be removed by the Community Forestry Bill, which is currently in the process of passed, and would protect the rights of local people for the management and wise-use of local forest reserve areas, including that of mangrove areas.		
In addition, among other capacity development initiatives, the Department of National Park, Plant and Wildlife Conservation, is cooperating with Wetlands International – Thailand Office, in assessing and developing institutional capacity for wise use management at the Pru Tor Daeng Ramsar Site.		

**Action r2.2.i.-** Where not already undertaken, initiate intra- and inter-ministerial dialogues including, as appropriate, institutions represented in Ramsar/ National Wetland Committees where these have been established, with a view to enhanced integration of relevant policies related to the conservation of water resources, wetlands and biodiversity. (Resolution VIII.34)

<b>1. Intra- and/or inter-ministerial dialogues have been established</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		
Intra- and inter-ministerial dialogues were established as long ago as 1993 with the establishment of the National Committee for Wetlands Management. This committee, together with its supporting Technical Working Group on Wetlands, comprises of representatives from a range of governmental departments and Ministries and is the primary forum for inter-departmental dialogue leading to wetlands planning and policy making.		

**Action r2.2.ii.-** Recognize cultural and heritage values relating to wetlands in existing heritage protection, legal frameworks and policies. (Resolution VIII.19)

<i>See action r3.3.iii</i>		
<b>1. Cultural and heritage values related to wetlands have been incorporated into existing heritage protection, legal frameworks and policies</b>	<b>D</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		
At the Bung Khong Long Non-hunting Area and the Thale Noi Non-hunting Area cultural and heritage values of local people utilising the areas have been incorporated into local management mechanisms.		

**Action r2.2.iii.-** Give priority to assessing the conservation status of mountain wetlands, to reviewing the legislation, policies and practices that may be impacting negatively on these important ecosystems, and to taking the necessary actions for stopping and reversing such impacts. (Resolution VIII.12)

<i>See action r3.1.i</i>		
<b>1. The conservation status of mountain wetlands has been assessed</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No;
<b>2. A review of legislation, policies and practices that may be impacting negatively on mountain wetlands has been completed</b>	<b>D</b>	<i>D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;</i>
<b>3. Actions have been taken for stopping and reversing impacts on mountain wetlands</b>	<b>D</b>	<i>H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
<b>4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on assessment, reviews and other actions taken in relation to mountain wetlands.]</b>		
Prior to CoP 8, the Royal Thai Government had assessed the status of mountain wetlands, and through use of protected areas legislation, afforded appropriate levels of protection. This is particularly true to the richest mountain ecosystems in Thailand, which include the <i>Doi Inthamon National Park</i> , the <i>Phu Kheo Wildlife Sanctuary</i> , <i>Khao Sok National Park</i> and <i>Kang Krajan National Park</i> .		

**Action r2.2.iv.-** Make use, as appropriate, of the *Guidelines for incorporating biodiversity-related issues into environmental impact assessment legislation and/or processes and in strategic environmental assessment*, as adopted by Decision VI/7 of CBD COP6, with the assistance of the guidance prepared by the STRP and embedded in the text of the CBD Guidelines (Resolution VIII.9); and encourage full participation of local communities and indigenous peoples in impact assessments. (Resolution VIII.9)

<b>1. The Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment annexed to Resolution VIII.9 are being applied</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the application of the Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment (annex to Resolution VIII.9).]</b>		
By the Cabinet Resolution of 2000, EIA is required for a range of development projects in Wetlands, including construction of transportation routes and hotels exceeding 80 rooms. To that extent, EIA legislation has been effective in preventing uncontrolled development in some wetlands areas, particularly in <i>Khuan Khi Sian Ramsar Site</i> .		
<b>3. Local communities and indigenous peoples have been involved in impact assessment processes</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the involvement of local communities and indigenous peoples in impact assessment processes.]</b>		
The Thai Constitution of 1997 enshrines the right for participation of local communities in discussion		

process of all development activities and impact assessments.

**Action 2.2.2.-** Apply Strategic Environmental Assessment practices when reviewing national and provincial policies, programmes, and plans that may impact upon wetlands.

**GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: SC/Bureau to identify at least 50 Parties to have in place Strategic Environmental Assessment for policies, programmes and plans impacting on wetlands.**

<b>1. The Party has been identified by the Ramsar Bureau as one having in place Strategic Environmental Assessment in relation to wetlands</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2. A review of policies, programmes, and plans that may impact upon wetlands has been completed</b>	<b>D</b>	
<b>3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the review of policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands.]</b>		
<b>4. Strategic Environmental Assessment practices have been applied while reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands</b>	<b>D</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>5.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the way Strategic Environmental Assessment practices have been applied while reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands.]</b>		

**Action 2.2.3.-** If not yet in place, develop and implement Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) legislation so as to ensure that an EIA is carried out, as appropriate, in wetlands, including Ramsar sites, where adverse impacts may occur due to a proposed development, change in land/water use, invasive species, etc., in line with additional guidance adopted by Resolution VIII.9 and enlisting the collaboration, if required, of the *International Association of Impact Assessment (IAIA)*. Ensure that these impact assessments include full and appropriate consideration of the environmental, social, economic and cultural impacts.

**GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: All CPs to have required EIA, as appropriate, for proposed projects, developments or changes which may impact on wetlands.**

<b>1.- Legislation on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) applicable to wetlands is in place</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	<b>N° wetlands /Ramsar sites</b>
<b>2.- EIA is carried out for projects, developments or changes which may impact on wetlands (if available, please include number of sites)</b>	<b>B</b>		
<b>3.- EIAs have included full and appropriate consideration of the environmental, social, economic and cultural impacts</b>	<b>D</b>		
<b>4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include comments on Environmental Impact Assessment implementation at national level.]</b>			
Thai Environmental Impact Assessment legislation is applicable only to specific types of development projects such as hospital construction and mining etc. However, the National Committee on Wetlands Management proposed that conservation of wetlands of national and international important to cabinet and this article was adopted on 1 <sup>st</sup> August 2000.			

Subsequently, all development project that will impact on wetlands of national and international importance are now required to be subject to the EIA process.

**Action r2.2.vi.-** Establish contact with the relevant national contact points from within the networks of the *International Association for Impact Assessment* with a view to identifying sources of expertise and advice for assisting with wetland-related impact assessment. (Resolution VIII.9)

**1. Experts from the International Association for Impact assessment have been involved in EIA processes in the country**

**C**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;*

*H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the involvement of IAIA experts in EIA processes in the country.]**

**Action r2.2.vii.-** Provide impact assessment materials relevant to wetlands, including case studies indicating lessons learned, guidelines, sources of advice, and other relevant materials, to the Bureau for incorporation into the *IUCN Biodiversity Economics Web site*. (Resolution VIII.9)

**1. EIA materials, including case studies, have been transmitted to the Ramsar Bureau for loading in the EIA-dedicated Web site**

**C**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;*

*H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on EIA materials.]**

**Action 2.2.4.-** Promote the continuing development, wide dissemination - primarily through the Internet-based resource kit (<http://www.biodiversityeconomics.org/assessment/ramsar-503-01.htm>) and application of methodologies to undertake valuations of the economic, social and environmental benefits and functions of wetlands, in collaboration with the *International Association of Impact Assessment (IAIA)*, Ramsar's International Organization Partners, and interested Parties and organizations.

**GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: STRP to have made progress on methodologies for economic, social and environmental valuation, and all CPs with experience in this area to have engaged in the STRP work.**

**1. Progress has been made in the development and/or application of methodologies for the valuation of economic, social and environmental benefits and functions of wetlands**

**B**

*Choose an answer for each indicator*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;*

*E = In progress; F= Being planned;*

*G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2. The Party has contributed to the STRP work on methodologies for economic, social and environmental valuation of wetland benefits and functions**

**C**

**3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on progress made and contribution to STRP work, if applicable.]**

Thailand has undertaken economic valuation of two Ramsar sites which will soon be published and available on the website [www.onep.go.th/wetlandsthai](http://www.onep.go.th/wetlandsthai)

## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 3. INTEGRATION OF WETLAND WISE USE INTO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

### OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 3.1. Develop and disseminate methodologies to achieve the conservation and wise use of wetlands

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#### PLANNING TOOL SECTION

<b>PRIORITY:</b>	<b>A</b>	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
<b>RESOURCING:</b>	<b>A</b>	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
<b>TARGETS (text answer):</b>		
<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):</b>		

#### COP9 REPORT SECTION

**Action 3.1.1.-** Review the wise use concept, its applicability, and its consistency with the objectives of sustainable development.

**GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: STRP to spearhead process of reviewing and updating guidance on the wise use concept, including the ecosystem approach, in particular in line with the outcomes of WSSD.**

<b>1. Work has been done to review the wise use concept, its applicability and its consistency with the objectives of sustainable development</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress;
<b>2. The Party has contributed to the STRP work to review and update the guidance on the wise use concept, including the ecosystem approach</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
<b>3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the revision of the wise use concept and contribution to STRP work, if applicable.]</b>		
Thailand has not yet contributed to the STRP work to review and update guideline on the wise use concept, however on a national level, Thailand has reviewed and promoted the importance of the wise use concept and in the future intends to contribute to the STRP work.		

**Action 3.1.2.-** Compile advice, methods and best practice studies for the wise use of wetlands, including the application of the ecosystem approach, and disseminate these to wetland managers

<b>1. Advice, methods and best practice studies on the wise use of wetlands, including the application of the ecosystem approach, have been compiled and distributed to wetland managers</b>	<b>D</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		
Strategic Wetland Management Plans, embodying wise use principles and applying the ecosystem approach, have been prepared for two pilot Ramsar sites.		

**Action 3.1.3.-** Ensure that the principles embodied in the *Convention's new management planning guidelines* adopted by Resolution VIII.14 are applied to decision-making about, and the wise use of, all wetlands.

**GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: All CPs to consider how to adapt and to incorporate, as necessary, into national practice the new management planning guidelines to the wise use of all wetlands.**

**1. Ramsar's new management planning guidelines (Resolution VIII.14) have been adapted and incorporated into national practice**

**D**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;*

*E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;*

*H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

While not yet formally incorporated into national practice, management planning guidelines adopted by Resolution VIII.14 have been applied for all recent management planning interventions. Notably, under the "Implementation of the Ramsar Convention - Management and Protection of Wetland Areas" project, currently being implemented by the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, two Ramsar sites (*Krabi Estuary* and *Nong Bong Khai Non-hunting Area*) have been subject to management planning processes which, adapted Ramsar management planning guidelines to the local Thailand setting and strategic planning systems.

**Action 3.1.4.-** Disseminate and encourage the use of the Convention's guidance on the wise use concept to governments, responsible agencies and bilateral and multilateral donor organizations, in order to assist their development and implementation of sustainable development funding policies that fully address the conservation and wise use of wetlands.

**1. Ramsar guidance on the wise use concept and its application has been made available to appropriate decision-makers, institutions and processes**

**B**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F=*

*Being planned;*

*G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below);*

*I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

Information dissemination and promotion of the wise use concept to all stakeholder is a major component of The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning's current "Implementation of the Ramsar Convention - Management and Protection of Wetland Areas" project. Workshops on management, sustainable and wise use of wetlands together with study tours on the wise use of wetlands have been conducted nationally (*Trang, Phuket, Phang-Nga* and *Payou* Provinces) and internationally (Denmark, Malaysia and India).

**Action r3.1.i.-** Share information, expertise and experience concerning the study, conservation and wise use of mountain and high altitude wetlands, and develop, as appropriate, national, regional or local strategies and plans for their conservation and wise use, particularly with a view to strengthening coordination of Ramsar implementation with work underway in the framework of bilateral and multilateral environmental agreements, especially the *Convention on Biological Diversity* and the *UN Framework Convention on Climate Change*, and those agreements dealing specifically with mountains, as well as with the initiatives of international organizations, including the *United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)*, with the Bureau to report on progress to COP9. (Resolution VIII.12)

<i>See action r2.2.iii</i>		
<b>1. Actions have been taken to improve the awareness and understanding of values and functions of mountain and high altitude wetlands</b>	<b>D</b>	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress;
<b>2. Information, expertise and experience concerning the study, conservation and wise use of mountain and high altitude wetlands have been shared with other interested Parties</b>	<b>C</b>	F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>3. National, regional or local strategies and plans for the conservation and wise use of mountain and high altitude wetlands have been developed</b>	<b>C</b>	
<b>4. Ramsar work on mountain wetlands has been coordinated with other environment-related and mountain-related agreements and institutions</b>	<b>C</b>	
<b>5.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on information available and strategies developed concerning mountain and high altitude wetlands.]</b>		

**Action r3.1.iii.-** Establish, with the support of IOPs and other partners and collaborators of the Convention, specific work programmes for high Andean wetlands and the basins fed by them, in order to preserve their valuable biodiversity, their function as regulators of water, and as living space of many local and peasant communities and indigenous peoples. (Resolution VIII.39)

<b>1. Specific work programmes for the wise use of high Andean wetlands and the basins fed by them have been established</b>	<b>A</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		

**Action r3.1.v.-** Exchange information relating to the conservation, integrated management and sustainable use of mangrove ecosystems, especially where this involves the full participation of local communities and indigenous peoples. (Resolution VIII.32)

<b>1. Information relating to the conservation, integrated management and sustainable use of mangrove ecosystems, especially in relation to the participation of local communities and indigenous people, has been exchanged with other Parties and institutions</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		
<p>Information on conservation, integrated management and sustainable use of mangrove ecosystems has been exchanged with other parties and institutions through study tours to <i>Trang</i> Province, <i>Songkla</i> Lake and the <i>Pak Panang</i> river-basin. In addition, study tours have been conducted for local community groups from <i>Surat-Thani</i> Province to <i>Krabi</i> province.</p> <p>On a wider scale, Thailand's participation in the UNEP/GEF project "Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand" provides a regional exchange mechanism for exchange with other participating countries, including the Philippines, Indonesia, China, Malaysia and Vietnam.</p>		

### OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 3. INTEGRATION OF WETLAND WISE USE INTO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

#### OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 3.2. Ensure the conservation and wise use of peatlands as a demonstration of the ecosystem-based approach under the Convention

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#### PLANNING TOOL SECTION

<b>PRIORITY:</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer</i>
<b>RESOURCING:</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer</i>
<b>TARGETS (text answer):</b>		
<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):</b>		

#### COP9 REPORT SECTION

**Action r3.2.i.-** Establish a Coordinating Committee for Global Action on Peatlands and prepare an implementation plan for global action on peatlands. (Resolution VIII.17)

**1. The Party has participated in the Ramsar Bureau-led process to establish a Coordinating Committee for Global Action on Peatlands**

**E**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

The Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) has been appointed as the national coordinating organization for the ASEAN Action on Peatlands. The DNP, Wetlands International – Thailand Office, The Global Environmental Centre and ASEAN Secretariat are collaboratively in development of the ASEAN Peatlands Management Strategy.

**Action 3.2.1.-** Implement the *Guidelines for global action on peatlands* as adopted by Resolution VIII.17, noting the priority sought therein for inventories of peatlands, the protection and possible designation of peatlands as Ramsar sites, the transfer of peatland restoration technology, and the maintenance of the cultural significance of peatlands, and implement those actions identified as national priorities.

**1. Action has been taken to implement at national level the Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands (Resolution VIII.17)**

**B**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

The Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, together with Wetlands International – Thailand Office, the Global Environmental Centre and the ASEAN Secretariat, organised a National Consultative Workshop on Peatlands Wise Use and the ASEAN Peatland Management Initiative. Among the outcomes of this workshop were recognition of the urgent need for a number of components included under the Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands, inclusive of the need for a national peatland inventory and of Thailand's contribution to the ASEAN Peatland Management Initiative.

**Action r3.2.ii.-** Identify and make available sources of funds in order that the activities identified in the implementation plan for global action on peatlands can be undertaken. (Resolution VIII.17)

**1. Funds have been made available at national level for the implementation of the Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands**

**E**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;*

*E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;*

*H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

The Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation is currently exploring options for fund allocation in order to increase spending on Peatland Conservation and subsequently increase compliance with activities identified in the implementation plan for Global Action on Peatlands.

**Action r3.2.iii.-** Include information on the status and trends in national peatland resources in National Reports to the meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the *Ramsar Convention*, and other conventions, as appropriate. (Resolution VIII.17)

**1. Summary of the status and trends in national peatland resources is available**

**G**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;*

*E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;*

*H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Status and trends in national peatland resources [Please include information on the conservation status and trends of peatland resources and provide reference citation to any relevant publications, reports or analyses.]**

The conditions and status of various peatland areas, including those at *Pru Mai Kao, Pru Kan-Tuli, Thale Noi Non-hunting Area, Pru Kuan Kreng Non-hunting Area* and *Pru Toh Daeng Wildlife Sanctuary* have been studied by organisations including the Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, Prince of Songkla University, the Wildlife Fund of Thailand. Results of studies and trends of peatland resources in Thailand have not been transmitted to the Ramsar Bureau.

### OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 3. INTEGRATION OF WETLAND WISE USE INTO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

**OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 3.3. Increase recognition of the significance of wetlands for reasons of water supply, coastal protection, flood defense, food security, poverty alleviation, cultural heritage, and scientific research**

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#### PLANNING TOOL SECTION

<b>PRIORITY:</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer</i>
<b>RESOURCING:</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer</i>
<b>TARGETS (text answer):</b>		
<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):</b>		

<b>COP9 REPORT SECTION</b>
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**Action 3.3.1.-** As part of national (or, as appropriate, provincial) wetland inventories, assess and document wetlands which are of special significance for reasons of water supply, coastal protection, flood defense, food security, poverty alleviation, cultural heritage, and/or scientific research, and, where appropriate, seek to have these sites protected in recognition of these values.

*See action 1.1.2*

**1. Measures have been taken to protect wetlands which are of special significance for reasons of water supply, coastal protection, flood defense, food security, poverty alleviation, cultural heritage, and/or scientific research**

**B**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned;  
G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below);  
I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

Management planning has been established to protect wetlands which are of special significance for reasons of water supply, coastal protection, flood defence, food security, poverty alleviation, cultural heritage, and scientific research. In particular, this is such for *Nong Bong Khai Non-hunting Area Wetland, Songkhla Lake, the Ping River Basin and the Songkram River.*

**Action 3.3.3.-** Consider using the guiding principles in Annex I of Resolution VIII.19 to promote full recognition of the social and cultural heritage of wetlands, and ensure that this is fully appreciated and taken into account in their wise use and management.

*See actions r2.2.ii, 6.1.6*

**1. Actions have been taken to promote the recognition of the social and cultural heritage of wetlands**

**B**

*Choose an answer for each indicator*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No;  
D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;  
H = Other status (explain below);  
I = No answer*

**2. The social and cultural heritage of wetlands is being taken into account in their wise use and management**

**B**

**3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the on recognition of social and cultural heritage of wetlands.]**

Participatory management planning in *Chiang Saen* District for the *Nong Bong Kai* Ramsar site has drawn local attention to the importance of protecting cultural heritage in *Chiang Saen*, and has resulted in changes in the location of proposed port and industrial park developments.

**Action r3.3.ii.-** Urge public institutions to ensure that a more decisive effort be made with regard to groundwater, placing emphasis on the hydro-geological, social, economic and environmental aspects within the framework of communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) regarding wetlands. (Resolution VIII.40)

**1. Actions have been taken to ensure that public institutions place emphasis on the hydrogeological, social, economic and environmental aspects of groundwater**

**C**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned;  
G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below);  
I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

**Action r3.3.iii.-** Within national and legal frameworks and available resources and capacity, consider *inter alia* the compilation and assessment of both material and non-material cultural elements related to wetlands and water, taking into account, as appropriate, intellectual property rights, customary law, and the principle of prior informed consent, in accordance with CBD and WIPO rules; promoting the appreciation and revitalization of these cultural values among populations close to wetlands, and in general among the wider public; including all relevant aspects of cultural heritage in the design and implementation of wetland management, carrying out such efforts with active participation of indigenous peoples, local communities and other stakeholders; and consider using the cultural values of wetlands as a tool to strengthen this involvement, particularly in wetland planning and management. (Resolution VIII.19)

<b>1. Compilation(s) and assessment(s) of both material and non-material cultural elements related to wetlands and water have been undertaken</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;
<b>2. Actions have been taken to promote the appreciation and revitalization of cultural values related to wetlands and water</b>	<b>D</b>	E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated;
<b>3. All relevant aspects of cultural heritage have been incorporated in the design and implementation of wetland management</b>	<b>D</b>	H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>4. Cultural values of wetlands have been used as a tool to strengthen involvement of local stakeholders, particularly in wetland planning and management</b>	<b>B</b>	
<b>5.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the actions made to take into consideration cultural heritage and values of wetlands.]</b>		
<p>Formal assessment and compilation of information and materials regarding cultural values of Thai wetlands has yet to be undertaken, however the last 3 years has shown developments made in the contribution of cultural values for wetland management.</p> <p>Significantly, cultural features of communities living in wetland areas has been taken into consideration, particularly through harnessing local cultural practices in order to facilitate and increase involvement of local stakeholders, for example by the use of <i>Manora</i> (traditional theatre) and <i>Nang Thalung</i> (traditional southern Thai shadow puppet shows) in order to facilitate community participation.</p> <p>In addition, management planning processes undertaken at the <i>Nong Bong Khai Non-hunting Area</i> and <i>Krabi Estuary</i> Ramsar sites have taken into account cultural elements in establishing action plans and included planning components which utilise traditional practices for promoting long-term community awareness and conservation.</p>		

**Action 3.3.4.-** Develop and implement wise use wetland programmes and projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives and food and water security plans at local, national and regional levels.

<b>1. Wise use wetland programmes and/or projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives and food and water security plans have been developed</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		
<p>The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning's current project on "<i>Implementation of the Ramsar Convention: Management and Protection of Wetland Areas</i>", promotes sustainable management and wise use of wetlands in Thailand with the aim that local people will be able to access and benefit from wetland resources for long-term poverty reduction.</p> <p>With financial support provided by DGIS, the Southern Community Development Group has implemented a project on restoration of mangrove forest for local community poverty reduction in the <i>Don-Sak</i> area of</p>		

**Surat-Thani Province.** The project involved mangrove forest restoration and complementary pilot projects to develop Sustainable Livelihood Alternatives for people in areas of degraded shrimp aquaculture ponds.

**Action 3.3.5.-** Promote research, including through the establishment of national and regional research and training centres, into the role of wetlands in water supply, coastal protection, flood defense, food security, poverty alleviation, and cultural heritage.

*See action 20.1.8*

**1. Research has been promoted on the role of wetlands in any of the following areas: water supply, coastal protection, flood defense, food security, poverty alleviation, and cultural heritage**

**B**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No;*

*D = Partly/in some cases; E = In*

*progress;*

*F= Being planned; G = Being updated;*

*H = Other status (explain below); I = No*

*answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

**Action r3.3.v.-** Secure the wise use of temporary pools through ensuring, as a high priority, that their management is sustainable, respecting their specific characteristics and addressing root causes of their loss and degradation, taking into consideration the guidance in Resolution VIII.33, and including by:

- i) undertaking, as far as possible, baseline inventory of temporary pools;
- ii) raising awareness of their presence and their specific values and functions;
- iii) ensuring the maintenance of their specific hydrological functioning;
- iv) ensuring that their natural resources are sustainably used and not overexploited;
- v) recognizing the commitment to, and importance of, temporary pools to local communities and indigenous peoples, and supporting their management and protection; and
- vi) undertaking regular surveillance of temporary pools so as to identify and avert any threat to their values and functions, always considering the traditional uses and management. (Resolution VIII.33)

**1. Actions have been taken to secure the wise use of temporary pools**

**C**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In*

*progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status*

*(explain below);*

*I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

### **OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 3. INTEGRATION OF WETLAND WISE USE INTO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

**OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 3.4. 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**

[Go to previous Operational Objective](#)

[Go to next Operational Objective](#)

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<b>PLANNING TOOL SECTION</b>
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<b>PRIORITY:</b>	<b>B</b>	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
<b>RESOURCING:</b>	<b>C</b>	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
<b>TARGETS (text answer):</b>		
<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):</b>		

<b>COP9 REPORT SECTION</b>
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**Action 3.4.2.-** Apply the Guidelines in *Integrating wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management* (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 4) and, where appropriate and feasible, participate in the related CBD/Ramsar project entitled the “*River Basin Initiative*” so as to support the WSSD agreement to increase understanding of the sustainable use, protection and management of water resources.

