



Thailand

Implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and Their Achievements

THAILAND SEVEN NBSAPs STRATEGIES



2010 TARGET CBD ELEVEN 2010 BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

- 3 Promote conservation of ecosystems and habitats
- 4 Promote the conservation of species diversity
- 4 Promote the conservation of genetic diversity
- 4 Promote sustainable use and consumption
- 3 Reduce pressures from habitat loss
- 5 Control threats from invasive alien species
- 5 Address challenges from climate change and pollution
- 3 Maintain capacity of ecosystems to provide services
- 6 Maintain cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities
- 7 Ensure fair and equitable benefit sharing from genetic resources
- 1 2 7 Ensure provision of adequate resources

1998 - 2002

Thailand's first National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) had been formulated and adopted on 21 January B.E. 2540 (A.D. 1997) as "National Policy, Strategies & Action Plan on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, 1998-2002". The Policy has been implemented as a national administrative framework to ensure that biodiversity activities do meet national interests as well as to prioritize actions required for achieving the objectives of the CBD.



2003 - 2007

Thailand's Second National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) (2003-2007) has been adopted by the Royal Thai Government on 17 June B.E. 2545 (A.D. 2002). Main laws or national strategies or plans to which the NBSAP corresponded are as follows:

- The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2540 (A.D. 1997)
- The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Strategic Plan B.E. 2548 to 2551 (A.D. 2005 to 2008),
- The Ninth B.E. 2545 to 2549 (A.D. 2002 to 2006) and Tenth B.E. 2550 to 2554 (A.D. 2007 to 2011) National Economic and Social Development Plans.



Thailand's Second National Biological Diversity Strategic and Action Plan (2003-2007) has been implemented within the past four years. The main objectives of the Strategies and Plans are to maintain the ecosystem and ecosystem services and to conserve and facilitate fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from sustainable utilization of biodiversity resources. The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) is responsible for cooperating with other implementing agencies, in addition to monitoring and assessing the Strategies and Plans, and for ensuring that the Convention's three objectives are met and the 2010 targets are achieved.

Thailand was among the only eleven countries that had formulated and implemented the 2nd NBSAPs and in the process of drafting the 3rd National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (2008-2012).

2008 - 2012

Policy Statement

To conserve and sustainably use of Thailand's biodiversity to secure the nation's ecological and resource base, the basis for the country's sustainable development.

Strategies, Measures and Action Plans

- Strategy 1 :** To protect components of biodiversity
- Measures
- To conserve important ecosystems as well as to promote sustainable utilization
 - To strengthen protected area systems
 - To conserve agricultural ecosystems in order to minimize deterioration of agrobiodiversity
 - To protect and rehabilitate threatened species
 - To implement the Global Strategies for Plant Conservation
- Strategy 2 :** To promote sustainable use of biodiversity
- Measures
- To promote the development of biological resources potential for commercial use
 - To create incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
 - To develop forestry to support economy and alternative energy
 - To protect and maintain traditional knowledge on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
 - To facilitate the access to and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of biological resources
- Strategy 3 :** To reduce threats to biodiversity
- Measures
- To reduce loss of natural ecosystems and habitats stemmed from the impacts of development projects
 - To control and mitigate impacts from tourism to biodiversity
 - To mitigate impacts from climate change to biodiversity
 - To control threats from invasive alien species
 - To regulate impacts from modern day biotechnology to biodiversity

- Strategy 4 :** To promote researches, training, education and public awareness on biodiversity
- Measures
- To formulate national policies, guidelines or research plans related to biodiversity
 - To seek and allocate funds for research and training as well as grants for non-governmental organizations, local academic institutions and communities in researching and conducting activities to raise awareness and mainstream of knowledge on biodiversity
 - To make use of both formal and informal curriculum in promoting the study and knowledge on biodiversity issues
 - To develop partnership and cooperative networks with relevant non-governmental organizations, private sectors and local communities in order to educate, build awareness and urge their participation in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
 - To give first priority to the inventory of biodiversity
 - To implement the Global Taxonomy Initiative (GTI)

- Strategy 5 :** To build capacity at the national level regarding the implementation of the international agreements concerning biodiversity
- Measures
- To establish Committee on Biodiversity at the institutional level in order to ensure that their works are in line with those of the National Committee on Biodiversity
 - To promote synergy among Conventions related to biodiversity
 - To develop Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM) and maintain biodiversity information network
 - To develop and maintain Biosafety Clearing-House (BCH)
 - To promote technology transfer and technological cooperation

