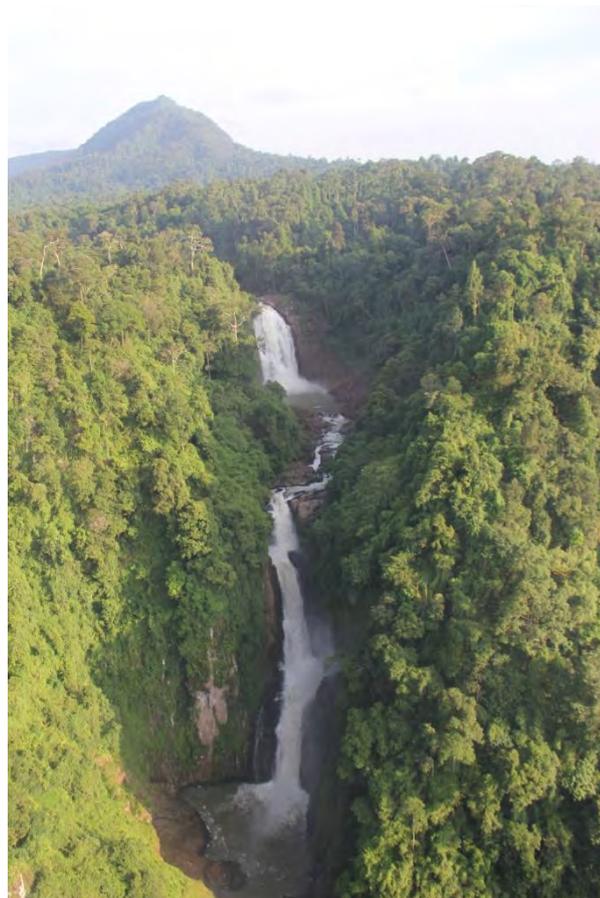




**Thailand's National Report on
State of Conservation
Dong Phrayayen – Khao Yai Forest Complex
(Thailand) (N590)
February 2016**



Submitted to World Heritage Centre, UNESCO





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Signature of the Authority

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'C. Kasemsun' followed by a long horizontal stroke.

Dr. Kasemsun Chinnavaso

Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
Kingdom of Thailand

Executive Summary

In accordance with the World Heritage Committee's Decision at its 39th Session in Bonn in 2015 (39 COM 7B.17), Thailand has implemented measures to mitigate the Committee's concerns which mostly deal with the issues of illegal logging and trade of Siamese rosewood, land encroachment and management effectiveness of the Dong Phrayayen - Khao Yai Forest Complex (DPKYFC) in Thailand.

Under Part I of the Report, Thailand has shown significant attempts to prevent and suppress the illegal logging and trade of Siamese rosewood in DPKYFC in accordance with the National Action Plan (2015-2019). The total fiscal budgets of 1.47 million USD and 1.40 million USD have been allocated to the implementation of natural resources protection and suppression of illegal activities in DPKYFC in year 2015 and 2016, respectively. In addition, such implementations are undertaken under the key strategic measures on i) Prevention of Illegal Logging of Siamese Rosewood, ii) Suppression of Illegal Logging of Rosewood, iii) Conservation and Public Participation, and iv) International Cooperation.

Thailand has organized and participated in several bilateral and multilateral meetings and dialogues and remains very committed on the international cooperation on preventing illegal logging and trade of Siamese Rosewood. For example, the 2nd Regional Dialogue on Illegal Logging and Trade of Siamese Rosewood is scheduled for March-April 2016. Based on the comparative statistics on rosewood poaching between year 2014 and 2015, Thailand confirms that there is a significant decrease in the number of cases and arrested persons from 642 to 230 and from 369 to 264, respectively.

With regard to threats from encroachment of the property, a number of measures have been continuously implemented to overcome the encroachment of DPKYFC. The strategic implementation of Area of Operation (AO) confirms that there was no further encroached area for resort construction in DPKYFC in 2015. In addition, the remaining of encroachment cases has been prosecuted in close collaboration with concern state agencies such as Police Department. In 2015, about 280 hectares of encroached forest area have been cleared for restoration of tree planting. Up to present, no livestock has been reported in DPKYFC and ongoing actions such as public relations and dialogues have been implemented to prevent the reintroduction of livestock.

Concerning the allocation of resources to the patrolling of park rangers in the DPKYFC, necessary equipments as well as program for enhancing patrolling capacity and skills have been significantly provided to the officers to conduct effective enforcement operations. Furthermore, to support their livelihoods, park rangers are also provided with compensation incentives from a number of funds and benefits. Thailand would also like to clarify that a number of related laws and regulations such as National Park and Wildlife Conservation and Protection Acts, and special orders of the National Councils for Peace and Order have been effectively enforced to combat and deter illegal logging in and encroachment of DPKYFC.

The construction of Huay Saton Dam within the property has been strictly and closely monitored and assessed under the Environmental Impact Mitigation Plans. Budgets of 1.34 million USD and 1.38 million USD have been allocated for implementation of the Plans in year 2015 and 2016, respectively. As for existing and potential new roads in the property, Thailand confirms that Road 3462 (the correct route number in DPKYFC), which runs through Pang Sida National Park, is still completely closed and no study on Environmental Impact Assessment is allowed for Highway 348 project.

Also, the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) has conducted the study to show abundant forest and biodiversity richness of the surrounding areas of this Highway 348. With regards to progress on wildlife corridor construction along Highway 304, DNP has closely worked with the Department of Highways through different mechanisms such as establishment of committees and working groups, ensuring setting up and implementation of the effective Environmental Impact Mitigation Plans, particularly related to wildlife inventory, habitat protection and restoration, and impact monitoring and assessment.

Concerning suggestions on the development of a sustainable tourism strategy for the property, Thailand intends to develop such a strategic plan which will be integrated into the existing DPKYFC Management Plan (2014-2018). At this stage, guidelines and implementations to support sustainable tourism activities in DPKYFC have been made through the Thailand Tourism Strategic Plan (2015-2017) and the National Park Integrated Master Plan (2016-2020). Moreover, the Annual Strategic Work Plan on Eco-tourism in National Parks has been conducted with allocated budgets of 208,740 USD and 368,510 USD in year 2015 and 2016, respectively.

For Part II on current conservation issues and initiatives, Thailand has made various efforts to support and promote the effective management as well as combating illegal activities and threats in DPKYFC. Thailand developed the Road Map to support and strengthen the implementation and sustainable management of DPKYFC, which was also presented to the World Heritage Committee at its 39th Session. Under the implementation of CITES, Thailand also continues to promote the effective control of international trade of Siamese Rosewood by proposing to move rosewood from Annotation #5 under Appendix II to Annotation #4 to cover trade of all parts of rosewood and its furniture. As for collaboration with the private sector, DNP and Amata Foundation continued the implementation of phase II of SPARK project (Sister Parks Arrangement for Resources and Knowledge Sharing in Khao Yai National Park) to enhance and strengthen the management of Khao Yai National Park as a part of DPKYFC.