<b>1. The Guidelines for integrating wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 4) have been used/applied</b>	<b>B</b>	<u>Choose an answer</u> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
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**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on application of the Guidelines for integrating wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management.]**

While not specifically following guidance given in the Ramsar Handbook 4, the Integrated Development Planning processes currently being undertaken by the Thai government at the *Songkhla* Lake basin and the *Ping* River basin emphasise the importance of integration of conservation and wise use of river basins to achieve sustainable development. In addition, the planning has encouraged and emphasized full participation of all stakeholders in river basin management planning.

Wetlands International – Thailand Office and the Global Environmental Centre have translated and published Ramsar Handbook No. 4 (“Integrated Wetland Conservation and Wise Use into River Basin Management”) into Thai with financial support from the ASEAN Regional Centre for Biodiversity Conservation (ARCBC)

<b>3. The Party has participated in the Ramsar/CBD River Basin Initiative</b>	<b>B</b>	<u>Choose an answer</u> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
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**4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the participation in the Ramsar/CBD River Basin Initiative.]**

Representative from the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning have participated in workshops organised by Global Environment Centre under implementation of the Ramsar / CBD River Basin Initiative.

**Action r3.4.i.-** Ensure that due attention is given to the role of mountain and high-altitude wetlands, and the importance of their conservation and wise use, in the preparation and implementation of river basin management plans. (Resolution VIII.12)

<b>1. Due attention has been promoted / given to the role of mountain and high altitude wetlands in the preparation and implementation of river basin management plans</b>	<b>B</b>	<u>Choose an answer</u> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
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**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

**Action r3.4.ii.-** Use, where appropriate, in managing or assessing the impact of dams on sensitive riverine and wetland ecosystems, all available information, including information provided by the World Commission on Dams (WCD), in association with the guidance adopted by the Ramsar Convention, to inform and guide local and national processes for allocation of water resources and decision-making, in order to ensure that wetlands and their values and functions are fully taken into account in decision-making on large dams. (Resolution VIII.2)

**1. Wetland values and functions have been taken into account in decision-making on large dams**

**C**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;*

*E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;*

*H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

**Action r3.4.iii.-** Take the necessary steps, wherever possible and appropriate, in order to maintain the migration access for indigenous fish and other species past dams. (Resolution VIII.2)

**1. Steps have been taken to ensure that dams are not impeding the migration of indigenous fish and other species**

**B**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;*

*E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;*

*H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

Given the low level of dam construction in the past three years, Thailand considers that steps have been taken to ensure that species migration is not hindered.

**Action r3.4.iv.-** Undertake the systematic implementation of environmental flow assessments, where appropriate, to mitigate socio-economic and ecological impacts of large dams on wetlands, and encourage the development of appropriate centres of expertise on environmental flow assessment and implementation, and in doing so apply the *Guidelines on water allocation and management for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands* (Resolutions VIII.1, VIII.2)

**1. Assessments of environmental flow have been undertaken in relation to mitigation of impacts of large dams**

**C**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;*

*E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;*

*H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the assessments of environmental flow undertaken in relation to mitigation of impacts of large dams.]**

**3.- Centres of expertise on environmental flow assessment and implementation have been encouraged (if available, please include number of centres)**

**C**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No;*

*D = Partly/in some cases; E = In*

*progress; F= Being planned; G =*

*Being updated; H = Other status*

*(explain below); I = No answer*

**N° centres**

**4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [If applicable, please include information on the centres of expertise on environmental flow assessment and implementation that have been encouraged.]**

**Action 3.4.5.-** Apply the *Guidelines for integrating wetlands into integrated coastal zone management (ICZM)* as adopted by Resolution VIII.4.

**1. The Guidelines for integrating wetlands into integrated coastal zone management (Resolution VIII.4) have been used/applied**

**D**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;*

*H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

Under the “*Implementation of the Ramsar Convention - Management and Protection of Wetland Areas*” project, the *Krabi Estuary* Ramsar site is currently subject to management planning. Participatory strategic management plans are being prepared based on Ramsar management principles and adapting the New Ramsar Management Planning Guidelines to the Thai setting and strategic planning processes. .

Under the *Coastal Habitats and Resources Management Project (CHARM)*, the Department of Fisheries, with Support from the European Union, is seeking to develop a co-management approach to coastal resource management approach along with the Royal Thai Government, the private sector and local communities in two areas of southern Thailand: *Ban Don Bay* in the Gulf of Thailand, and *Phang Nga Bay* in the Andaman Sea. CHARM integrates all important aspects of coastal management and aims to integrate science with policies, bottom-up with top-down resource management, large- with small-scale management and short- with long-tem time scales, and to enhance integration among the different sectors and disciplines which have a stake in coastal resources.

In addition, peninsular Thailand’s 2,000km coastline includes 6 of Thailand’s 10 Ramsar sites and many other internationally and nationally important wetlands. Wetland management plans, to manage the need for complementary economic development and environmental conservation, exist at a number of these coastal wetlands, and were produced in line with and support many components included in Resolution VIII.4.

**Action r3.4.vi.-** Document case studies of good practice in the integration of wetlands into ICZM and make these available to the Convention for review by the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) as the basis for preparing further guidance on wetlands and ICZM under the Convention. (Resolution VIII. 4)

**1. Case studies of good practice examples on the integration of wetlands into Integrated Coastal Zone Management have been transmitted to the Ramsar Bureau**

**C**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned;*

*G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below);*

*I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

Thai case studies of wetlands integration into ICZM have been made, but not yet transmitted to the Ramsar Bureau.

**Action 3.4.6.-** In decision-making processes related to freshwater resources, apply the *Guidelines for the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands*, as adopted by Resolution VIII.1.

**GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: All CPs to have made available the guidance on water allocation and management for ecosystems to support decision-making on water resource management in all CPs, as a contribution to achieve the WSSD target on water resources management and water efficiency plans.**

<b>1. The Guidelines for allocation and management of water for maintaining ecological functions of wetlands (Resolution VIII.1) have been used/applied in decision-making related to freshwater</b>	<b>D</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		
The Guidelines for allocation and management of water for maintaining ecological functions of wetlands (Resolution VIII.1) have been used during the implementation of the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning's "Implementation of the Ramsar Convention - Management and Protection of Wetland Areas" project and subsequently integrated into the strategic management plan for the Nong Bong Khai Non-hunting Area Ramsar Site.		

**Action r3.4.viii.-** Bring the *Guidelines for allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands* and the additional guidance on tools and methodologies to the attention of national ministries and/or agencies (at different levels of territorial organization) responsible for water resource management; encourage these bodies to apply the guidance in order to ensure appropriate allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands in their territory; ensure that the principles contained in the Ramsar Guidelines are incorporated into national policies on water and on wetlands; and include representatives of national water management ministries and/or agencies in the membership of National Ramsar/Wetland Committees. (Resolution VIII.1)

*See action 18.1.2*

<b>1. Representatives of national water management ministries and/or agencies are included in National Ramsar/Wetland Committee</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		
The National Committee for Wetlands Management, established in 1993, continues to include representatives of the Royal Irrigation Department. As a result of the creation of the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment in 2002, the Royal Thai government established the Water Resources Department, to have responsibility for water resource management in Thailand. The Water Resources Department has subsequently also been included as a representative to the National Committee for Wetlands Management.		

**Action r3.4.ix.-** Develop projects and other activities that promote and demonstrate good practice in water allocation and management for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands, make such good practice examples available to others through the information exchange mechanisms of the *Ramsar/CBD River Basin Initiative*, and report to COP9 on the successes achieved and lessons learned from these activities. (Resolution VIII.1)

<b>1. Projects that promote and demonstrate good practice in water allocation and management for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands have been developed</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the relevant projects.]</b>		
While Action r3.4.ix focuses on the role of the <i>Ramsar/CBD River Basin Initiative</i> , water allocation and management for maintaining ecological functions of wetlands are of greatest national importance with		

respect to maintaining the integrity of Thailand's peat swamp forests.

Management of *Pru Tor Daeng Peat swamp forest* Ramsar site continues to rely on good water management to ensure that during the regions district dry and rainy seasons, the peat swamp retains sufficient water, primarily to maintain its own ecological functions and prevent forest fires, but also to ensure that the wetland fulfils its buffer role, mitigating impacts of flooding in the rainy season and through provision of water to support local people's agricultural needs. The *Pikunthong Royal Development Project* is an umbrella organization for governmental agencies with responsibility for managing the peat swamp forest and its surrounding areas, and promotes coordination of, among others, the Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, the Royal Irrigation Department, the Water Resources Department and the Land Development Department in their efforts to manage water needs for both environmental conservation and agricultural needs.

**3.- Summary on successes achieved and lessons learned in developing this type of projects [Please provide a summary on the relevant projects, successes achieved, and lessons learned in their development.]**

The primary success with respect to good practice water management for peatland areas are considered to revolve around fire prevention and control in peatlands.

Primarily, while fire outbreaks have still not been totally prevented, incidences have significantly reduced, and there has been no repeat of the scale of destruction seen during forest fires at *Pru Tor Daeng* during 1998.

Fire prevention techniques emphasise above all, the importance of water control and fire prevention units work closely with local communities in identifying key water control locations, and building local awareness of the need to control water at these places.

Experience for water control at *Pru Tor Deang* Peat swamp Forest has been published by the Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation and translated from the original Thai into English.

During a recent workshop on National Peatland Management, run by the Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, in collaboration with Wetlands International – Thailand Office, water management was identified by the range of governmental, non-governmental, local authority and community based representatives as the key issue to maintaining the ecological functions of Thai peatlands. In order to achieve this, participants identified increased institutional capacity, increased community consultation and participation, and the need to clarify boundaries and components of wetland systems as key needs.

**Action r3.4.x.-** Develop mechanisms to better plan and manage for the wise use of water in the Andean region. (Resolution VIII.39)

**1. Mechanisms to better plan and manage the wise use of water in the Andean Region have been developed**

**A**

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;

E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated;

H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

**Action r3.4.xi.-** Seek to maintain, as far as practicable in countries affected by drought, the continued allocation of water to Ramsar sites and other wetlands, so as to ensure that they can continue to provide their full range of values and functions for people and biological diversity. (Resolution VIII.35)

**1. Efforts have been made to maintain continued allocation of water to Ramsar sites and other wetlands in situations of drought**

**D**

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;

E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated;

H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

Thai wetlands fulfil a critical role in supporting water provision for consumption and agricultural use. In recent years areas of Thailand have been subject to increasing water resource pressure during which times, the Royal Irrigation Department, together with the Water Resources Department, have made efforts to maintain allocation of water within wetlands in order to support the supply reservoirs for agricultural production.

**Action r3.4.xiv.-** Study, from an interdisciplinary point of view and with the participation of civil society, the impact of the use of groundwater on the conservation of the wetlands in those territories where these impacts exist. (Resolution VIII.40)

**1. Interdisciplinary studies on the impact of the use of groundwater on the conservation of wetlands have been undertaken**

**C**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;*

*E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;*

*H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

**Action r3.4.xv.-** Promote proposals for the participation of civil society, both public and private, related to the management of groundwater within the framework of integrated management of water resources. (Resolution VIII.40)

**1. The participation of civil society in the management of groundwater resources has been promoted**

**B**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;*

*E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;*

*H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

Public meetings have organized under several project wetland management projects, including “Integrated Masterplan Development for Songkhla Lake Basin” and the “Implementation of the Ramsar Convention - Management and Protection of Wetland Areas” project currently being implemented Songkhla and Chiang Rai Province, the Pak Moon Dam Project and the Ping river basin development project.

**Action 3.4.9.-** Ensure that national policy responses to the implementation of the *Kyoto Protocol*, including revegetation and management, afforestation and reforestation do not lead to damage to the ecological character of wetlands.

**GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: All relevant CPs to have assessed implications of *Kyoto Protocol* implementation on wetlands (including applying COP8 restoration guidelines).**

*See action 4.1.4*

**1. The implications of implementation of the Kyoto Protocol for wetland conservation have been assessed**

**C**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;*

*E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;*

*H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

**Action r3.4.xvi.-** Make every effort, when implementing UNFCCC and, where appropriate, its *Kyoto Protocol*, including revegetation and forest management, afforestation and reforestation, that this implementation does not lead to serious damage to the ecological character of their wetlands, using, where appropriate, strategic and other forms of environmental impact assessment and risk assessment, taking account Resolutions VII.10, VII.16 and VIII.9, as well as Article 4.1 of the UNFCCC and Article 2.1 of the Kyoto Protocol, as appropriate. (Resolution VIII.3)

**1. Efforts have been made to avoid serious damage to the ecological character of wetlands due to the implementation of UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol**

**C**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D =*

*Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F=*

*Being planned;*

*G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain*

*below);*

*I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

**Action r3.4.xvii.-** Consider, and use as appropriate, the information on climate change and wetlands in the background papers Ramsar COP8 DOC. 11 and COP8 DOC. 40 when integrating climate change considerations into national policy pertaining to the conservation and wise use of wetlands. (Resolution VIII.3)

**1. The information provided in COP8 documents related to climate change has been considered and used in national policies pertaining to wetlands**

**C**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;*

*E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;*

*H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

**Action r3.4.xviii.-** Take action to minimize the degradation, as well as to promote restoration, and improve management practices of those peatlands and other wetland types that are significant carbon stores, or have the ability to sequester carbon and are considered as mitigation factors, as well as to increase the adaptive capacity of society to respond to the changes in these ecosystems due to climate change. (Resolution VIII.3)

**1. Actions have been taken to minimize degradation, restore and improve management of peatlands and other wetland types that are significant carbon stores, or have the ability to sequester carbon**

**B**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D =*

*Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F=*

*Being planned;*

*G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain*

*below);*

*I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

The need to minimise further degradation and to undertake restoration of the nation's peatland areas is considered important in Thailand owing to the fragility and ecological value of the peatswamp habitat, and due to the global role that Thailand's peatlands play in carbon sequestration. In support of this, peat swamp forest has been restored in a number of degraded peatlands including *Pru Toh Daeng* Peatswamp forest Ramsar Site in *Narathiwat* Province, *Thale Noi Non-hunting Area* (home of the *Kuan Khi Sian* Ramsar site), *Pru Kuan Kreng* Peatland in *Nakhon Si Thammarat* Province, and *Pru Kan-Tulee* Peatswamp in *Surat-Thani* Province.

At *Pru Toh Daeng* Wildlife Sanctuary Peatswamp forest The Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation has collaborated with Wetlands International – Thailand Office in conducting awareness raising and understanding on values and functions of peatlands. Under the same programme,

capacity building among peatland management practitioners has, and continues to be undertaken through skills based training for area management staff, and for local authority policy level managers.

**Action r3.4.xix.-** Recognize the important role of mangrove ecosystems in mitigating climate change and sea-level rise, especially in low-lying areas and Small Island Developing States, and plan their management, including required adaptation measures, so as to ensure that mangrove ecosystems may respond to impacts caused by climate change and sea-level rise. (Resolution VIII.32)

**1. Management planning measures have been taken to preserve the role of mangrove ecosystems in mitigating climate change and sea-level rise**

**C**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;*

*H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

**Action r3.4.xx.-** Undertake, where possible, studies of the role of wetlands in carbon storage and sequestration and in mitigating the impacts of sea-level rise and make their findings available to the Convention. (Resolution VIII.3)

**1. Studies on the role of wetlands in carbon storage and sequestration and in mitigating the impacts of sea-level rise have been undertaken**

**B**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;*

*H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

The Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) is well aware of the critical role of peatlands in carbon storage and sequestration. Under the Pikunthong Royal Development Study Centre Project, the DNP has undertaken extensive studies on the carbon sequestration potential and greenhouse gas emissions at the Pru Tor Daeng Ramsar site – Thailand’s largest area of peatswamp forest. In recent years, restoration activities have continued and knowledge developed in restoration has been documented into a Manual on Peatswamp forest restoration, which is now available in both Thai and English

**Action r3.4.xxiv.-** Contribute information on wetlands and agriculture to the *Wise Use Resource Centre* maintained by the Ramsar Bureau, to the *River Basin Initiative* and to the *Dialogue on Water, Food and Environment*, and future meetings of the *World Water Forum*. (Resolution VIII.34)

**1. Information on wetlands and agriculture has been transmitted to the Ramsar Bureau and others**

**C**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;*

*H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

Information on wetlands and agriculture in Thailand has been studied, but results have not been transmitted to the Ramsar Bureau

## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 4. RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

**OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 4.1. 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**

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PLANNING TOOL SECTION		
<b>PRIORITY:</b>	<b>B</b>	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
<b>RESOURCING:</b>	<b>C</b>	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
<b>TARGETS (text answer):</b>		
<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):</b>		

COP9 REPORT SECTION
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**Action 4.1.2.-** Establish wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes, where feasible, at destroyed or degraded wetlands, especially in those associated with major river systems or areas of high nature conservation value, in line with Recommendation 4.1 and Resolutions VII.17 and VII.20.

**GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: All CPs with lost or degraded wetlands to have identified priority sites for restoration; restoration projects underway or completed in at least 100 CPs.**

<b>1. Wetland restoration / rehabilitation programmes or projects have been developed</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		
<p>Government agencies have continued to execute programmes and projects implementing wetlands restoration, primarily with respect to peatland and mangrove restoration.</p> <p>Among other examples, at the <i>Princess Sirindhorn Wildlife Sanctuary (Pru Toh Daeng Wildlife Sanctuary)</i> Ramsar site, the Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) continues its long term research and development project to restore and reforest degraded peatlands. As a result of the years of research to date, the DNP, in collaboration with Wetlands International – Thailand Office and the Global Environment Centre, have been able to publish its “Manual on Peatland Restoration”, which is now available both in Thai and English.</p> <p><i>Thale Noi Non-hunting Area</i>, which is location to the <i>Kuan Khi Sian</i> Ramsar site and <i>Pru Kuan Kreng</i> peatswamp have also been sites for further peatland restoration.</p> <p>With respect to Mangrove restoration, the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources’ network of Mangrove Research Centres, located around the coastal areas of peninsular Thailand, continue to research and implement mangrove restoration in a number of sites.</p> <p>In 2003 a broad mangrove project was initiated to commemorate the 72nd birthday of Queen Sirikit. The project has the goal of managing 115,000 ha of mangrove in 23 provinces, including reforestation and the setting aside of 48,000 hectares of good quality mangrove as protected areas. In late 2004 a five-year Action Plan for Mangrove Management in the Gulf of Thailand was established with 5 main elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation and restoration to increase the area under mangrove trees,</li> <li>• Promotion of sustainable use of mangrove resources,</li> <li>• Coordinated participation in the development of the mangrove resources</li> <li>• Databases and research to help conserve, restore, and use mangroves sustainably</li> <li>• Evaluation and monitoring of the results of mangrove management.</li> </ul> <p>Responsibility for different sets of actions fall to DMCR, local government organizations, academic institutions, schools and communities which will be judged against a set of performance indicators.</p> <p>Under the UNEP/GEF “Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of</p>		

Thailand" project, a demonstration site at *Trat* Province will be the location for extensive mangrove restoration between 2005 and 2008.

**Action r4.1.i.-** Report on progress in implementation of Actions 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 in triennial National Reports to the COP (Resolution VIII.16).

*See action 1.1.2*

<b>1.- Actions have been taken to restore / rehabilitate those wetlands defined as priority for restoration (if available, please include number of sites)</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	<b>N° wetlands / Ramsar sites</b>
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**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

The Cabinet's Decision of August 1, 2000 approved a list of 10 wetlands identified as priority sites for wetland rehabilitation. Subsequent to this, and since CoP 8, rehabilitation actions have been taken in support of rehabilitation and restoration, notably at *Thale Sap* Wetlands - which are subject to an ongoing Master Planning process to addresses the issue of environmental restoration.

**Action r4.1.ii.-** Integrate fully the *Principles and guidelines for wetland restoration* (Resolution VIII.16) into National Wetland Policies and plans, paying particular attention to issues of legislation, impact assessment, incentive measures, and the mitigation of impacts of climate change and sea-level rise. (Resolution VIII.16).

<b>1. The Principles and guidelines for wetland restoration (Resolution VIII.16) have been integrated into the National Wetland Policy or equivalent instrument(s)</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
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**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

The Work Plan on Wetland Management for 2003-2007, integrated under the National Policy, Strategies and Action Plan on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity 2003-2007, which has been endorsed by the Thai Cabinet, integrates principles for wetland restoration into the national policy framework.

**Action r4.1.iii.-** Pay particular attention to the role of wetland restoration in management at the catchment and river basin level in relation to the allocation and management of water for maintaining ecological functions (Resolution VIII.1), integrating the conservation and wise use of wetlands into river basin management (Resolution VII.18), and transboundary action (Resolution VII.19). (Resolution VIII.16).

<b>1. The role of wetland restoration has been taken into account in river basin management</b>	<b>D</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
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**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

In Trang Province, the *Yadfon* Association, a community based NGO, has implemented significant wetland restoration activities in its activities on the *Palian* River Basin. Under the initiative, which contributes to the overall river basin management, mangrove and sago have been used in wetland restoration of the lowland river basin

**Action 4.1.3.-** Compile information on new research and methodologies for the restoration and rehabilitation of lost or degraded wetlands and disseminate this information.

**GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: Continue to add new case studies and methods to Ramsar wetland restoration Web site.**

<b>1. Information and/or case studies on wetland restoration and rehabilitation is available</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress;
<b>2. Information on new research and methodologies for wetland restoration/rehabilitation has been compiled and disseminated</b>	<b>B</b>	F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the information on restoration/rehabilitation of wetlands and its dissemination.]</b>		
<p>The Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department (DNP) have continued its long-term research and study on restoration of degraded peatlands. Notably, since CoP 8, the DNP has published its “Manual on Peatswamp Forest Rehabilitation and Planting” and through support from the Global Environment Centre and Wetlands International – Thailand Office, has translated this into English for dissemination to other Contracting Parties and interested parties.</p> <p>Other agencies, including the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources and academic institutions have also continued to conduct research on restoration of degraded mangroves at various locations on the Thai coast.</p>		

**Action 4.1.4.-** Apply the guidelines on wetland restoration adopted by Resolution VIII.16 to ensure that national policy responses to the implementation of the *Kyoto Protocol*, including revegetation and management, afforestation and reforestation, do not lead to damage to the ecological character of wetlands.

