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30 January B.E. 2560 (2017)

Dear Director of the World Heritage Centre,

**Subject: Thailand National Report on the State of Conservation of Dong
Phayayen - Khao Yai Forest Complex**

Kindly refer to the letter No. CLT/HER/WHC/ APA/16/140 dated 1 August 2016, the World Heritage Centre requesting Thailand to submit the State of Conservation of Dong Phayayen - Khao Yai Forest Complex (Thailand) by 1 February 2017.

According to the World Heritage Committee requested, Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, as the National Focal Point of the World Heritage Convention would like to send Thailand National Report on the State of Conservation of Dong Phayayen - Khao Yai Forest Complex including a 1-page executive summary for public access as enclosed.

Please be assured of our full cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

Raweewan Bhuridej
Secretary - General,

Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning

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France



**Thailand's National Report on
State of Conservation
Dong Phrayayen - KhaoYai Forest Complex
(Thailand) (N590)
February 2017**



Submitted to World Heritage Centre, UNESCO





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Signature of the Authority

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a series of loops and a long horizontal stroke, is positioned below the text 'Signature of the Authority'.

Mr. Rutchada Suriyakul Na Ayutya
Deputy Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
Kingdom of Thailand

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Executive Summary

In accordance with the World Heritage Committee's Decision at its 40th Session in Istanbul in 2016 (40 COM 7B.90), 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 drafting of strategic plan on tourism of the Dong Phrayayen - Khao Yai Forest Complex (DPKYFC) in Thailand.

Under Part I of the Report, Thailand clarifies that a number of government policies and cabinet resolutions as well as related laws and regulations such as National Park and Wildlife Conservation and Protection Acts and special orders of the National Council for Peace and Order have been effectively enforced to combat illegal logging and encroachment in DPKYFC. Thailand has also made significant efforts 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 87.92 million THB and 73.79 million THB have been allocated to the implementation of natural resources protection and suppression of illegal activities in the DPKYFC in fiscal years 2016 and 2017, 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.

A number of measures using intelligent systems and technology such as SMART patrol system, Network Centric Anti-poaching System (NCAPS) and unification of forces with partner agencies have been implemented to combat the illegal logging and trade of Siamese Rosewood. Accordingly, the comparative statistics on Rosewood poaching during 2014-2016 clearly showed that there was a significant decrease in the number of cases and arrested persons from 642 to 169. The latest survey of Siamese Rosewood population in DPKYFC also confirmed its abundance, broad distribution and a high rate of natural regeneration success. Moreover, Thailand has organized and participated in several bilateral and multilateral meetings and dialogues and remains very committed to the international cooperation on preventing illegal logging and trade of Siamese Rosewood. The 2nd Regional Dialogue on Illegal Logging and Trade of Siamese Rosewood was held in April 2016 and the 3rd is scheduled in March 2017.

With regard to threats from encroachment in DPKYFC, a number of measures have been continuously implemented to overcome this challenge. Thailand confirms that there was no further encroached area for resort construction in the DPKYFC in 2016 and a large number of pending encroachment cases have been prosecuted in close collaboration with concerned state agencies such as Police Department. The lawsuits for 111 cases covering the area of 675 hectares have been settled and about 141 hectares of encroached forest area have been cleared for reforestation.

Concerning traffic lanes expansion project of the Highway 348 and construction project of Huay Satone Dam, the survey and data collection for both projects has not been allowed in the area inside the DPKYFC, meaning that an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report of both projects, which is a necessary preparatory step for their further implementation, has not yet been allowed to conduct. In this regard, Thailand reaffirms that it strictly adheres to Paragraph 172 of the Convention's Operational Guidelines regarding new constructions in the World Heritage property.

Thailand has developed a draft Strategic Plan on Tourism in the DPKYFC based on the relevant national and provincial strategic plans as well as protected area management plan. The draft plan is also based on the UNESCO Sustainable Tourism Toolkit. As requested by the World Heritage Committee, the IUCN Reactive Monitoring mission has visited the DPKYFC during 13-19 December 2016. The monitoring activities focused on significant issues on implementation to combat illegal logging and trade of Siamese Rosewood in the DPKYFC.

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 the DPKYFC. Thailand continues to implement the activities under the Roadmap to support and strengthen the implementation and sustainable management of the DPKYFC. Under Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), Rosewood has been moved to Annotation 4 which covers trade of all parts of Rosewood and its furniture, thereby strengthening its control. A number of academic projects and activities as well as study on tiger population in DPKYFC have been carried out to provide helpful information for effective management of the area. In addition, Thailand has been developing the MoU on Cooperation on Conservation and Management of the Natural World Heritage Forest Complexes with international agencies including IUCN, WWF, WCS, Freeland and ZSL to strengthen collaboration toward effectiveness of management in the DPKYFC.

Part I: Response from the State Party to the World Heritage Committee's Decision at its 40th Session in Istanbul 2016 (40 COM 7B.90)

This report responds to the World Heritage Committee's Decision 40 COM 7B.90 which is quoted below.

90. Dong Phrayayen – Khao Yai Forest Complex(Thailand) (N590)

Decision: 40 COM 7B.90

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/16/40.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **39 COM 7B.17**, adopted at its 39th session (Bonn, 2015),
3. Commends the State Party for the significant efforts taken to address the threat from illegal logging of Siamese Rosewood, and welcomes the international collaboration, including coordinated patrols with the State Party of Cambodia, to prevent and suppress illegal trade in Siamese Rosewood;
4. Notes that illegal logging is still a serious concern as a result of the increasing market value of Siamese Rosewood and therefore, requests the State Party to provide updated statistics on illegal logging of Siamese Rosewood for fiscal years 2014-2016 as well as outcomes from the implementation of the Action Plan to Prevent and Suppress Illegal Logging of Siamese Rosewood in the Dong Phrayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex (DPKYFC);
5. Urges the States Parties of Thailand, Cambodia, China, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to further strengthen their collaboration to combat illegal logging at the source, reduce demand at its destination, and intercept shipments of illegally logged Rosewood during transit;
6. Also requests the State Party to undertake further investigations to determine the extent to which poaching, associated or not with illegal logging, is a threat to the property's OUV;
7. Notes with appreciation the efforts undertaken by the State Party to address encroachment and the construction of illegal resorts, and further requests the State Party to ensure that the process of clarifying land rights in forest areas is undertaken in a fully transparent manner and with full participation of the concerned local communities;
8. Also notes that Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) for the Huay Satone Dam and the expansion of Highway 348, both within the property, have not been allowed, and requests furthermore the State Party to confirm unambiguously and in writing that these projects will not be permitted to proceed;
9. Requests moreover the State Party to invite an IUCN Reactive Monitoring mission to monitor and evaluate effective implementation of the Action Plan on Curbing Illegal Logging and Trade of Siamese Rosewood in DPKYFC 2014-2019;
10. Requests in addition the State Party to provide an electronic and three printed copies of the draft Strategic Plan on Tourism in World Natural Heritage for review by the World Heritage Centre and IUCN;
11. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2017**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 41st session in 2017, **with a view to considering, in light of assessment of the Reactive Monitoring mission, possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

Thailand hereby submits the report on the State of Conservation of the DPKYFC, addressing each paragraph of the World Heritage Committee Decision 40 COM7B.90 as follows:

3. Commends the State Party for the significant efforts taken to address the threat from illegal logging of Siamese Rosewood, and welcomes the international collaboration, including coordinated patrols with the State Party of Cambodia, to prevent and suppress illegal trade in Siamese Rosewood;

Thailand hereby affirms that the country will continue to maintain its leading roles in the region in strengthening and enhancing cooperation to address the illegal logging and trade of Siamese Rosewood, particularly through the coordinated patrols undertaken with Cambodia. Thanks to the full support by the governments and high-level government executives of both countries, all necessary actions have been expedited so that tangible results could quickly be achieved.

In that regard, the Thai Cabinet on 21 June 2016 acknowledged the outcomes of actions taken by the National Committee to Resolve the Problems concerning the Illegal Logging of Siamese Rosewood along the Thai – Cambodian Border (Thai Side) and approved the policy framework concerning the resolution of the illegal logging of Siamese Rosewood along the Thai-Cambodian border, which comprises 6 items: 1) To increase efficiency in the prevention of the illegal logging of Siamese Rosewood along the border; 2) To increase efficiency in the suppression of illegal logging of Siamese Rosewood; 3) To enhance and coordinate patrolling cooperation among agencies at the provincial level of Thailand and Cambodia; 4) To promote and support development of and in areas along the Thai-Cambodian border; 5) To enhance cooperation and coordination both at the regional and international level; and 6) With respect to activities to be undertaken by the two countries, Thailand and Cambodia will take into consideration the principles of sovereignty, human rights, and international law (See 1.1.3.2 on p 7 -- 8 for more details).

In addition, Thailand through the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment will be hosting the 3rd Regional Dialogue on Preventing Illegal Logging and Trade of Siamese Rosewood (with Cambodia, China, Laos and Vietnam) during 29 - 31 March 2017 with a view to finding solutions to the illegal logging and trade of Siamese Rosewood. It should be noted that the plan of action which is the result of the 1st and 2nd Dialogues in 2014 and 2016 have been successfully implemented, for example, the inclusion of offences relating to illegal trade of wild animals and plants as a trans-boundary crime, the revision of Siamese Rosewood appendix under CITES, etc.

4. Notes that illegal logging is still a serious concern as a result of the increasing market value of Siamese Rosewood and therefore, requests the State Party to provide updated statistics on illegal logging of Siamese Rosewood for fiscal years 2014-2016 as well as outcomes from the implementation of the Action Plan to Prevent and Suppress Illegal Logging of Siamese Rosewood in the DPKYFC;

Thailand has given the highest priority to and taken continued efforts in the prevention and suppression of the illegal logging of Siamese Rosewood (*Dalbergia cochinchinensis*) that has taken place in the DPKYFC areas. The Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP), as the agency in charge of the DPKYFC has provided both human and financial resources in the protection and preservation of natural resources in the protected areas, including the effective prevention and suppression of illegal trade of Siamese Rosewood in the areas.

Statistics of Cases Involving Siamese Rosewood Thailand still maintains its continued efforts in preventing and suppressing illegal logging in the DPKYFC. In addition, the activities undertaken by the Thai Army and Police involving the prevention and suppression of offences relating to natural resources and environment have been integrated. As a result, **Thailand once again reaffirms that the number of criminal cases on Siamese Rosewood in the DPKYFC has clearly been on a declining trend.** The number of cases decreased from 642 in 2014 to 230 in 2015 and 169 in 2016 (see Table 1 and Figure 1). The numbers of the accused and confiscated Siamese Rosewood has also been on a decline. It can clearly be seen that the intensive, continued and multi-dimensional actions undertaken by Thailand under the Action Plan on Curbing Illegal Logging and Trade of Siamese Rosewood in the DPKYFC 2014-2019 have helped prevent and suppress the criminal offenses as well as reduce the cases. In this regard, Thailand is confident that these actions will soon lead to a halt of illegal logging in the DPKYFC.

Table 1 Statistics of Cases Involving Siamese Rosewood during the Fiscal Year 2014-2016

Fiscal Year	Siamese Rosewood Cases	Number of Suspects	Volume of Confiscated Rosewoods (m ³)
2014	642	369	421.05
2015	230	264	107.39
2016	169	227	64.53

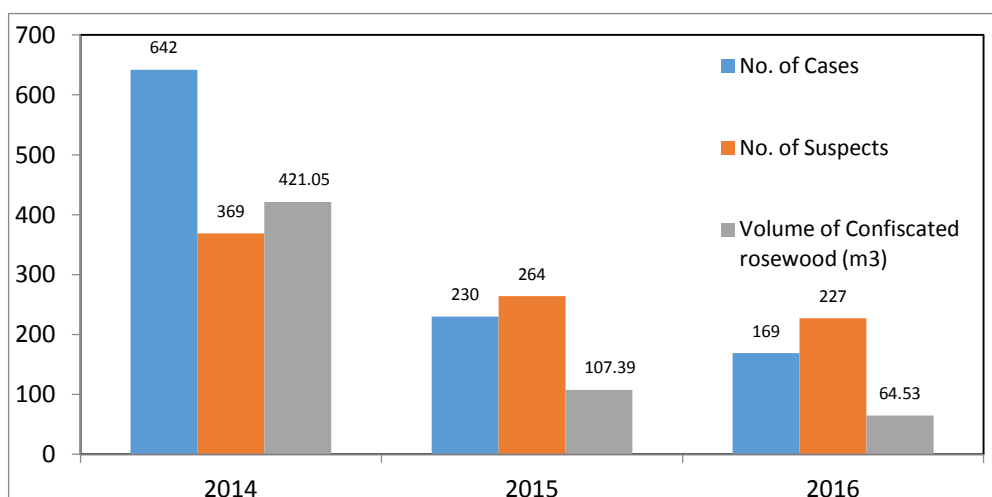


Figure 1 Bar graph showing statistics of Siamese Rosewood cases from fiscal year 2012 to 2016

Natural Population and Distribution of Siamese Rosewood The survey of Siamese Rosewood (*Dalbergia cochinchinensis*) conducted from March to May 2016 has shown that *D. cochinchinensis* is mostly found in mixed-deciduous forests and dry evergreen forests with scattering distribution throughout the DPKYFC (see Figure 2). In comparison with each protected area, it shows that a large number of *D. cochinchinensis* is found in Thap Lan National Park, while a moderate number is found in Ta Phraya, Pang Sida, Khao Yai National Parks and Dong Yai Wildlife Sanctuary. Based on age classification of *D. cochinchinensis* including adult tree (diameter>4.5 cm.), juvenile tree (diameter<4.5 cm.) and seedling, the number of *D. cochinchinensis* trees in the DPKYFC is 8,991 adult trees, 18,218 juvenile trees and 30,305 seedlings. The total number of *D. cochinchinensis* trees in the DPKYFC is therefore 57,515 trees (see Table 2). For each protected area in the DPKYFC, TLNP possesses the highest number of *D. cochinchinensis* at all age classes (adult, juvenile and seedling) of 19,760 trees, followed by TPNP (10,055 trees), DYWS (9,872 trees), PSNP (9,354 trees) and KYNP (8,474 trees). Based on the current status of population and natural distribution of *D. cochinchinensis*, it has been shown that a large number of *D. cochinchinensis* trees has a high rate of

natural regeneration success, as indicated by different age classes of adult, juvenile and seedling in the DPKYFC. Consequently, *D. cochinchinensis* IS NOT categorized as an endangered species in the DPKYFC. This is the outcome of intensive and efficient actions which have been taken for the prevention and suppression of the illegal logging of Siamese Rosewood in accordance with our action plans and roadmap, including the integration of cooperation among relevant agencies and organizations at the national and international level as well as the participation of communities in all sectors.

