

**Possible Interventions by Thai Delegation to
The Seventeenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical
and Technological Advice (SBSTTA)**

14 - 18 October 2013 - Montreal, Canada

Agenda item 3 (c): The identification of scientific and technical needs for the attainment of the targets under Strategic Goal C of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes

Thailand notes the inadequate representation of protected areas in inland water. We also take note of the ongoing efforts made by the Ramsar Convention to place more wetlands under protection with Ramsar Site listing and on providing tools and guidance for their protection. In this regards, we believe that inclusion of inland wetlands in national protected area systems and designation of Ramsar Site could be mutually supportive in ensuring better representation of the ecosystem in protected area systems. This could be achieved by extending formal and/or legal recognition to inland wetlands listed as potential Ramsar Site in national protected areas systems and by ensuring that all listed Ramsar Site are officially or legally protected. Efforts may also be made to ensure adoption of relevant Ramsar guidance in development of policies for protected areas with inland wetlands in order to enhance their management and integration into wider landscape.

Target 12: By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained

In light of the need to assess and reassess conservation status of selective taxa, particularly plants and arthropods, and limited resources available for assessment on status of endangered species and for preventing their extinction, measures to prevent species falling into Endangered or Critically Endangered categories, such as protection of their habitats, offers an effective option for achieving Target 12 as suggested in 54 of the document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/17/2/Add.3. These measures also have potentials for up-scaling to the level required to offset selective drivers of biodiversity loss, particularly those associated with physical loss of habitats and ecosystems (i.e. agricultural expansion, habitat encroachment and logging). Monitoring how such measures contribute to prevention of extinction and improvement of conservation status is therefore of crucial importance to

efforts to protected threatened species as well as in assessing achievement made under this Target.

Target 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socioeconomically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity

Thailand notes the need for further guidance on *in situ* conservation of genetic resources for food and agriculture as well as of other species with socio-economic importance. We believe that such guidance should not only address technical aspects of conservation of genetic resources (i.e. breeds and populations) but should also advise ways and means to engage farmers, livestock-keepers and associated local communities for effective conservation of genetic diversity, including practical integration of conservation measures in their farming practices. To this end, the guidance might need to suggest how to create incentives for local participation in conservation of genetic diversity, contributing to achievement of Target 3 of the Strategic Plan.