*See action 3.4.9*

<b>1. The Principles and guidelines on wetland restoration (Resolution VIII.16) have been used in the assessment of the implications of the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol for wetland conservation</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		

**Action r4.1.iv.-** Apply the *Principles and guidelines for wetland restoration* when considering the provision of compensation under Article 4.2 of the Convention, using the guidelines for such provision of compensation adopted by Resolution VIII.20. (Resolution VIII.16)

<b>1. The Principles and guidelines on wetland restoration (Resolution VIII.16) have been applied in relation to the provision of compensation under Article 4.2 of the Convention</b>	<b>A</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		
Article 4.2 of the Convention has yet t be invoked in Thailand		

**Action r4.1.v.-** Ensure, when implementing the *Principles and guidelines for wetland restoration*, that the cultural and archaeological heritage significance of wetlands being considered for restoration is fully recognized so as to ensure that this significance is maintained, taking into account the *Guiding principles for taking into account the cultural values of wetlands for the effective management of sites*, annexed to Resolution VIII.19. (Resolution VIII.16).

See action r3.3.iii

<b>1. Cultural and archaeological heritage significance of wetlands has been considered in restoration actions</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
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**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

The wetland management priorities in Thailand currently focus on the need to halt further loss of wetlands and their functions, and to develop technical and participatory restoration solutions to peatswamp, mangrove and other wetland types. Subsequently, cultural and archaeological heritage aspects in are not yet considered as urgent priorities in wetland restoration.

**Action r4.1.vi.-** Identify, as part of national training needs assessments, training needs in wetland restoration, identify training opportunities and expertise in wetland restoration, and create relevant training modules as part of the *Ramsar Wetland Training Initiative*, once established. (Resolution VIII.16). (Refer also to Action 20.1.5)

See action 20.1.5

<b>1. Training needs in relation to wetland restoration have been assessed</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2. Training opportunities and expertise in relation to wetland restoration have been identified</b>	<b>B</b>	

**3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on training needs and opportunities in relation to wetland restoration.]**

Under financial support of Wetlands International – Thailand Office, the Southern Community Development Group (NGO) has implemented mangrove forest restoration aimed at poverty reduction in the *Don-Sak* area of *Surat-Thani* Province.

The results of a training need analysis for wetland restoration showed that techniques for mangrove restoration of in abandoned shrimp farms and restoration of natural hydrological conditions are priority skills.

**Action r4.1.vii.-** Investigate opportunities to link poverty relief to wetland restoration, by incorporating the provision of work, skills and opportunities into restoration projects and by focusing on the restoration of ecosystem goods and services upon which communities depend. (Resolution VIII.16).

<b>1. Restoration projects linked to poverty relief have been developed and implemented</b>	<b>D</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
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**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

Poverty, resulting in unsustainable community based exploitation of natural resources is identified as a contributory factor in wetland degradation in Thailand and wetland restoration projects, particularly in mangrove areas, have been implemented with the joint aim of environmental restoration and poverty relief at various locations.

At *Don-Sak* in *Surat-Thani* province, under financial support provided by the DGIS – the Netherlands

Ministry of Foreign Affairs - mangrove restoration was carried out, with the aim of providing sustainable natural resources to local people to support sustainable aquaculture based livelihoods.

Similarly, at the *Palian River* in *Trang Province*, the *Yadfon Association*, under the support of the *Netherlands Commission for the IUCN* have implemented a range of works aimed at integrating wetland restoration with local poverty alleviation, including through establishment of mangrove and sago forest resources for community management and use

**Action r4.1.viii.-** Disseminate the *Principles and guidelines for wetland restoration* (Resolution VIII.16) to community stakeholders who have an interest in wetland restoration; and involve local communities and indigenous peoples in restoring and maintaining wetlands, in line with the guidance in Resolution VII.8 concerning establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous peoples' participation in the management of wetlands. (Resolution VIII.16).

<b>1. The Principles and guidelines for wetland restoration have been disseminated to community stakeholders</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2. Local communities and indigenous peoples have been involved in wetland restoration activities</b>	<b>D</b>	

**3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the dissemination of the Principles and guidelines for wetland restoration and the involvement of local communities and indigenous peoples in wetland restoration.]**

In Thailand, the “Principals and guidance for wetland restoration” contained in Resolution VIII.16 have not specifically been disseminated to local communities and indigenous people.

This does not, however, suggest that local communities are not involved in wetland restoration activities. Mangrove and wetland restoration activities, in particular those undertaken by the *Yadfon Association* in *Trang Province*, and *Wetlands International – Thailand Office* in *Surat-Thani Province*, both relied on extensive community based collaboration in planning and implementing restoration activities.

In other cases, government led initiatives to restore degraded wetlands, such as those implemented at *Princess Sirindhorn Wildlife Sanctuary (Pru Toh Daeng)* Ramsar site have been implemented inclusive of local communities. Physical restoration activities have almost always been undertaken by local people, and local based labour, thus providing and indirect opportunity for management and responsibility for local wetland management and promoting local economic opportunities linked to wetland restoration.

In addition, at *Thale Noi Peatlands* and *Pru Kan-Tulee Peatswamp*, community based organisations have been active in initiating and implementing wetland restoration.

**Action r4.1.ix.-** Utilise the information and resources of *Ramsar’s restoration Web site*, and contribute relevant additional information on wetland restoration projects and experience to this Web site, so as to increase the wide availability of such information, and particularly to provide demonstration projects that illustrate the application of the principles and guidelines adopted by Resolution VIII.16. (Resolution VIII.16)

<b>1. The Ramsar Web site on wetland restoration has been used and materials have been provided to it</b>	<b>D</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
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**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the use of Ramsar web site on wetland restoration and the materials provided to it, if applicable.]**

Partly as a result of the Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation’s long-term research and implementation into peatswamp forest restoration which has been carried out at the *Princess Sirindhorn Wildlife Sanctuary (Pru Toh Daeng)*, Thailand considers itself to have a certain degree of specialist experience within the field of wetland restoration.

In the process of developing knowledge and skills on wetland restoration, the Ramsar Web site on wetland

restoration has been consulted by national wetland restoration practitioners, however materials have not been provided for publishing on the website.

**Action r4.1.xi.-** Prepare guidance on compensation for wetland losses in response to Resolution VII.24, and report on these matters to COP9. (Resolution VIII.16)

<b>1. Contribution has been made to preparation of guidance on compensation for wetland losses, in response to Resolution VII.24</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
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**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 5. INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES

### OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 5.1. Develop guidance and promote protocols and actions to prevent, control or eradicate invasive alien species in wetland systems

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#### PLANNING TOOL SECTION

<b>PRIORITY:</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer</i>
<b>RESOURCING:</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer</i>
<b>TARGETS (text answer):</b>		
<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):</b>		

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**Action r5.1.ii.-** Work closely with counterpart national focal points for the *Convention on Biological Diversity*, the *UN Convention to Combat Desertification*, the *UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB)*, the *International Maritime Organization (IMO)*, and others in the development and implementation of national policies, strategies and management responses to threats from invasive alien species, and ensure that prevention, eradication and control of such species are fully incorporated in national legislation and national wetland and biodiversity policies, strategies and action plans, applying the *Ramsar Guidelines for reviewing laws and institutions to promote the conservation and wise use of wetlands* (Ramsar Handbook 3) and *Guidelines for developing and implementing National Wetland Policies* (Ramsar Handbook 2). (Resolution VIII.18)

<b>1. National policy, strategy and management responses to threats from invasive species have been developed and implemented</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress;
<b>2. Prevention, eradication and control of invasive alien species have been fully incorporated in national legislation and national wetland and biodiversity policies, strategies and action plans</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>F= Being planned; G = Being updated;</i>
<b>3. Actions related to invasive species have been carried out in cooperation with the focal points of other conventions and international organizations/processes</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>

**4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on incorporation of invasive species matters in national legislation and policies, actions taken, and cooperation in this field.]**

In 2002, the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) published the Thai Draft Action Plan on Alien Invasive Species, which includes the following broad components:

- To compile reports on alien species and their status in Thailand.
- To prioritize alien species (based on the report) for control/eradication/management in accordance to their respected priorities and status. . Formulate regulations or laws that are necessary to control and prevent loss of biodiversity from the spread from alien species.
- To establish databases on invasive alien species with linkage to international communities and disseminating information to relevant agencies.
- To encourage, in international meeting, discussions on international regulations on import/export of alien species, global list of invasive alien species, establishment of global databases on alien species, and prohibited species for specific country.
- To provide education and promote awareness on danger and loss derived from the spread of alien species as well as provide practical knowledge on controlling alien species through various media.

In addition, ONEP has also stated its intention that in 2005 it will undertake specific studies on alien species including defining alien species, impacts and appropriate management techniques.

Under the “Mekong River Basin Wetland Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable use Programme”, together the IUCN, ONEP will study alien invasive species related specifically to the Mekong River Basin Sub-region.

Under the “Implementation of the Ramsar Convention - Management and Protection of Wetland Areas” project, the management plan for the *Nong Bong Khai Non-hunting Area* Ramsar Site will include strategies for control of invasive species threatening at the area.

**Action r5.1.iii.-** Undertake risk assessments of alien species which may pose a threat to the ecological character of wetlands, taking into account the potential changes to ecosystems from the effects of global climate change, and applying the guidance available in Ramsar’s *Wetland Risk Assessment Framework* (Resolution VII.10). (Resolution VIII.18)

**1. Risk assessments of alien species that pose a threat to wetlands have been undertaken**

**F**

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;

E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;

H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

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**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

Under the “Implementation of the Ramsar Convention - Management and Protection of Wetland Areas” Project, currently being implemented at *Nong Bong Khai Non-hunting Area* Ramsar site, the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning is to initiate a study and risk assessment of invasion of alien species at the site, with particular emphasis on Giant mimosa: *Mimosa pigra*.L., the Golden apple snail: *Pomaceae canaliculat*, and the Giant snake-head fish: *Channa micropeltes*).

In addition, at *Thale Noi Non-hunting Area*, location of Thailand’s first Ramsar site, alien invasive species in the form of water hyacinth (*Eichornia Crassipes* (Mart) Solms) will also be assessed in order to assess the risk posed by the extensive presence of this species.

**Action r5.1.iv.-** Identify the presence of invasive alien species in Ramsar sites and other wetlands in the Party's territory, the threats they pose to the ecological character of these wetlands (including the risk of invasions by such species not yet present within each site), and the actions underway or planned for their prevention, eradication or control; for Ramsar sites, report on this to the Ramsar Bureau without delay in line with Article 3.2 of the Convention, so that this information may be included in the *Ramsar Sites Database* (refer also to Operational Objective 11.2); and make information provided by Contracting Parties available to the *Convention on Biological Diversity* and others in support of the implementation of the *CBD-Ramsar Joint Work Plan 2002-2006*. (Resolution VIII.18)

**1.- Problems of invasion by alien species in Ramsar sites have been assessed and communicated to the Ramsar Bureau pursuant Article 3.2 of the Convention (if applicable, please include number of sites)**

**C**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No;*

*D = Partly/in some cases; E = In*

*progress;*

*F= Being planned; G = Being updated;*

*H = Other status (explain below);*

*I = No answer*

**N° wetlands / Ramsar sites**

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the problems of invasion by alien species, sites affected and other additional comments you consider relevant.]**

Problems of invasion by alien species at Ramsar sites have been assessed but have yet to be communicated to the Ramsar Bureau.

**Action r5.1.v.-** Cooperate fully in the prevention, early warning in transboundary wetlands, eradication and control of invasive species concerning invasive species in shared wetlands, river systems, and coastal/marine zones, including examining carefully, prior to moving water between river basins, the potential environmental impacts due to invasive species, and applying the *Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention* (Ramsar Handbook 9) in recognition that many aquatic invasive species, both inland and coastal and marine species, can spread rapidly and repeatedly throughout entire wetland ecosystems, river basins and coastal and marine zones, such that eradication in one place may not prove effective at preventing further invasions. (Resolution VIII.18)

**1. International cooperation related to invasive species in transboundary/shared wetlands and water systems has been agreed and implemented**

**B**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in*

*some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G =*

*Being updated;*

*H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) have developed a list of invasive species in Thailand, together with appropriate control and eradication measures. These are currently awaiting a suitable opportunity for inclusion within national legislation.

The IUCN, together with ONEP, have agreed to study the status and impacts of regional invasive species under "*Mekong River Basin Wetland Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable use Programme*". This regional project is collaboration between Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam and results will be used to establish agreements on international cooperation, including regarding invasive species.

**Action 5.1.2.-** In collaboration with the *Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP)*, the *Convention on Biological Diversity*, Ramsar's International Organization Partners, and interested Parties, continue to develop and disseminate practical guidance for the prevention, control and eradication of invasive species, based on case studies and documented experiences from around the world.

**GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: Guidance for invasives' management prepared.**

<b>1. Practical guidance for the prevention, control and eradication of invasive species has been developed and disseminated</b>	<b>F</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		
The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning has developed and published a list of invasive species in Thailand, together with appropriate control and eradication measures.		

**Action r5.1.ix.-** In the development and implementation of national strategies and responses to invasive alien species, recognize that terrestrial invasions by alien species can threaten and affect the ecological character of wetlands, including through the lowering of water tables and alteration of water flow patterns, and ensure that appropriate measures to prevent or control such invasions are in place. (Resolution VIII.18)

<b>1. The impact on wetlands of terrestrial invasions by alien species has been assessed</b>	<b>D</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		
<p>While not yet done on a national scale, under the “Implementation of the Ramsar Convention - Management and Protection of Wetland Areas” project, currently being implemented at the <i>Nong Bong Khai Non-hunting Area</i> Ramsar site, the impact of invasive species on the wetland environment has been studied as part of the management planning process.</p> <p>The assessment of the <i>Mimosa Pigra</i> tree species showed that this is not yet considered to have significant impacts on water flow or water levels, however the dense growth on river and lake banks will potentially restrict access both to human and other populations. As a result, the management plan thus includes a management component for controlling further impact from the species.</p> <p>In addition, impacts of the presence of the locally known Russian Catfish (possibly a hybrid of <i>Clarias gariepinus</i>) on native aquatic biodiversity has been assessed and as a result, management planning actions have been included to mitigate the impacts</p>		

## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 6. LOCAL COMMUNITIES, INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND CULTURAL VALUES

### OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 6.1. Encourage active and informed participation of local communities and indigenous people, in particular women and youth, in the conservation and wise use of wetlands

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#### PLANNING TOOL SECTION

<b>PRIORITY:</b>	<b>A</b>	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
<b>RESOURCING:</b>	<b>C</b>	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
<b>TARGETS (text answer):</b>		
<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):</b>		

<b>COP9 REPORT SECTION</b>
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**Action 6.1.1.-** Apply the *Guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands* (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 5), giving particular attention to the importance of incentive measures (refer to Operational Objective 8.1), the building of trust, the need for flexible approaches, the exchange of knowledge, capacity building and the continuity of resources and efforts.

**1. The guidance for the participation of local communities and indigenous people in wetland management has been applied**

**B**

*Choose an answer*  
 A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;  
 E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;  
 H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

In addition to the *Guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands* (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 5), participation in Thailand is protected by the Thai Constitution of 1997 which upholds rights of local communities in management of their natural resources.

Wetland management projects at the Krabi Estuary and *Nong Bong Khai Non-hunting Area* Ramsar sites, and *Songkhla Lake River Basin* have encouraged, supported and been inclusive of participation of local communities in wetland management

**Action 6.1.2.-** In consultation with and with the full support of indigenous people, document and encourage the application of appropriate traditional knowledge and management practices of indigenous people and local communities in the conservation and wise use of wetlands, particularly where wetlands are under the traditional ownership of local communities and indigenous people.

**1. Traditional knowledge and management practices in relation to wetlands has been documented and its application encouraged**

**D**

*Choose an answer*  
 A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;  
 H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

Owing to the strong linkage between wetlands and local people's livelihoods, knowledge of traditional knowledge and management practices are crucial to the effective management of wetlands. Wetland management projects, in particular, those implemented by the Yadfon Association in Trang Province, have encouraged further application of management techniques utilising traditional knowledge, although on the whole, this has not been formally documented.

**Action 6.1.4.-** Promote public participation in decision-making processes with respect to wetlands and their conservation and ensure that there is full sharing with the stakeholders of technical and other information related to the selection of Ramsar sites and management of all wetlands.

**1.- Public participation in decision-making with respect to wetlands has been promoted**

**B**

*Choose an answer*  
 A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;  
 E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;  
 H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the promotion of public participation in decision-making with respect to wetlands.]**

All current wetland management projects, including those currently being undertaken at the Krabi Estuary and *Nong Bong Khai Non-hunting Area* Ramsar sites under the "Implementation of the Ramsar Convention - Management and Protection of Wetland Areas" project, currently promote participation of

local communities in planning and decision-making processes.			
In addition, the importance of the Thai Constitution of 1997, which explicitly protects peoples' rights for participation in decision making over natural resource management, should not be underestimated.			
<b>3.- Local stakeholders have been involved in the selection of new Ramsar sites (if applicable, please include number of sites)</b>	<b>C</b>	<u>Choose an answer</u> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	<b>N° Ramsar sites</b>
<b>4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the participation of local stakeholders in Ramsar site selection, the sites involved (if applicable), and any other additional comments you consider relevant.]</b>			

**Action r6.1.i.-** Implement, where appropriate, Resolution VII.8 on *Guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands* with respect to the planning and operation phases of dams, and extend this principle of participation to wider issues related to water resources management at basin level, utilising Resolution VII.18 on *Guidelines for integrating wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management*, and Resolution VIII.14 on *New Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands*. (Resolution VIII.2)

<b>1. Local stakeholders have been involved in wider issues related to water resources management at basin level</b>	<b>B</b>	<u>Choose an answer</u> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		
Water resource management at basin level is currently subject to a master-planning process at the Songkhla Lake basin in southern Thailand. Under the current planning process, a wide range of stakeholder participation activities have already been mobilised in order to promote the community role in lake basin and water resources management planning. Primary among these is through inclusion of community representatives through establishment of a formally recognised Project Participation Committee.		

**Action 6.1.5.-** Elaborate for consideration by COP9 further guidance on the application of the *Guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands* (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 5), based on experiences gained at the field level, and in particular the experience of Pacific Island States and other Small Island Developing States, and working with the CBD and others in line with the *CBD-Ramsar 3rd Joint Work Plan*.

**GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: Elaborated guidelines, developed jointly with CBD, available to COP9.**

<b>1. Resource information on local communities' and indigenous people's participation in wetland management has been compiled</b>	<b>D</b>	<u>Choose an answer</u> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional information on the resources compiled about local communities' and indigenous people's participation in wetland management.]</b>		
Documents from Krabi village and tambol focus groups, reflecting people's participation in wetland management planning, have been prepared as part of the stakeholder preparation and PRA processes undertaken at the <i>Krabi Estuary</i> Ramsar site.		
On a case-by-case basis, resource information has been compiled through a range of mechanisms including		

management plans and participation committee's own comments. In particular, this has been implemented at sites including the <i>Thale Sap</i> wetlands, <i>Thale Noi Non-hunting Area</i> , <i>Pru Kan-Tulee</i> peat swamp, the <i>Kaper Estuary – Laemson National Park – Kraburi Estuary Ramsar Site</i> and the <i>Had Chao Mai National Park – Ta Libong Island Non-Hunting Area – Trang River Estuaries Ramsar site</i> .		
<b>3. The Party has contributed with case studies and other materials to the elaboration of further guidance on the participation of local communities and indigenous people in wetland management</b>	<b>D</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the contribution to the elaboration of the guidance indicated above.]</b>		

**Action r6.1.iii.-** Report on progress and successful experiences in applying Participatory Environmental Management strategies, in National Reports to COP9. (Resolution VIII.36)

<b>1. Participatory Environmental Management strategies have been applied</b>	<b>D</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Summary on progress and successes in relation to Participatory Environmental Management strategies [Please provide here a summary on progress and successes and other additional comments you consider relevant.]</b>		
<p>The “<i>Implementation of the Ramsar Convention: Management and Protection of Wetland Areas</i>” project applied PEM strategies to the establishment of stakeholder groups at the <i>Nong Bong Kai Non-Hunting Area</i> Ramsar site, and the facilitation of their involvement in management planning and plan implementation.</p> <p>Participatory Environmental Management strategies are also being employed at sites including the the <i>Thale Sap Wetlands</i> and the <i>Kaper Estuary – Laemson National Park – Kraburi Estuary Ramsar site</i>. These projects are ongoing and while to date their has yet to be a formal evaluation of successes and lessons learned, participatory environmental management strategies are widely recognized in Thailand as being appropriate models for future wetland management structures.</p>		

**Action 6.1.6.-** Consider using the *Guiding principles for taking into account the cultural values of wetlands for the effective management of sites* (Resolution VIII.19), and continue to document case studies on social and cultural values of wetlands and how they can be incorporated into the effort to conserve and sustainably use wetland resources.

<i>See action r3.3.iii</i>		
<b>1. The guiding principles on cultural values (Resolution VIII.19) have been used or applied</b>	<b>D</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the application of the Guiding Principles on cultural values.]</b>		
<p>Although applied as a specific management tool, selected components from the <i>Guiding Principles on cultural values</i> (Resolution VIII.19) have been applied to wetland management at <i>Kuan Khi Sian, Nong Bong Khai Non-hunting Area</i> and <i>Krabi Estuary Ramsar sites</i>.</p> <p>In particular, recent management interventions enshrine <i>Guiding principle 18 – To respect wetland-related religious and spiritual beliefs and mythological aspects in the efforts to conserve wetlands</i>; <i>Guiding principle 21 – To incorporate the cultural aspects of wetlands in management planning</i>; and <i>Guiding principle 27 – To encourage cross-sectoral cooperation</i>.</p>		

<b>3. Resource information and case studies on cultural aspects of wetlands have been compiled</b>	<b>D</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the resource information compiled.]</b>		

**Action r6.1.v.-** Establish appropriate consultation mechanisms at regional or national levels, in order to consider how the list of Guiding Principles included in the Annex to Resolution VIII.19 might be applied in developing and promoting cultural values of wetlands. (Resolution VIII.19)

<b>1. Consultation mechanisms on the application of the guiding principles on cultural values have been established</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		
Pilot Area Management Teams, consisting of local government, central government, NGOs, resource user groups, local community representatives and academics, have been established in the <i>Krabi Estuary</i> and the <i>Nong Bong Kai Non-Hunting Area</i> as consultative and decision-making mechanisms for the application of cultural, economic and ecological principles in Ramsar site planning and management.		

**Action r6.1.vi.-** Consider using the cultural values of wetlands as a tool to strengthen active participation of indigenous peoples, local communities and other stakeholders in wetland conservation and wise use, particularly in wetland planning and management. (Resolution VIII.19)

<b>1. Cultural values of wetlands are being used to improve local stakeholders' involvement in wetland planning and management</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		
<p>The cultural value of wetlands has been used as incentive for participation by all stakeholders in wetland management projects at a range of Ramsar sites including <i>Nong Bong Khai Non-hunting Area</i> in <i>Chiang Rai Province</i>, <i>Krabi Estuary</i> in <i>Krabi Province</i> and <i>Kuan Khi Sian</i> in <i>Phattalung Province</i>.</p> <p>At <i>Thale Noi Non-hunting Area</i> traditional shadow puppetry (<i>Nang Talung</i>) and traditional theatre (<i>Manora</i>) have been used to facilitate interest and attract people to participate in wetland based activities. In addition, local Buddhist organisations use the Ramsar site for the focus of events to raise awareness of the need for conservation of local environmental resources.</p> <p>At <i>Krabi Estuary</i>, local participation in wetland management projects, activities and planning has drawn on local religious leaders in order to raise awareness and interest of wetlands, along with ensuring local religious interests are adequately included into management practices.</p> <p>At <i>Nong Bong Khai</i>, management planning has included specific components which utilise religious festivals to promote the protection of waterbirds and to protect traditional community based use of the wetland.</p>		

**Action r6.1.vii.-** Consider conducting appropriate joint educational and training activities with regard to the cultural values of wetlands and developing pilot projects for testing on a local, regional and national scale further improvement of the application of and/or integration of the Guiding Principles included in the Annex to Resolution VIII.19 in wetland conservation and wise use. (Resolution VIII.19)

<b>1. Educational and training activities have been developed in relation to cultural aspects of wetlands</b>	<b>D</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		
In <i>Chiang Saen</i> district of Chiang Rai Province, the local wetland curriculum developed for wetland education clearly includes cultural aspects of wetlands as a key component.		