Table 2 Summary of the population status of Siamese Rosewood at different ages in the DPKYFC

PAs	Area of PA (ha)	Area proportion to forest complex area (%)	Population of Siamese Rosewood				Density (number/ha)		
			Tree	Juvenile	Seedling	Total	Tree	Juvenile	Seedling
KYNP	216,555	13.04	1,412	2,825	4,237	8,474	0.05	0.10	0.15
TLNP	223,580	23.80	3,328	6,453	9,979	19,760	0.06	0.12	0.19
PSNP	84,400	17.32	1,169	2,777	5,408	9,354	0.08	0.19	0.37
DYWS	34,000	3.72	1,645	3,291	4,936	9,872	1.30	2.60	3.90
TPNP	59,400	8.06	1,436	2,873	5,746	10,055	0.30	0.60	1.20
Forest Complex	617,935	16.53	8,991	18,218	30,305	57,515			
Average							0.36	0.72	1.16

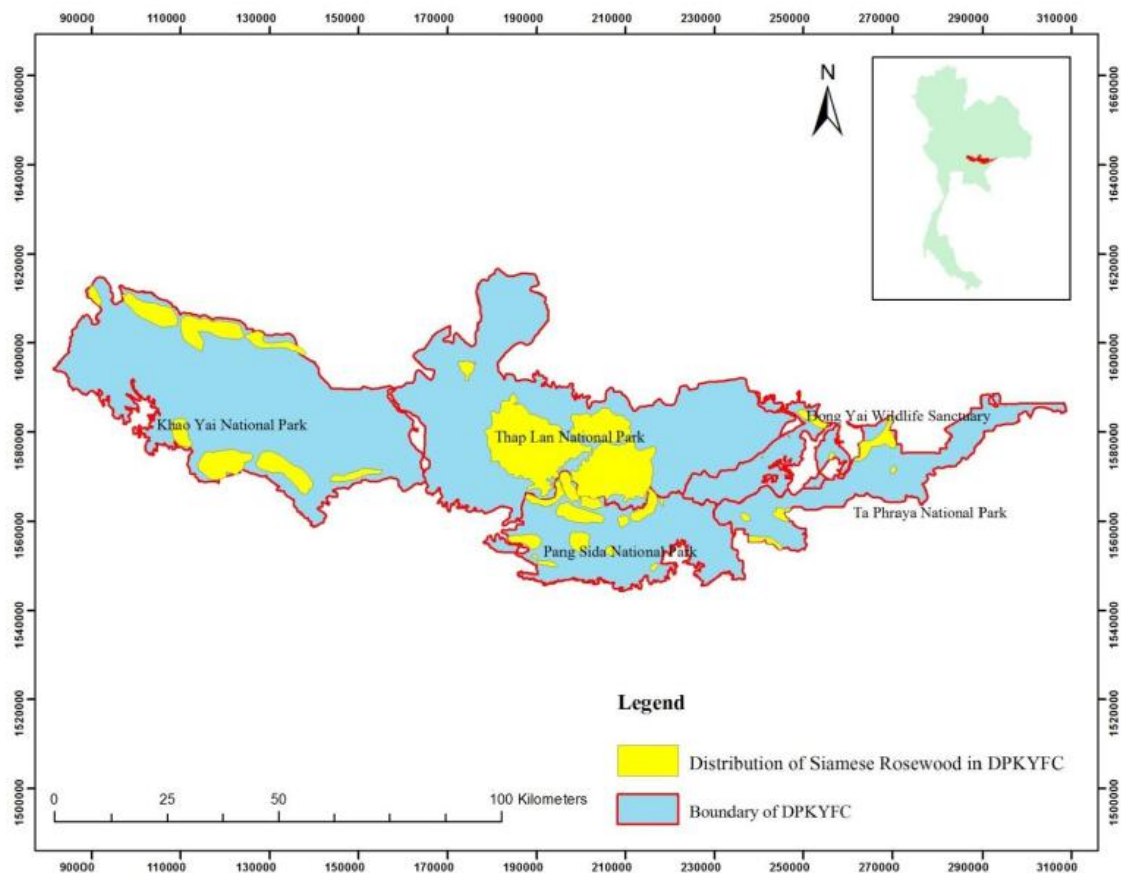


Figure 2 Map showing the areas with natural distribution of Siamese rosewood in the DPKYFC (Data collected during March – May 2016)

Budget allocated to the DPKYFC The budget was allocated for activities in the DPKYFC by agencies/offices under the KYNP, TLNP, PSNP, TPNP, and DYWS (See Table 3 for details). Although the overall 2017 budget appears to be lower than that of the 2016, it is simply because the budget proposals for Activities for Maintenance of National Parks (national parks in the DPKYFC areas) as requested and submitted by the relevant agencies have yet to be approved. The budget for ecotourism activities has also been reduced. More importantly, however, **budget has been increased for activities on resources protection such as protection of Siamese Rosewood** and valuable woods, wildlife conservation, management of protected areas and the World Heritage site (DPKYFC) and integration of forces and operation units for Siamese Rosewood protection. It must therefore be concluded that activities related to the protection of Siamese Rosewood have received more budget than before, highlighting the increased significance that Thailand attaches to this issue.

Table 3 Budget allocated for activities undertaken in the DPKYFC

Activities	Budget year (million baht)	
	2016 (Oct 2015-Sep2016)	2017 (Oct 2016-Sep2017)
1. Forest Conservation, Restoration, and Development	37.12	34.70
2. Protection of Siamese rosewood and valuable woods	7.65	12.38
3. Wildlife conservation and protection	10.40	13.29
4. Ecotourism	13.26	4.37
5. Management of protected areas and World Heritage sites (DongPhayayen – KhaoYai Complex)	3.67	5.50
6. Ad Hoc Activity pertaining to the Unification of Forces and Protection Unit for Siamese Rosewood in the DPKYFC (Jan-Sep 2017)	-	2.7
7. Maintenance of national parks in DPKYC	11.80	^{/1}
8. Management of water resources of Huay Samong Dam (Thap Lan National Park)	4.02	-
9. Sa Kaeo budget for forest resources conservation	-	0.85
Total	87.92	73.79

Remarks: ^{/1} Allocation of budget for plans/projects submitted by four national parks is under consideration
Activities 1-7 allocated by DNP, Activities 8 allocated by Royal Irrigation Department, and
Activities 9 allocated by Provincial Budget of Sa Kaeo

Vehicle and Equipment Support for Patrolling In the fiscal year 2016, Thailand, through the DNP, constructed buildings and provided vehicles and equipment to enhance capacity and efficiency of patrolling work carried out in and around national parks within the DPKYFC as follows:

Building: new national park ranger station including building and equipment at TLNP

Vehicles: one large 6-wheel truck, three 4 x 4 trucks; four 140 cc motorcycles;

Radio transmitters: seventeen VHF/FM 5w radio transmitters, three VHF/FM 25w radio transmitters for cars; one VHF/FM 40w radio transmitters;

Equipments: three GPS; Three 14-MP digital still camera; three 3-5kW generators; and

Weapons: eleven shotguns with accessories.

The Action Plan to Prevent and Suppress Illegal Logging and Trade of Siamese Rosewood in the Dong Phrayayen - Khao Yai Forest Complex (DPKYFC) 2014-2019 as appeared in the Report on the State of Conservation of the DPKYFC 2015 comprises 4 measures: 1) Measure to prevent illegal logging; 2) Measure to suppress illegal trade and shipment; 3) Measure to promote conservation and participation; and 4) Measure to promote international cooperation. During the 2016 fiscal year, Thailand through the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE) carried out various projects and activities under the above-mentioned four measures, details of which are as follows:

1. Measure to Prevent Illegal Logging of Siamese Rosewood

1.1 Policy on the Prevention and Suppression of Illegal Logging of Siamese Rosewood

During 2014-2016, the National Council for Peace and Order (NCPO) and the Royal Thai Government established policy frameworks, revised laws, issued orders as well as took actions on various areas with a view to providing a clear policy framework and leading to more effective actions with respect to the prevention and suppression of illegal logging and trade of Siamese Rosewood, as per the following details:

1.1.1 *The Master Plan on the Resolution of Problems concerning the Destruction of Forest Resources, Trespassing of Public Land, and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources*

In August 2014, the National Council for Peace and Order (NCPO) approved *the Master Plan on the Resolution of Problems concerning the Destruction of Forest Resources, Trespassing of Public Land and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources* in order to protect and conserve forest areas by converting at least 40 per cent of Thailand's total land areas into complete forests in 10 years' time. In that context, the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE) had been assigned to formulate the Master Plan, with the objectives of ending the illegal logging and forest destruction as well as of reclaiming forest land from encroachers within one year, in order to properly manage the forest resources in 2 years' time and to restore the forests to their original conditions in 2 to 10 years' time. The Master Plan has 4 strategic plans and 17 strategies.

1.1.2 Government Policy Prime Minister General Prayut Chan-o-Cha delivered his policy statement to the National Legislative Assembly on 12 September 2014 containing 11 policy items. Policy no. 9 involves the preservation of the natural resources, namely securing resource base and creating balance between the conservation and sustainable utilization of natural resources. In the immediate period, the Royal Thai Government shall urgently protect and restore the protected areas, forest resources, and wildlife; resolve issues concerning the trespassing of public land; set up clear boundary demarcation of public land; accelerate the process to verify rights to occupy public land; modernize the relevant laws and effectively and justly implement them, particularly in the rainforests as well as the protected areas which are of ecological significance.

1.1.3 Cabinet Resolutions

1.1.3.1 Measure to prevent and resolve corruption involving the illegal logging and trade of the Siamese Rosewood.

The Cabinet in its resolution dated 18 November 2014 acknowledged the proposal on measures to prevent and resolve corruption involving the illegal logging and trade of the Siamese Rosewood with a view to improving the performance of officials, or planning of government projects to prevent or suppress corruption involving officials while on duty, abuse of public duty for private gain or abuse of judicial power. In this regard, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment was designated as the principal agency to take the proposals of the National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC) and jointly consider their implementation with relevant agencies

including the Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, Bureau of the Budget, Office of the Economic and Financial Affairs, Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board, the Royal Thai Police and the Office of the Attorney General. Immediate and long-term measures can be summarized as follows:

1) *Immediate Measures* include (1) policy setting (programs / projects / budgets / human resources); (2) adopting the issue of protection of Siamese Rosewood as a national agenda; (3) adopting provincial and regional strategies to actively and seriously prevent and suppress illegal logging and trade of Siamese Rosewood; (4) survey and mapping of Siamese Rosewood's population; (5) classification of Siamese Rosewood as Restricted Timber Category B; (6) reforestation of Siamese Rosewood; (7) setting up measures on creation of forest protection networks, public awareness and understanding on the importance of the protection and preservation of natural resources; and (8) coordination with relevant agencies both inside and outside the country in order to actively resolve the problems of illegal logging of Siamese Rosewood.

2) *Long Term Measures* include: (1) formulation of clear policies on the administrative management of the Siamese Rosewood confiscated from illegal actions in order to interrupt the circle of illegal logging and trade of the Siamese Rosewood and (2) improvement and amendment of laws relating to the protection of natural resources of the country according to the present situations, including the increase of penalties and punishments for those who commit offences on natural resources.

1.1.3.2 The policy framework on the resolution of problems concerning the illegal logging of Siamese Rosewood and on the National Project to Resolve Problems Concerning the Illegal Logging of Siamese Rosewood along the Thai – Cambodian Border (Thai Side)

The Thai Cabinet acknowledged on 21 June 2016 the results of the National Committee to Resolve Problems Concerning the Illegal Logging of Siamese Rosewood along the Thai – Cambodian Border (Thai Side) and accordingly approved the policy framework on solving the problems concerning the illegal logging of Siamese Rosewood along the Thai – Cambodian border as a basis for discussions and negotiations of the Joint National Committee to Resolve Problems Concerning the Illegal Logging of Siamese Rosewood along the Thai – Cambodian Border with the Cambodian side.

The main content of the policy framework on the resolution of problems concerning the illegal logging of Siamese Rosewood along the Thai – Cambodian border comprises six items which serve as guidelines for relevant agencies to carry out their functions. The policy framework shall also be used for the meeting of the Joint National Committee to Resolve Problems Concerning the Illegal Logging of Siamese Rosewood along the Thai – Cambodian Border with the Cambodian side. In addition, the Provincial Sub-Committee to Resolve Problems Concerning the Illegal Logging of Siamese Rosewood along the Thai – Cambodian Border has been appointed in each of the seven provinces that borders Cambodia under the chairmanship of the respective provincial governor. The seven provinces are Ubon Ratchathani, Si Saket, Surin, Buri Ram, Sa Kaew, Chanthaburi and Trad. The sub-committees shall function as a mechanism to propel or activate necessary actions in the areas.

Details of the policy framework are as follows:

1) *Increase efficiency in the prevention of the illegal logging of the Siamese Rosewood along the Thai – Cambodian border:*

- Integrate all sectors in the prevention of illegal logging of Siamese Rosewood by holding meetings of the Joint Committee to Resolve Problems Concerning the Illegal Logging of Siamese Rosewood along the Thai – Cambodian Border, both at the national and provincial levels;

- Patrol and monitor to prevent the illegal logging and transport of the Siamese Rosewood by arranging patrol teams and setting up check-points and interception-points to prevent the illegal logging in the forest areas and to intercept the illegal transporting of the Siamese Rosewood;

- Use modern technology to support actions in order to increase efficiency in preventing the illegal logging of the Siamese Rosewood;

- Promote a cooperation mechanism between Thailand and Cambodia in a joint effort to prevent the illegal logging of Siamese rosewood through coordinated patrol, which aims at preventing and suppressing the illegal logging of the Siamese Rosewood.

2) Increase efficiency in the suppression of the illegal logging of Siamese Rosewood

- Strictly enforce laws against offenders in all offences under the relevant laws and expedite the legal proceedings to reach their completion at the earliest possibility;

- Increase the capacity of officials responsible for the prevention and suppression through capacity building and training, providing modern and sufficient equipment, and creating mutual understanding among the law enforcement agencies of the two countries;

- Enhance cooperation and establish understanding among law enforcement agencies through joint meetings between law enforcement agencies of Thailand and Cambodia

3) Enhance cooperation among agencies of the provinces along the Thai and Cambodian borders

- Enhance cooperation for the creation of a data sharing mechanism, so that the relevant agencies of the two countries receive accurate information in a timely manner.

- Enhance cooperation on the awareness raising campaign and public relations among the border communities regarding the prevention of illegal logging of Siamese Rosewood;

- Conduct reforestation along the Thai – Cambodian border to increase the forest areas along the border.

4) Promote and support the development in the areas along the Thai – Cambodian border through creating a public volunteer network to monitor the illegal logging of Siamese Rosewood and through promoting jobs and income for communities along the border to help reduce the illegal logging and to create secure and sustainable development in the local areas;

5) Enhance cooperation and coordination both at the regional and international levels by supporting activities under the framework of CITES and of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, as well as by highlighting the significance of the issue of preventing and suppressing the illegal logging and trade of the Siamese Rosewood in the multilateral arena.

6) In the undertaking of any activity, both Thailand and Cambodia will take into consideration the principles of sovereignty, human rights and international law.

1.1.4 Orders of the National Council for Peace and Order

1.1.4.1 Order of NCPO No. 64/2557 announced on 14 June B.E. 2557 (2014) authorizes the Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Interior, Royal Thai Police, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Royal Thai Navy and the relevant agencies to suppress and arrest any person who encroaches, illegally holds or occupies or damages the forest land as well as any person

who acts, by any means, in such a way as to worsen or cause damages to the forest conditions, including their accomplices and supporters. The suppression and arrest shall be effectively conducted in all areas. In addition, the said agencies shall also intercept or prevent the illegal logging of other valuable woods or prohibited timbers, as well as importation and exportation of the illegal wood along the border areas. The networks of illegal loggers in all villages and communities throughout the country shall also be suppressed and arrested.

1.1.4.2 Order of NCPO No. 66/2557 announced on 14 November B.E. 2557 (2014) contains an immediate measure to prevent further encroachment through stringent law enforcement. Such action however shall not affect low-income people and those who lack land for earning a living.

1.1.4.3 Order of NCPO No. 106/2557 announced on 21 July B.E. 2557 (2014), in which the contents of paragraph 1 of Article 7 of the Forestry Act B.E. 2484, which has been amended through the Forestry Act (No. 5) of B.E. 2518, shall be replaced by the following clause "Article 7: Sak (Teaks), Yang, Chingchan, Ketdaeng, Emeng, Phayung Klaeb, Kraphi, Dang Chin, Khayung, Chik, Krasik, Krasib, Phayung (Siamese Rosewood), Mak Plu Taktaen, Kraphi Khao Khwai, Ket Dam, I-thao, and Ket Khao Khwai, grown up anywhere in the Kingdom shall be considered as Restricted Timber Category A. Other timbers grown up in the forest which may also be classified as restricted timbers, in which case the category shall be prescribed by a Royal Decree.

