

THAILAND NATIONAL REPORT

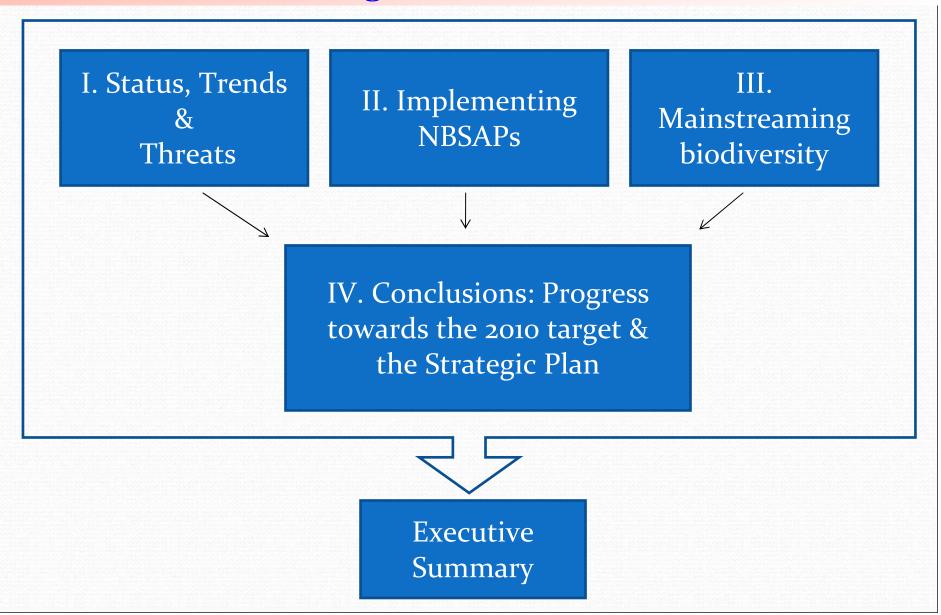
Chapter III – Sectoral and cross-sectoral integration or mainstreaming of biodiversity

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For the purpose of this report, integration should be considered in terms of:

- Other sectors besides the environment, such as agriculture, education, health, rural development, forestry, fishery, mining, tourism, finance, trade and industry;
- Other national and sub-national strategies and programmes, including Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, National Plans for Achieving Millennium Development Goals, National Sustainable Development Plans, National Action Programmes to Combat Desertification, and others;
- **▶** Other Convention processes besides the Convention on Biological Diversity, such as the processes under the four other biodiversity-related conventions (CITES, Convention on Migratory Species, Ramsar and the World Heritage Convention), the Rio conventions (UNFCCC, UNCCD), and others.

The relationship of these chapters to one another is illustrated in the diagram below:



How Thailand prepares 4 NR

- ★ Gathering and analyzing cabinet decisions, Ministry's orders, reports of relevant agencies, NGOs and business sectors, concerning biodiversity policies, regulations and activities implemented so far
- * Adding information on ongoing activities carried out through multi/bilateral cooperation funded projects.

Prainstorm meeting involving stakeholders













Integration or mainstreaming of biodiversity considerations

At present, many Thai people still do not know the exact meaning of "biodiversity". However, increased rate of deforestation, degradation of rivers, swamps and other aquatic ecosystems, the loss of mangrove forests, beach forests, sago forests and the extinction of wild fauna and flora have raised concerns among all stakeholders, including the government, private sectors, NGOs, and local communities, and reflected in their work at all levels, from national security forces to the local socio-economic development

Mainstreaming into National Security







The Army and Forest Conservation

The Army has signed Memorandum of Understanding with Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment on June 6^{th} , 2008 to:

- Jointly patrol to prevent and crack down illegal logging and harvesting
- Pevelop knowledge through joint training, especially on intelligence, mass psychology, related technology, forest fire suppression, forest restoration, forest law enforcement network, including training for local communities

- **Appoint additional officials, from the noncommissioned officer.**
- Provide necessary equipments/tools, and weapons to the officers of Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plants, and Royal Forest Department.
- Publicize, disseminate data and raise awareness on forest conservation.
- Promote and facilitate related Royal Projects/Initiatives.
- Implement Reforestation Projects, under HRH the Queen's Initiatives.