**Action r6.1.ix.-** Undertake the necessary measures to retrieve, assess and document for current use all ancestral practices of indigenous peoples that are compatible with the environment in the Andean region. (Resolution VIII.39)

<b>1. The ancestral practices of indigenous people in the Andean region that are compatible with environment protection have been retrieved, assessed, and documented</b>	<b>A</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		

**Action 6.1.7.-** Apply the *New guidelines on management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands* (Resolution VIII.14) in such a way as to ensure the full incorporation of the cultural features of wetlands in their sustainable use.

<b>1.- Cultural values of wetlands have been incorporated into the management planning of Ramsar sites and other wetlands (if available, please include number of sites)</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	<b>N° wetlands / Ramsar sites</b>
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the incorporation of cultural values into management planning, sites involved, and other comments you consider relevant.]</b>			
In the two major management planning interventions since CoP 8, management plans have been, or currently are being, developed which are explicitly inclusive of cultural values.  At the <i>Nong Bong Khai Non-hunting Area</i> Ramsar site, the Management plan now includes a component which utilises the <i>Hong Kwam Nok Ped Nam</i> (bird spirit) traditional festival. This Buddhism based celebration is being used to promote conservation of waterbirds though including a component for celebrating the spiritual linkages of local waterbirds with the local environment.  At the <i>Krabi Estuary</i> Ramsar site, the management plan is currently being developed with the close participation of local religious leaders to ensure local beliefs and cultural links are included in management actions.			

## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 7. PRIVATE SECTOR INVOLVEMENT

### OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 7.1. Promote the involvement of the private sector in the conservation and wise use of wetlands

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<b>PRIORITY:</b>	<b>B</b>	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
<b>RESOURCING:</b>	<b>C</b>	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
<b>TARGETS (text answer):</b>		
<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):</b>		

<b>COP9 REPORT SECTION</b>
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**Action 7.1.1.-** Encourage the private sector to apply the wise use principle (Ramsar Handbooks 1 to 6) in their activities and investments affecting wetlands.

<b>1. The private sector has been encouraged to apply the wise use principle in activities and investments concerning wetlands</b>	<b>D</b>	<p><u>Choose an answer</u>  A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</p>
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		
<p>The Thai Constitution of 1997 continues to protect the right to participation of all stakeholders – including the private sector - in management of their natural resources.</p> <p>In the 2004 Cabinet resolution stipulated that all development projects to be implemented in wetland areas should assess the impact of activities on wetlands.</p>		

**Action 7.1.2.-** Seek opportunities to involve the private sector, national science academies, universities and other professional, scientific, and technical societies of recognized merit in wetland-related decision-making, through vehicles such as National Ramsar/Wetlands Committees, site or river basin management authorities/committees, and outreach activities.

<b>1. The private sector, academia and specialized institutions have been brought into decision-making related to wetlands</b>	<b>B</b>	<p><u>Choose an answer</u>  A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</p>
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		
<p>The National Committee on Wetlands Management and its supporting Technical Working Group on Wetlands comprises of representatives from NGOs, academia and distinguished experts in addition to representatives of government agencies and continues to be the primary planning and policy making forum for Thai wetlands management</p>		

**Action 7.1.4.-** Establish, where appropriate, national and local private-sector “Friends of Wetlands” forums where companies can seek advice on applying wise use practices in their businesses, and can also identify opportunities for supporting the activities of the Convention.

<b>1. A private-sector “Friends of Wetlands” forum or equivalent mechanism has been established</b>	<b>D</b>	<p><u>Choose an answer</u>  A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</p>
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		
<p>The “Businessmen for Environmental Conservation” organisation is the primary private sector pressure group for environmental conservation in Thailand.</p>		

The focus of this group is on all aspects of conservation in Thailand and not specific to wetlands, however the group is considered to play an important role in environmental management with respect to development activities and has interests in areas subject to dam construction and water resource issues and in coastal development in the south of Thailand.

**Action 7.1.5.-** Review, in cooperation with the private sector, domestic and international trade in wetland-derived plant and animal products, both exports and imports, and as appropriate implement the necessary legal, institutional and administrative measures to ensure that harvesting is sustainable and in accordance with the *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)*.

**1. A review of domestic and international trade in wetland-derived plant and animal products has been carried out**

**B**

*Choose an answer for each indicator*

**2. Legal, institutional and administrative measures are being implemented to ensure sustainable harvesting of wetland products**

**B**

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the measures taken to ensure sustainable harvesting and trade of wetland products.]**

Thailand is a signatory to the CITES agreement and actively implementing its measures through incorporation into national policy.

In October 2002, a new Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) was established, and with it, the Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation. While still in its infancy, MONRE has been busy developing a number of important Master Plans, including

Master Plan for Wildlife Conservation,

Master Plan for Dugong Conservation,

Master Plan for Coral Reef Conservation, and

Master Plan for Protected Areas Management.

These master plans are being backed up by the provision of significant budgets.

The Royal Thai Government has controlled international trade in wetland derived species listed under the CITES through strict issuing of permits from either the Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (terrestrial animals and birds), the Department of Fisheries (aquatic animals) or the Department of Agriculture (plants). In addition, these have been strictly enforced by the Department of Fisheries, and the Forestry Police agency of the National Police Office.

At the recent CITES CoP 13 meeting, the Contracting Parties reviewed the current status of trade in wetland derived species adopted the Thai proposal affording special protection for the Irrawaddy dolphin (*Orcaella brevirostris*)

## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 8. INCENTIVES

**OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 8.1. Promote incentive measures that encourage the application of the wise use principle, and the removal of perverse incentives**

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<b>PRIORITY:</b>	<b>B</b>	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
<b>RESOURCING:</b>	<b>C</b>	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
<b>TARGETS (text answer):</b>		
<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):</b>		

<b>COP9 REPORT SECTION</b>
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**Action 8.1.1.-** Continue to review existing, or evolving, policy, legal and institutional frameworks to identify and promote those measures which encourage conservation and wise use of wetlands and to identify and remove measures which discourage conservation and wise use.

**GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: SC/Bureau to have identified at least 50 CPs to have reviewed policy and legal and institutional frameworks and sought to remove measures adversely affecting wetland conservation and wise use.**

<b>1. A review of positive and perverse incentive measures in relation to the conservation and wise use of wetlands has been completed</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No;
<b>2. Actions have been taken to promote incentive measures which encourage conservation and wise use of wetlands</b>	<b>C</b>	D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress;
<b>3. Actions have been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands</b>	<b>C</b>	F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the promotion and implementation of incentive measures and removal of perverse ones.]</b>		

**Action r8.1.ii.-** When reviewing agricultural policies, identify possible subsidies or incentives that may be having negative impacts, on water resources in general and on wetlands in particular, in the territory of a Contracting Party and/or elsewhere in the world consistent with their other international rights and obligations, and remove or replace them by incentives that would contribute to wetland conservation, ensuring that these activities and support measures should not support agricultural policies that are inconsistent with trade-related agreements. (Resolution VIII.34)

<b>1. Agriculture subsidies or incentives having negative impacts on water resources and in wetlands in particular have been identified</b>	<b>A</b>	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No;
<b>2. Actions have been taken to remove or replace agriculture subsidies or incentives having negative impacts on water resources and in wetlands in particular</b>	<b>A</b>	D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on agriculture subsidies and incentives and their impacts on water resources and wetlands.]</b>		
Thailand currently does not have a system of formal agricultural subsidies or incentives.		

**Action r8.1.iii.-** Review programmes of subsidies concerning the use of groundwater in order to guarantee that those programmes do not lead to negative consequences for the conservation of wetlands. (Resolution VIII.40)

**1. The programmes of subsidies concerning the use of groundwater have been reviewed in relation to the negative consequences that they may have on wetland conservation**

**A**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned;  
G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below);  
I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 9. COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS (CEPA) <sup>2</sup>

### OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE R9.I. Integrate CEPA processes into all levels of policy development, planning and implementation of the Convention

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#### PLANNING TOOL SECTION

**PRIORITY:**

**B**

*A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer*

**RESOURCING:**

**C**

*A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer*

**TARGETS (text answer):**

**PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):**

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**Action r9.i.ii.-** Integrate wetland CEPA into all relevant regional (where applicable), national, catchment and local wetland and other appropriate sectoral policies, strategies, plans and programmes, such as those for biodiversity conservation, water management, fisheries, poverty reduction, etc.

**1. Wetland CEPA has been incorporated into sectoral policies, strategies, plans and programmes**

**B**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;  
E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;  
H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

The Work Plan of Wetland Management for 2003-2007 comprises of 4 sub-work plans, one of which is dedicated to "Providing education, enhancing public awareness and capacity building. This action plan has subsequently been integrated into the National Policy, Strategies and Action Plan on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, 2003-2005.

<sup>2</sup> The Operational Objectives and Actions listed here are those adopted by Resolution VIII.31 (Annex 1), which fully incorporate and expand upon the 15 Actions as listed in Ramsar's Strategic Plan 2003-2008 (Resolution VIII.25).

## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 9. COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS (CEPA) <sup>3</sup>

### OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE R9.II. Demonstrate that CEPA processes are effective in achieving Ramsar's wetland wise use objectives at the global, national and local levels

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#### PLANNING TOOL SECTION

<b>PRIORITY:</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer</i>
<b>RESOURCING:</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer</i>
<b>TARGETS (text answer):</b>		
<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):</b>		

#### COP9 REPORT SECTION

**Action r9.ii.i.-** Develop pilot projects to evaluate a range of approaches for applying CEPA in promoting the wise use of wetlands, in particular involving those who make a direct use of wetland resources

<b>1. Pilot projects have been developed to evaluate different approaches for applying CEPA in promoting the wise use of wetlands</b>	<b>D</b>	<i>Choose an answer A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
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**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

While no formal evaluation of CEPA approaches has yet been published, it is agreed that there is knowledge within Thailand of the effectiveness of different CEPA approaches to supporting wise use of wetlands.

In particular, local group discussions have been extensively used under the “Implementation of the Ramsar Convention - Management and Protection of Wetland Areas” project, currently being implemented at the Krabi Estuary and Nong Bong Khai Non-hunting Area Ramsar sites. Such “local fora” have allowed participants to explore the range of issues surrounding local wetland management and have shown to be effective in identifying local needs and appropriate approaches for wetland management interventions.

**Action r9.ii.ii.-** Review existing CEPA programmes and case studies and document the lessons learned regarding effective approaches from these experiences.

<b>1. A review of existing CEPA programmes has been completed</b>	<b>E</b>	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned;</i>
<b>2. Lessons learnt in implementing CEPA programmes have been documented</b>	<b>E</b>	<i>G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>

<sup>3</sup> The Operational Objectives and Actions listed here are those adopted by Resolution VIII.31 (Annex 1), which fully incorporate and expand upon the 15 Actions listed in Ramsar's Strategic Plan 2003-2008 (Resolution VIII.25).

**3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on implementation of CEPA programmes and information available.]**

While a formal review and documentation has yet to be compiled, the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning is currently extremely interested in undertaking a CEPA review and preliminary planning has already been initiated.

**OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 9. COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS (CEPA) <sup>4</sup>**

**OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE R9.III. Provide national leadership, networks and cohesive frameworks to support and catalyse CEPA for the wise use of wetlands**

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**PLANNING TOOL SECTION**

<b>PRIORITY:</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer</i>
<b>RESOURCING:</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer</i>
<b>TARGETS (text answer):</b>		
<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):</b>		

**COP9 REPORT SECTION**

**Action r9.iii.i.-** Contracting Parties (as requested by Resolution VII.9) are urged as a matter of priority to appoint suitably qualified persons to fulfil the roles of national government and non-government Focal Points for wetland CEPA, and to advise the Ramsar Bureau of the persons fulfilling these roles and their contact details.

<b>1. A National Government Focal Point for wetland CEPA has been appointed</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;</i>
<b>2. A National NGO Focal Point for wetland CEPA has been appointed</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>

**3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information about Government CEPA and NGO CEPA Focal Points].**

The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) continue their role as the appointed National Government Focal Point for wetland CEPA

The Wildlife Fund of Thailand (WFT) continue to be the appointed National NGO Focal Point for wetland CEPA

ONEP and WFT both actively conducting a wide range of public awareness raising activities at Ramsar sites and wetlands of international importance in support of wetland CEPA principals

**Action r9.iii.ii.-** Establish a national *Wetland CEPA Task Force* (if no other mechanisms exist for this purpose), ensuring suitable stakeholder and NGO representation, to undertake a review of needs, skills, expertise and options, and to set priorities for the implementation of this programme of work.

<sup>4</sup> The Operational Objectives and Actions listed here are those adopted by Resolution VIII.31 (Annex 1), which fully incorporate and expand upon the 15 Actions as listed in Ramsar's Strategic Plan 2003-2008 (Resolution VIII.25).

<b>1. A National wetland CEPA Task Force has been established</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		

**Action r9.iii.iii.-** Formulate, drawing upon the *Additional Guidance on reviewing and action planning for wetland communication, education and public awareness (CEPA)* developed for this purpose, a national (and, where appropriate, sub-national, catchment or local) action plan for wetland CEPA which incorporates the conclusions to emerge from Action r9.iii.ii above, and provide a copy of this to the Ramsar Convention Bureau so that it can be made available to other Parties and interested organizations and individuals. (The Additional Guidance document is available in hard copy from the Bureau and in html at [http://ramsar.org/outreach\\_reviewsactionplansI.htm](http://ramsar.org/outreach_reviewsactionplansI.htm))

<b>1. A National Action Plan for wetland CEPA has been developed</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		
While Thailand has yet to develop a National Wetland CEPA Action Plan, CEPA based activities form a significant part of the Work Plan on Wetland Management for 2003-2007		

**Action r9.iii.iv.-** Review and, where appropriate, integrate wetland CEPA into the business of national wetland, biodiversity, forestry, agriculture, irrigation, power generation, mining, tourism, and fisheries committees, and other relevant policy and planning committees where they exist.

<b>1. Wetland CEPA has been incorporated into the business of sectoral policy and planning committees</b>	<b>D</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		
The National Committee for Wetland Management is the overall body responsible for wetland management in Thailand and comprises representatives from the range of governmental ministries and departments, together with other non-governmental representatives. This, in turn is supported by Technical Working Group on Wetlands (TWGW) which comprises wetland experts and scientists from universities, NGOs and relevant public agencies which advises on specific wetlands related issues, including CEPA. At their November 2004 meeting, the TWGW recommended the establishment of a specific CEPA Working Group to which will, among others issues, allow CEPA issues to be addressed to the wider sectoral policy and planning context.		

**Action r9.iii.v.-** As part of undertaking actions r9.iii.ii, r9.iii.iii and r9.iii.iv, ensure that attention is given to the efficiency and effectiveness of communication and information-sharing systems between relevant government ministries, departments and agencies, and where necessary develop mechanisms to address any shortcomings.

<b>1. Actions have been taken in relation to communication and information-sharing on wetland issues between relevant ministries, departments and agencies</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		
As an output of the “Implementation of the Ramsar Convention - Management and Protection of Wetland Areas” project, a quarterly wetland newsletter, aimed at sharing experience and extending awareness of wetlands and wetlands management is currently produced. Distribution of this is not limited to only the direct participants in the project, and the newsletter is widely distributed among other governmental agencies and ministries and to a wider regional audience.		
<b>Action r9.iii.vi.-</b> Collaborate globally and nationally to encourage synergy with the CEPA activities under other international conventions and programmes, including the <i>Convention on Biological Diversity</i> , the <i>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</i> , and the <i>UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme</i> .		
<b>1. Actions have been taken to encourage synergies on CEPA activities among international conventions and programmes</b>	<b>E</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		
The national Focal Point for the Ramsar Convention and the national Focal Point for the Convention on Biological Diversity continue to be the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP). Under this umbrella of responsibility it is anticipated that CEPA based action planning, which is an expressed desire of ONEP, would explore potential synergies with the CEPA programme under CBD.		
<b>Action r9.iii.vii.-</b> Establish and maintain an on-line searchable listing of expertise in CEPA and of the CEPA Focal Points, one which can be accessed to assist CEPA activities at national and international levels, and promote this service to assist CEPA programmes and activities.		
<b>1. A roster (or equivalent tool) on wetland CEPA expertise in the country is available</b>	<b>E</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		
The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning is currently exploring opportunities for conducting a full national CEPA review and a CEPA roster would be among the expected outputs.  In addition, in November 2004, the National Wetlands Technical Subcommittee expressed its desire for the establishment of a National Wetlands CEPA subcommittee.		

## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 9. COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS (CEPA) <sup>5</sup>

### OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE R9.IV. Transfer, exchange and share CEPA information and expertise that promotes and results in the wise use of wetlands

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<b>PRIORITY:</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer</i>
<b>RESOURCING:</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer</i>
<b>TARGETS (text answer):</b>		
<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):</b>		

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**Action r9.iv.iii.-** Continue to produce, distribute and share resource materials to support wetland CEPA actions

**1. Materials to support wetland CEPA have been produced and distributed**

**B**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;*

*E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;*

*H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

Governmental and non-governmental organizations have produced and distributed a range of materials which support wetland CEPA based activities, including newsletters, radio and television programs, posters, brochures, a wetlands based Environmental education curriculum. Within the scope of this report, it is not practical to identify the entire range of resources produced by the range of organisations involved in wetland management.

**Action r9.iv.iv.-** Maintain, and seek to expand, the Ramsar global e-mail networks to include Ramsar Administrative Authorities, Ramsar national wetland CEPA Focal Points, CEPA professionals, Ramsar site managers, those facilities dedicated to environmental education and awareness raising, and local stakeholders. Establish and support similar national e-groups and the linking of these with the global network.

**1. A national email network on wetland CEPA has been established**

**F**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;*

*E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;*

*H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning is currently exploring the opportunities for undertaking a formal CEPA review, of which a national CEPA email network would be among the expected outputs.

<sup>5</sup> The Operational Objectives and Actions listed here are those adopted by Resolution VIII.31 (Annex 1), which fully incorporate and expand upon the 15 Actions as listed in Ramsar's Strategic Plan 2003-2008 (Resolution VIII.25).

**Action r9.iv.v.-** Promote and seek to resource the coordination of the *Wetland Link International* programme of the *Wildfowl & Wetland Trust*, UK, in order to allow it to assist wetland education centres to create a global network and national centres of excellence for promoting CEPA, and to facilitate information exchange between centres in developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

<b>1.- National wetland centres (or equivalent facilities) are part of the Wetland Link International Programme of the Wildfowl &amp; Wetland Trust, UK (if available, please include number of centres or facilities)</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	<b>N° centres</b>
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**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional information on the centres or facilities that are part of the Wetland Link International Programme, and any other comments you consider relevant.]**

**Action r9.iv.vi.-** Promote and seek to resource the twinning of wetland education centres to encourage the exchange and transfer of information and expertise between centres in developed countries and those in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

<b>1.- National wetland centres (or equivalent facilities) are twinned with similar facilities in other countries (if available, please include number of centres or facilities)</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	<b>N° centres</b>
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**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional information on the centres or facilities that are twinned with similar ones in other countries, and further comments you consider relevant.]**

## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 9. COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS (CEPA) <sup>6</sup>

**OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE R9.V. Improve the individual and collective capacity and opportunities of people to participate in and contribute to using wetlands wisely, through the recognition of the values of wetland resources**

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<b>PRIORITY:</b>	<b>A</b>	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
<b>RESOURCING:</b>	<b>C</b>	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
<b>TARGETS (text answer):</b>		
<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):</b>		

<sup>6</sup> The Operational Objectives and Actions listed here are those adopted by Resolution VIII.31 (Annex 1), which fully incorporate and expand upon the 15 Actions as listed in Ramsar's Strategic Plan 2003-2008 (Resolution VIII.25).

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**Action r9.v.i.-** Review the current national needs and capacities in the areas of wetland CEPA, including in relation to the establishment and operations of wetland education centres (see Operational Objective r9.viii) and use this to define capacity-building priorities within the national wetland CEPA action plan (see Action r9.iii.iii)

<b>1. A review of needs and capacities in the areas of wetland CEPA has been completed</b>	<b>D</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
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**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

Capacity in the field of wetland CEPA capacity is understood to be a national need and reviews of capacity have been undertaken at individual sites, including the *Pru Toh Daeng, Krabi Estuary, Bung Khong Long Non-hunting Area* and *Nong Bong Khai Non-hunting Area* Ramsar sites and at the *Ko Libong Non-hunting Area and Sam Roy Yod National Park* in order to promote wise-use management and management planning interventions.

Common CEPA needs include the need for greater understanding among local people and national policy makers of the need for and practical implementation methods for practicing the wise-use principal

The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, in collaboration with Wetlands International – Thailand Office, is currently exploring opportunities for extending this to a national level and intends to undertake this in the near future.

**Action r9.v.ii.-** In collaboration with Ramsar's International Organization Partners, identify sources of expert information and training opportunities in wetland CEPA in order to facilitate the sharing of expertise and knowledge at the local, national, regional and global levels.

<b>1. Sources of expert information and training opportunities in wetland CEPA have been identified</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
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**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

Expert information and training opportunities in wetland CEPA have been identified and include opportunities from governmental, institutional, non-governmental and community based organisations.

**Action r9.v.iii.-** Seek resources through appropriate mechanisms to support the capacity building identified as priorities through Action r9.v.i, ensuring that key groups such as women and indigenous and rural communities are not overlooked.

<b>1. Resources for capacity building in wetland CEPA have been sought</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2. Progress in obtaining resources for capacity building in wetland CEPA has been made</b>	<b>B</b>	

**3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the activities for resourcing capacity building in wetland CEPA.]**

While financial resources for CEPA based activities obtained, it is not considered that resources were sought exclusively for the purpose of CEPA capacity building. Nevertheless, in the national context, capacity building activities have been implemented almost exclusively national governmental and non-governmental partners and thus funding has indirectly supported institutional CEPA capacity building

through internal organisational development and experience building.

**Action r9.v.iv.-** Review formal educational curricula to ensure that they are incorporating information on the ecosystem services provided by wetlands, promoting the wise use principle, and recognizing the importance of CEPA in pursuing the objective of wise use.

**1. A review of formal educational curricula in relation to wetland services and wise use has been carried out**

**D**

*Choose an answer for each indicator  
A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No;*

**2. Changes in the formal educational curricula to incorporate wetland-related issues have been effected**

**D**

*D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress;  
F = Being planned; G = Being updated;  
H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the consideration of wetland services and wise use in the formal educational curricula.]**

While not yet achieved on a national scale, regional educational curricula have been reviewed and materials developed on site specific basis at at least three key Ramsar sites.