1.1.4.4 Order of NCPO No. 13/2559 announced on 29 March B.E. 2559 (2016) This Order relates to the prevention and suppression of certain offences that threaten peace and order or may be detrimental to the economic or social system of the country. According to the Order, the process of prevention and suppression of special criminal offences shall be created and used as a supplementary measure to the law enforcement currently implemented. This process will help increase efficiency in preventing and suppressing criminal offences as well as in protecting peace and order and the economic and social system of the country. It would also help protect rights and freedom of the innocent people. In this context, the Prevention and Suppression Officers shall be appointed for the above purpose. "*Prevention and Suppression Officer*" refers to military officer whose rank is Second Lieutenant (2Lt.), Sub-Lieutenant (Sub.Lt.) or Pilot Officer (Plt.Off) upwards. He shall be appointed by the NCPO Head or by those who have been designated by the NCPO Head to execute this Order. In addition, "*Assistant to the Prevention and Suppression Officer*" refers to military officer with a rank lower than Second Lieutenant (2Lt.), Sub-Lieutenant (Sub.Lt.) or Pilot Officer (Plt.Off) including officer in service, conscript and ranger. He shall also be appointed by the NCPO Head or those who have been designated by the NCPO Head to execute this Order. Offences committed against the Forest Act B.E. 2484 (1941) and the National Reserved Forest Act B.E. 2507 (1964) have also been included to the list of offences annexed to this Order.

1.1.5 Improvement of laws by adding more special cases

On 27 May 2016, the Royal Gazette published a ministerial regulation concerning an addition to the list of the special cases under the Special Investigation Act B.E. 2547 (2004), in which the following cases have been added as special cases: 1) cases concerning offences committed against the law on the conservation and protection of wildlife; 2) cases concerning offences committed against the forest law; 3) cases concerning offences committed against the national reserved forest law; 4) cases concerning offences committed against national parks law; and 5) cases concerning offences committed against Thailand land code. The reasons for the addition are that cases relating to offences against the preservation and protection of wildlife, forestry, national reserved forests, national parks and land, particularly cases that are complicated, require a special method of investigation and evidence gathering. The same logic also applies to cases that cause or are likely to cause adverse impacts to the peace and order of the general public, national security, international relations, the economic or financial system of the country, or cases that are of the nature of serious transnational offences or committed by criminal syndicates, or cases involving very influential persons.

1.2 Actions Taken to Prevent the Illegal Logging of Siamese Rosewood

1.2.1 Local Authorities The Dong Phrayayen – Khao Yai Forest Complex comprises 5 protected areas, namely Khao Yai National Park, Thab Lan National Park, Pang Sida National Park, Ta Phraya National Park, and Dong Yai Wildlife Sanctuary. Each protected area has within itself a National Park Protection Unit, a Wildlife Sanctuary Protection Unit, an Interception Checkpoint and an Operation Base around the area, including areas or routes vulnerable to criminal offences. There are 6-10 forest protection officers in each of the National Park Protection Units regularly patrolling by land, boat, and air in the areas of their responsibility. (Figure 3 and Table 4)

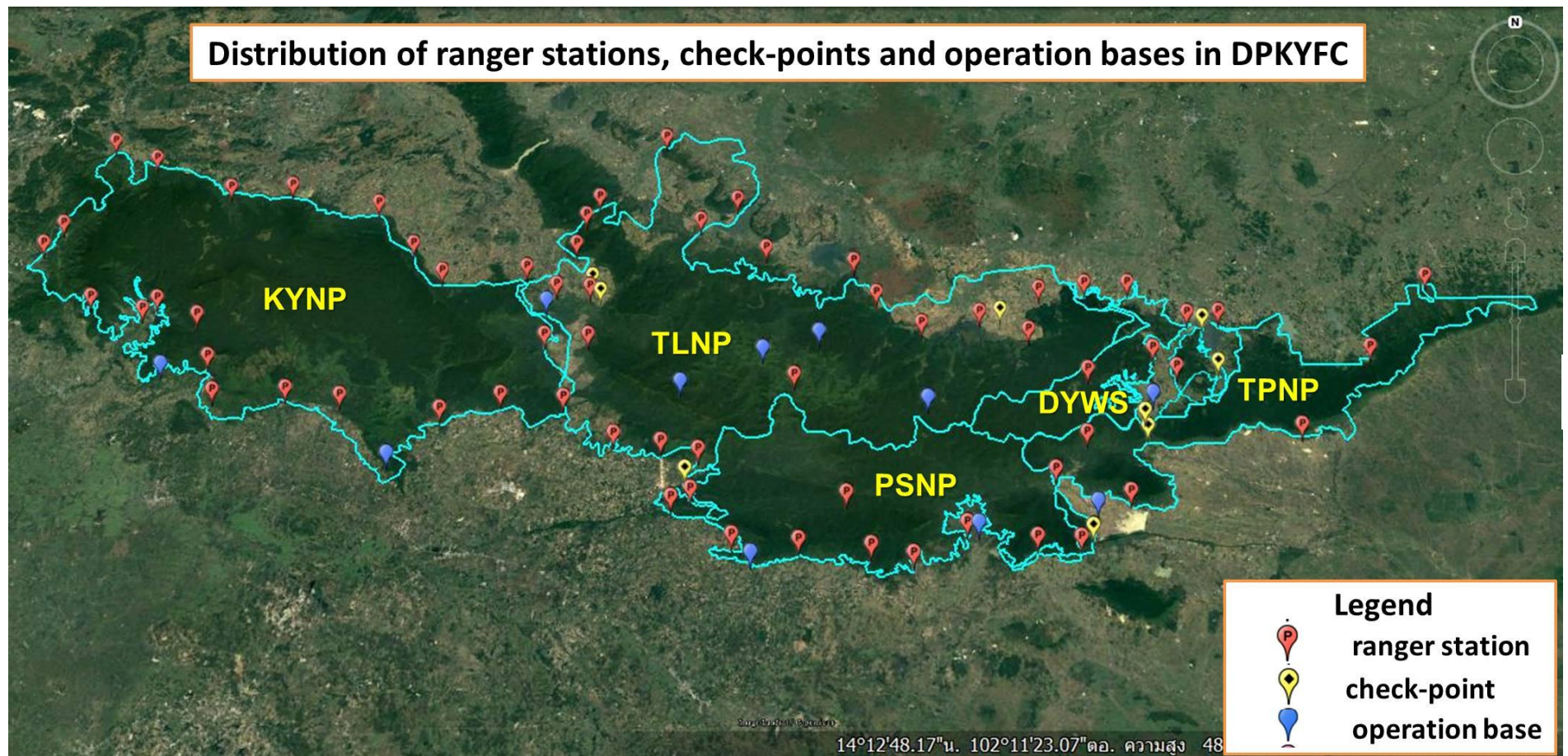


Figure 3 Distribution of ranger stations, interception checkpoints and operation bases in DPKYFC

Table 4 Number of National Park Ranger Stations (NPRS), Wildlife Sanctuary Ranger Stations (WSRS), Interception Checkpoints and Operation Bases

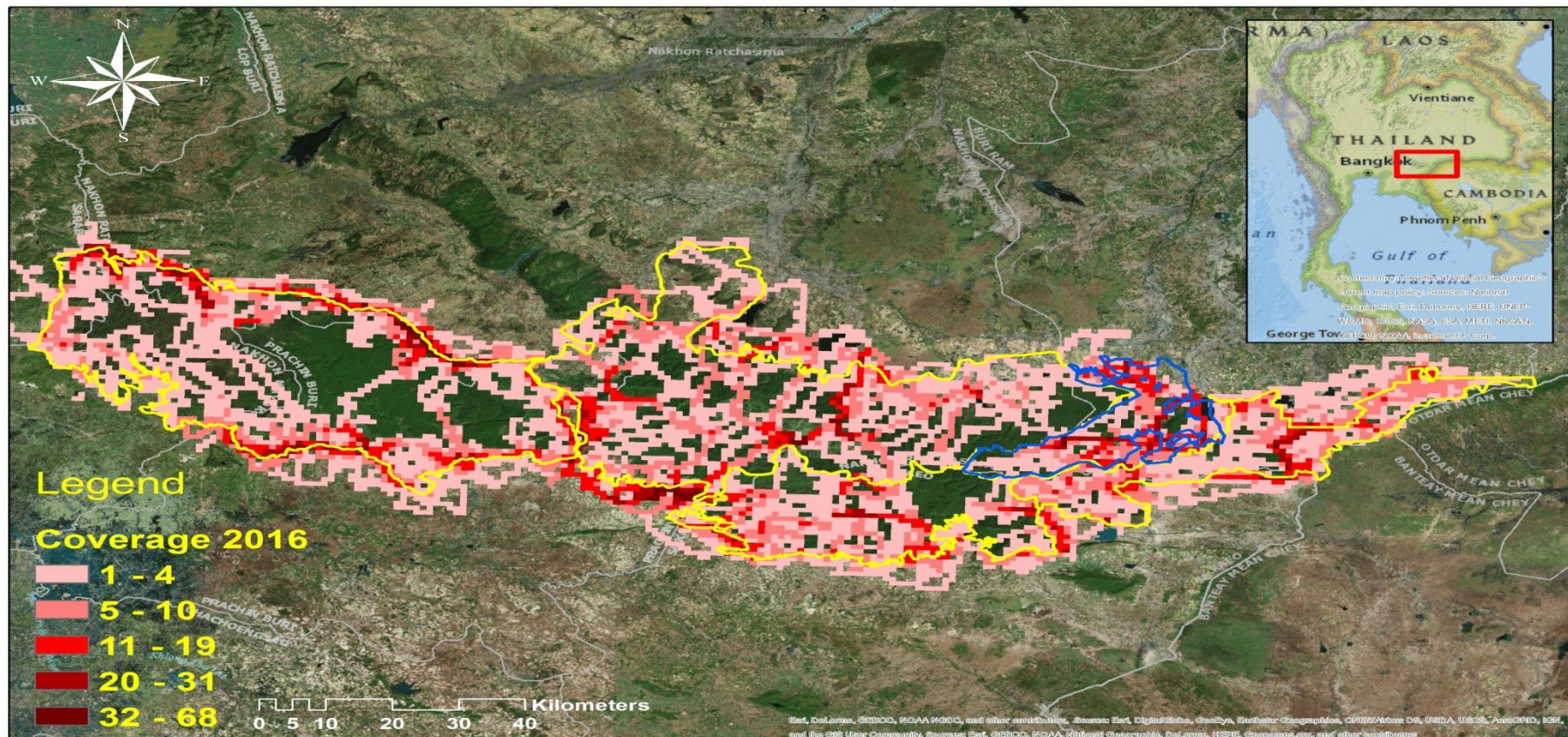
PAs	Number of Area Controlling Units		
	NPRS/WSRS	Interception Checkpoint	Operation Base
KYNP	24	-	3
TLNP	20	3	4
PSNP	11	1	2
TPNP	6	3	2
DYWS	6	2	1
Total	67	9	12

1.2.2 Patrolling 10 to 40 land patrol units per one national park/wildlife sanctuary have been accordingly set up. Each land patrol unit performs their duty four times a month, with a duration of 3 to 5 days and covering the distance of 20 – 50 km per patrol. The air patrol has been conducted on average every alternate month (excluding the Khao Yai National Park), with the flying time of about 1 – 2 hours covering the entire areas of the DPKYFC. The water patrolling has also been conducted but only in the areas of the Thap Lan National Park and Pang Sida National Park, north of the Huay Samong reservoir. Table 5 shows summary of patrolling in the DPKYFC from 1 October 2015 to 30 September 2016 and Figure 4 shows coverage and frequency of SMART Patrol performed in the DPKYFC during 1 October 2015 – 30 September 2016.

Table 5 Summary of patrolling in the DPKYFC from 1 October 2015 to 30 September 2016

PAs	Type of Patrolling								
	Land Patrolling			Aerial Patrolling			Water Patrolling		
	No. of Patrol	No of Days	Distance (km)	No. of Patrol	No of Hrs	Areas covered (hectare)	No. of Patrol	No of Days	Distance (km)
TLNP	391	1,260	15,786	3	7	223,580	9	9	-
TPNP	332	472	6,081	3	6	59,400	-	-	-
KYNP	732	1,988	14,500	7	12	216,555	-	-	-
PSNP	207	920	4,982	3	6	84,400	7	7	-
DYWS	240	604	8,472	4	4	34,000	-	-	-

* Remarks: Water patrols conducted by Thap Lan National Park and Pang Sida National Park are included in the land patrol figures



1.2.3 Joint Command Center for the Unified Forces and Protection Units for the Protection of Siamese Rosewood in the DPKYFC In the current fiscal year 2017, the DNP has set up a Joint Command Center for the Unified Forces and Protection Units for the Protection of Siamese Rosewood in the DPKYFC in order to increase efficiency of the local operation agencies in their forest protection activities. The Director of Forest Protection and Fire Control Office has been assigned as Director of the Joint Command Center with the task of planning, commanding, staffing, coordinating, controlling and supervising the overall operational activities of the Siamese Rosewood Protection Units in the DPKYFC in an efficient manner. 113 officers from Prevention and Suppression Supporting Office 1st (Central Thailand Region), Prevention and Suppression Supporting Office 2nd (Northeastern Thailand Region) and Prevention and Suppression Supporting Office 3rd (Northern Thailand Region), have been assigned to serve in the Siamese Rosewood Protection Unit in the DPKYFC. Their tasks include patrolling in protected areas, setting up checkpoints and interception checkpoints, investigation, arrests, suppression of violators, intelligence gathering, public relations and other assigned duties.

1.2.4 Capacity Building and Training for Patrolling Rangers In the fiscal year 2015, the Thai Department of National Parks, Wildlife, and Plant Conservation, together with various agencies and international organizations organized trainings and activities with the objectives of enhancing patrolling capacity and efficiency for the staff of national parks and wildlife sanctuary of the DPKYFC for the effective protection of natural resources. Details of the training programmes are as follows:

1.2.4.1 Training programme on patrolling techniques:

- 1) Rapid Response Unit named “*Hasdin*”, Batch 2 (28 persons);
- 2) Basics of patrolling, Batch 2 (5 persons);
- 3) Patrol planning in protected areas (1 person);
- 4) Strategic prevention and suppression planning in protected areas, Batch 2 (1 person);
- 5) Efficient patrolling for forest protection (56 persons);
- 6) Team work building for unity, Batch 2, (1 person)
- 7) Basics of new patrolling for the Conservation Area 1 (5 persons);
- 8) Project on forest protection efficiency and strategic operation (30 persons);
- 9) Strength Enhancement Programme.

1.2.4.2 Training Programme on Enhancing Skills for Patrolling Tools and Equipment Usage;

- 1) Skill Training for Map and Compass and GPS Usage;
- 2) Arms Usage Skills Training;
- 3) Camera trap installation training.

1.2.4.3 Training for Patrolling Efficiency Enhancement

- 1) Basic Investigation Training, Batch 1 (6 persons);
- 2) Training on Initial Investigation on Forest and Wildlife Cases, Batch 5 (4 persons);
- 3) Training on Operational Strategy and Law Enforcement on the Protection of Protected Areas (5 persons);
- 4) Training on Basic Investigation, Batch 2 (8 persons)
- 5) Command-Level Protection Training.