The Royal Thai Navy And the Conservation of Marine and Coastal Resources

The Cabinet Resolution on June 4th, 1991 has provided that the Royal Thai Navy, Department of Fisheries and Royal Forest Department must take urgent measures to prevent invasion on mangrove forests and the destruction of coral reefs, and to implement awareness-raising campaigns







Conserving and developing marine and coastal environment

- Conservation and restoration of marine environment
- **Conservation and restoration of coastal environment**
- **Conservation of marine fauna**
- Publicity and awareness raising campaigns
- Works under Royal Projects/Initiatives
 - "Chulabhorn Underwater Park 36 and 39"
 - Plant Genetic Conservation Project, under HRH Princess
 Sirindhorn's Initiative



- Coastal Resources Restoration Project, under HRH the Queen's Initiative
- Building habitats for marine fauna (joint work between the Royal Thai Navy and Department of Fisheries)



Land Reform for Agriculture

Buffalo Bank

Access to Knowledge

- •Understanding important role of buffalo bank in selecting and managing buffaloes
- Training of farmers
- Training buffaloes on ploughing
- Making organic fertilizers from buffalo droppings

Access to financial reources

- Buffalo Bank under the Royal Initiative
- Support Land Reform

Fund in the form of incentives for 10 million Baht



Farmers under the Buffalo Bank Project

10 local communities

250 farmers 500 buffaloes Rice fields 1,200 acres



- Learning Process
- •Reduce the use of expensive imported fuels
- Improving land-use structure and soil quality
- Rice Production Efficiency Development
- Improving buffalo raising and usage

Land Reform for Agriculture







Agro-Business

Major Food Company and the Conservation of Native Livestock Genetic Resources

Native livestock races in Thailand had been neglected for over two decades because farmers prefer to raise exotic crossbred which produce more meat. Until 2002, Charoen Phokaphan Company (CP) has recognized the importance of conserving native livestock diversity, and initiated projects to facilitate valuable genetic resources, good management practice, awareness raising and appropriate benefit sharing with farmers, and promotion of environmental-friendly products.





- Buffalo Bank Project for Agriculture
- Buffalo Germplasm Production Research and Conservation Center
- Buffalo Event for Sustainable Development
- Native Chicken Strains Research and Development Center









Mainstreaming into Education Sector

Awareness Campaign for Environment

Reforestation campaign aiming for the conservation of forest complex, and to commemorate 120 years of diplomatic relationship between Thailand and Japan. Target groups are local communities, schools, and business sectors.





Targets

- To restore tropical rainforests
- To plant 500,000 trees in 5 years
- To raise awareness of the youth on reforestation





Mainstreaming into Public Health

Traditional Public Health

Conservation of Medicinal Plants

Department for Development of Thai Traditional and Alternative Medicine, under Ministry of Public Health has implemented on the Thai Medicinal Knowledge Protection and Promotion Act, (1999) through in situ conservation, and has selected dry-evergreen forest of Phu Pha Kood, Mookdaharn Province (total areas of 6000 acres), as pilot site for developing management plan to conserve medicinal plants and as sources of water supplies for the communities

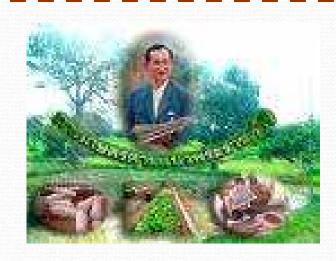




Mainstreaming into Rural Development

Development Approach under "Sufficiency Economy"

"Sufficiency Economy" The philosophy was originated from HM King Bhumiphol' idea , focusing on the development of people's livelihood both in urban and rural areas in a sustainable manner, with appropiate technology. It also highlights the importance of available natural resources, and to avoid overexploitation of such resources, which will result in the peaceful co-existence between human and nature.