*Bangtaboonvittaya School in Krabi Province has, with the support of The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning and Wetlands International – Thailand Office, employed an educational curriculum focussing on the importance of the local Ramsar site’s mangrove resources. Under the same project, a Chiang Rai based school has produced a school curriculum related to the Nong Bong Kai Ramsar site wetlands and this is currently being used as a complement to the national educational curriculum.*

*Educational curricula have also been developed at, among others, the Had Chao Mai National Park – Ta Libong Island Non-Hunting Area – Trang River Estuaries Ramsar site; in Phang Nga Province and for schools around Sam Roy Yod wetlands Prajuab Kiri Khan Province*

## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 9. COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS (CEPA)<sup>7</sup>

**OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE R9.VI. Foster sustained national campaigns, programmes and projects to raise community awareness of the important ecosystem services provided by wetlands as well as their social, economic and cultural values**

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<b>PRIORITY:</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>A = High; B = Medium; C = Low; D = Not relevant; E = No answer</i>
<b>RESOURCING:</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>A = Good; B = Adequate; C = Limiting; D = Severely limiting; E = No answer</i>
<b>TARGETS (text answer):</b>		
<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):</b>		

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**Action r9.vi.i.-** Undertake national campaigns, programmes or projects to raise awareness, build community support, and promote stewardship approaches and attitudes towards wetlands.

<sup>7</sup> The Operational Objectives and Actions listed here are those adopted by Resolution VIII.31 (Annex 1), which fully incorporate and expand upon the 15 Actions as listed in Ramsar’s Strategic Plan 2003-2008 (Resolution VIII.25).

<b>1. National campaigns, programmes or projects to increase awareness on wetland issues have been launched</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;</i> <i>E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;</i> <i>H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		
National awareness programmes have focused on the publication and national dissemination of the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning's quarterly wetlands newsletter. In addition, Thailand has celebrated World Wetlands Day on an annual basis		

**Action r9.vi.ii.-** Celebrate *World Wetlands Day* with appropriate national and local events and promotions and the distribution of resource materials, in order to raise awareness of wetland values and functions

<b>1. World Wetlands Day activities have been carried out</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional information on the WWD activities that have taken place, if any, at national and local levels.]</b>		
World Wetlands Day has been celebrated each year of the last triennium, with events at national and local level.  In 2003, a Bangkok based workshop aimed to build greater awareness among policy makers at a national level.  In 2004, an event to celebrate World Wetlands Day and the 5 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of Thailand's first Ramsar site in the Ramsar list was held at <i>Thale Noi Non-hunting Area</i> – location of the <i>Kuan Khi Sian</i> Ramsar site. The event allowed the joint participation of local people and national policy makers and participants from <i>Chilika Lake</i> , India and <i>Saroma Lake</i> in Japan.  In 2005 Thailand plans to hold two parallel events. At the <i>Krabi Estuary</i> Ramsar site, local people and wetland managers will participate in two day event, including mangrove restoration and community based awareness raising activities. In parallel with this, Bangkok based policy makers will participate in a workshop to raise awareness and knowledge of wetland values and Ramsar concepts		

**Action r9.vi.iii.-** Collaborate with the media to inform decision-makers and the broader society about the values and benefits of wetlands.

<b>1. Collaboration with the media has been systematically used to convey the wetland message</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;</i> <i>E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;</i> <i>H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		
Under the "Implementation of the Ramsar Convention - Management and Protection of Wetland Areas" project currently being implemented by the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, a study tour of wetlands in southern Thailand was arranged and undertaken specifically for media representatives, which resulted in the publication of a range of wetlands based articles. At the site level, the project has also conducted a number of media tours to enhance their understanding of wetland functions and values in the context of the local culture and economy.		

**Action r9.vi.iv.-** Promote appropriate *Wetlands of International Importance* as 'demonstration sites' for Ramsar's wise use principle and ensure that they are suitably equipped in terms of capacity, signage, and interpretive materials.

<b>1.- Actions have been taken to promote and equip Ramsar site(s) as demonstration sites for the wise use principle (if available, please include number of sites)</b>	<b>D</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	<b>N° Ramsar sites</b>
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the actions taken, the Ramsar site(s) equipped, and any other additional comments you consider relevant.]</b>			
Promotion of Ramsar sites as demonstration sites for the wise use principal has been done at the discretion of individual site managers			

## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 9. COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS (CEPA) <sup>8</sup>

### OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE R9.VII. Support and develop mechanisms to ensure that CEPA processes are incorporated into participatory, multi-stakeholder wetland management

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<b>PRIORITY:</b>	<b>B</b>	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
<b>RESOURCING:</b>	<b>C</b>	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
<b>TARGETS (text answer):</b>		
<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):</b>		

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**Action r9.vii.iii.-** Ensure that multi-stakeholder bodies are in place to guide and inform catchment/river basin and local wetland-related planning and management, and that these bodies include appropriate expertise in CEPA.

<b>1. CEPA expertise has been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management tools</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		

**Action r9.vii.v.-** Where they do not already exist, introduce into site management plans the appropriate strategies and actions for complementary communication, education and public awareness

<sup>8</sup> The Operational Objectives and Actions listed here are those adopted by Resolution VIII.31 (Annex 1), which fully incorporate and expand upon the 15 Actions as listed in Ramsar's Strategic Plan 2003-2008 (Resolution VIII.25).

<b>1.- CEPA strategies and actions have been incorporated into the management plans of Ramsar sites (if available, please include number of sites)</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	<b>N° Ramsar sites</b>
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the actions taken, the Ramsar site(s) involved, and other additional comments you consider relevant.]</b>			
<p>Under the “Implementation of the Ramsar Convention - Management and Protection of Wetland Areas” project, CEPA based activities have been identified and incorporated into management plans for Ramsar sites at <i>Krabi Estuary</i> and <i>Nong Bong Khai Non-hunting Area</i> wetlands. These management plans include CEPA components, which are currently being implemented by the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, in collaboration with Wetlands International – Thailand Office.</p> <p>Seven other wetlands of international importance have management plans which were developed prior to CoP 8. These are all considered to have components which share CEPA principals, strategies and actions. Notably these include <i>Had Chao Mai National Park – Ta Libong Island Non-Hunting Area – Trang River Estuaries</i> and <i>Bung Khong Long Non-hunting Area</i></p>			

### OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 9. COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS (CEPA) <sup>9</sup>

#### OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE R9.VIII. Promote and support the role of wetland and other education centres as focal points for global, national and local CEPA efforts

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#### PLANNING TOOL SECTION

<b>PRIORITY:</b>	<b>B</b>	A = High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
<b>RESOURCING:</b>	<b>C</b>	A = Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
<b>TARGETS (text answer):</b>		
<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):</b>		

#### COP9 REPORT SECTION

**Action r9.viii.i.-** Seek to establish education centres at Ramsar and other wetland sites to provide focal points for local and national CEPA activities.

<b>1.- Education centres have been established at Ramsar sites and other wetlands (if available, please include number of centres and sites)</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	<b>N° centres</b>  <b>N° wetlands/ Ramsar sites</b> <b>9</b>
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the centres established and the Ramsar site(s) involved, and other additional comments you consider relevant.]</b>			

<sup>9</sup> The Operational Objectives and Actions listed here are those adopted by Resolution VIII.31 (Annex 1), which fully incorporate and expand upon the 15 Actions as listed in Ramsar’s Strategic Plan 2003-2008 (Resolution VIII.25).

Thailand has 11 wetland education centres, two of which (*Krabi Mangrove Nature Education Centre* and *Nong Bong Khai Non-hunting Area Wetland Information Centre*) have been established in the last triennium:

Thale Noi Wildlife Conservation Development And Extension Centre \*

Phattalung Province

Ramsar Site No 948

Bung Boraphet Wetlands Education Centre

Nakhon Sawan Province

*Had Chao Mai* National Park Research Centre

Trang Province

Ramsar Site No 1101

Marine National Park Research Centre

Phuket Province

Marine National Park Research Centre

Chumpon Province

Princess *Sirindhorn* Wildlife Sanctuary Research Centre

Narathiwat Province

Ramsar Site No 1102

*Ranong* Biosphere Reserve

Ranong Province

Ramsar Site No 1183

Mangrove Research Centre

Phuket Province

Mangrove Research Centre

Nakorn Si Thammarat Province

*Krabi Mangrove Nature Education Centre* \*

Krabi Province

Ramsar Site No 1100

*Nong Bong Khai* Wetland Information Centre

Chiang Rai Province

Ramsar Site No 1101

\* - Currently being developed

**3.- Additional education centres are planned for Ramsar sites and other wetlands (if available, please include number of centres and sites)**

**C**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**N° centres**

**N° wetlands/  
Ramsar sites**

**4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the centres planned and the Ramsar site(s) involved, and other additional comments you consider relevant.]**

**Action r9.viii.ii.-** Where wetland education centres exist, review the information they present and ensure that it is serving to promote in suitable ways the *Ramsar Convention* and its wise use principle, and also that the centres are helping to foster communication and, where appropriate, participation, among the local wetland management 'actors' and stakeholders

**1. The information provided at wetland education centres has been reviewed to ensure that it is in line with the Convention's principles and goals**

**D**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

The *Krabi* Mangrove Nature Education Centre and the *Nong Bong Khai* Wetland Information Centre are currently being, or have recently been developed with the aim of reflecting Ramsar principals. As such, review of information provided is not yet considered necessary

**Action r9.viii.iv.-** Seek to involve suitable places of learning, education and training (museums, zoos, aquaria, botanic gardens and related institutions) in national CEPA efforts; encourage the development of wetland-related interpretative exhibits and programmes at such venues, and facilitate linkages with wetland-based centres. (see also Operational Objective R9.v).

**1.- Places of learning, education and training (museums, zoos, aquaria, botanic gardens, etc.) are involved in national CEPA efforts and activities (if available, please include number of facilities)**

**C**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**N° facilities**

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the facilities involved in national CEPA efforts and activities, and any other additional comments you consider relevant.]**

## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 10. DESIGNATION OF RAMSAR SITES

### OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 10.1. Apply the Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Handbook 7)

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#### PLANNING TOOL SECTION

<b>PRIORITY:</b>	<b>B</b>	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
<b>RESOURCING:</b>	<b>C</b>	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
<b>TARGETS (text answer):</b>		
<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):</b>		

#### COP9 REPORT SECTION

**Action 10.1.1.-** Renew efforts to apply the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the Ramsar List* (Resolution VII.11) including, as a matter of priority the establishment of a strategy and priorities for the further designation of Ramsar sites so as to achieve, as soon as possible, the coherent national networks called for in the Vision for the List. (Resolution VIII.10).

**GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: Report on implementation progress to the Ramsar Bureau by 31 December 2003, with consolidated Bureau report circulated to all Parties by 31 March 2004. Each CP which has not designated a Ramsar site since accession to the Convention to have designated at least one new site. Designation of a further 55 million ha and 250 Ramsar sites, as progress towards global targets of 2500 sites and 250 million ha by 2010.**

<b>1. A strategy and priorities have been established for further designation of Ramsar sites, in application of the Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		
Thailand has 10 Ramsar sites and currently there are no plans to nominate further wetlands as Ramsar sites.		

**Action r10.1.i.-** Identify all wetlands which potentially qualify for designation as Ramsar sites, as a concrete output of the strategy and priorities called for in Action 10.1.1, establish targets for future designation in terms of number of sites to be designated, and communicate these targets to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties and to the Ramsar Bureau. (Resolution VIII.10)

<i>See action 1.1.2</i>		
<b>1. All potential Ramsar sites have been identified and targets for future designations have been defined.</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

As of August 1, 2000, the Thai Cabinet approved lists of :

- Wetlands of International Importance
- Wetlands of National Importance
- Priority Wetlands for nomination as Ramsar sites (9 Sites)

Currently, 7 of the 9 sites proposed for nomination have now been included in the Ramsar list. It has been decided that nomination of further wetlands for inclusion in the Ramsar list is not a current national wetland management priority.

**Action r10.1.ii.-** Use the appropriate 1% thresholds contained in *Waterbird Population Estimates 3rd Edition* in identifying and designating *Wetlands of International Importance* under Criterion 6 of the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Resolution VIII.11). (Resolution VIII.38)

**1.- The appropriate 1% thresholds contained in *Waterbird Population Estimates 3rd Edition* have been used in identifying and designating Ramsar sites under Criterion 6 (if applicable, please include number of sites designated under Criterion 6)**

**C**

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes;  
C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;  
E = In progress; F= Being planned;  
G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

**N°  
Ramsar  
sites**

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of designated sites and any other additional comments on the implementation of this action that you consider relevant.]**

**Action 10.1.2.-** In undertaking Action 10.1.1, give priority attention to the designation sites for each representative, rare or unique wetland types present in the territory of a Contracting Party, as well as to wetland types currently under-represented in the Ramsar List, including, inter alia, karst and other subterranean hydrological systems, coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass beds, salt marshes, tidal flats, peatlands, wet grasslands, temporary pools, arid-zone wetlands and mountain wetlands (Resolution VIII.12), and in so doing apply the guidelines so far approved by the COP to assist in the designation of some of these wetland types (Resolutions VIII.11 and VIII.33), and report on progress to COP9.

See action 1.1.2

**1.- Designation as Ramsar sites of representative, rare or unique wetland types present in the territory has been done (if applicable, please include number of sites designated).**

**B**

Choose an answer

A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No;  
D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress;  
F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

**N°  
Ramsar  
sites  
8**

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of designated sites and other additional comments on the implementation of this action that you consider relevant.]**

No further designation of wetlands as Ramsar sites has been done since CoP 8

<b>3.- Designation of wetland types currently under-represented in the Ramsar List has been done (if applicable, please include number of sites designated).</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No;</i> <i>D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress;</i> <i>F= Being planned; G = Being updated;</i> <i>H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>	<b>N°</b> <b>Ramsar</b> <b>sites</b>
<b>4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of designated sites and other additional comments on the implementation of this action that you consider relevant.]</b>			
No further designation of wetlands as Ramsar sites has been done since CoP 8			
<b>Action 10.1.3.-</b> Give priority to the designation of coastal and marine Ramsar sites, as a contribution to the WSSD target of establishing representative networks of marine protected areas by 2012. <sup>10</sup>			
<i>See action 1.1.2</i>			
<b>1.- Designation of coastal and marine Ramsar sites has been done (if applicable, please include number of sites designated).</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned;</i> <i>G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below);</i> <i>I = No answer</i>	<b>N°</b> <b>Ramsar</b> <b>sites</b> <b>6</b>
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of designated sites and other additional comments you consider relevant.]</b>			
Don Hoi Lot 2001 Samut Songkhram Province  Had Chao Mai National Park – Ta Libong Island Non-Hunting Area – Trang River Estuaries 2002 Trang Province  Kaper Estuary – Laemson National Park – Kraburi Estuary 2002 Ranong Province  Krabi Estuary 2001 Krabi Province  Mu Koh Ang Thong National Park 2002			

<sup>10</sup> In line with Articles 1.1 and 2.1 of the Convention, which include as Ramsar wetlands areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres, and indicates that Ramsar sites may “incorporate islands or bodies of marine water deeper than six metres at low tide lying within the wetlands.”

Surathani Province

Pang Nga Bay National Park

2002

Pang Nga Province

Prior to CoP 8 in 2002 Thailand nominated 4 coastal and marine wetlands for inclusion on the Ramsar list. Since CoP 8 no further designation of wetlands as Ramsar sites has been done

**Action 10.1.4.-** In addition to the priority established in 10.1.2, also assign priority to the designation as Ramsar sites of wetlands hosting globally threatened species and species that are unique or endemic to the territory of a Contracting Party or for which the territory supports a significant proportion of the global extent of the species.

*See action 1.1.2*

**1.- Designation of Ramsar sites supporting globally threatened species and species that are unique or endemic, or for which the territory supports a significant proportion of the global extent of the species, has been done (if applicable, please include number of sites designated).**

**B**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes;  
C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned;  
G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**N°  
Ramsar  
sites  
10**

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of designated sites and other additional comments you consider relevant.]**

Kuan Ki Sian of the Thale Noi Non-Hunting Area

1998

Songkhla Province

Bung Khong Long Non-Hunting Area

2001

Nong Khai Province

Don Hoi Lot

2001

Samut Songkhram Province

Krabi Estuary

2001

Krabi Province

Nong Bong Khai Non-Hunting Area

2001

Chiang Rai Province

Princess Sirindhorn Wildlife Sanctuary (Pru Toh Daeng Wildlife Sanctuary)

<p>2001</p> <p>Narathiwat Province</p> <p>Had Chao Mai National Park – Ta Libong Island Non-Hunting Area – Trang River Estuaries</p> <p>2002</p> <p>Trang Province</p> <p>Kaper Estuary – Laemson National Park – Kraburi Estuary</p> <p>2002</p> <p>Ranong Province</p> <p>Mu Koh Ang Thong National Park</p> <p>2002</p> <p>Surathani Province</p> <p>Pang Nga Bay National Park</p> <p>2002</p> <p>Pang Nga Province</p> <p>All of Thailand’s Ramsar sites are considered to support globally threatened species and species that are unique or endemic, or for which the territory supports a significant proportion of the global population. Primarily this is through Thailand’s location on the East Asian – Australasian Flyway, although other species include marine Dugong (<i>Dugong dugon</i>) and turtles.</p> <p>Since CoP 8 Thailand has not nominated any more wetlands for inclusion in the Ramsar list.</p>
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**Action r10.1.iv.-** Collaborate in the identification and designation as Ramsar sites of national and international site networks for migratory species, including migratory waterbirds, as a contribution to other initiatives under related international and regional environmental conventions and programmes, including, *inter alia*, the *Convention on Migratory Species* and its Agreements such as the *African-Eurasian Waterbirds Agreement (AEWA)*, and other existing arrangements such as the *North American Waterfowl Management Plan*, the *Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network*, and the *Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy*. (Resolution VIII.10)

<i>See action 12.2.2</i>			
<p><b>1.- Designation of Ramsar sites that form part of networks for migratory species has been done (if applicable, please include number of sites designated).</b></p>	<p><b>C</b></p>	<p><u>Choose an answer</u>                      A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No;                      D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress;                      F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</p>	<p><b>N° Ramsar sites</b></p>
<p><b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of designated sites and other additional comments you consider relevant.]</b></p>			

**Action 10.1.5.-** Designate, as a priority, those eligible sites that are not under any form of protective or sustainable use management regime, including those utilised for agriculture, as the basis for accelerating the establishment of such regimes, and ensure that this is done soon after designation.

<b>1.- Designation of Ramsar sites that are not under any form of protective or sustainable use management regime, including those utilised for agriculture, has been done (if applicable, please include number of sites designated).</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes;</i> <i>C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;</i> <i>E = In progress; F= Being planned;</i> <i>G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>	<u>N° Ramsar sites</u> <b>2</b>
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of designated sites and other additional comments you consider relevant.]</b>			
<p>Don Hoi Lot 2001 Samut Songkhram Province</p> <p>Krabi Estuary 2001 Krabi Province</p> <p>Since CoP 8, one of these sites – the <i>Krabi Estuary</i> – has been the focus of the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning’s “<i>Implementation of the Ramsar Convention - Management and Protection of Wetland Areas</i>” project. As such, intensive awareness, capacity building and participatory based management planning processes have been undertaken at the site.</p>			

**Action 10.1.6.-** Consistent with the *Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands* (Ramsar Handbook 9), designate the national area of transboundary wetlands as a Ramsar site and invite the concerned neighboring country(ies) to do likewise, with a view to establishing a harmonized management regime for the entire wetland.

<b>1.- Designation as Ramsar sites of the national area of transboundary wetlands has been done (if applicable, please include number of sites designated).</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No;</i> <i>D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>	<u>N° Ramsar sites</u>
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of designated sites and other additional comments you consider relevant.]</b>			

**Action r10.1.v.-** Identify additional high Andean wetlands for inclusion in the *List of Wetlands of International Importance*. (Resolution VIII.39)

<b>1.- High Andean wetlands have been designated as Ramsar sites (if applicable, please include number of sites designated).</b>	<b>A</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No;</i> <i>D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;</i> <i>H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>	<u>N° Ramsar sites</u>
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of designated sites and other additional comments you consider relevant.]</b>			

**Action r10.1.xi.-** Develop, for consideration by COP9, additional Criteria and guidelines for the identification and designation of Ramsar sites concerning their socio-economic and cultural values and functions that are relevant to biological diversity, as listed in Annex 1 of the *Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)*, which would be applied on each occasion in conjunction with one or more existing Criteria for the identification and designation of Ramsar sites; and include in this work a full analysis of the implications for Contracting Parties of the implementation of such Criteria for the management of Ramsar sites, including Contracting Party obligations and responsibilities for maintaining the ecological character of any sites so selected in order to ensure that the coherent national networks of Ramsar sites fully incorporate all relevant aspects of the biological diversity of wetlands. (Resolution VIII10)

<b>1. The Party has contributed to the elaboration of additional Criteria and guidelines concerning socio-economic and cultural values and functions that are relevant to biological diversity</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
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**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

**Action r10.1.xviii.-** [The STRP has been asked to] review . . . the ecological roles played by reservoirs and other human-made wetlands, including their use by aquatic and other water-dependent biota, and prepare guidance for Contracting Parties concerning the identification and designation of such wetlands for the Ramsar List, taking into account the experience gained by Parties that have already done so. (Resolution VIII.2)

<b>1. The Party's experience with the ecological roles played by reservoirs and other human-made wetlands, and lessons learned, have been communicated to the STRP for inclusion in its review</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
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**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

**Action 10.1.8.-** Continue to support the work of *Wetlands International* and others in the updating for each COP of the 1% thresholds for waterbird populations for the application of Criterion 6 for Ramsar site designation, having first undertaken international scientific consultation on its contents; seek to provide such population information for other wetland-dependent taxa; and apply this information for the designation of Ramsar sites. (Refer also to Operational Objective 12.2.)

<b>1. Contributions have been made to the updating of the 1% thresholds for waterbird populations</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
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**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the contributions made.]**

<b>3. Populations information for wetland-dependent taxa other than waterbirds have been provided to Wetlands International</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
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**4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the information provided.]**

**Action r10.1.xxi.-** Assist *Wetlands International* and *BirdLife International* through the continued collection and supply of population data on waterbirds, including globally threatened species and those species identified by *BirdLife International* in *Threatened Birds of the World* as being data deficient. (Resolution VIII.38)

<b>1. Population data on waterbirds is collected regularly</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
<b>2. The population data on waterbirds collected has been regularly provided to Wetlands International</b>	<b>B</b>	
<b>3. The population data on waterbirds collected and supplied to WI included information on globally threatened species and species with deficient data</b>	<b>B</b>	

**4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the information available about population data on waterbirds.]**

The Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, the Bird Conservation Society of Thailand, Mahidol University and Prince of Songkhla University have reported information on birds population to Wetlands International annually.

**OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 10. DESIGNATION OF RAMSAR SITES**

**OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 10.2. Maintain the Ramsar Sites Database and constantly update it with the best available information, and use the database as a tool for guiding the further designation of wetlands for the List of Wetlands of International Importance**

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**PLANNING TOOL SECTION**

<b>PRIORITY:</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer</i>
<b>RESOURCING:</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer</i>
<b>TARGETS (text answer):</b>		
<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):</b>		

**COP9 REPORT SECTION**

**Action 10.2.2.-** Ensure that the social and cultural values and features of listed sites are fully recognized in the descriptions of Ramsar sites in the *Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands*, as the basis for their incorporation in site management planning.

<b>1. Special care has been taken to include the social and cultural values and features in the 'Information Sheets on Ramsar Wetlands' submitted for inclusion in the Ramsar Database</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
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**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

Although no sites have been included in the Ramsar list since CoP 8, all 10 Thai Ramsar sites have been included in the Ramsar list, complete with supporting information on their social and cultural context

**Action 10.2.3.-** Submit missing or incomplete data sheets and/or maps of listed sites as a matter of utmost urgency, and also ensure that all previously submitted site descriptions are in the format of the approved *Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands*.