Figure 5 Various capacity building and training programmes for patrolling rangers of the DPKYFC

1.2.5 Application of Network Centric Anti-Poaching System - NCAPS Every national park and wildlife sanctuary in the DPKYFC has been using SMART Patrol System as a practical guideline to protect and conserve natural resources. The System also helps check and examine the richness and wealth of natural resources and thus serves as database for planning of effective protection of forest and wildlife resources. At present, the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and the DNP have developed a system to monitor and arrest those who commit crimes associated with illegal logging and hunting of wild animals, called Network Centric Anti-Poaching System (NCAPS), in Thap Lan National Park and Pang Sida National Park. The System has been installed since the end of June 2016. It reports the entry and exit of the criminals or perpetrators to the server administrator through the installed camera traps. Upon sensing any movements, the camera traps capture and send them to mobile phones and the server. This helps in planning to timely and effectively intercept and prevent any criminal act of illegal logging of Siamese Rosewood. As a result, the Thap Lan National Park captured 57 perpetrators from 11 cases during August to December 2016, before they could enter the park and commit crimes, as per details shown in Table 6 and Figure 7:



Figure 6 Component of Network Centric Anti-Poaching System (NCAPS)

Table 6 Statistic of cases and offenders arrested using NCAPS before illegal logging in the DPKYFC

Month	No of Cases	No. of Perpetrators	
		Thai	Foreign
August	3	4	2
September	4	18	-
October	2	1	10
November	1	-	15
December	1	-	7
Total	11	23	34

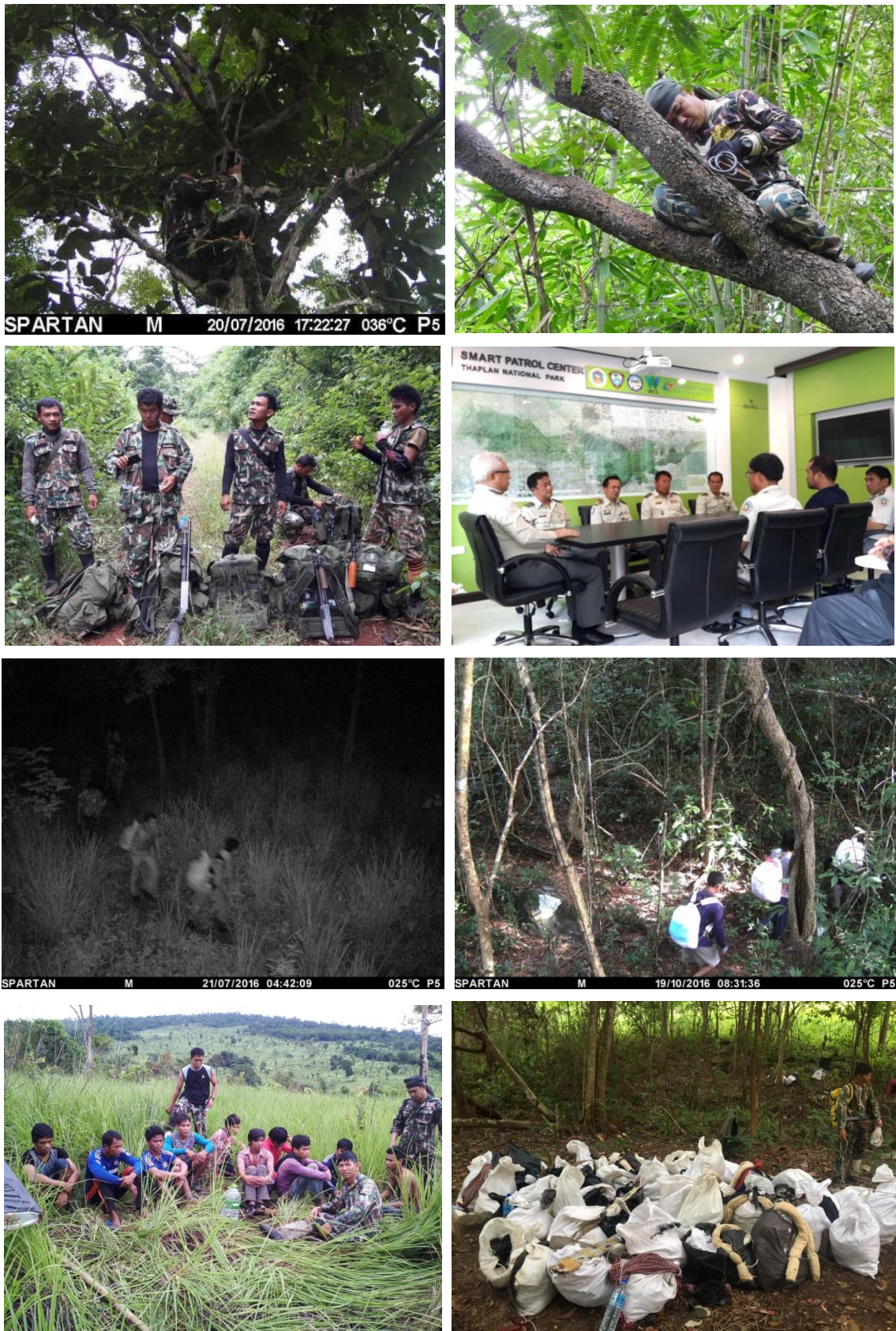


Figure 7 Operations under NCAPS and offenders arrested before illegal logging in the DPKYFC

2. Measure to Suppress Illegal Logging and Trade of Siamese Rosewood

In the fiscal year 2016, the following projects and activities were undertaken:

2.1 Unification of forces with partner agencies

Thailand maintains its continued efforts in the prevention and suppression of the illegal logging of Siamese Rosewood in the DPKYFC. In addition, joint actions with such concerned agencies as the army, the police and the local administration were undertaken for the prevention and suppression of crimes on natural resources and environment (see Figure 8). Details of the joint actions are as follows:

2.1.1 The Khao Yai National Park: Joint actions were carried out 15 times with the Cavalry Squadron 21, Nakhon Ratchasima, Long Range Reconnaissance Patrol Company, Infantry Regiment 2, Queen's Guard, Prachin Buri, the natural resources and environment police officers (NE Police), Forest Resource Management Office 8 (Nakhon Ratchasima), Forest Resource Management Office 9 (Prachin Buri), Royal Forest Department (RFD), police officers and administrative officers in the area.

2.1.2 Thap Lan National Park: Joint actions with 1st Army Region, 2nd Army Region, local police, NE Police, administrative officers, Forest Protection Units and Village Security Teams of the villages in the areas.

2.1.3 Pang Sida National Park: Two joint patrols with such concerned agencies including the army, police and agencies under the RFD.

2.1.4 The Ta Phraya National Park: Joint action with the Protected Area Management Bureau 1 (Prachin Buri); Forest Resource Management Office 9 (Prachin Buri); RFD; Border Patrol Police; Ranger Unit 26, Suranaree Command; Burapha Command; and army officers under the 12th Infantry Regiment, Queen's Guard, 2nd Infantry Division.

2.1.5 Dong Yai Wildlife Sanctuary: Under the Plan for the Prevention and Suppression of the Destruction of Natural Resources, joint forces between the local officers, DNP, RFD, army, police and administrative office patrolled in two Amphurs (districts), with one unit per Amphur patrolling once a month. The forces also joined the neighboring agencies in patrolling areas in the wildlife sanctuaries and its vicinity.



Figure 8 Unification of forces with partner agencies in land patrolling and interception checkpoints

2.2 Extended Cases, Special Case designation, Submission to AMLO Thap Lan National Park undertook further investigation into 8 cases, based on telephone numbers collected from the suspects. In addition, three cases were submitted to the Office of Attorney General and five cases were submitted for investigation and proceedings of the Anti-Money Laundering Office (AMLO). As for the Khao Yai National Park, two cases were further investigated under the NCPO Order No. 13/2559.

3. Measure for the Conservation and Public Participation

Thailand, through the agencies under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, has given high priority to the roles of stakeholders in the DPKYFC, which include the local people, community, NGOs and government agencies with respect to participation in the support and enhancement of conservation, protection, preservation and restoration of forest natural resources and wildlife in the DPKYFC. The participation can be carried out in various ways such as formation of a natural resource conservation group/club/association, public information campaign towards the natural resources conservation awareness, etc. All sectors also take part in the conservation and restoration of natural resources activities. In the fiscal year 2016, the following activities were undertaken in the DPKYFC areas:

3.1 The Protected Area Advisory Committee (PAC) of the DPKYFC, consisting of representatives from all sectors, namely government, private sector, general public, media, local scholars etc. played their roles in advising and participating in the planning and monitoring process, as well as the management of the Dong Phrayayen – Khao Yai Forest Complex. In the fiscal year 2016, there were two meetings on 30 April 2016 and 28 July 2016 (see Figure 9), in which the following agenda items were raised: resolving problems concerning wild animals that went outside the forest areas, process to verify rights to the encroached land, prevention and suppression of illegal logging, coordination of monitoring network against illegal logging of Siamese Rosewood and recommendations for preparation of tourism strategies.



Figure 9 Meeting of Protected Area Advisory Committee (PAC) of the DPKYFC in 2016

3.2 Activities concerning the formation of natural resources conservation group/club/association

3.2.1 Khao Yai National Park

- Forestry Teacher Project with Thailand Freeland Foundation (1 time);
- Networking Seminar for Natural Environment Conservation (1)

3.2.2 Thap Lan National Park

- The Project on Empowering Community for Participatory Protection of Thap Lan National Park;
- “New Generation, Big Dreams” youth group to protect the DPKYFC World Heritage Site;
- Forestry Teacher for Khao – Yai World Heritage Conservation;
- Public Group for Conservation and Protection of the DPKYFC;

3.3 Publicity campaign to raise awareness on natural resources conservation

3.3.1 Khao Yai National Park

- Organization of the “Unified Thai Hearts for the South Camp” and “Planting Seedling Youth Camp” (1);
- Activity to raise conservation awareness (1);
- Youth Camp for the World Heritage Protection Around Khao Yai National Park, 1st Batch;
- Youth Camp for the World Heritage Protection Around Khao Yai National Park, 2nd Batch;
- Music exhibition on World Environment Day (1);
- Publicity campaign for communities on natural resources conservation (10);
- Publicity campaign for schools on natural resources conservation (20)
- Wildlife publicity campaign (1)
- Publicity campaign and communities education, jointly with Pang Sida National Park.

3.3.2 Thap Lan National Park

- Meeting between forestry officials and local people around Thap Lan National Park;
- Afforestation of economic crops for sustainable conservation;
- Sports for building relations with World Heritage Site communities (activities to create good relations between government officials and local people);
- Scholarships for children who help protect the environment (awarded to youths lacking financial support)

3.3.3 Ta Phraya National Park

- Boy scouts and natural resources conservation camp;
- Training for young guides for touring Ta Phraya National Park World Heritage site;

3.3.4 Pang Sida National Park

- Check dam for forest resources conservation from Burapha University, Sa Kaeo Province;
- Forest resources conservation camp from Dhong Khui School, Sa Kaeo Province;
- Forest resources conservation camp from Aranyaprathet School, Sa Kaeo Province;
- Publicity campaign on natural resources conservation for community schools around Pang Sida National Park;
- Mobile public relations project to raise awareness for youths in schools along the Pang Sida National Park boundary;

- Public relations project on natural resources conservation for community leaders in villages along the Pang Sida National Park boundary;

3.4 Participation of all sectors in the natural resources conservation and restoration activities;

3.4.1 Khao Yai National Park

- Building of a check dam to restore natural resources in areas of Khao Yai National Park (once)

3.4.2 Thap Lan National Park

- “Reforestation Project to Sustainably Return Forest to the Land” on the annual National Tree Day, undertaken jointly with the public and private sector in areas of Thap Lan National Park covering 126 rai (57 acres) (17 June 2015);

- Thap Lan National Park officials together with a conservation group from Bangkok planted trees in the 10-rai areas formerly encroached for rubber plantation (2 Aug 2015);

- A group of 20 teachers from Rajabhat Nakhon Pathom University took the nature trail for study and reforestation, covering an area of 5 rai (approx.1.98 acres) (22 Aug 2015);

- Thap Lan National Park officials and 60 employees from Ashimori (Thailand) Company Limited planted trees together in a 1-rai area (approx. 0.3954 acre) under the “Reforestation Rally Do A Good Deed for Mother” (8 Aug. 2015);

- Officials from the RFD’s Savings and Credit Cooperative Limited and Royal Irrigation Department’s Savings and Credit Cooperative Limited planted trees under the “Reforestation in Honor of HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindorn”, covering 40 rai (approx. 15.76 acres) (26 Sept 2015);

- Officials from the RFD’s Savings and Credit Cooperative Limited and Royal Irrigation Department’s Savings and Credit Cooperative Limited planted trees under the “Reforestation in Honor of HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindorn”, covering 40 rai (approximately 15.76 acres) (23 July 2016);

- Bridgestone Sales (Thailand) Co.,Ltd. planted trees to help restore the ecosystem, covering an area of 100 rai (3 Oct 2015).

3.4.3 Ta Phraya National Park

- Volunteer Citizens for Forest Protection Project (VCFP)

- Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Volunteer Project (NEPVP);

- Reforestation and public relations campaign on conservation, conducted jointly between the public and private sector in areas of Ta Phraya National Park;

3.4.4 Pang Sida National Park

- Check dam construction to restore natural resources in areas of Pang Sida National Park, conducted jointly with Mahidol University, Bangkok;

- Check dam construction to restore natural resources in areas of Pang Sida National Park, conducted jointly with Freeland Foundation, Bangkok;

- Check dam construction to restore natural resources in areas of Pang Sida National Park, conducted jointly with the Crown Property Bureau, Bangkok;

- Pracharat check dam construction, conducted jointly with the communities along the boundary of Pang Sida National Park.



Figure 10 Conservation activities with local participations to support conservation, protection and preservation of natural resources and wildlife in the DPKYFC

4. Measure to Enhance International Cooperation

The illegal logging and trade of Siamese Rosewood involved many aspects, starting from logging to transshipment/ transfer and usage in the market of demand. These processes involved many countries, Thailand's neighbors in particular. Thailand therefore has given high priority to strengthening international cooperation with a view to resolving the illegal logging and trade problems of Siamese Rosewood in Southeast Asia. Thailand also seeks support from international agencies dealing with natural resources conservation such as FAO, IUCN, WWF, TRAFFIC, WCS, EIA and Freeland. Such mechanisms can operate both at the policy and implementation level and both through bilateral and multilateral channels. Various committees have been established to effectively support and follow up the implementation.

4.1 Policy Mechanism

The Thai Cabinet on 21 June 2016 endorsed and acknowledged the policy framework on the resolution of problems concerning the illegal logging of Siamese Rosewood and on the National Project to Resolve Problems Concerning the Illegal Logging of Siamese Rosewood along the Thai – Cambodian Border (Thai Side). The policy framework is composed of 6 strategies, one of which is the enhancement of cooperation and coordination at the regional and international level by supporting the implementation of CITES as well as the World Heritage Convention, including the push for the prevention and suppression of illegal logging and trade of Siamese Rosewood to become a major issue in multilateral arena.

4.2 Formation of Relevant Committees

Thailand, through the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, has established committees relevant to the specific issues both at the domestic and international level to help resolve the problems concerning the illegal logging and trade of Siamese Rosewood, namely:

4.2.1 The National Committee on the Resolution of the Problems Concerning the Illegal Logging of Siamese Rosewood along the Thai-Cambodian Border (Thai Side), chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment;

4.2.2 The National Committee on the Resolution of the Problems Concerning the Illegal Logging of Siamese Rosewood along the Thai-Cambodian Border (Thailand and Cambodia), co-chaired by Deputy Prime Minister of Thailand and Deputy Prime Minister of Cambodia

4.3 International Actions

In the fiscal year 2016, the Thai Department of National Parks, Wildlife, and Plant Conservation and relevant agencies held meetings and conferences as well as participated in bilateral and multilateral conferences to discuss and establish framework on how to resolve problems concerning the illegal logging and international trade of Siamese Rosewood (see Figure 11), details of which are as follows:

4.3.1 Thailand participated in the 11th Meeting of the ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network (11th ASEAN-WEN) and presented issues concerning law enforcement on the problems of illegal trade of wildlife and plants along the Thai – Myanmar border, including the illegal logging and trade of Siamese Rosewood. Thailand also asked the meeting to consider and find ways and means to prevent and suppress the illegal actions.

