SEVEN STRATEGIES MAKE UP NBSAPS STRATEGIES, PLANS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

AGENTING A





Enhance knowledge, understanding and public awareness of the importance and value of biodiversity.

- · Public and private agencies that have direct and indirect responsibilities for educational development and promotion have been integrating basic knowledge of biodiversity in school and university curricula.
- Implementation of other activities, such as development of educational materials and educational centers within natural sites, organization of science caravans, mobile exhibitions, and several projects to provide service to communities for the purpose of plant, animal, fungi and bacterial conservation and sustainable utilization, has stimulated youth of all ages and has improved public understanding and awareness of
- Activities held on International Biodiversity Day each year are able to effectively enhance knowledge, understanding and public awareness of the importance and value of biodiversity.

Building capacity and expertise of institutions and their staffs on biodiversity conservation

This target also includes development, improvement and networking of biodiversity databases. Activities undertaken include:

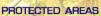
- · Evaluation of national taxonomic needs.
- Development of list of taxonomists, agencies, or museum engaged in collection of animals, plants, and micro-organisms.
- Support for texonomic higher education, training and research.

Formulation of draft strategic plans for taxonomic capacity building.

For more information, please visit http://www.dnp.go.th/botany/BOTANY_eng/flora.html

- Inventories and taxonomic identification of plants and animals in various
- areas have been developed for aid management, conservation, and sustainable utilization of biodiversity.
- Detabases of living organisms in biodiversity hotspot areas have been completed.
- Taxonomic manuals for invertebrates and plants were developed to facilitate effective field and laboratory identification. The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) has published the ONEP Biodiversity

Series including 17 volumes of checklists of various types of plants and wildlife in Thailand such as orchids, algae, forest insects, fish, and wild mammals.



Thailand's protected areas, consist of national parks, forest parks, wildlife sanctuaries, non-hunting area, botanical gardens and arboretums, covered 91,326.61 km2 or 17.80% of the country in 2000. Five years later by 2005, the protected area had increased to 18.31%, covering 93,941.71 km² of land.

FLORA OF THAILAND

Of the 10,234 species (from 1,363 genera and 304 families) of Thai plants under revision, almost 50% have been completely studied and already published in the Flora of Thailand Project which includes descriptions, distribution and classification of flora in the country - and can be divided as follows:

- 659 species of ferns from 133 genera and 35 families.
- 25 species of gymnosperms from 7 genera and 6 families.
- more than 3,000 species of angiosperms.
- In 1996, ONEP assessed the status of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes in Thailand according to the IUCN Red List, which provided a set of criteria to evaluate the extinction risk of thousands of species and subspecies, using the 2.3:IUCN (1994) version numbering system and was later upgraded to the 3.1:IUCN (2001) version. In 2004, IUCN released a Red List of Threatened Species, the world's most comprehensive inventory of the global conservation status of plant and animal species. To aid in conservation planning, ONEP thus made necessary improvements to its wildlife status assessment and released an updated the Thailand Red Data: Vertebrates list in 2005, and in 2006 has assessed all vascular plants and published the Thailand Red Data: Plants.

More information can be found at www.chm-thai.onep.go.th

· The Biodiversity Research and Training Program (BRT) was established to provide support and funding for research programmes, and management of Thailand's biodiversity resources. The BRT Program addresses the need for research and training to assess the biodiversity remaining in the Kingdom and to investigate the present and potential benefits of biodiversity for human life.

Budget allocated for 1055 research projects for the last ten year : Phase I: 1996-2001 USD 7.60 million

Phase II: 2002-2005 USD 4.25 million

More information can be found at http://brt.biotec.or.th

Strengthen capacity in conservation, restoration and prote within and outside the protected areas.

Projects have been implemented to protect, rehabilitate, monitor, and study the inland water, forest, marine, coastal, and agricultural ecosystems. A participatory approach has been used to create understanding of the importance and value of biodiversity and strengthen the capacity of local administrative bodies and community



ACE LETTING

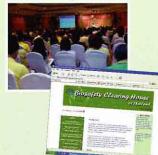


YOETHERE

Increase efficiency in the conservation and

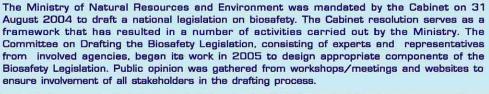
- inable use of species and genetic diver A wide range of in-situ and ex-situ conservation efforts have been completed for various species
- of farm crops, wild and native rice, herbs, and pests. Establishment of DNA print and database used for developing measures for ex-situ conservation
- Establishment of various gene banks for plants, endangered animal species and forest trees with economic value.
- Orchid propagation and reintroduction into the wild.





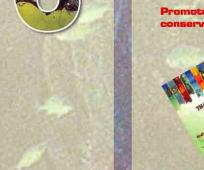
Control, regulate and reduce the threats to bios

- Several activities have been completed in support of this strategy including the development of a National Biosafety Framework and the Biosafety Act that ensures adequate protection in the transfer, handling and use of GMO's.
 - A list of alien species, including invasive aquatic species that are prohibited from introduction, or to be controlled and eradicated has been completed along with the measures for their control and eradication in order to minimize their impacts on the environment.



Provide incentives and encourage public participation in the conservation of biodiversity in accordance with Thai traditional cultural practices.

- Throughout the country, eco-tourism and agro-tourism sites in both urban and rural areas have been established with the cooperation of various stakeholders, especially local
- Almost all of the agricultural research centers and biodiversity study areas have been established to attract the public in order to promote awareness of the value of local and indigenous plants and herbs. To promote knowledge, discussion forums have been organized continuously.
- Biodiversity-Based Economy Development Office, under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment has collected databases on traditional knowledge.
- The Department of Livestock Development has organized a forum, allowing local communities to disseminate their knowledge of Thai traditional medicinal practices to other communities.
- The Royal Forest Department has been collecting information to set up a traditional knowledge database concerning community forests in three provinces.
- · The Department of Agriculture has been conducting a number of researches, one of them on the benefits and effects of plants used
- by the Morgan tribe living on Surin Island, Phang-nga Province. PTT Public Company Limited's Reforestation Project in honor of His Majesty the King, aims to replant one million rai (400,000 acres) of trees.



STRATEGY

operation between international agencies/institutions in the inable utilization of biodiversity.



- Achievements towards this target include: National Reports (2000, 2002 and 2006).
- Reports on specific issues related to conservation and utilization of biodiversity in various protected areas and wetlands, especially those in the Mekong River Basin. In addition, two wetlands in Nong Khai Province and Prachuab Khirikhan Province are being proposed as Ramsar Sites.
- The Dong Phayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex has been approved by the World Heritage Committee to be included on UNESCO's World Heritage List.
- Regulations concerning access and benefit-sharing of biological resources are being
- A National Clearing House Mechanism has been developed and maintained in order to facilitate worldwide exchange of information on biodiversity and conservation activities. as well as encouraging related agencies to create their own CHM that links to ONEP's
- Regulations of the National Committee on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity on Criteria and Methods of Access and Benefit-Sharing of
- Biological Resources are being drafted. The Working Group on Access and Benefit Sharing of Thailand was established under the Committee on Biological Diversity, to oversee all matters pertaining to ABS as well as Steering and Advisory Working Group for UNEP-GEF Project on Development of the National Biosafety Framework for Thailand was established to undertake the Biosfaety Framework for Thailand.
- Specific Homepage