Community-based Economic Development

In 2008, the National Economic and Social Advisory Council, recognizing the importance of biodiversity for economic development, has conducted research projects in order to develop guidelines for development and biodiversity management, based on both cutting-edge technology and traditional knowledge, with the overall objective to develop appropriate guidelines for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Mainstreaming into **Forestry Sector**

Reforestation Campaign Project

Reforestation Campaign Project in Commemoration of the Royal Golden Jubilee (phase 1-3) had been implemented for 14 years (1994-2007) by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment as the main implementing agency, with participating organizations from government and private sector. Degraded conserved forests had been restored and reestablished for the total areas 204,651,058.4 acres.





Forest Industry

Conservation of Biodiversity in Teakwood Plantations

Forest Industry Organization has implemented many activities to promote and conserve biodiversity in teakwood plantations, as follows:

- **★** Establish conserved areas for at least 10% of the total areas of each teakwood plantation
- **★ Establish High Conservation Value Forest (HCV) in each forest plantation**
- **№ Keep "Eternity Tree" in each plantation, using appropriate** criteria for the selection of such trees

- Develop biological standard and biodiversity standard for forest plantations
- **Conduct annual inventory of plant and animal species in forest plantations**
- Periodically monitor impacts on biodiversity from activities/works in forest plantations
- Conserve plants and animal species listed in Red Data found in each plantations



Local Government Organization participating in flagship species conservation

Kanchanaburi Province and Crimson

Crab



After HRH Princess Galyani Vadhana, King Bhumiphol's elder sister, passed away on January 2nd, 2008, the Governor of Kanchnaburi Province has requested the public, especially in Sri Sawasdi District, where the Crimson crab (*Potamon galyaniae Naiyanetr*) were found and named to honor the Princess, to cooperate in the conservation of this beautiful crab species and its natural habitats.

Mainstreaming into National Economic and Social Development

The 10th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2007-2011) includes 5 development strategies, with strategy 4 concerning the development based on biodiversity and securing natural resources and environment quality, through various means of implementation, including the conservation and restoration of degraded forests, mangrove forests; breeding and reproduction of endangered plant and animal species; developing and maintaining biodiversity database; and expansion of production and service sector related to the management of biodiversity

Strategic Approach of Implementation

- Decentralization of management and governance
- Environmental-friendly production and service process, and reduction of energy consumption and waste
- * Knowledge management based on traditional wisdom integrated with scientific knowledge, to be applied in the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of natural resources and environment

Mainstreaming into National Organic Agriculture Development Strategies

On January 22th 2008, the Cabinet approved the first National Organic Agriculture Strategic Plan (2008-2011) proposed by the National Organic Agriculture Development Committee. The Plan has 4 strategies, with strategy 2 concerning traditional development of organic agriculture, which will significantly contribute to the preservation of biodiversity in farms and plantations

- Changing from chemical-based agriculture to organic agriculture, for plant, livestocks, and fishery product
- Strenghtening and facilitating farmers by networking, developing model farmer groups, and training
- Reduce the use of chemical fertilizers in order to minimize the production cost, improve farmer's quality of life. And introduce technology for producing organic fertilizers, biological fertilizers, composed fertilizers





Mainstreaming into Strategies addressing Food and Energy Crisis

Thailand is one of the world's major food producers and exporters, in particular for rice, sugar, and tropical fruits, including sugarcane, cassava, durian, longan, mangosteen, pineapple. On April 22th, the Cabinet had agreed to develop strategies to address global food and energy crisis, as proposed by Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, which the objectives to:

Establish global food and energy crisis as national agenda

Establish the National Food and Energy Governing Committee, chaired by the Deputy Prime Ministry

The National Food and Energy Governing Committee has mandate to :

Propose strategies, measures, and development approaches for the production and marketing of food and energy products

Develop criteria, measures, and conditions to facilitate the production, export and use of alternative energy

Support researches on food production, alternative energy and breeding technology

Support logistics systems, food processing, add value-added products made from alternative plants



Mainstreaming into other biodiversity-related convention

- **CITES**
- Ramsar
- **World Heritage**





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