4.3.2 The Department of National Parks, Wildlife, and Plant Conservation held the 2nd Regional Dialogue on Preventing Illegal Logging and Trade of Siamese Rosewood in Bangkok during 4 to 5 April 2016 at the Maruay Garden Hotel. The Dialogue, presided over by the Minister of Natural Resources and Environment, aimed at strengthening international cooperation to resolve problems concerning the illegal logging and trading of Siamese Rosewood; following up the progress made from the implementation plan approved in the first conference in 2014. The Dialogue

encouraged concrete and continuous activities under the implementation plan, with a view to reporting the progress to the World Heritage Committee. The 2nd Dialogue was attended by about 90 representatives from relevant agencies from Cambodia, China, Thailand and Vietnam as well as from the international agencies such as CITES, Freeland, IUCN, and WCO. The status and progress of actions by the participating countries were presented to the Conference. The Conference was divided into three sub-groups: 1) Review of policies and legal framework; 2) Increase efficiency of law enforcement, international cooperation and data sharing to combat the illegal logging and trading of Siamese Rosewood; and 3) Develop the capacity of human resources in order to monitor progress of actions taken under the implementation plan approved by the first Dialogue and proposal for further actions. Joint press conference was arranged at the end of the Dialogue, participated by representatives from Cambodia, China, Thailand, and Vietnam to demonstrate that all countries were aware of the problems concerning the illegal logging and trafficking of Siamese Rosewood that occurred in the Southeast Asian region and understood the necessity and significance of the conservation of biological diversity and ecology. They also agreed to strengthen coordination among agencies within their countries and internationally; to improve laws, measures, and punishments that will lead to legal actions against transnational criminal elements; and to create public awareness for better understanding of the adverse impacts from the illegal logging and trading of the Siamese Rosewood.

4.3.3 The Department of National Parks, Wildlife, and Plant Conservation held a seminar to discuss international cooperation for the conservation of forests and wildlife between Thailand and Lao PDR during 18 to 22 April 2016 at Sunee Grand Hotel, Ubon Ratchathani Province. The issues of illegal logging and trafficking of Siamese Rosewood that occurred along the border areas were presented to the meeting for information and for seeking cooperation from the Lao side to find ways and means that can lead to resolving the problems.

4.3.4 Thailand participated in the 16th ASEAN Senior Official Meeting on Transnational Crime (16th SOMTC) in May 2016 in Jakarta, Indonesia. The Thai delegation was represented by Royal Thai Police, Customs Department and the DNP. The Tenth ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (10th AMMTC) in October 2015 endorsed the illicit trafficking of wildlife and timber as a new area of transnational crimes. The meeting also pushed and recommended for the formation of a working group on illegal logging and trade of wildlife and timber, which will be good for resolving the issue of illegal logging and trade of Siamese Rosewood in a more effective way.

4.3.5 Thailand through the Royal Thai Police hosted the Inter-Regional Conference on Wildlife and Timber Trafficking between ASEAN, Asian and African Countries from 20 to 22 June 2016, under the cooperation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). The conference attended by officials and academics from governments, private sector, international agencies from ASEAN countries, India, Kenya and South America. Participants discussed and shared knowledge and information to find ways and means of developing a specific framework for international cooperation on combating wildlife and timber trafficking, which can effectively combat the illegal logging and trade of Siamese Rosewood in Southeast Asia.

4.3.6 The Department of National Parks, Wildlife, and Plant Conservation held a seminar to discuss international cooperation for the conservation of forests and wildlife between Thailand and Lao PDR from 21 to 25 August 2016 in Nakhon Ratchasima Province and conducted a study tour in parts of the DPKYFC, namely Khao Yai National Park and Thap Lan National Park, with a view to creating knowledge and understanding as well as to share knowledge and experience on the management of protected areas. The meeting also covered discussions and recommendations as to find ways and means on resolving the illegal logging and trade of Siamese Rosewood along the Thai – Lao border.

4.3.7 Thailand, represented by the DNP, participated in the seventeenth Conference of the Parties to CITES (CITES CoP 17) held in South Africa in September 2016 to support and clarify

the change of annotation of Siamese Rosewood in Appendix II, from Annotation 5 to Annotation 4 which covers all parts of Siamese Rosewood, including logs, sawn woods, veneer, furniture and related products. Under the new annotation, Siamese Rosewood will be more effectively conserved and protected through international trade mechanism. The CITES CoP17 also endorsed the inclusion of all *Dalbergia* species in the Appendix II.

4.3.8 Thailand, represented by the DNP, hosted the meeting on Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Initiative in the Greater Mekong Subregion, Phase 2 (BCI-GMS P2) between Thailand and Cambodia on 13 October 2016 at Maruay Garden Hotel, Bangkok. Issues concerning the illegal logging and trade of Siamese Rosewood along the Thai – Cambodian border were presented to the meeting for joint consideration on ways and means to resolve the problems.

4.3.9 Thailand, through the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, will be hosting the 3rd Regional Dialogue on Preventing Illegal Logging and Trade of Siamese Rosewood from 29th to 31st March 2017 to follow up progress of actions taken by concerned countries to resolve the problems concerning the illegal logging of Siamese Rosewood, including actions related to the adoption of the relevant laws, rules and regulations following the upgrade of Siamese Rosewood Appendix from Annotation 5 to Annotation 4 since the CITES CoP17 in September 2016.



Figure 11 International actions to strengthen cooperation for addressing illegal logging and trade of Siamese Rosewood

5. Urges the States Parties of Thailand, Cambodia, China, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to further strengthen their collaboration to combat illegal logging at the source, reduce demand at its destination, and intercept shipments of illegally logged Rosewood during transit;

Thailand hereby confirms that it will maintain its leading roles in the region to strengthen cooperation to address the illegal logging and trade of Siamese Rosewood, especially through cooperation between Thailand and Cambodia within the context of the National Committee to Resolve the Problems concerning the Illegal Logging of Siamese Rosewood along the Thai – Cambodian Border.

In addition, Thailand through the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment will be hosting the 3rd Regional Dialogue on Preventing Illegal Logging and Trade of Siamese Rosewood (with Cambodia, China, Laos and Vietnam) with the objectives of finding solutions to problems concerning the illegal logging and trade of Siamese Rosewood. The Regional Dialogues were already held twice in 2014 and 2016 respectively, with the 3rd due to be held during 29-31 March 2017.

The results of the 1st and 2nd dialogues have been successfully and tangibly implemented, for example the inclusion of offences associated with illegal trade of wild animals and plants as a transnational crime, the revision of Siamese Rosewood appendix under CITES, etc.

The 3rd Regional Dialogue aims at following up the progress of actions that have been taken by concerned countries to address the issue of illegal logging of Siamese Rosewood, including the adoption of relevant laws, rules and regulations following the upgrade of Siamese Rosewood from Annotation 5 to Annotation 4 since the CITES CoP17 in September 2016.

6. Also requests the State Party to undertake further investigations to determine the extent to which poaching, associated or not with illegal logging, is a threat to the property's OUV;

The analysis of the statistical report on the arrest of those committed crimes associated with the illegal logging in national parks and wildlife sanctuary of the DPKYFC from October 2015 until September 2016 shows that wildlife poaching was **not** associated or connected with the illegal logging in the DPKYFC, due primarily to the following:

- Illegal loggers would normally not poach because firing guns could make noise which would alert officials;
- The items confiscated from the illegal loggers included seized timbers and equipment used in committing the crimes, e.g. motor cycles, wood pulling trolley, hand saws and chainsaws, guns and bullets, or knives and axes, etc. However, neither equipment used in poaching nor carcasses were found.
- The fact that evidence gathered from most arrested illegal loggers included large amount of ready-to-eat food (Figure 12) suggested that the criminals had no incentive to hunt wild animals for food.



Figure 12 Offenders arrested with a lot of foodstuffs before illegally logging in the DPKYFC

7. Notes with appreciation the efforts undertaken by the State Party to address encroachment and the construction of illegal resorts, and further requests the State Party to ensure that the process of clarifying land rights in forest areas is undertaken in a fully transparent manner and with full participation of the concerned local communities;

Under the cabinet resolution dated 30 June 1998 regarding the measures and guidelines for solving land problems in forest areas, two main guidelines have been stipulated, namely, the protection of forest areas from intrusion and the management of land and forest resources. In addition, communities residing around the DPKYFC have also been encouraged to participate in the sustainable forest management.

1. Prevention and Suppression of the Encroachment of the Conservation Forests

Thailand has taken stringent action to continuously resolve the problems of encroachment and illegal resort development in the DPKYFC. It should be noted that the issue pertaining to the encroachment of forest areas has been designated as a national agenda. As a result of such actions, the encroached areas in the DPKYFC have tremendously and continuously been reduced.

1.1 Action taken against the encroachers between December 2014 and September 2016. According to the report on the State of Conservation of the DPKYFC submitted by Thailand to the World Heritage Center in February 2015, there were 443 cases involving encroachment of the property and resort development until December 2014. However, since that reported period until September 2016, there has been no further cases of resort development or construction in the DPKYFC. There has also been a significant progress on the judicial process of previous cases, namely the lawsuits for 111 cases covering the area of 4,219 rai (approx. 1,668 acres) have been settled, with 332 cases remaining under the judicial process. Progress of actions with respect to those remaining 332 cases (see Figure 13) has been made as follows:

1.1.1 There are 246 cases under investigation.

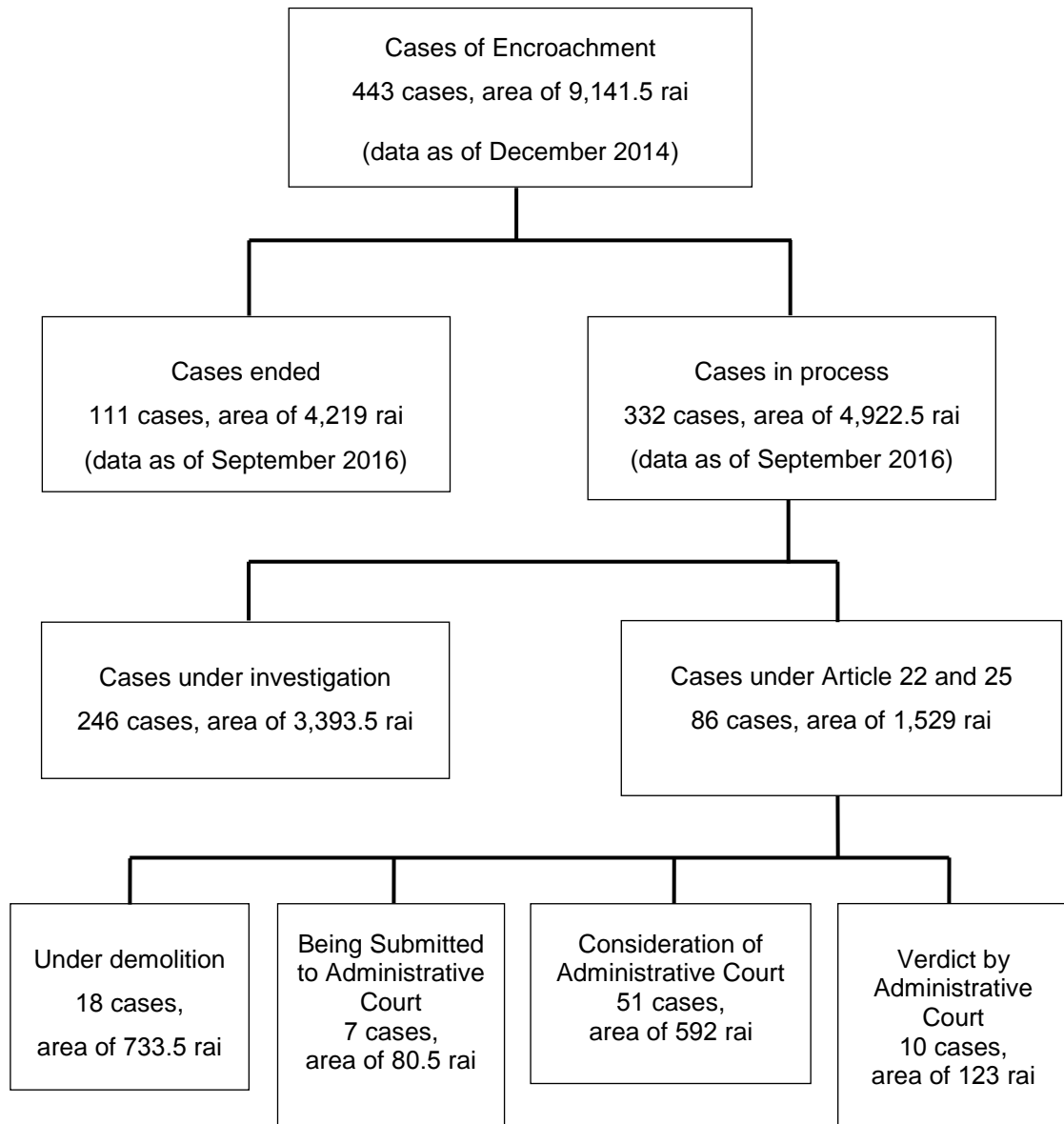
1.1.2 Administrative actions under the Article 22 of National Parks Act B.E. 2504 (1961) and Article 25 of the National Reserved Forest Act B.E. 2507 (1964) are under way for 86 cases at different stages:

1) 18 cases covering the areas of 733.5 rai (approx. 290 acres) are under the process of razing or being knocked down;

2) 7 cases covering the areas of 80.5 rai (approx. 31.8 acres) are in the process of being submitted to the Administrative Court;

3) 51 cases covering the areas of 592 rai (approx. 234 acres) are under consideration of the Administrative Court;

4) The final verdict has been reached by the Administrative Court for 10 cases covering the areas of 23 rai (approx. 9 acres).



Remark: 1 hectare is equal to 6.25 rai.

Figure 13 Chart shows number of encroachment cases in DPKYFC at each stage of judicial process

1.2 Actions taken through judicial processes Up to October 2016, there remained 332 cases involving the encroachment of forest areas which were either under investigation or demolition, covering the areas of 4,922.5 rai (approx. 1,946 acres). Actions to monitor their progress included:

1.2.1 Meetings to follow up progress at the investigation stage;

1.2.2 Meetings between investigation officers of Wang Nam Khieo Police Station and officials from Amphur Wang Nam Khieo, Nakhon Ratchasima Province to follow up progress of the investigation;

1.2.3 Meeting with prosecutors to follow up progress of cases at the stage of prosecution, through the Sub-Committee Meeting for the Prevention and Suppression of Illegal Logging and Forest Destruction of Nakhon Ratchasima Province;

In addition, the following actions have been taken in cases of forest encroachment but still under verification of the occupation rights:

- Provide clarifications to and conduct public relations for local people and communities on the guidelines and measures to combat encroachment of legally conserved areas, under the cabinet resolution dated 30 June 1998;

- Provide clarifications to and conduct public relations for local people and communities to acknowledge and participate in the process of verification of land occupied by people living in the forest areas, under the cabinet resolution dated 30 June 1998.