**1. All missing or incomplete data sheets and/or maps of Ramsar sites have been submitted to the Ramsar Bureau**

**A**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;*

*E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

**Action 10.2.4.-** Fully update and submit revised *Ramsar Information Sheets* as frequently as necessary to record changes in the status of sites, and at least at intervals of not more than six years, so that they can be used for reviewing change in ecological character and progress in achieving the Vision and Objectives of the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Ramsar Handbook 7) at each COP.

**1. All required updates of the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands have been submitted to the Ramsar Bureau**

**B**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;*

*E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 11. MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND MONITORING OF RAMSAR SITES

### OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 11.1. Maintain the ecological character of all Ramsar sites

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#### PLANNING TOOL SECTION

**PRIORITY:**

**B**

*A = High; B = Medium; C = Low; D = Not relevant; E = No answer*

**RESOURCING:**

**C**

*A = Good; B = Adequate; C = Limiting; D = Severely limiting; E = No answer*

**TARGETS (text answer):**

**PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):**

#### COP9 REPORT SECTION

**Action 11.1.1.-** Consistent with Article 3.1 of the Convention, define and apply the measures required to maintain the ecological character of each listed site, using as the basis for this the official definitions of “ecological character” and “change in ecological character” adopted by Resolution VII.10 and the integrated package of Convention tools for site management as presented in Ramsar Handbook 8 as well as the supplementary guidance adopted by COP8, and ensure that this information is included in the *Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands*.

<b>1.- The measures required to maintain the ecological character of Ramsar sites have been defined and applied <u>(if available, please include number of sites where measures have been applied).</u></b>	<b>D</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>	<u>N° Ramsar sites</u> <b>2</b>
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of sites involved and any additional comments on the implementation of this action that you consider relevant.]</b>			
<p>Measures required to maintain the ecological character of Ramsar sites have not been defined for all sites, nor have they been identified specifically in line with Convention tools, however site specific activities, broadly in line with the requirements of this item have been carried out at two sites in Thailand.</p> <p>The “Implementation of the Ramsar Convention - Management and Protection of Wetland Areas” Project, being implemented by The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, involves specific management planning interventions and measures intended to maintain the ecological character of Ramsar sites at <i>Krabi Estuary</i> and <i>Nong Bong Khai Non-hunting area</i>.</p>			
<b>Action 11.1.2.- Apply the Convention’s <i>New Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands</i> (Resolution VIII.14) to develop management plans or strategies for all Ramsar sites.</b>			
<b>1. The <i>New Guidelines for management planning</i> have been used in the development of management plans or strategies</b>	<b>D</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>	
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the way the guidelines have been used.]</b>			
<p>Management plans for the <i>Nong Bong Khai Non-hunting Area</i> and <i>Krabi Estuary</i> Ramsar Sites are being developed and implemented as a part of the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning’s “<i>Implementation of the Ramsar Convention - Management and Protection of Wetland Areas</i>” project. While not relying exclusively on the <i>New Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands</i>, the development of management plans for these sites has drawn extensively on principals and activities outlined within the Guidelines and adapted them to the Thailand setting and strategic planning processes.</p>			
<b>MANAGEMENT PLANS AT RAMSAR SITES</b>		<u>N° Ramsar sites</u>	
<b>3.- Ramsar sites with management plans or strategies in place</b>		<b>7</b>	
<b>4.- Ramsar sites with management plans or strategies in place and being fully applied</b>		<b>7</b> See comments below	
<b>5.- Ramsar sites with management plans or strategies being prepared</b>			
<b>6.- Ramsar sites with management plans or strategies being revised or updated</b>			
<b>7.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of Ramsar sites whose management plans fall under each category, and any additional comments you consider relevant.]</b>			
<p>Management Plans have been prepared for the following 7 Ramsar Sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Pru Kuan Khi Sian</i>, Wetland, <i>Thale Noi</i> Non-hunting Area</li> <li>- <i>Don Hoi Lot</i> Wetland, Samut Songkhram Province</li> <li>- Wetlands of Princess Sirindhorn Wildlife Sanctuary (Pru To Daeng Peat Swamp Forest ) in Narathiwat Province</li> <li>- Wetlands of <i>Hat Chao Mai</i> National Park-<i>Libong</i> Islands Non-hunting Area-Trang River Estuary, Trang Province</li> </ul>			

MANAGEMENT PLANS AT RAMSAR SITES	N° Ramsar sites
<p>- Wetlands of <i>Phang Nga National Park, Phang Nga Province</i></p> <p>- Wetlands of <i>Nong Bong Khai Non-hunting Area, Chiang Rai Province</i></p> <p>- Wetlands of <i>Krabi Estuary</i> in Krabi Province</p> <p>With the exception of the last two, these management plans were developed prior to publishing of the <i>New Guidelines for Management Planning</i> and it is considered that they are partially implemented.</p> <p>Management plans for the <i>Nong Bong Khai Non-hunting Area</i> and <i>Krabi Estuary Ramsar Sites</i> are currently being developed and implemented under the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning's "<i>Implementation of the Ramsar Convention - Management and Protection of Wetland Areas</i>" project. These management plans have not been developed by adapting the principles and procedures of the <i>New Guidelines for Management Planning to the Thailand setting and existing strategic planning processes</i>.</p>	

**Action r11.1.i.-** When reviewing and updating existing management plans, recognize that other management planning processes exist, especially where other designations apply to the same areas that are listed as Ramsar sites, and that these may be valid alternatives for delivering management planning where such approaches adequately and fully implement clearly stated conservation objectives to ensure the conservation and wise use of these wetlands. (Resolution VIII.14)

MANAGEMENT PLANS AT RAMSAR SITES (CONT.)	N° Ramsar sites
<b>1.- Ramsar sites in which management plans developed under other processes (e.g., Biosphere Reserves) are being applied</b>	
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of Ramsar sites under this category, and any other comments you consider relevant.]</b>	
The <i>Laemson National Park – Kapoe Estuary – Kra Buri River Estuary</i> is Thailand's only joint Biosphere Reserve and Ramsar Site .	

**Action r11.1.ii.-** Utilize all the available Ramsar tools and guidance to assist in management planning processes, including *inter alia* the description and maintenance of ecological character and designing a monitoring programme (Resolution VI.1); the wetland risk assessment and indicators (Resolution VII.10); the guidance on impact assessment (Resolution VIII.9) and on wetland restoration, including identification of sites appropriate for restoration (Resolution VIII.16); and, where appropriate, the *Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands* (Resolution VIII.17). (Resolution VIII.14)

<b>1. The full array of Ramsar tools and guidance have been used in the development or updating of management plans for wetland sites</b>	<b>D</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		
The "Implementation of the Ramsar Convention - Management and Protection of Wetland Areas" project, currently being implemented by The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, has the stated aim of " <i>Sustainable management and wise use of wetlands in accordance with the requirements of the Ramsar Convention</i> ". To that effect, activities of the project are mobilising - if not the complete range - an extensive selection of ecological, cultural, economic and data base Ramsar tools and guidance in their management planning processes.		

**Action r11.1.iii.-** Take note of the emphasis in the *New Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands* (Resolution VIII.14) on ensuring the involvement of all stakeholders in all stages of the management planning process, and utilize the guidelines adopted by Resolution VII.8 on *Establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous peoples' participation in the management of wetlands* (Ramsar Handbook no. 5) and the *Guiding principles for taking into account the cultural values of wetlands for the effective management of sites* annexed to Resolution VIII.19 to assist in this process. (Resolution VIII.14)

**1. All stakeholders have been fully involved in the management planning processes**

**D**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

In the last 3 years, management planning has been initiated at the *Krabi Estuary* and *Nong Bong Khai Non-hunting Area* Ramsar sites. At both sites, the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, who are implementing the project, have endeavoured to achieve full inclusion of all stakeholders at all stages of the management planning process. This complies with requirements of the 1997 Thai legislation, which protects the right for local people's participation in all management planning concerning local natural resources.

**Action r11.1.iv.-** Take into account, when planning the management of Ramsar sites and other wetlands, the wider management implications of activities within river basins and other catchments, which duly acknowledge the need for appropriate implementation of agricultural practices (Resolution VIII.34), applying Resolution VII.18 on *Guidelines for integrating wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management* (Ramsar Handbook no. 4), and the guidance adopted by COP8 on integrated coastal zone management (Resolution VIII.4) and on the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands (Resolution VIII.1). (Resolution VIII.14)

**1. The wider management implications (e.g., agricultural practices, river basin management, coastal zone management) have been taken into account in preparing the management plans for Ramsar sites**

**D**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

Recent development of the *Nong Bong Khai Non-hunting Area* Ramsar site management plan has been conducted with regard to the wider agricultural priorities of the area. Zoning has been undertaken to incorporate and protect the current local community land use on the lakes catchment.

**Action r11.1.v.-** Include in each management plan for a Ramsar site an objective of maintenance of the ecological character of the site so as to provide a basis for implementation of Article 3.1 of the Convention, in recognition that this greatly facilitates the identification, reporting and resolution of changes in ecological character (refer also to Operational Objective 11.2). (Resolution VIII.8)

**1.- Measures to maintain ecological character have been incorporated into the site management plans (if available, please include number of sites)**

**D**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**N°  
Ramsar  
sites  
4**

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

In the *Krabi* and *Nong Bong Kai* strategic management plans, a fundamental objective is to define, enhance awareness and maintain the ecological character of the site.

Wetland site management plans, also developed for Had Chao Mai National Park – Ta Libong Island Non-Hunting Area – Trang River Estuaries, the Krabi Estuary, Bung Khong Long Non-hunting Area and the Kaper Estuary – Laemson National Park – Kraburi Estuary Ramsar site all now also include measures to maintain the ecological character of the sites.

**Action r11.1.vi.-** Manage wetlands so as to increase their resilience to climate change and extreme climatic events, and reduce the risk of flooding and drought in vulnerable countries by, *inter alia*, promoting wetland and watershed protection and restoration (refer also to Operational Objective 4.1). (Resolution VIII.3)

**1. The need to increase wetland resilience to climate change and extreme climatic events has been taken into account in management planning**

**C**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

**Action r11.1.vii.-** Apply waterbird monitoring data, and analyses drawn from them, when appropriate, as a means of providing objective information for site management planning and the evaluation of national or regional wetland policies. (Resolution VIII.38)

**1. Waterbird data and analysis derived from them have been used in management planning**

**B**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

Development of management plans for the *Krabi Estuary* and *Nong Bong Khai* Non-hunting area Ramsar sites has been undertaken under the implementation of The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning.

Waterbird monitoring data, particularly relating to habitat, has been used in the management planning during zoning of conservation and management areas. At *Nong Bong Khai* this has resulted in the establishment of a specific “Waterbird Protection Zone” in the lake area and the formation of a “Friends of the Birds” group to show leadership in sustainable management of the area..

**Action r11.1.x.-** With the support of Contracting Parties and IOPs, the Ramsar Bureau should identify agriculture-related management practices developed for areas that include Ramsar sites, and contribute this information to the preparation of the guidelines as requested in Action r11.1.ix and share this information with the secretariats of CBD and the *Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD)*. (Resolution VIII.34)

**1. Assistance has been provided to the Ramsar Bureau in the identification of agriculture-related management practices developed for areas that include Ramsar sites**

**C**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

**Action r11.1.xii.-** Identify examples of effective management and exemplary models at Ramsar sites and other wetlands for listing on the *San José Record* and submit nominations for consideration through the approved procedure, once established. (Resolution VIII.15)

<b>1.- Best-practice examples of effective management of Ramsar sites have been identified for possible nomination to the San José Record (if applicable, please include number of sites)</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	<b>N° Ramsar sites</b>
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of Ramsar sites identified and additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>			
<b>Action 11.1.4.-</b> Promote, as necessary, the establishment and implementation of zoning measures for larger Ramsar sites, wetland reserves, and other wetlands (Recommendation 5.3 and Resolution VIII.14) and strict protection measures for certain Ramsar sites and other wetlands of small size and/or particular sensitivity (Recommendation 5.3).			
<b>1.- Zoning measures have been established for larger Ramsar sites (if available, please include number of sites)</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	<b>N° Ramsar sites</b>
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of Ramsar sites with zoning measures, and additional comments you consider relevant.]</b>			
<p>Management planning for the <i>Nong Bong Khai Non-hunting Area</i> Ramsar site, in Chiang Rai Province, has been undertaken inclusive of zoning measures.</p> <p>The management plan now divides the <i>Nong Bong Khai</i> site into three categories of zone:</p> <p>A wetland protection zone, which includes a specific sub-zone for waterbird protection;</p> <p>A wise-use zone;</p> <p>Intensive multiple-use zone, which protects the traditional practice and livelihoods of local people at the site;</p> <p>Additionally, Ramsar sites at <i>Pru Tor Daeng</i> peatswamp forest and the <i>Thale Noi Non-hunting Area</i> also employ zoning schemes established prior to CoP 8 while the <i>Kaper Estuary – Laemson National Park – Kraburi Estuary</i> is also a Biosphere reserve and as such, shares biosphere zoning principals</p>			
<b>3.- Strict protection measures have been established for Ramsar sites of small size and/or particular sensitivity (if available, please include number of sites)</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	<b>N° Ramsar sites</b>
<b>4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of Ramsar sites with strict protection measures, and any additional comments you may consider relevant.]</b>			
<p>While legislation protected the following sites existed prior to CoP 8, this still remains in place</p> <p>Kuan Khi Sian of the Thale Noi Non-Hunting Area Protected by Non-hunting Area Legislation</p> <p>Bung Khong Long Non-Hunting Area</p> <p>Nong Bong Khai Non-Hunting Area</p>			

Had Chao Mai National Park – Ta Libong Island Non-Hunting Area – Trang River Estuaries

Princess Sirindhorn Wildlife Sanctuary (Pru Toh Daeng Wildlife Sanctuary)  
Protected under Wildlife Sanctuary Legislation

Kaper Estuary – Laemson National Park – Kraburi Estuary  
Protected under National Park Legislation

Had Chao Mai National Park – Ta Libong Island Non-Hunting Area – Trang River Estuaries

Mu Koh Ang Thong National Park

Pang Nga Bay National Park

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**Action 11.1.5.-** Consider as a matter of priority the establishment of cross-sectoral site management committees for Ramsar sites, involving relevant government agencies, local community representatives, and other stakeholders, including the business sector.

			N° Ramsar sites
<b>1.- Site management committees have been established at Ramsar sites (if available, please include number of sites)</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>	<b>2</b>
<b>2.- Cross-sectoral site management committees established at Ramsar sites (if available, please include number of sites)</b>	<b>B</b>		<b>2</b>
<b>3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of Ramsar sites with management committees under each category, and additional comments you consider relevant.]</b>			
Under the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning’s “Implementation of the Ramsar Convention - Management and Protection of Wetland Areas” project, Provincial Wetlands Management Committees have been established at the <i>Nong Bong Khai Non-hunting Area</i> and <i>Krabi Estuary</i> Ramsar sites. These Provincial Wetland Management Committees are comprised of cross-sectoral panels of experts and agency representatives and are inclusive of governmental, non-governmental and community based organisations and representatives			

**Action r11.1.xiv.-** Give priority for support to the development of coherent national and international networks of Ramsar sites and their effective management, in recognition of their essential values and functions in combating poverty through the sustainable use of their ecosystems and their role in maintaining the quality and quantity of water, including at the basin scale; and give priority to projects addressing these issues in the future operation of the *Small Grants Fund*. (Resolution VIII.10)

<b>1. Actions have been taken to develop coherent national and international networks of Ramsar sites and their effective management as a tool for combating poverty</b>	<b>F</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		
Under the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning's (ONEP) "Implementation of the Ramsar Convention - Management and Protection of Wetland Areas" project, ONEP, in collaboration with Wetlands International – Thailand Office, is currently arranging its first National Ramsar Workshop. This workshop, aimed directly at Ramsar site managers throughout the Nation, will establish inter-Ramsar site networking and information sharing and focus particularly on the need for Ramsar sites in Thailand to address a range of common issues, including of sustainable livelihoods.		

**Action 11.1.6.-** Continue to give high priority in the *Operational Guidelines for the Small Grants Fund* to support for management planning at Ramsar sites.

<b>1. Project proposals to support management planning of Ramsar sites have been submitted to the Small Grants Fund</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		
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**Action r11.1.xv.-** Take into account the *General guidance for interpreting "urgent national interest" under Article 2.5 of the Convention and considering compensation under Article 4.2 of the Convention* (Resolution VIII.20) when invoking the right under Article 2.5 and considering compensation in those cases where the boundaries of sites included in the Ramsar List are restricted or a Ramsar site is deleted from the List. (Resolution VIII.20)

<b>1. Article 2.5 of the Convention has been invoked to reduce the area of Ramsar sites and/or to delete sites from the List, and Article 4.2 (compensation) has been applied (if applicable, please include number of sites)</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	<b>N° Ramsar sites</b>
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of Ramsar sites concerned, and additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>			

## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 11. MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND MONITORING OF RAMSAR SITES

**OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 11.2. Monitor the condition of Ramsar sites, notify the Ramsar Bureau 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**

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<b>PLANNING TOOL SECTION</b>
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<b>PRIORITY:</b>	<b>B</b>	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
<b>RESOURCING:</b>	<b>C</b>	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
<b>TARGETS (text answer):</b>		
<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):</b>		

<b>COP9 REPORT SECTION</b>
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**Action 11.2.1.-** Establish for each Ramsar site an effective monitoring programme, ideally as part of the site management plan, which is designed to detect and provide early warning of changes in ecological character. In so doing, use the Convention's framework for designing an effective monitoring programme (Resolution VI.1) and its *Wetland Risk Assessment Framework* (Resolution VII.10) (Ramsar Handbook 8).

		<u>N° Ramsar sites</u>	
<b>1.- Monitoring programmes have been established at Ramsar sites (if available, please include number of sites)</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	<b>I</b>
<b>2.- Monitoring programmes are part of the site management plan (if available, please include number of sites)</b>	<b>D</b>		
<b>3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of Ramsar sites falling under each category, and any additional comments you consider relevant about monitoring programmes.]</b>			
Monitoring programs are in the process of being established at the <i>Nong Bong Kai</i> and <i>Krabi Estuary</i> Ramsar sites as part of their management plans.			
At the <i>Don Hoi Lot</i> Ramsar site in Samut Songkram Province, environmental monitoring is being established focusing on the locally important "Hoi Lot" razor-clam. This not only supports a wide range of local livelihoods, but is also being used as a focus for environmental quality of the estuarine region and indicator for wider conditions in the Gulf of Thailand.			
At <i>Thale Noi Non-hunting Area</i> Ramsar site, the annual monitoring is inclusive of a number of components, significantly bird population surveys.			

**Action 11.2.2.-** Ensure that sites on the Ramsar List are used as baseline and reference areas for national, supranational/regional, and international environmental monitoring to detect trends in the loss of biological diversity, climate change and the processes of desertification (Objective 4.1 of the Objectives for the List (Resolution VII.11), and report on status and trends to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

			<u>N° Ramsar sites</u>
<b>1.- Ramsar sites are used as baseline and reference areas for national environmental monitoring (if applicable, please include number of sites)</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of Ramsar sites concerned, and any additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>			
<b>3.- Status and trends on the loss of biological diversity, climate change and the process of desertification [Please include a summary of the cited issues and provide reference citation to any relevant publications, reports or analyses.]</b>			
Thailand supports relatively high levels of biodiversity in a relatively small area, which can be largely attributed to the wide variation of latitude and altitude within the country. There are a recorded 294 species of mammal in Thailand, 915 bird species, 325 species of reptile, 27 turtle species 141 species of			

amphibian, 570 species of freshwater fish and 1,160 species estuarine and sea water fish. In addition, 2 species of Horse-shoe 183 species of marine shrimp, 1,538 species of marine shell-fish and 28 species of cephalopod have been recorded. It has been estimated that the country supports between 20,000 and 25,000 species of vascular plant

In 2003, the list of threatened species of Thai plants and animals included 84 plants, 37 mammals, 37 birds, 19 reptiles, 35 fishes and 1 mollusc. In addition, in Thailand, there are currently, 400 endangered plant species and 600 rare species.

While only a proportion of this wide range of species are wetland dependant, the complexities of summarising the status and trends of biological diversity loss is an understandably complex issue.

Freshwater and coastal habitats are important for many of Thailand's bird species, particularly migratory waterbirds. Although there are no very large natural lakes in Thailand, there are a large number of small and medium-sized lakes and pools, many of which are important for bird conservation, some of them at the global level. Lakes, pools and marshes provide important habitats for a wide variety of waterbirds, while margins of these wetlands support vegetation important for other bird species. Another important freshwater wetland habitat in Thailand is slow-flowing, lowland rivers, which support a distinctive community of sandbank and sandbar-nesting birds. Finally, irrigated rice fields can also provide an important freshwater habitat for many waterbird species, although the suitability of this habitat has declined in many areas over recent decades as a result of agricultural intensification, particularly the increased use of agri-chemicals.

Important coastal habitats for birds in Thailand include mangroves, intertidal mudflats, beaches and offshore islands. Intertidal mudflats are important for a large number of migratory waterbird species, including the globally threatened Spoon-billed Sandpiper *Calidris pygmeus*, Nordmann's Greenshank *Tringa guttifer* and Chinese Egret *Egretta eulophotes*.

Several fishes, spiny lobsters, giant clams, sea turtles, dugong, dolphins and whales are among the threatened marine species for which Thailand shares responsibility and concern. The main threats to these are local and commercial fishing activities. The total population of the vulnerable dugong in Thai waters is about 200, but about 12 animals are found dead each year, mostly as a result of accidents with nets and propellers.

Twenty-three species of dolphins and whales have been recorded in Thai waters and the popular Irrawaddy dolphins are threatened by a number of pressures, including gill nets, fish traps and marine theme parks (as display animals). One of the proposals by the Thai government during the recent Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), which was approved by the other delegates, was a ban on trade for display.

While biodiversity loss is yet to be assessed, In the 2002 National Report on the Implementation of the Convention on Biodiversity, the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning identified major mechanisms for loss of wetlands related biodiversity as the following (not exclusive to the last 3 years):

**Forest fires**, particularly during 1998, claimed large areas of Peatswamp forest

**Coral bleaching** which during 1997, caused severe but uneven impacts to coral reefs in the Gulf of Thailand. In total, approximately 30–40% of corals were destroyed, with 80–90% or even 100% death in some heavily affected areas. The impact of coral bleaching in the Andaman Sea was less severe

Conversion of freshwater wetland for agricultural use,

Conversion of mangrove forests into shrimp farms and other aquacultural establishments

**Deterioration of seagrass beds** from damaging fishing operations, in particular through the use of drift nets, from mine tailings and shores based construction.

**Inland water pollution** from industrial wastewater has polluted reservoirs and resulted in the loss of mollusc species.

**Infrastructure development**, including dams, dredging, weirs, and road have disturbed natural hydrology

and contributed to shallowing of wetlands and preventing migration of aquatic animals.

**Impacts of tourism** include littering, collecting flowers and plants, hunting rare and endangered wildlife, and collecting stones and shells as well as destruction of corals by collecting them as souvenirs and trampling.

**Bird hunting** has significantly reduced numbers of some species. Some have become rare while others have virtually disappeared. The species are also under threat from burning of vegetation in the dry season, which destroys or alters their habitats and food sources.

Expansion of the **Invasive alien species** such as water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*), a hybrid catfish, locally known as Russian catfish (possibly a hybrid of *Clarias gariepinus*) and Giant mimosa (*Mimosa pigra*). Together these disturb and displace the natural and native biodiversity at wetland sites.

**Unsustainable uses of freshwater wetlands** including overfishing, the use of fine mesh nets, obstruction of migration of juvenile species in the flooding season and the use of electric fishing have contributed to the reduction in number of aquatic animals. This has impacted upon the abundance of aquatic flora and fauna at certain sites, which are now no longer able to host large numbers of migratory bird species.