1.3 Restoration of encroached areas after cases ended The restoration, through reforestation, of the encroached areas where demolition has been completed has been undertaken as follows:

Table 7 Restoration areas in DPKYFC after cases ended

PAs	Province	Area (rai)
TLNP	Prachinburi Nakorn Ratchasima	537.5 15.0
TPNP	Burirum Sakaeo	211.0 100.0
KYNP	Saraburi Nakorn Ratchasima	20.0 0.5
total		884.0

2. Management of Land and Forest Resources

The following implementation guidelines have been set up for the management of land and forest resources applied in the legally protected forests such as national parks, wildlife sanctuary, No-hunting areas, and cabinet-designated conservation forests (watershed class 1 and 2), as well as mangrove conservation areas:

1. No legally protected forests shall be taken for the purpose of agricultural land reform;
2. Survey and registration of land holders shall be clearly conducted and the relevant data shall be used for the conservation management and development of the areas on a sustainable basis;
3. There shall be verification of land occupied by citizens, using the first aerial photos taken of that area after it has been officially designated as a protected forest areas under the law. The utilization of the land shall then be verified in conjunction with evidence of continued occupancy before the protection date;
4. Upon completion of the verification process, the following conditions shall be applied for the utilization of the areas in line with sustainable conservation with minimum impacts to natural resources and environment:
 - For land which has been lived or worked on before the protection date **and** is not ecologically precarious: the citizens shall be allowed to continue living and working on that land and the land shall receive clear demarcation;
 - For land which has been lived or worked on before the protection date **but** is ecologically precarious: the citizens shall receive appropriate assistance to find a new place to live or work, or they shall be relocated to a replacement area with proper infrastructure, quality of life, professional opportunities and possibly granted rights to land possession under relevant laws, while the vacated land shall be reforested;
 - For land which has been lived or worked on after the protection date: the citizens shall be relocated to a replacement area with proper infrastructure, quality of life, professional opportunities and possibly granted rights to land possession under relevant laws; in case they cannot be relocated immediately, the area shall be under official control and land use shall be confined for sufficient living conditions only;

The DNP as the agency assigned by law to be in charge of important conservation areas such as national parks, wildlife sanctuary and no-hunting areas, has set up a verification process for the possession of the legally designated conservation forests under the cabinet resolution of 30 June 1998, (See details in the diagram for the verification process of land possession in the legally designated conservation forests) comprising the following main steps:

1. Designate the target area and put the survey plot on the map;
2. Hold meeting to provide explanations to the citizens; register the land occupants and conduct joint verification of the land;
3. Analyze data of the surveyed plots using aerial photographs to determine land usage;
4. Examine the results of verification of land occupancy by working groups and committees to endorse the outcome of the actions taken.

The implementation and process of verification of land in all national parks and wildlife sanctuaries of the DPKYFC since 2008 have been strictly and transparently undertaken in accordance with the stipulated process, with full participation of the local people and communities in the target areas as follows:

1. The people and communities that occupied the land attend the information meeting to acknowledge the measures and guidelines with respect to the resolution of land problems in the forest areas and the process to verify land occupancy under the 30 June 1998 cabinet resolution;
2. The people and communities acknowledge the demarcation line of the conservation forests;
3. The people and communities that occupied the land are registered as land occupants and participate in the verification process and the survey of the occupied land;
4. The people and communities themselves are notified and clarified of the results of the verification process of the land occupancy.

Based on the result of the verification of land occupancy of the people and communities, the DNP has established the management principles for sustainable conservation in accordance with the measures and guidelines for resolving the land problems in the forest areas under the cabinet resolution dated 30 June 1998. The conditions stipulate that land occupants within the legally designated conservation forests, whose rights have already been verified, shall neither be allowed to encroach into new forest areas nor to expand the areas nor to act in such a way that may destroy or cause any harmful impact on the conservation of forests and environment. They will also not be allowed to purchase or sell the land in the conservation forests or to change the category of land usage. In case of violation, rights to verification of land occupancy can be withdrawn and legal actions may be taken against them according to the prevention measures on forest areas.

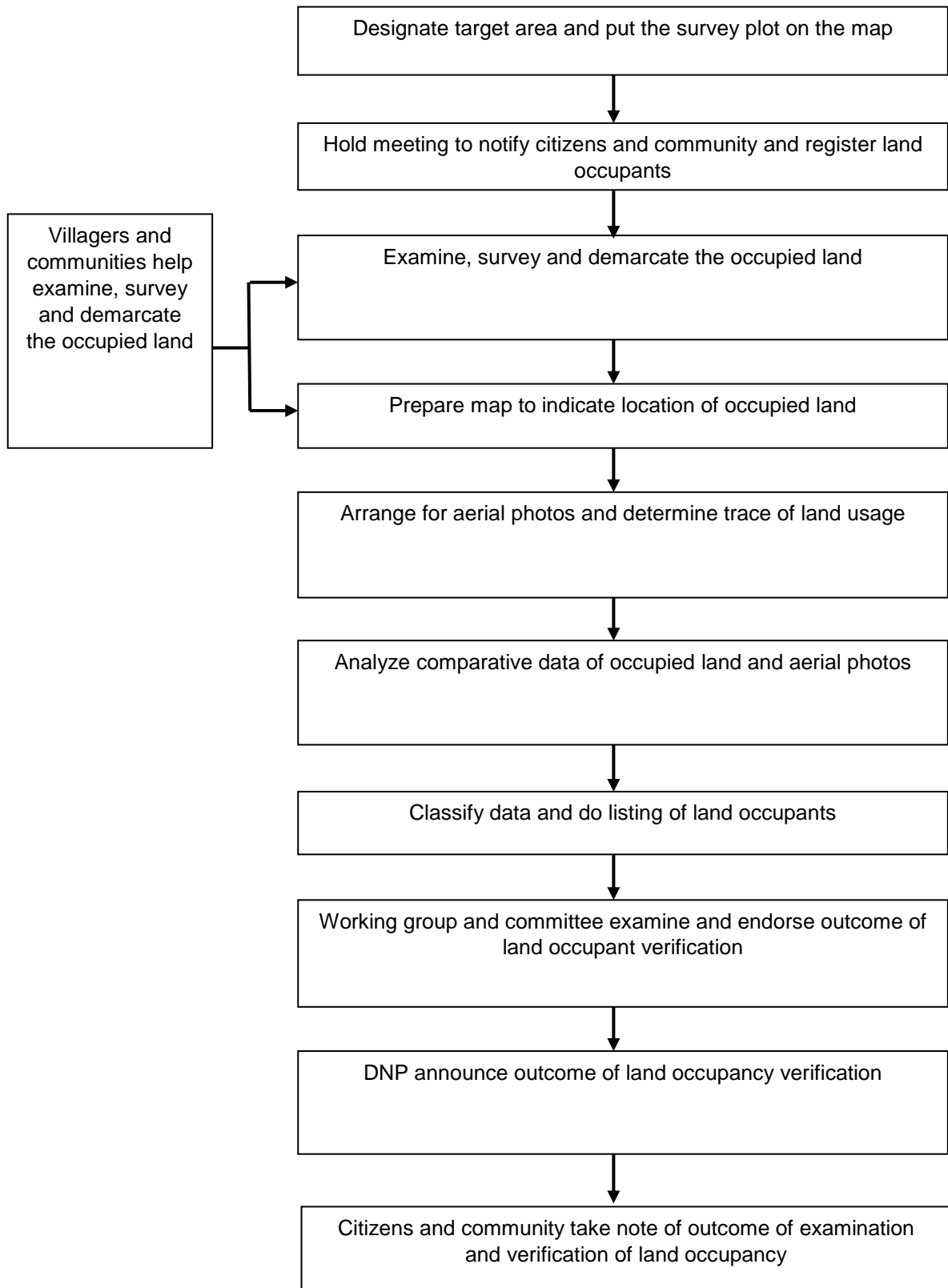


Figure 14 Diagram of the verification process of land possession in the legally designated conservation forests under cabinet resolution dated 30 June 1998

3. Promotion of Public Participation in the Sustainable Forest Management

Activities took place in 148 forest areas around the DPKYFC, which have been listed as community forests, under the following objectives:

1. To encourage and support the local citizens to join the government and communities in transforming the areas into a forest community, or to manage, maintain and grow natural forests;
2. To enhance and strengthen the communities' potential so that they become capable of managing local forests effectively within the framework of Sufficiency Economy Philosophy;
3. To promote collaboration between local communities, NGOs and government agencies with respect to forest conservation;

In 2016, Thailand through the RFD undertook activities on forest management with participation of local communities as well as integration of all relevant sectors. In that context, the community was asked to set up the community forest management plan in accordance with work programme and strategy on community forests by the RFD. The said plan shall include the following areas:

1. Public relations activities: community members and general public shall be notified, through various channels, of actions pertaining to community forest management, frameworks of activities and boundaries of forest community areas;
2. Forest protection: the local community shall help protect forests from encroachment, prevent them from human or natural disasters such as forest fires and restore them to their original richness or improve their conditions;
3. Maintenance and restoration of forests: the local community shall restore forest richness in the encroached areas through planting a variety of crops and species in an appropriate manner and to a sufficient extent, which would benefit the community either directly or indirectly, for example in ecotourism management and cultural tourism;
4. Education and knowledge transfer: the local community shall organize the community learning centers or knowledge management regarding the forest management for its members;
5. Administrative assistance and others in support of activities related to community forests.

8. Also notes that Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) for the Huay Satone Dam and the expansion of Highway 348, both within the property, have not been allowed, and requests furthermore the State Party to confirm unambiguously and in writing that these projects will not be permitted to proceed;

Thailand confirms that no constructions that may have any negative impact on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property will be allowed. In the cases of the Department of Highways' traffic lanes expansion project of the Highway 348, which bisects the Ta Phraya National Park and Dong Yai Wildlife Sanctuary, and the Royal Irrigation Department's Huay Satone Dam construction project in the areas of Ta Phraya National Park, the DNP as the responsible agency in charge of the areas inside the DPKYFC World Heritage site has not yet allowed the aforementioned two government agencies to conduct survey and collect data in both the Ta Phraya National Parks and Dong Yai Wildlife Sanctuary, which would represent a preparatory step for a possible Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report and thus a requirement for implementation of the two projects. At present, no action has been taken with respect to the traffic lanes expansion project of the Highway 348 and the construction of Huay Satone Dam in Ta Phraya National Parks and Dong Yai Wildlife Sanctuary respectively.

Thailand wishes to note that Highway 348 already existed before the inscription of the DPKYFC as a World Heritage site and that the motive for a possible expansion is to significantly reduce traffic fatalities, both to human and wildlife. The initial proposal of the Department of Highways also includes the construction of a wildlife corridor in order to minimize the negative impact on wildlife from the Highway's expansion.

However, in the event that the development of large projects within or adjacent to the DPKYFC is deemed by the Royal Thai Government as necessary to improve the standard of living of the Thai people without significant negative impact on the OUV of the property, Thailand hereby affirms that the World Heritage Centre will be informed and consulted before making any decisions on such projects. Thailand will definitely follow the Operational Guidelines of the Convention, especially paragraph 172¹ to seek advice from the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies and also comply with the World Heritage Impact Assessment Principles².

¹ **Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention**

172. The World Heritage Committee invites the States Parties to the *Convention* to inform the Committee, through the Secretariat, of their intention to undertake or to authorize in an area protected under the *Convention* major restorations or new constructions which may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. Notice should be given as soon as possible (for instance, before drafting basic documents for specific projects) and before making any decisions that would be difficult to reverse, so that the Committee may assist in seeking appropriate solutions to ensure that the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is fully preserved.

² **World Heritage Impact Assessment Principles**

Principle 1: Undertake rigorous Environmental Assessment early in the decision-making process

Principle 2: Closely involve experts with World Heritage, protected area and biodiversity knowledge

Principle 3: Assess environmental and societal impacts on Outstanding Universal Value, including direct, indirect and cumulative effects

Principle 4: Identify and assess alternatives in order to recommend the most sustainable option to decision-makers

Principle 5: Identify mitigation measures in line with the mitigation hierarchy

Principle 6: Include a separate chapter on World Heritage

Principle 7: Thorough public consultation at different stages, and public disclosure of assessment

Principle 8: Propose and implement environmental management plan, subject to independent audit

9. Requests moreover the State Party to invite an IUCN Reactive Monitoring mission to monitor and evaluate effective implementation of the Action Plan on Curbing Illegal Logging and Trade of Siamese Rosewood in Dong Phrayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex 2014-2019;

Thailand, through the DNP as the lead implementing agency in the protection of natural resources and in the management of protected areas in the DPKYFC, invited the IUCN Reactive Monitoring mission, led by Mr. Remco van Merm, World Heritage Conservation Officer, IUCN and Mr. Chen Hin Keong, Timber Trade Programme Leader, TRAFFIC, to evaluate effective implementation of the Action Plan on Curbing Illegal Logging and Trade of Siamese Rosewood in DPKYFC (2014-2019) on 13-19 December 2016. The evaluation and monitoring activities included mainly the discussions with relevant agencies from the public and private sectors, international organizations and representatives from the Embassy of the People's Republic of China to Thailand, as well as the visit to protected areas in the DPKYFC. The said visit to DPKYFC enabled the Reactive Monitoring mission to undertake or observe the following issues:

- Natural habitat of Siamese rosewood and Siamese rosewood plantation;
- Aerial examination of natural resources abundance in areas of Thap Lan National Park;
- Assessment of actions taken under the plan for the prevention and suppression of illegal logging and trade of Siamese Rosewood;
- Application of technology for crime prevention;
- Unification of forces and integration of actions by relevant parties;
- Meeting with the Protected Area Advisory Committee (PAC) about community's participation;
- Progress of actions taken under the plan for environment protection and environmental impacts of the Highway 304 of the Department of Highways and the Huay Samong Reservoir construction project of the Royal Irrigation Department;
- Actions taken by various agencies along the Thai-Cambodian border in order to prevent crimes related to natural resources and environment.

(Annex 1: IUCN Reactive Monitoring Mission to the DPKYFC, 13-19 December 2016)

10. Requests in addition the State Party to provide an electronic and three printed copies of the draft Strategic Plan on Tourism in World Natural Heritage for review by the World Heritage Centre and IUCN;

Thailand, through the DNP, has developed a draft Strategic Plan on Tourism in World Natural Heritage DPKYFC, based on national and provincial tourism strategic plans (including Thailand's Tourism Strategic Plan 2015-2017) as well as other relevant strategic plans such as the National Parks Management Plan 2017-2021 and DPKYFC Management Plan 2016-2020. Moreover, the development of the draft Strategic Plan on Tourism in World Natural Heritage DPKYFC has also been based on the UNESCO Sustainable Tourism Toolkit, consisting of 10 Guides.

The draft Strategic Plan on Tourism in World Natural Heritage, DPKYFC has been developed on the basis of SWOT Analysis and undergone public hearings and recommendations from relevant parties and sectors such as chiefs of agencies in the DPKYFC and the DPKYFC PAC, with the latter comprising representatives from all sectors directly associated with the management of the DPKYFC, namely government agencies, local administrative offices, military, police, tourism agencies, natural resources and environmental associations, media, private agencies, NGOs and local communities.

The draft Strategic Plan on Tourism in World Natural Heritage DPKYFC consists of:

(Draft) **Vision** The DPKYFC shall be a safe and large-scale habitat to wild animals, while also providing human with a venue for studying of natural resources, recreation and various tourism activities in a sustainable manner so that the future generations can enjoy the distinct features of this World Heritage site

Strategies have been designed for three main areas:

1. Positioning a variety of tourism activities, styles and formats so as to maximize the strength of the local economy in accordance with the capacity of the hosts;
2. Expanding the base and network of environment-friendly entrepreneurs in accordance with the “One Voice One Solution for the Sustainable Tourism Decade at DPKYFC (2017-2027)”
3. Integrating strength of various parties and agencies to make Thailand’s World Heritage well-known overseas and far away

The draft Tourism Strategic Plan will be submitted to the relevant authorities for consideration according to government rules and regulations.

(Appendix 2: DRAFT Strategic Plan on Tourism in World Natural Heritage, DPKYFC)

11. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2017**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 41st session in 2017, **with a view to considering, in light of assessment of the Reactive Monitoring mission, possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

Part II: Current Issues and Initiatives of Conservation

1. Outcomes of actions taken under the Roadmap to Support the Sustainable Management, Protection and Conservation of Resources in the DPKYFC

Thailand has prepared a roadmap to transform the DPKYFC into a sustainable World Heritage property. The main objective of the Roadmap is for the DPKYFC to maintain its Outstanding Universal Values and to avoid possible inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger. The Roadmap is composed of the following main strategies: 1) Prevention and suppression, 2) Prevention and reduction of impacts from infrastructure; 3) Ecotourism; 4) Management. The Roadmap was submitted to the World Heritage Committee at its 39th Session in Bonn, Germany, in 2015. Thailand has allocated budget and human resources as well as integrated activities undertaken by relevant agencies in order to implement the Roadmap in a consistent and effective manner throughout fiscal years 2015 - 2017.

2. Actions taken in accordance with the obligations under CITES to control international trade in Siamese Rosewood

As Thailand is party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the DNP, as the lead agency of the country, has taken actions in accordance with the obligations under the Convention with respect to controlling and preventing threats arising from international trade in endangered plant and wildlife species and to using the mechanism in preventing the illegal logging and trade of Siamese Rosewood. At the CITES CoP16 held in March 2013 in Thailand, Siamese Rosewood was listed in the CITES APPENDIX II, which helped protect natural Siamese Rosewood from international trade. In addition, Annotation of Siamese Rosewood was upgraded from Annotation 5 to Annotation 4 during the CITES CoP17 in September 2016. With the upgraded Annotation, the international trade of all valuable parts of Siamese Rosewood, namely logs, processed wood, veneer sheets and furniture including Siamese Rosewood products (fruits, seeds, spores, flowers and stems) is now under control. This helps prevent Siamese Rosewood from illegal logging and international trade in a more effective way. As a result of the annotation change, two domestic notifications were issued by the Thai Ministry of Commerce, on 27 October 2016:

Notification of the Ministry of Commerce on the prohibition of the following goods-in-transit: Rosewood logs, Burma Blackwood logs, transformed timber made from rosewood and RBurma Blackwood, finished products of Rosewood and Burma Blackwood, Kraphee khao khwaai, yindaik (Myanmar), may khamphi (Laos)) and finished products made from Siamese Rosewood are prohibited from entering the Kingdom. The term “finished products” shall include cabinet, table, bed, chair, door, window, wooden frame, wood trim, wood cornice, laminated wood, parquet, tongue, groove, wood flooring and wood mosaic.

Notification of the Ministry of Commerce on the requirements for logs, transformed timber and finished products made of certain woods as goods that have to comply with the import measure for goods on transit. Under this notification, the following import items have to go through the Customs Office where there is a Forest Checkpoint or where forestry officials are on duty: logs, transformed timber and finished products as per list attached to the Notification. It is also required that the following documents must be submitted to the Customs Department for transit purpose: (1) Certificate of Origin (C/O) or export permit issued and certified by the Competent Authority (CA), or such an evidence from the manufacturing or exporting country; (2) Phytosanitary Certificate for logs and lumbers issued by the Competent Authority of the manufacturing or exporting country, in which case the importer for transit must present the certificate to the Phytosanitary Inspection Office for examination prior to submission to the Customs Department; and (3) The attached pass for logs and transformed timber as required by the forest laws and, in the particular case of Siamese Rosewood logs or transformed timber, the in-transit permit document issued by the Department of Agriculture.

3. Academic projects and activities in Areas of the DPKYFC

Thailand through the DNP allocated human resources and budget for academic studies and researches in the DPKYFC in the 2016 fiscal year. The main objective of the studies and researches was to develop and gather academic knowledge base and then use the results of the studies and researches to apply in the overall management, protection and conservation of natural resources in the DPKYFC. Here are some of the key projects:

- Study of Wild Elephants Population in the Khao Yai National Park aims at studying the structure and tendency of changes in the population of elephants in the Khao Yai National Park as well as the sustainable conservation approaches
- Development of food sources potentials for wildlife in the Ta Phraya National Park in order to study the richness of wildlife and management efficiency of important wildlife species, e.g. elephants, gaurs, banteng (*Bos javanicus*)
- Survey Project and Workshop on Resolving Conflicts between Human and Wild Elephants in Khao Yai National Park was conducted in order to study and survey information and data on threats to wild elephants as well as to enhance cooperation and gather proposals, suggestions and recommendations from all sectors for the purpose of resolving conflicts between human and elephants in Khao Yai National Park.
- Project to Study and Survey Biodiversity of Forest and Wildlife in the Lam Saton area, Ta Phraya National Park. The project aims at studying the structure and biodiversity of the ecosystem and wildlife and plant species in Ta Phraya National Park.

In addition, in the fiscal year 2017, the DNP has allocated the budget of 5,198,100 Baht (approximately USD148,517) for 7 research projects in DPKYFC as follows:

- Project on Economic Value Assessment of the DPKYFC. The project aims at collecting, examining, studying and assessing the values that arise from the utilization of natural resources in the DPKYFC, for example recreational value, water resources utilization value, forest carbon sequestration value, as well as the values of wildlife resources. All these values can be gathered as an economic database, which can be used as important data in determining guidelines for the effective management of natural resources in the DPKYFC.
- Project to Transfer Knowledge on the Conservation of Natural Resources in the World Heritage Areas to the Youths Residing in and around Khao Yai National Park. The project has been designed to support and enhance knowledge and understanding on and to create awareness towards the conservation of natural resources and environment in the DPKYFC for the local youth, pupils and students.
- Project to Install Surveillance and Alarm Systems against the Destruction of Natural Resources Using Phone Signals at Pang Sida National Park. The project aims at developing a system that can monitor and arrest those committing crimes associated with illegal logging and poaching. The system is capable of sending a report on the entry and exit of offenders to the server administrator through the installed camera traps, which upon sensing any movement will take pictures and then send signals to the mobile phones and server. As a result, the actions can help timely intercept and prevent illegal offences.
- Project to Study the Natural Capital of Huay Samong Catchment in the Pang Sida National Park, Prachin Buri Province. The main objective of the project is to study the natural capital pertaining to the water yield of Huay Samong catchment in the Pang Sida National Park and Thap Lan National Park. The data and information collected can be significantly applied in determining guidelines for the management of watershed areas, which are important water source and yield water for the areas. The project also covers the study of payment for ecosystem services (PES) mechanism.
- Project to Study Attitudes towards Preserving Fan Palms (*Corypha lecomtei* Becc.) in Areas outside Forests and Possibility of Developing Products from Fan Palms (*Corypha lecomtei* Becc) That May Help Support Economic Stability as well as Fan Palm Ecosystem. The project aims at studying the population of fan palms (*Corypha lecomtei* Becc.) and the people's attitudes towards fan

palms outside the forest areas, including the study on the potential of fan palm products and growing of fan palms as economic crops, with a view to discouraging local people from encroaching into Thap Lan National Park for fan palms;

- Study of Distribution of Siamese Rosewood (*Dalbergia cochinchinensis* Pierra) in Thap Lan National Park and Development of Participation of People Living around Thap Lan National Park in the Conservation of Siamese Rosewood. The aim is to update data on the population and distribution of Siamese Rosewood in Thap Lan National Park, thereby confirming the abundance of Siamese Rosewood, and to develop guidelines and approaches on growing Siamese Rosewood as economic crops;

- Project to Develop Potential in Food Source Management in Ta Phraya National Park. The project aims at continuously studying the abundance of natural food and efficiency of the wildlife management and their habitat in Ta Phraya National Park.

4. Survey of Population of Tigers in Thap Lan and Pang Sida National Parks

This project, the cooperation between the DNP and Thailand Freeland Foundation has the objectives of assessing the distribution and density of tiger populations in both Thap Lan National Park and Pang Sida National Park as well as of using the outcome as the database for effective prevention and suppression of destruction of natural resources. The project was undertaken during June – August 2016. Camera traps were deployed for 57 nights to assess the density of tiger population using 63 grids (3km x 3km) covering 567 sq.km. with each grid having 2 cameras on the opposite site, so there were 68 pairs of cameras (156 cameras in total). The captured pictures were checked every 30 days to analyze data in conjunction with the Spatially Capture Recapture Sampling (SECR), before the density of the tiger population can be assessed using R-Studio application. The study of the recorded photos showed that 15 tigers were found in Thap Lan National Park and Pang Sida National Park, comprising 4 male, 7 female and 4 baby tigers. They were found scattered in at least 24 grids. It should also be noted that according to the pictures of tigers in the DPKYFC since 2008 – 2016, there were 17-18 fully-grown tigers and 4 baby tigers, with the tiger population density of 0.63/100 sq.km or 0.24/100 sq.km for male and 0.42/100 sq.km for female.

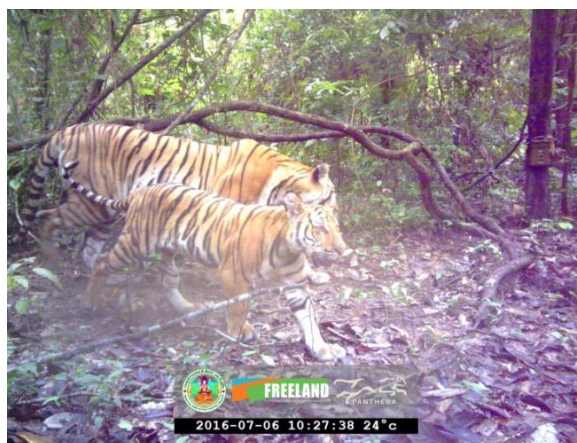


Figure 15 Photos of tigers taken by camera traps on 6 and 14 July 2016 at Thap Lan NP

5. Memorandum of Understanding on the Cooperation on the Conservation and Management of the Natural World Heritage Forest Complexes between the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation and international organizations dealing with the conservation of natural resources in Thailand

Thailand through the DNP recognizes the significance of strengthening and integrating cooperation on the conservation of natural forest resources and wildlife in the protected areas of international significance with the international agencies that play important role in supporting and promoting protected areas, namely International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Thailand, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Thailand, World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Thailand, Freeland Foundation Thailand and Zoological Society of London (ZSL) Thailand. In this regard, the DNP held meetings with the above-mentioned agencies to consider the Memorandum of Understanding on the Cooperation on the Conservation and Management of the Natural World Heritage Forest Complex, which aims at integrating projects and activities of all parties, including meetings, discussions, exchange of knowledge, as well as building of capacity and skills for officials. It also covers the support on tools and equipment which will be important in promoting and supporting the prevention, protection and conservation of natural resources in the DPKYFC in a more effective way. The draft MOU is now in the process of being considered by the relevant agencies, particularly with respect to the legal and procedural matters. Upon receiving approval of the draft, the DNP will propose the signing date to the above-mentioned organizations in due course.

Appendix 3: DRAFT Memorandum of Understanding on the Cooperation on the Conservation and Management of the Natural World Heritage Forest Complexes

Annex 1: IUCN Reactive Monitoring Mission to the DPKYFC, 13-19 December 2016



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Organisation
des Nations Unies
pour l'éducation,
la science et la culture

Organización
de las Naciones Unidas
para la Educación,
la Ciencia y la Cultura

Организация
Объединённых Наций по
вопросам образования,
науки и культуры

منظمة الأمم المتحدة
للترربية والعلم والثقافة

联合国教育、
科学及文化组织

Culture Sector
Division for Heritage

H. E. Mr Sihasak Phuangketkeow
Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary Permanent Delegate of
the Kingdom of Thailand to France,
Permanent Delegate of the Kingdom of
Thailand to UNESCO
UNESCO House

Ref.: CLT/HER/WHC/APA/16/194

9 November 2016

**Subject: State of conservation of Dong Phrayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex
(Thailand) (N590)**

Dear Ambassador,

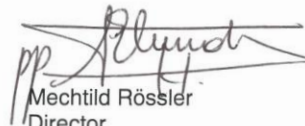
As informed in my previous letter (enclosed), the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session (Istanbul, July 2016) examined the state of conservation of Dong Phrayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex, and requested the State Party to invite an IUCN reactive monitoring mission (Decision 40 COM 7B.90).

I would like to inform you that Mr. Chen Hin Keong and Mr. Remco van Merm, representing IUCN, will be able to carry out a Reactive Monitoring mission to Thailand from **13 to 19 December 2016**. Please find attached the proposed Terms of Reference for the reactive monitoring mission.

The cost of international travel and daily subsistence allowance during the mission will be covered by IUCN. I would appreciate if you could provide us with an official invitation letter and a provisional mission programme as soon as possible. In addition, it would be highly appreciated to facilitate this mission by providing necessary local logistic arrangements.

I take this opportunity to thank you for your support in the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*.

Please accept, dear Ambassador, the assurances of my highest consideration.


Mechthild Rössler
Director
World Heritage Centre

cc: IUCN
UNESCO Office in Bangkok

TERMS OF REFERENCE

IUCN Reactive Monitoring Mission Dong Phayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex (Thailand)

13-19 December 2016

At its 40th session, the World Heritage Committee requested the State Party of Thailand to invite a reactive monitoring mission to Dong Phayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex World Heritage property, to be conducted by IUCN (Decision **40 COM 7B.90**, Annex 1). The objective of the monitoring mission is to monitor and evaluate effective implementation of the Action Plan on Curbing Illegal Logging and Trade of Siamese Rosewood in Dong Phayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex 2014-2019, and to provide recommendations to the State Party and the World Heritage Committee to further enhance the protection of the property against illegal logging. The mission will be led by Mr. Chen Hin Keong and Mr. Remco van Merm, representing IUCN.

In particular, the mission should undertake the following:

1. Assess whether the implementation of the Action Plan on Curbing Illegal Logging and Trade of Siamese Rosewood in Dong Phayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex 2014-2019 is achieving its stated objectives and desired outcomes;
2. Assess the current state of conservation of the property, in particular in relation to impacts from illegal logging (primarily of Siamese Rosewood), including an assessment of relevant aspects of park management, such as funding, patrolling capacity, and effectiveness of law enforcement;
3. On the basis of the above assessments, make a recommendation to the World Heritage Committee with regards to a possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger. In case of a recommendation for inscription of the property on the Danger List, the mission should also prepare a draft Desired State of Conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR) as well as a set of Corrective Measures, in consultation with the State Party;
4. In line with paragraph 173 of the *Operational Guidelines*, assess any other relevant conservation issues that may negatively impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including the conditions of integrity and protection and management.

The State Party should facilitate necessary field visits to key locations, including border control posts. In order to enable preparation for the mission, it would be appreciated if the following items could be provided to the World Heritage Centre (copied to IUCN) as soon as possible and preferably no later than 1 month prior to the mission:

- a) The Action Plan on Curbing Illegal Logging and Trade of Siamese Rosewood in Dong Phayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex 2014-2019, as well as any associated yearly action plans;

- b) Reports of the monitoring and surveillance of the property, including time series figures (2013-2016) on:
 - i. Patrolling capacity (financial, human and material resources),
 - ii. Patrolling coverage (area covered, time spent in the field),
 - iii. Seizures of illegal products of Siamese Rosewood (any type),
 - iv. Number of arrests and convictions made,
 - v. Any evidence of illegal use of other wild species of flora and fauna;
- c) The management plan for the property.