Impacts of climate change and desertification have not been observed in Thailand

**Action 11.2.3.-** Ensure that at Ramsar sites where change in ecological character may occur as a result of proposed developments or changes in territorial and/or water use which have potential to affect them, an impact assessment is carried out which considers the full range of environmental, social and economic benefits and functions provided by the wetland, and that the resulting conclusions are communicated to the Ramsar Bureau, in line with Article 3.2 of the Convention, and fully taken into account by the authorities concerned.

*See action 2.2.3*

**1. Proposed developments that may affect the ecological character of Ramsar sites have been subject to EIAs, and the results communicated to the Ramsar Bureau pursuant to Article 3.2**

**C**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D =*

*Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F =*

*Being planned;*

*G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain*

*below);*

*I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

Following the Thai Cabinet Resolution of August 2003 all development activities, likely to be implemented in wetland areas of national or international importance, should be subject to Environmental Impact Assessment.

As of yet, no such EIAs have been completed

**Action r11.2.iv.-** Put in place, as a matter of high priority in fulfillment of 3.2 of the Convention, mechanisms in order to be informed at the earliest possible time, including through reports by national authorities and local and indigenous communities and NGOs, if the ecological character of any wetland included in the Ramsar List has changed, is changing or is likely to change. (Resolution VIII.8)

**1. Mechanisms have been established to collect information on changes in ecological character of Ramsar sites in accordance with Article 3.2**

**C**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in*

*some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G =*

*Being updated;*

*H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

As part of the monitoring process for the *Krabi Estuary* and *Nong Bong Kai Non-Hunting Area* sites, teams will collect information on ecological character parameters and report results to the Provincial

## Wetland Management Committees

**Action 11.2.4.-** In fulfilment of Article 3.2 of the Convention, report to the Ramsar Bureau without delay all actual or likely changes in ecological character on Ramsar sites, and include Ramsar sites “where changes in ecological character have occurred, are occurring or are likely to occur” in the *Montreux Record* as appropriate.

<b>1.- Changes or likely changes (both positive and negative) in ecological character at Ramsar sites have occurred or may occur (Art. 3.2) (if applicable, please include number of sites)</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No;	<b>N° Ramsar sites</b>
<b>2.- Changes or likely changes in ecological character of Ramsar sites have been reported to the Ramsar Bureau pursuant to Article 3.2</b>	<b>C</b>	D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	
<b>3.- Ramsar sites were included in the Montreux Record since COP8 (if applicable, please include number of sites)</b>	<b>C</b>		<b>N° Ramsar sites</b>
<b>4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the changes or likely changes in ecological character, and list the sites affected.]</b>			
<b>5.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the steps followed to include sites in the Montreux Record since COP8.]</b>			

**Action r11.2.vi.-** Utilize all appropriate mechanisms to address and resolve as soon as practicable the matters for which a site may have been the subject of a report pursuant to Article 3.2; and once those matters have been resolved, submit a further report, so that both positive influences at sites and changes in ecological character may be fully reflected in reporting under Article 3.2 and in the reporting to all meetings of the COP in order to establish a clear picture of the status and trends of the Ramsar site network at three-year intervals (Resolution VIII.8)

<b>1. Actions have been taken to address the problems that have originated a report to the Ramsar Bureau pursuant to Article 3.2</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the actions taken.]</b>		

**Action 11.2.5.-** For sites included in the *Montreux Record* request a *Ramsar Advisory Mission* of independent experts, where appropriate, to review the problems affecting the site and offer recommendations for remedial actions.

**GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005:** For all sites on the *Montreux Record*, and which have not been subject to a *Ramsar Advisory Mission (RAM)*, CPs to request such a Mission prior to COP9.

<b>1.- Ramsar Advisory Missions have been requested to review the problems at Ramsar sites included in the Montreux Record, if any (if applicable, please include number of sites)</b>	<b>A</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	<b>N° Ramsar sites</b>
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of Ramsar sites concerned, and additional comments you consider relevant.]</b>			

**Action 11.2.6.-** Where a *Ramsar Advisory Mission* has been completed for a *Montreux Record* site, take all necessary steps to implement the recommendations, and report at regular intervals to the Bureau on the results of these actions. At the appropriate time, seek the removal of the site from the *Montreux Record*, having provided the Bureau and STRP with details of the site condition using the approved questionnaire (Ramsar Handbook 7).

<i>(For CPs with sites in Montreux Record and RAMs made)</i>		N°Ramsar sites
<b>1.- Actions have been taken to implement the recommendations of Ramsar Advisory Missions (if applicable, please include number of sites)</b>	A	Choose an answer for each indicator A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Actions have been taken to address the issues for which the site(s) was/were listed in the Montreux Record (if applicable, please include number of sites)</b>	A	
<b>3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of Ramsar sites concerned, comments on RAM missions, results of the actions taken, including possible removal of sites from Montreux Record.]</b>		

**Action r11.2.viii.-** For sites included in the *Montreux Record*, regularly provide the Ramsar Bureau with an update on progress on taking action to address the issues for which these Ramsar sites were listed on the Record, including reporting fully on these matters in National Reports to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Resolution VIII.8)

		N°Ramsar sites
<b>1.- Actions have been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar sites were listed in the Montreux Record (if applicable, please include number of sites)</b>	A	Choose an answer A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Actions taken to address issues at Montreux Record Ramsar sites have been communicated to the Ramsar Bureau</b>	A	
<b>3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of Ramsar sites concerned and results of the actions taken.]</b>		

## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 12. MANAGEMENT OF SHARED WATER RESOURCES, WETLANDS AND WETLAND SPECIES

### OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 12.1. Promote inventory and integrated management of shared wetlands and hydrological basins

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<b>PLANNING TOOL SECTION</b>
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<b>PRIORITY:</b>	<b>B</b>	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
<b>RESOURCING:</b>	<b>C</b>	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
<b>TARGETS (text answer):</b>		
<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):</b>		

<b>COP9 REPORT SECTION</b>
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**Action 12.1.1.-** Identify all wetland systems in each Contracting Party shared with other Parties and with non-parties and promote cooperation in their management with the adjoining jurisdiction(s), applying, where appropriate, the *Guidelines on integrating wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management* (Ramsar Handbook 4, Section A1 of the Guidelines), and the *Principles and Guidelines for integrating wetlands into Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)* (Resolution VIII.4).

**GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: All CPs to have identified their transboundary wetlands. 50% of CPs to have identified cooperative management mechanisms.**

<b>1.- All transboundary/shared wetland systems have been identified (if applicable, please include number of sites)</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	<b>N° wetlands/ wetland systems</b>
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please list the transboundary wetlands identified and provide any other additional comments you consider relevant.]</b>			
Transboundary wetlands have been identified and are included in the Thai Inventory of Wetlands.			

**Action 12.1.2.-** Pursue cooperation on shared hydrological basins, lake systems and coastal systems through the establishment of bi- or multilateral management commissions. (Section A2 of the Guidelines).

**GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: 50% of CPs with shared basins and coastal systems to be part of joint management commissions or authorities.**

<b>1. Cooperative management of shared wetland systems has progressed</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>			

**Action r12.1.i.-** Cooperatively apply the *Guidelines for allocation and management of water for maintaining ecological functions of wetlands* (Resolution VIII.1) within the context of the management of water allocations in shared hydrological systems, making use of the *Ramsar Guidelines for international cooperation under the Convention* (Resolution VII.19).

<b>1. The guidelines for allocation and management of water have been applied in the context of shared water systems</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>			

**Action 12.1.3.-** Where appropriate, engage in joint impact assessment processes with neighbouring countries that share wetlands, international river basins, or coastal systems, taking note, where applicable, of the terms of the *Espoo Convention on impact assessment* in a European transboundary context.

See action 2.2.3

**1. Joint impact assessment processes with neighbouring countries have been applied in shared wetland systems**

**C**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;*

*E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

**Action 12.1.4.-** Ensure enhanced accessibility to information, analyses, good practice examples, and experience-sharing on integrating wetlands and biodiversity into integrated river basin management, including through the *Ramsar/CBD River Basin Initiative*.

**GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: River Basin Initiative fully operational.**

**1. Actions have been taken to ensure accessibility of information, analysis, good practice examples, etc., on integrating wetlands and biodiversity issues into river basin management**

**D**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned;*

*G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below);*

*I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

The "Conseration and Sustaonable Use of Tropical Rainforest in the Palian River Basin" project, currently being implemented by the Yadfon Association, is integrating wetland biodiversity issues with wider river basin management. Outputs from this project are being made widely accessible to the local and the wider national context.

**Comment:** 1.Asae to check with Khun Pisit

## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 12. MANAGEMENT OF SHARED WATER RESOURCES, WETLANDS AND WETLAND SPECIES

### OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 12.2. Promote cooperative monitoring and management of shared wetland-dependent species

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#### PLANNING TOOL SECTION

<b>PRIORITY:</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer</i>
<b>RESOURCING:</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer</i>
<b>TARGETS (text answer):</b>		
<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):</b>		

<b>COP9 REPORT SECTION</b>
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**Action 12.2.1.-** Identify and designate as Ramsar sites all wetlands which satisfy the relevant Ramsar Criteria in relation to wetland-dependent migratory species, giving priority in the first instance to waterbirds, fish, and marine turtles, especially those that are globally threatened. (Section B1 of the Guidelines)

<b>1.- Wetlands which satisfy Criteria in relation to wetland-dependent migratory species have been designated as Ramsar sites (if applicable, please include number of sites designated)</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	<b>N° Ramsar sites</b>
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**3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the designated sites and other additional comments you consider relevant.]**

While nominated prior to CoP 8, *Had Chao Mai National Park – Ta Libong Island Non-Hunting Area – Trang River Estuaries* Ramsar site is inclusive of the *Ta Libong Island Non-hunting Area*, which is habitat to critical populations of globally significant waterbird populations.

Since CoP 8, Thailand has not nominated further sites for inclusion under the Ramsar list.

**Action 12.2.2.-** Continue to promote and support the development of further regional site networks and initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species, as exemplified by the *African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA)*, the *Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy*, the *Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network*, and others. (Sections B2 and B4 of the Guidelines)

*See action r10.1.iv*

<b>1. New regional site networks and initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species have been developed</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
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**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

**Action 12.2.5.-** Ensure that national hunting legislation is consistent with the wise use principle for migratory waterbird and other wetland-dependent species, taking into account geographical range, life-history characteristics of species, and research on sustainable harvesting.

<b>1. National hunting legislation is consistent with wise use principle for wetland-dependent species, including waterbirds</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
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**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

<b>OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 12. MANAGEMENT OF SHARED WATER RESOURCES, WETLANDS AND WETLAND SPECIES</b>
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<b>OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 12.3. Support existing regional arrangements under the Convention and promote additional arrangements</b>
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<b>PLANNING TOOL SECTION</b>
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<b>PRIORITY:</b>	<b>B</b>	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
<b>RESOURCING:</b>	<b>C</b>	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
<b>TARGETS (text answer):</b>		
<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):</b>		

<b>COP9 REPORT SECTION</b>
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**Action 12.3.2.-** Encourage development of regional arrangements under the Convention similar to *MedWet*, where appropriate, applying the *Guidance for the development of regional initiatives in the framework of the Convention on Wetlands* (Resolution VIII.30) for example in the Black Sea, Caspian Sea, the Caribbean, South America and the Altaj-Sayansky region.

<b>1. Party has been involved in the development of a regional initiative in the framework of the Convention</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
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**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

<b>OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 13. COLLABORATION WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS</b>
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<b>OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 13.1. Work as partners with international and regional multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and other agencies</b>
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<b>PLANNING TOOL SECTION</b>
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<b>PRIORITY:</b>	<b>B</b>	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
<b>RESOURCING:</b>	<b>C</b>	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
<b>TARGETS (text answer):</b>		
<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):</b>		

<b>COP9 REPORT SECTION</b>
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**Action 13.1.1.-** Continue to strengthen cooperation and synergy with the *Convention on Biological Diversity*, the *Convention to Combat Desertification*, the *Convention on Migratory Species* and its Agreements, the *World Heritage Convention*, and the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*, in particular through the vehicles of Joint Work Plans and collaboration among the respective subsidiary scientific bodies of the conventions and the secretariats, and at national level among the Ramsar Administrative Authorities and Focal Points of the different MEAs.

**GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: 3rd CBD-Ramsar Joint Work Plan fully implemented. CMS/AEWA Joint Work Plan in place and being implemented. Joint activities developed with UNCCD and UNFCCC, including through participation in the Joint Liaison Group with UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD.**

<i>See action 18.1.1</i>		
<b>1. Mechanisms are in place at the national level for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs)</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the MEAs involved and additional comments you consider relevant.]</b>		
<p>The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning is the National Ramsar Administrative Authority for both the Ramsar Convention and the Convention on Biological Diversity</p> <p>The Work Plan on Wetland Management for 2003-2007 is also integrated under the National Policy, Strategies and Action Plan on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, developed in support of the Convention on Biological Diversity.</p>		

**Action r13.1.iii.-** Make renewed efforts to increase collaboration at the national level between the institutions and focal points responsible for the implementation of MEAs, including through ensuring their participation in National Ramsar Committees, so as to foster synergies and harmonization. (Resolution VIII.5)

<i>See action 18.1.2</i>		
<b>1. Amongst other efforts to increase collaboration at the national level between the institutions and focal points responsible for the implementation of MEAs, focal points of other MEAs have been encouraged to participate in the National Ramsar / Wetland Committee</b>	<b>E</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the MEAs whose focal points participate in the Ramsar Committee and additional comments you consider relevant.]</b>		

**Action 13.1.2.-** Maintain and, where appropriate, seek opportunities to further promote cooperation with UNESCO, in particular its *Programme on Man and the Biosphere (MAB)*, especially as regards wetlands within *Biosphere Reserves*, and in the area of the development of curricula to integrate wetland issues.

<b>1. Mechanisms are in place for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the National Committees and contacts of UNESCO MAB Programme</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional information on the relevant mechanisms.]</b>		

**Action 13.1.3.-** Give priority to the implementation of the Memoranda of Cooperation or Understanding with the *Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (Cartagena Convention)*, the *Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Mediterranean Sea (Barcelona Convention)*, the *Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea*, other regional seas conventions, and the *Danube River Protection Convention*, and seek to establish similar cooperative arrangements with other regional instruments, such as the *Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (ROPME)*.

**1. Mechanisms are in place for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of the applicable regional seas conventions**

**A**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional information on the relevant mechanisms.]**

**Action 13.1.5.-** Develop closer working relationships with appropriate regional bodies or programmes which have an interest in wetland conservation and wise use, including the *Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)*, the *Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)*, the *European Union (EU)*, the *Council of Europe*, the *Southern African Development Community (SADC)*, the *African Union (AU)*, and the *Organization of American States (OAS)*.

**1. Mechanisms are in place for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and regional bodies or programmes which have interest in wetland conservation and wise use**

**D**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional information on the mechanisms in place.]**

While not the nominated Ramsar Administrative Authority, the Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation has collaborated with the ASEAN Secretariat in the development and implementation of the ASEAN Peatland Management Initiative, including translation of documentation and organizing a National Consultative Workshop on Peatland Management

**Action 13.1.6.-** Support and contribute to the development and implementation of the Plan of Action to Implement Africa's Wetland Management Strategy under the Environmental Initiative of *NEPAD, the New Partnership for Africa's Development*.

**GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: NEPAD's Action Plan to have fully incorporated Ramsar issues and mechanisms, and being implemented by relevant CPs, in lines with WSSD targets.**

**1. The Party has participated in the implementation of the wetland programme under NEPAD**

**A**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

**Action 13.1.7.-** Continue to contribute, through the application of Ramsar tools and mechanisms, to the implementation of the *Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States*.

**GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: Review of Ramsar's contribution to the *Barbados Programme of Action*, as a contribution to the WSSD target.**

<b>1. The Party has participated in wetland-related activities within the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States</b>	<b>A</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
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**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

**Action 13.1.8.- Continue the development and implementation of joint work plans under the Memorandum of Cooperation between the *Ramsar Convention* and the *South Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP)***

<b>1. The Party has participated in the implementation of the Ramsar/SPREP Joint Work Plan</b>	<b>A</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
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**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

**Action r13.1.vi.- Make use, as appropriate, of the *UNEP Guidelines on Enhancing Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements and on National Enforcement, and International Cooperation in Combating Violations, of Laws Implementing Multilateral Environmental Agreements* in enhancing and supporting compliance with multilateral environmental agreements, including the *Ramsar Convention*. (Resolution VIII.24)**

<b>1. The Party has made use of the UNEP guidelines in relation to Ramsar</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
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**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

**OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 14. SHARING OF EXPERTISE AND INFORMATION**
**OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 14.1. Promote the sharing of expertise and information**

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**PLANNING TOOL SECTION**

<b>PRIORITY:</b>	<b>C</b>	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
<b>RESOURCING:</b>	<b>C</b>	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
<b>TARGETS (text answer):</b>		
<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):</b>		

<b>COP9 REPORT SECTION</b>
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**Action 14.1.1.-** Using mechanisms such as the national focal points for communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) and for the STRP, promote the sharing of knowledge (traditional, indigenous, and more recently derived technologies and methods) at the global, regional, and national levels. (Section D1 of the Guidelines.)

**1. Actions have been taken to share knowledge at the global and/or regional and/or national level**

**B**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;*

*E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;*

*H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

Among other examples, at the *Princess Sirindhorn Wildlife Sanctuary (Pru Toh Daeng Wildlife Sanctuary)* Ramsar site, the Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) has been able to publish its "Manual on Peatland Restoration", which is now available both in Thai and English. This is now to be distributed among regional practitioners. The DNP has also been active in regional and international fora at spreading lessons learned and sharing skills and experience of its restoration activities.

In addition, national representatives participated in the Asian Wetland Symposium 2005, Bubaneswar, India, and presented a paper on the application of the AWI system developed by Wetlands International, to the strategic wetland management planning process utilized in the "*Implementation of the Ramsar Convention: Management and Protection of Wetland Areas*"

Comment: 2.Huh?

**Action 14.1.2.-** Recognize training as an important element of international cooperation under the Convention and provide access to such training, especially for wetland managers, and wetland educators and those others responsible for implementing the Convention, from other countries that would benefit from these opportunities. (Sections D2 and D3 of the Guidelines).

**1. The Party has engaged in international cooperation activities related to training on wetland issues**

**D**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;*

*H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

Representatives from relevant agencies have participated in study tours on management of wetlands in India, Malaysia and Denmark.

**Action 14.1.3.-** Develop twinning and/or networks of transboundary wetlands and wetlands sharing common features, as an important mechanism for sharing knowledge and providing training opportunities.

**GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: At least 75 twinning arrangements to be in place and reported to the Bureau for Web publicity on the Ramsar Web site.**

**1.- Networks among wetlands sharing common features have been established for knowledge sharing and training**

**E**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the wetland networks established and other comments you consider relevant.]**

As part of the 2004 World Wetlands Day celebrations, and the 5th anniversary of Thailand's first contribution to the Ramsar List (*Khuan Khi Sian*), representatives from Ramsar sites at *Chilika Lake* in India, and *Saroma Lake* in Japan took part in an exchange visit to *Thale Noi* Non-hunting Area in

Thailand, home of the <i>Khuna Khi Sian</i> Ramsar site.			
<b>3.- Twinning arrangements among wetlands sharing common features have been established for knowledge sharing and training (if applicable, please include number of sites involved)</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	<b>N° wetlands / Ramsar sites</b>
<b>4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the twinning arrangement, the sites involved and other comments you consider relevant.]</b>			

**Action 14.1.4.-** Further review and develop Internet-based resource kits and knowledge and information sharing, including the *Convention's Wetland Expert Database*, on topics including impact assessment, incentives, management planning, river basin management, participation, education and public awareness, and Ramsar sites.

<b>1. Internet-based resource kits for knowledge and information sharing on wetland issues have been developed</b>	<b>D</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		
The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning utilises its website ( <a href="http://www.onep.go.th/wetlandsthai">www.onep.go.th/wetlandsthai</a> ) to disseminate and share knowledge and information wetland issues. This contains extensive English and Thai language material concerning both specific wetlands management projects, and also regarding national wetlands in general.		

**Action r14.1.i.-** Share information and experiences on the management, conservation and sustainable use of mountain ecosystems similar to those of the high Andean region. (Resolution VIII.39)

<b>1. Actions have been taken to share information and experiences on wetlands in mountain ecosystems</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		

## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 15. FINANCING THE CONSERVATION AND WISE USE OF WETLANDS

### OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 15.1. Promote international assistance to support the conservation and wise use of wetlands

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#### PLANNING TOOL SECTION

<b>PRIORITY:</b>	<b>B</b>	A = High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
<b>RESOURCING:</b>	<b>C</b>	A = Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
<b>TARGETS (text answer):</b>		

<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES</b> (text answer):	
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<b>COP9 REPORT SECTION</b>
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**Action 15.1.1.-** Mobilize direct funding support from multilateral and bilateral development assistance agencies in order to assist developing countries and countries whose economies are in transition in the conservation and wise use of wetlands and in implementation of the present Strategic Plan. (Based on Section E1 of the Guidelines).

**GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005:** Each CP with a bilateral donor agency to have encouraged it to give priority for funding for wetland conservation and wise use projects in relation to poverty alleviation and other WSSD targets and priorities.

<b>1. (For CPs with development assistance agencies) Funding support has been mobilized from development assistance agency for wetland issues</b>	<b>A</b>	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;</i>
<b>2. Other forms of funding support have been mobilized for wetland issues</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>

**3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

In addition to international development assistance, national governmental departments including the Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation and the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning have directly supported wetland management activities implemented by non-governmental organisations,

The Thailand Environment Fund, established with initial capital from Thailand's Fuel Oil Fund, the Revolving fund for Environmental Development and Quality of Life, the Thai government and The Japanese government. In addition, the fund collects pollution charges, service fees, fines. While the primary function of the Fund is pollution abatement, it has come to support biodiversity and other natural resource management projects proposed by civil society and is currently supporting, among others, a wetland based environmental management project at *Ban Don Bay* in Surat-Thani Province.

**Action r15.1.i.-** Encourage bilateral and multilateral donors to assign priority to supporting wetland inventories in developing countries and countries whose economies are in transition in recognition of the importance of inventory as the basis for developing and implementing sustainable use of wetlands. (Resolution VIII.6)

<b>1. The Party has worked with bilateral and multilateral donors to mobilize funding support for wetland inventories</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> <i>A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
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**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

Bilateral funding from Danida - Danish Agency for International Development has supported the "Implementation of the Ramsar Convention - Management and Protection of Wetland Areas" project, which in turn has supported development of wetland inventories.

**Action 15.1.2.-** Mobilize resources to support the implementation of management plans for Ramsar sites in developing countries and countries whose economies are in transition. (Refer also to Operational Objective 11.1)

<b>1.- The Party has worked with donors to mobilize resources for implementation of Ramsar site management plans (if applicable, please include number of sites)</b>	<b>B</b>	<u>Choose an answer</u> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	<b>N° Ramsar sites</b>
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please list the sites involved and include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>			
Wetland management plans for the <i>Krabi Estuary</i> and <i>Nong Bong Khai Non-hunting Area</i> Ramsar sites are currently being finalized and implemented under bilateral funding provided by Danida – The Danish Agency for International Development - under its support for the “Implementation of the Ramsar Convention - Management and Protection of Wetland Areas” Project			

Comment: 3.What did the Canada fund project do?

**Action r15.1.ii.-** Encourage Contracting Parties and donor organizations to give priority for support to the development of coherent national and international networks of Ramsar sites and their effective management, in recognition of their essential values and functions in combating poverty through the sustainable use of their ecosystems and their role in maintaining the quality and quantity of water, including at the basin scale. Resolution VIII.10) (Refer also to Operational Objective 11.1)

<b>1. The Party has worked with donors to mobilize support for the establishment of coherent national and international networks of Ramsar sites and their effective management</b>	<b>E</b>	<u>Choose an answer</u> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		
Under bilateral funding provided by Danida – The Danish Agency for International Development, a programme of activities, including national Ramsar Site Management Workshop is currently being implemented with the aim of increasing national networking knowledge sharing among Thai Ramsar sites		

**Action r15.1.iii.-** Urge multilateral and bilateral donors to ensure that the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands and production potential of wetlands is fully addressed in the design, planning and implementation of river basin and water resource management projects, taking into account the special circumstances and constraints of the concerned countries. (Resolution VIII.1)

<b>1. The Party has worked with donors to ensure that the ecological functions of wetlands are conserved when designing and implementing water projects</b>	<b>C</b>	<u>Choose an answer</u> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		

**Action r15.1.iv.-** Continue support, and, as appropriate, increase this support, for wetland-related projects in the Oceania region and extend it to include capacity building activities. (Resolution VIII.42)

<b>1. Financial support provided for wetland-related projects in the Oceania region</b>	<b>A</b>	<u>Choose an answer</u> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		

**Action 15.1.3.-** For those Parties with bilateral development assistance agencies, respond to sections E1, E2, E5, E7, E10, E11, E14 and E15 of the *Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands* (Ramsar Handbook 9), and especially consider issues such as long-term fund generation mechanisms, appropriate monitoring of projects, training of development assistance agency staff, priority for institutional capacity building, the need for cooperation between development assistance agencies, and the importance of coordination between bilateral development assistance agencies and the Ramsar Administrative Authorities in the donor and recipient countries.

*(For CPs with development assistance agencies)*

<b>1. Work has been done with the development assistance agency in relation to Ramsar's Guidelines for international cooperation (Res. VII.19)</b>	<b>A</b>	<u>Choose an answer</u> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		
Thailand does not have a development assistance agency		

**Action 15.1.4.-** Pursuant to 15.1.3, urge all Parties with bilateral development assistance agencies to report on their performance with regard to wetland-related activities at each COP. (Based on Section E5 of the Guidelines)

*(For CPs with development assistance agencies)*

<b>1. The performance of the development assistance agency in relation to wetland issues has been assessed</b>	<b>A</b>	<u>Choose an answer</u> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		
Thailand does not have a development assistance agency		

**Action 15.1.5.-** For those Parties involved in the priority-setting for, and the determining of, the *modus operandi* of the multilateral development and environment-related assistance agencies, seek to ensure that wetland conservation and wise use is afforded due attention and priority.

**GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: Relevant CPs to report to COP9 on ensuring that multilateral donor agencies afford priority to wetlands within poverty alleviation schemes.**

<b>1. The Party has worked with multilateral agencies to ensure that wetland issues receive due attention</b>	<b>C</b>	<u>Choose an answer</u> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		

**Action 15.1.6.-** Provide financial support, preferably on a medium and/or long-term basis, to the operations of the *Ramsar Small Grants Fund* and its *Endowment Fund*, and the *Voluntary Fund for the Convention's Communication, Education and Public Awareness Programme*, seeking to have available a minimum of one million US dollars annually for the former and half a million US dollars for the latter. (Based on Sections E4 and E9 of the Guidelines.)

*See action 16.1.2*

<b>1. Financial support provided to the Ramsar Small Grants Fund</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2. Financial support provided to the Ramsar Endowment Fund</b>	<b>C</b>	
<b>3. Contributions have been made to the Ramsar Voluntary Fund for the Convention's Communication, Education and Public Awareness Programme</b>	<b>C</b>	
<b>4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on contributions made to support the funds and services indicated above.]</b>		

**Action 15.1.7.-** Mobilize resources to support the development of wetland training and education centres at Ramsar sites and the training of wetland educators in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

<b>1. Actions have been taken to mobilize resources to support wetland training and education centres at Ramsar sites in developing countries and countries with economies in transition</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		

**Action 15.1.8.-** For those Parties eligible for development assistance, include projects for conservation and wise use of wetlands in national portfolios and plans for consideration by development assistance agencies, and give priority among these for projects to build institutional capacity. (Based on Sections E8 and E12 of the Guidelines)

<b>1. Project proposals related to wetlands have been submitted to development assistance agencies</b>	<b>D</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		

Governmental and non-governmental organizations have mobilised significant funding support from development agencies in order to undertake projects on wetlands related issues.

Primarily, the Danish Agency for International Development has provided support for the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning's "*Implementation of the Ramsar Convention - Management and Protection of Wetland Areas*" project. Since CoP 8 this funding has supported a wide range of activities to implement the Ramsar Convention in Thailand, and much of the funding has

subsequently been passed on to support Thai based organisations, notably Wetlands International – Thailand Office.

Other agencies receiving development agency funding include the Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP), who in 2004 began an innovative program on protected area management, also supported by Danida. Under the “*Joint Management of Protected Areas*” Project, the DNP will work with local communities and NGOs to seek suitable mechanisms to establish integrated conservation and management of selected protected areas, including 2 marine protected areas (part of the *Hat Chao Mai* Ramsar site). The DNP additionally accessed GEF funding, through the Global Environment Centre, to continue their programme of peatland management.

In addition, a wide range of NGOs in Thailand have also mobilised development assistance to support wetlands based project. Among these, the following are identified, but not exclusive

- Wildlife Fund Thailand
- Wetlands International – Thailand Office
- The Yadfon Association
- Mangrove Action Project
- Greenworld Foundation

**Action 15.1.9.-** For eligible Contracting Parties of both the *Ramsar Convention* and the *Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)*, develop wetland conservation and wise use projects suitable for consideration by the *Global Environment Facility (GEF)*, as part of the implementation of the Joint Work Plan with the CBD and in accordance with paragraphs 6 and 7 of Decision IV/4 of CBD’s COP4 relating to inland water ecosystems.

**GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: Assistance provided to at least 15 countries in preparing projects for submission to the *Global Environment Facility*.**

**1. Project proposals related to wetlands have been submitted to the Global Environment Facility (GEF)**

**B**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;*

*E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;*

*H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

Thailand only recently ratified the Convention of Biological Diversity only at the beginning of 2004. Since then, *Phattalung* Provincial Office, in collaboration with *Kasetsart* University has submitted to the GEF, a medium-sized project proposal on “Enhancement of Integrated Wetland Management in *Thale Noi Non-hunting Area* based on Local Participation”. The project aims to enhance current collaborative management of the *Thale Noi* Wetland Ramsar site.

**Action 15.1.12.-** Pursue involvement of the private sector (including corporations and foundations) in wetland conservation and seek opportunities for private sector funding of wetland projects under Ramsar.

**1. Steps have been taken to involve the private sector and private-sector funding in wetland projects**

**F**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;*

*E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

Thai petrochemical companies have provided financial support for wetlands based awareness projects and are interested in extending this interest.

Proposals to mobilise the private sector funding are currently being explored by Wetlands International –

Thailand Office, with respect to supporting measures to mitigate impacts from intensive shrimp farming.

**Action 15.1.13.-** Promote establishment of effective mechanisms to encourage environmentally sound trade in wetland products, in particular from Ramsar sites, compatible with international trade agreements.

**1. Mechanisms have been established to encourage environmentally sound trade of wetland products, in particular from Ramsar sites**

**C**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 15. FINANCING THE CONSERVATION AND WISE USE OF WETLANDS

**OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 15.2. Ensure that environmental safeguards and assessments are an integral component of all development projects that affect wetlands, including foreign and domestic investments**

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### PLANNING TOOL SECTION

<b>PRIORITY:</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer</i>
<b>RESOURCING:</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer</i>
<b>TARGETS (text answer):</b>		
<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):</b>		

### COP9 REPORT SECTION

**Action 15.2.1.-** Work with international development agencies, including banks, financial institutions and private investors and developers, to ensure that proposed grants, loans, and development projects include environmental safeguards and environmental assessments of possible impacts upon wetlands. (Based on Section G1 of the Guidelines.)

**1. Actions have been taken to work with investors on possible impacts of their projects on wetlands**

**C**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;  
E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;  
H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

**Action 15.2.3.-** Review wetland-related project development approval and consider the introduction of mechanisms to direct resources derived from these activities back to hands-on wetland management in the country. (Based on Section G3 of the Guidelines.)

<b>1. Work has been done to introduce mechanisms to direct resources derived from wetlands back to wetland management</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		

## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 16. FINANCING OF THE CONVENTION

### OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 16.1. Provide the financial resources required for the Convention's governance mechanisms and programmes to achieve the expectations of the Conference of the Contracting Parties

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#### PLANNING TOOL SECTION

<b>PRIORITY:</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer</i>
<b>RESOURCING:</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer</i>
<b>TARGETS (text answer):</b>		
<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):</b>		

#### COP9 REPORT SECTION

**Action 16.1.1.-** Pay annual contributions to the Convention's core budget in full and promptly at the beginning of each calendar year.

<b>1. Ramsar dues have been paid in full and in a timely manner</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		

**Action 16.1.2.-** Consider providing additional voluntary contributions to the Convention to support the *Small Grants Fund* and its *Endowment Fund*, the *Voluntary Fund for the Convention's Communication, Education and Public Awareness Programme*, and the *Training Service*, regionally-based initiatives such as *MedWet*, the undertaking of *Ramsar Advisory Missions* for sites included in the *Montreux Record* and other Ramsar sites, and other priority activities as determined by the Strategic Plan.

<i>In addition to any contributions listed under Action 15.1.6 above, voluntary contributions have been made:</i>		
<b>1. to the Ramsar Training Service managed by Wetlands International</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
<b>2. to support regional initiatives under the Convention</b>	<b>C</b>	
<b>3. for Ramsar Advisory Missions related to Ramsar sites in the Montreux Record</b>	<b>C</b>	
<b>4. towards the development and maintenance of logistics of the San José Record</b>	<b>C</b>	
<b>5. to support the work of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP)</b>	<b>C</b>	
<b>6. to expand the internship programme at the Ramsar Bureau</b>	<b>C</b>	
<b>7. in relation to COP9</b>	<b>C</b>	
<b>8.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the contributions made to support the services indicated above.]</b>		

### OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 17. INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS OF THE CONVENTION

**OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 17.1. Ensure that the Conference of the Contracting Parties, Standing Committee, Scientific and Technical Review Panel, and Ramsar Bureau are operating at a high level of efficiency and effectiveness to support implementation of this Strategic Plan**

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#### PLANNING TOOL SECTION

<b>PRIORITY:</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer</i>
<b>RESOURCING:</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer</i>
<b>TARGETS (text answer):</b>		
<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):</b>		

#### COP9 REPORT SECTION

**Action 17.1.6.-** Ensure that each Contracting Party has nominated a national focal point for the work of the STRP (as called for by Resolutions VII.2 and VIII.28) and two focal points (one government, one non-government) for the *Communication, Education and Public Awareness Programme* (as called for by Resolutions VII.9 and VIII.31)

*See also Action r9.iii.i. concerning CEPA national focal points.*

<b>1. The National Focal Point for the work of STRP has been nominated</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer</i>
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the STRP National Focal Point and other comments you consider relevant.]</b>		

## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 18. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY OF CONTRACTING PARTIES

### OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 18.1. Develop the capacity within, and promote cooperation among, institutions in Contracting Parties to achieve conservation and wise use of wetlands

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#### PLANNING TOOL SECTION

<b>PRIORITY:</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer</i>
<b>RESOURCING:</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer</i>
<b>TARGETS (text answer):</b>		
<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):</b>		

#### COP9 REPORT SECTION

**Action 18.1.1.-** Encourage the review of existing national institutions responsible for the conservation and wise use of wetlands, and on the basis of such a review, identify and implement measures to:

- increase cooperation and synergy among institutions with direct or indirect responsibility for wetland issues, especially those responsible for the management of water resources and for biodiversity and wetland conservation and management;
- promote enhanced cooperation, and where appropriate integrated approaches, among the national focal points of environment-related conventions, and consider establishing a coordinating committee to ensure that integrated approaches are taken;
- promote enhanced contact, and where appropriate close coordination, between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and national professional, technical, scientific and educational societies and agencies involved in wetland conservation or management, including those involved in social and cultural heritage issues; and
- provide appropriately trained staff, in adequate numbers, to enable these institutions to implement the Convention to full effect.

**1. A review of national institutions responsible for the conservation and wise use of wetlands has been completed**

**D**

*Choose an answer  
A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;  
H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the review and other comments you consider relevant.]**

*See action 13.1.1*

**3. A coordinating committee among focal points of environment-related conventions is in place**

**D**

*Choose an answer  
A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;  
H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**4.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the coordinating committee and other comments you consider relevant.]**

The National Environmental Board is the coordinating forum for all environment related issues in Thailand and, among others, has responsibility for improving environmental management within the larger framework of sustainable development; submitting policies and plans for enhancement and conservation of environment quality for Cabinet approval; specifying measures to strengthen coordination among

government agencies concerning environmental quality; and performing other functions in support of sound environmental management policies.

<b>5. Mechanisms are in place to ensure cooperation between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and other national institutions directly or indirectly responsible for wetland issues, in particular water and biodiversity</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No;
<b>6. Mechanisms are in place to ensure cooperation between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and relevant professional, scientific or educational societies and agencies involved in wetland conservation or management, including social and cultural heritage issues</b>	<b>B</b>	D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

**7.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the relevant cooperation mechanisms and any other comments you consider relevant.]**

The National Committee on Wetlands Management, supported by Technical Working Group on Wetlands continue to oversee wetland management in Thailand. Both the National Committee and Technical Working Group are multi-sectoral bodies, with representatives from the range of governmental ministries and departments, non-governmental organisation and academic and other institutions.

**Action r18.1.i.-** Build and strengthen institutional capacity and synergies between related instruments at the national level in order to address the linkages between climate change and wetlands and report to COP9 on progress on this matter, including achievements and the identification of difficulties encountered (Resolution VIII.3)

<b>1. Work has been done to address the linkages between climate change and wetlands</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
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**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

The Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation in collaboration with the Global Environment Centre and Wetlands International established the “Work Plan on Management of Climate Change” under “Integrated Management of Peatlands for Biodiversity and Climate Change Programme”

**Action 18.1.2.-** Establish National Ramsar/Wetlands Committees to provide the opportunity for input from, and representation of, relevant government agencies, including national water management ministries and/or agencies, where appropriate, and non-governmental organizations, STRP and CEPA National Focal Points, key stakeholders, indigenous people and local communities, the private sector and interest groups, and land use planning and management authorities (Recommendation 5.13). When in place, ensure the proper functioning of these Committees.

*See actions r3.4.iii, r13.1.iii*

<b>1. A National Ramsar / Wetlands Committee (or equivalent body) is in place</b>	<b>B</b>	<i>Choose an answer for each indicator</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No;
<b>2. If a Ramsar Committee exists, it is cross-sectoral (relevant ministries and agencies, NGOs, key stakeholders, local communities, private sector, etc.)</b>	<b>B</b>	D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

**3.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the National Ramsar Committee].**

The National Committee on Wetlands Management (NCWM) which was established in 1993 comprised of representative of relevant government agencies such as the Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, the Department of Fisheries and the Land Development Department, together with representatives of NGOs and distinguished experts

In addition, in 1999 the NCWM appointed the Technical Working Group on Wetlands, consisting of wetland experts and scientists from universities, NGOs and relevant public agencies, in order to provide technical expertise and review management plans

**Action 18.1.3.-** Review the designated Ramsar national Administrative Authority (and provincial (sub-national) focal points where appropriate) and STRP and CEPA national focal points in each Contracting Party, with a view to ensuring that these positions are being effective in increasing involvement in the work of the Convention of all relevant agencies and organizations concerned with the conservation and wise use of wetlands.

**1. The institutional capacity for the effective implementation of the Convention – including the Ramsar Administrative Authority, National Wetland Committee (or equivalent body) and STRP and CEPA focal points– has been assessed**

**B**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D =*

*Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F=*

*Being planned;*

*G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain*

*below);*

*I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

**Action 18.1.4.-** Assist in achieving a cohesive and coordinated national effort towards the implementation of the Convention, using Ramsar's national planning tool (based on the National Report Format) as an ongoing planning and monitoring mechanism. Ideally, this tool should be used by all relevant government departments/agencies and include input from National Ramsar/Wetland Committee members and other stakeholders as appropriate.

**1. The National Report Format has been used as a national planning tool for the implementation of the Convention**

**C**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some*

*cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being*

*updated;*

*H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

**OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 20. TRAINING**

**OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 20.1. 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**

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<b>PLANNING TOOL SECTION</b>
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<b>PRIORITY:</b>	<b>B</b>	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
<b>RESOURCING:</b>	<b>C</b>	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
<b>TARGETS (text answer):</b>		
<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):</b>		

<b>COP9 REPORT SECTION</b>
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**Action 20.1.1.-** Implement, and further develop and publicize, the *Convention's Wetland Training Service*.

**GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: Ramsar Wetland Training Service in place and fully implemented.**

<b>1. The Party has participated in the development and use of the Ramsar Training Service managed by Wetlands International</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		

**Action 20.1.2.-** Identify at national, provincial, and local levels the needs and target audiences for training in implementation of the Convention and, in particular, use of the *Wise Use Guidelines and Ramsar Handbooks*.

**GLOBAL TARGET 2003-2005: At least half of CPs to have assessed national and local training needs.**

<b>1. An assessment has been completed of national and local training needs in the implementation of the Convention and use of the Wise Use Handbooks</b>	<b>D</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		
Local level training needs assessments have been implemented under the “ <i>Implementation of the Ramsar Convention - Management and Protection of Wetland Areas</i> ” Project for the Nong Bong Khai Non-hunting Area and <i>Krabi Estuary</i> Ramsar site areas.		

**Action 20.1.3.-** Identify and disseminate, nationally, regionally and globally, information describing the current training opportunities in disciplines essential for the conservation and wise use of wetlands through the further development of the *Bureau's Ramsar Wise Use Resource Centre* ([http://ramsar.org/wurc\\_index.htm](http://ramsar.org/wurc_index.htm)) and the *Directory of Wetland Management Training Opportunities* ([http://ramsar.org/wurc\\_training\\_directory.htm](http://ramsar.org/wurc_training_directory.htm)).

<b>1. The wetland-related training opportunities that exist in the country have been identified</b>	<b>c</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F = Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
<b>2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]</b>		

**Action 20.1.5.-** Assemble and make available, or develop, new training activities and general training modules as necessary, for the use of the Ramsar Handbooks, with specialized modules including coverage of the following fields:

- a) wetland inventory, assessment and monitoring;
- b) national wetland policies and plans;
- c) integrated catchment/river basin and coastal zone planning and management;
- d) integrated site management planning at the local, provincial or catchment/river basin level;
- e) wetland restoration and rehabilitation;
- f) invasive alien species;
- g) agricultural impacts on wetlands and water resources;
- h) impact assessment and strategic environmental assessment;
- i) impacts of climate change, and adaptive management and mitigation of such impacts
- j) economic valuation of wetlands;
- k) communication, education and public awareness techniques.

**1. Training modules and materials on wetland-related issues have been developed**

**B**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;*

*E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;*

*H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include information on the development of training modules and materials for the issues listed above, and additional comments you consider relevant.]**

The "Implementation of the Ramsar Convention - Management and Protection of Wetland Areas" project, currently implemented by the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, and the UNDP/GEF – Mekong complied and developed Training modules and material on wetland-related issues.

**Action 20.1.6.-** Provide opportunities for manager training by:

- a) encouraging personnel exchanges for on-the-job training, possibly between twinned sites;
- b) holding pilot training courses at specific Ramsar sites;
- c) siting wetland manager and wetland educator training facilities at Ramsar sites;
- d) obtaining and disseminating information about training courses for wetland managers around the world;
- e) establishing further regional training initiatives such as the *Wetlands for the Future Initiative* funded by the Government of the USA for the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

**1. Opportunities for manager training in the country have been provided**

**D**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;*

*E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;*

*H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

**Action 20.1.7.-** Continue to encourage the development of projects for submission to the *Small Grants Fund* for support for training activities.

**1. Training-related projects have been submitted to the Small Grants Fund**

**C**

*Choose an answer*

*A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;*

*E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;*

*H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer*

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

**Action 20.1.8.-** Encourage further development and use of regional wetland training and research centres, including a Regional Ramsar Centre for Training and and Research on Wetlands in the Western Hemisphere (Resolution VII.26) and a Regional Ramsar Centre for Training and Research on Wetlands in Western and Central Asia (Resolution VIII.41).

<b>1.- Support has been provided to the development of regional wetland training and research centres (if applicable, please include number of centres)</b>	<b>F</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer	<b>N° centres</b>
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**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include the list of centres and other additional comments you consider relevant.]**

Proposals to establish a South East Asian Wetlands Training Centre are currently being explored by Wetlands International, in collaboration with RIZA (Dutch National Institute for Integrated Freshwater Management and Waste Water Treatment) and receive the full support of the Thai government

**Action 20.1.9.-** Exchange information, technical assistance and advice, and expertise about training for the conservation and wise use of wetlands through the *Communication, Education and Public Awareness Programme*, the Bureau, *MedWet* and the IOPs of the Convention.

<b>1. The Party has participated in exchanges of information and expertise related to wetland training issues</b>	<b>C</b>	<i>Choose an answer</i> A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer
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**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 21. MEMBERSHIP OF THE CONVENTION

### OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 21.1. Secure the universal membership of the Convention

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#### PLANNING TOOL SECTION

<b>PRIORITY:</b>	<b>B</b>	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
<b>RESOURCING:</b>	<b>C</b>	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
<b>TARGETS (text answer):</b>		
<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (text answer):</b>		

#### COP9 REPORT SECTION

**Action 21.1.1.-** Recruit new Contracting Parties through:

- seeking direct contact with non-Contracting Parties to provide information on the benefits of membership and advice or assistance in overcoming obstacles;
- intensifying contacts with the diplomatic representatives of non-Contracting Parties;
- seeking assistance from the secretariats of other conventions, including the Regional Seas Conventions, and in-country offices of the *United Nations Development Programme*, the *World Bank* and others;
- organizing subregional workshops involving Contracting Parties and non-Contracting Parties;

e) providing assistance for the identification of *Wetlands of International Importance* that could be listed as Ramsar sites upon accession;  
 f) encouraging attendance by observers from non-Contracting Parties at regional meetings and meetings of the Conference of the Parties, and  
 g) publishing and disseminating an accession kit to assist countries in the Oceania region (and Small Island Developing States more generally) through the accession process. (Resolution VIII.42)

**1. Actions have been taken to encourage the adherence to the Convention of new Contracting Parties**

**A**

*Choose an answer*  
 A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases;  
 E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated;  
 H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer

**2.- Implementation progress since COP8 [Please include additional comments on the implementation of this action.]**

**FEEDBACK ON COP9 NATIONAL REPORT FORMAT**

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**Please include additional comments on the COP9 National Planning Tool, National Report Format. (For instance, adequacy of the questions, the difficulties in completing them, and any further recommendations on how these reporting guidelines could be improved)**

**In case a specific working group would be created, will you be interested in participating in the preparation of the COP10 National Report Format?**

**B**

*Choose an answer*  
 A = Not applicable; B = Yes; C = No; D = Partly/in some cases; E = In progress; F= Being planned; G = Being updated; H = Other status (explain below); I = No answer