The mission should also hold consultations with the Thai authorities at national, provincial and municipal levels, in particular the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Royal Thai Police, the Ministry of Transport, and the Thai Customs Department. In addition, the mission should hold consultation with a range of relevant stakeholders, including i) park rangers; ii) NGOs, including the Freeland Foundation; iii) the IUCN Thailand Country Office and the IUCN Asia Regional Office; and iv) representatives of local communities.

Based on the results of the above-mentioned assessments and discussions with the State Party representatives and stakeholders, the mission will develop recommendations to the Government of Thailand and the World Heritage Committee with the objective of providing guidance to the State Party for actions to be taken to address identified threats to the property, and to improve the conservation of its Outstanding Universal Value. It should be noted that recommendations will be provided within the mission report (see below), and not during the mission implementation.

The mission will prepare a concise report on the findings and recommendations within six weeks following the site visit, following the World Heritage Centre reactive monitoring mission report format (Annex 2).



Tentative Programme
for
Reactive Monitoring Mission (RMM) to evaluate implementation of
Action plan on prevention and suppression of illegal logging and trade
of Siamese Rosewood in Dong Phrayayen - Khao Yai Forest Complex (DPKYFC)
12 – 19 December 2016

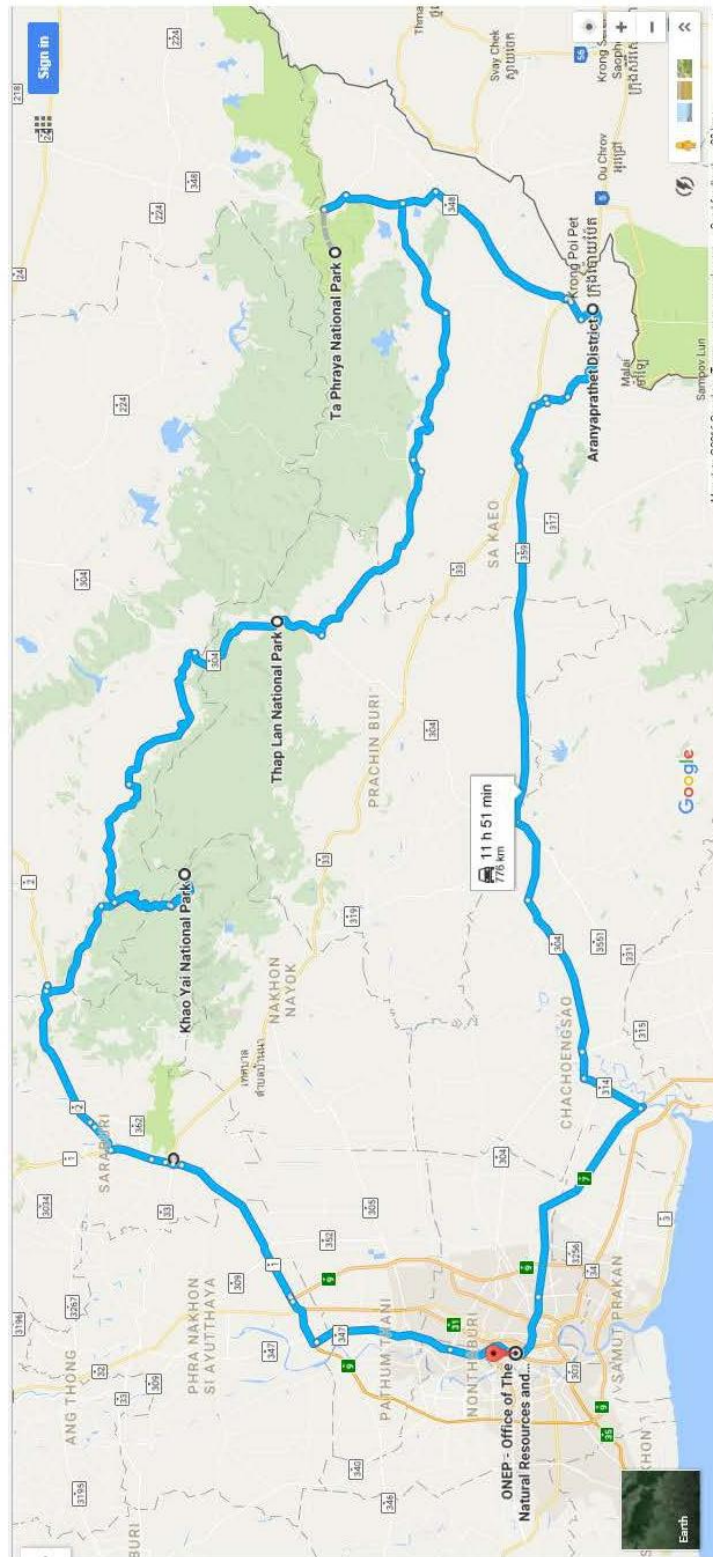
Date	Activities	Remark
Monday 12 December 2016		
	RMM arrive Thailand Mr. Remco van Merm LX180 at 10.30 am Mr. Chen Hin Keong MH774 at 5.40 pm	1 van
	Pick-up RMM at Suwannabhumi Airport	
	Travel and check-in to the Hotel	Century Park
	Dinner at the restaurant nearby the Hotel	Hotel
Tuesday 13 December 2016		
Morning	Breakfast at the Hotel	
	Check-out and travel to the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP)	1 van Venue: ONEP
	Start at 9.30 am 1. Meeting with representatives of relevant Thai agencies, international organizations, and NGOs 2. Presentation and discussion on following topics: - State of Conservation of DPKYFC - Action plan on prevention and suppression of illegal logging and trade of Siamese Rosewood in DPKYFC - Question & Answer 3. Briefing information of RMM field visit to DPKYFC	Agencies: ONEP, DNP, MFA
	Lunch at the restaurant nearby ONEP	
Afternoon	Travel to Khao Yai National Park (KYNP), Pak Chong District, Nakorn Ratchasima Province (170km/2.5hr)	2 vans
	Check-in to the Hotel	Balios Resort
	Dinner at the Hotel	
Wednesday 14 December 2016		
Morning	Breakfast at the Hotel	

Date	Activities	Remark
	Check-out	2 vans
	Visit restoration area with <i>Dalbergia spp.</i> planting in KYNP	
	Travel to KYNP Headquarters (40km/1hr)	
	1. Meeting with representatives of KYNP, relevant local agencies, NGOs 2. Presentation and discussion on following topics: - Implementations of Action plan on prevention and suppression of illegal logging and trade of Siamese Rosewood in KYNP - Implementations of SMART Patrol in KYNP - Capacity Building on Rapid Response Unit namely "Hadsadin"	- Auditorium of KYNP - DNP Training Center 2 (KY)
	Lunch at the canteen of KYNP	
Afternoon	Travel to KYNP Sub-station 10 (Prachantakham) (40km/1hr)	
	Short walk to visit natural habitat site of Siamese Rosewood in KYNP	
	Travel to Thap Lan National Park (TLNP) (60km/1hr)	
	Check-in to Verona Hotel nearby TLNP	Verona Hotel
	Dinner at the restaurant of the Hotel	Blackwood
Thursday 15 December 2016		
Morning	Breakfast at the Hotel	Blackwood
	Travel to TLNP Headquarters (opposite the Hotel)	TLNP HQ
	1. Meeting with representatives of TLNP 2. Presentation and discussion on following topics: - Implementations of Action plan on prevention and suppression of illegal logging and trade of Siamese Rosewood in TLNP - Implementations of SMART Patrol in TLNP 3. Briefing information on flying route to temporary operation base in TLNP (Lam Prang)	
	Travel to temporary operation base in TLNP (Lam Prang)	2 Helicopters
	Hiking to visit natural habitat of Siamese Rosewood in TLNP	
	Lunch in the forest	Lunch box
Afternoon	Hiking to visit natural habitat of Siamese Rosewood in TLNP	
	Return to TLNP HQ	2 Helicopters
	Return to the Hotel	Verona Hotel
	Dinner at the restaurant of the Hotel	Blackwood

Date	Activities	Remark
Friday 16 December 2016		
Morning	Breakfast at the Hotel	Blackwood
	Check-out from the Hotel and travel to restoration areas (30 min)	2 vans
	Visit forest restoration areas after encroachment cases ended in TLNP	
	Visit Highway 304 Construction Project to evaluate progress of wildlife corridors construction and implementations under mitigation plan	
	Lunch at Highway 304 Construction Project	
Afternoon	Visit Haui Samong Dam Construction Project to evaluate implementations under mitigation plan	
	Travel by speed boat to visit new ranger station of TLNP	
	Travel to PSNP to visit new ranger station nearby Haui Samong Dam Project	
	Travel to Arunyaprathet District, Sakaeo Province (3 hr)	
	Check-in to the Hotel in Arunyaprathet District	Velo's Hotel
	Dinner at the hotel	
Saturday 17 December 2016		
Morning	Breakfast at the Hotel	
	Travel to Ta Phraya National Park Headquarters (TPNP) (1hr)	2 vans
	1. Meeting with representatives of TPNP, relevant local agencies, NGOs 2. Presentation and discussion on following topics: - Implementations of Action plan on prevention and suppression of illegal logging and trade of Siamese Rosewood in TPNP - Implementations of SMART Patrol in TPNP - Integrated implementation of local government agencies to prevent and suppress of illegal logging and trade of Siamese Rosewood in DPKYFC - Question & Answer	TPNP HQ
	Lunch at TPNP	
Afternoon	Travel to border check-point between Thailand and Cambodia (30km/30min)	
	Go along the border between Thailand and Cambodia	

Date	Activities	Remark
	Travel to the Hotel in Arunyaprathet District	Velo's Hotel
	Dinner	
Sunday 18 December 2016		
Morning	Breakfast at the Hotel	
	Check-out from the Hotel and travel to Bangkok	2 vans
	Lunch	
Afternoon	Check-in to the Hotel in Bangkok	Century Park Hotel
	Meeting and discussion to summarize information and preparation for debriefing meeting on 19/12	
	Dinner	
Monday 19 December 2016		
Morning	Breakfast at the Hotel	
	Check-out from the Hotel	
	Go to the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP)	
	<p>Start at 9.30 am</p> <p>- Meeting with representatives of relevant Thai agencies, international organizations, and NGOs</p> <p>Discussion on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Wrap-up of RMM field visit and discussion on following topics: 2) Opportunities and challenges in implementation of the Action plan 3) Next steps of the Action plan on prevention and suppression of illegal logging and trade of Siamese Rosewood in DPKYFC 4) Question & Answer <p>- Conclusion of the mission</p>	<p>Venue: DNP</p> <p>Agencies: ONEP, DNP, OIC, MFA, Police, Military, AMLO, NACC, Customs, FAO, IUCN, Freeland, WCS, WWF</p>
	Lunch	
Afternoon	travel to Suwannabhumi Airport	1 van
	<p>RMM return to their countries</p> <p>Mr. Chen Hin Keong MH789 at 2.15 pm</p>	

as of 7 December 2016





IUCN Reactive Monitoring Mission
to evaluate conservation and management of
Dong Phrayayen – Khao Yai Forest Complex
(December 13-19, 2016)

- Debrief Meeting -

on December 19, 2016

Office of Natural Resources and Environment Policy and Planning (ONEP)
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE), Thailand



Agenda

- Welcome remarks
- Participant self-Introduction
- Presentation on summary of IUCN RMM field visit
- Discussion in relation to conservation and management of DPKYFC
 - Opportunities and challenges
 - Next steps of implementation
 - Question & Answer
- Conclusion of the mission
- Token of Appreciation and group photo
- Lunch

Outline of presentation

- RMM Team and participants
- Purpose of mission
- Summary of RMM activities
- Special attention of RMM

RMM Team and Participants

Mr. Chen Hin Keong,
Timber Trade Programme
Leader, TRAFFIC



Mr. Remco van Merm,
World Heritage
Conservation Officer, IUCN

RMM Team and Participants

- Permanent Delegate of Thailand to UNESCO
- Department of International Organizations (DIO), MFA
- Office of Natural Resources and Environment Policy and Planning (ONEP)
- Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP)
- Royal Forest Department (RFD)
- Department of Highway (DOH)
- Royal Irrigation Department (RID)
- IUCN Thailand
- Freeland Thailand
- WCS Thailand



Purpose of mission

- Assess the implementation of the Action Plan on Curbing Illegal Logging and Trade of Siamese Rosewood in DPKYFC 2014-2019
- Assess the current state of conservation of the property, in particular in relation to impacts from illegal logging (primarily of Siamese Rosewood)
- Make a recommendation to the World Heritage Committee
- Assess any other relevant conservation issues that may negatively impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property

Dong Phrayayen – Khao Yai

Inscription: The DPKYFC was inscribed as a natural world heritage in the 29th session of the World Heritage Committee in Durban, Africa in 2005.

Dong Phayayen - Khao Yai Forest Complex

Area of 615,500 hectares

Khao Yai NP

Thap Lan NP

Dong Yai WS

Ta Phraya NP

Pang Sida NP

Criterion (x): to contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.



Action Plan on Curbing Illegal Logging and Trade of Siamese Rosewood in DPKYFC (2014 - 2019)

Objectives:

- To effectively halt illegal cutting of Siamese rosewood in DPKYFC World Heritage;
- To prevent and block illegal transportation of Siamese rosewood from DPKYFC World Heritage;
- To strictly undertake law enforcement measures, and;
- To conserve, protect and maintain natural resources and environment in DPKYFC World Heritage sustainably and effectively

Time of operation: 5 years (2014 – 2019)

Action Plan (cont.)

Implementation

1. Measures on prevention of illegal logging
2. Measures on suppression of illegal trade and transportation
3. Measures on conservation and promotion of participation
4. Measures on promotion of international cooperation

Targeted Areas:

- Main key target areas comprising Thap Lan NP, Pang Sida NP, Ta Phraya NP, Khao Yai NP and Dong Yai WS;
- Sub-ordinate targeted areas comprising national reserved forests, highways, patrolling routes, rivers and reservoirs, and other risky areas

Action Plan (cont.)

Responsible agencies

Main agencies: DNP comprising Office of Forest Protection, Suppression and Forest Fire Control, Office of Wildlife Conservation, Office of National Park, Protected Areas Regional Office 1 (Prachinburi) and Protected Areas Regional Office 7 (Nakorn Ratchasima)

Supportive agencies: Agencies under command of Royal Thai Police (Natural Resources and Environment Crime Suppression Division, Local Police and Border Patrol Police), Internal Security Operations Command, Armed Force, Royal Thai Navy, Royal Thai Police, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Office of the Anti-Corruption Commission, Anti-Money Laundering Office, Office of Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission, Customs Department, Department of Special Investigation, Department of Public Relations

Summary of RMM activities

December 13	Introduction meeting with relevant agencies in Bangkok
December 14	Visit Khao Yai National Park
December 15	Visit Thap Lan National Park
December 16	Visit Highway 304 and Haui Samong Dam Projects Visit Pang Sida National Park
December 17	Visit Ta Phraya National Park and Dong Yai Wildlife Sanctuary
December 18	Visit border between Thailand and Cambodia
December 19	Debrief meeting

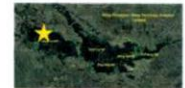
Dec 13: Bangkok and Khao Yai NP

- Introduction Meeting at ONEP, Bangkok
- Travel to Khao Yai NP
- Boundary of Khao Yai NP
- Silviculture Research Station and Rosewood Museum by RFD

Dec 13: Introduction Meeting



Dec 13: Khao Yai NP

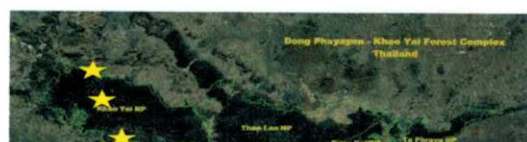


- Boundary of Khao Yai NP
- Silviculture Research Station and Rosewood Museum by RFD



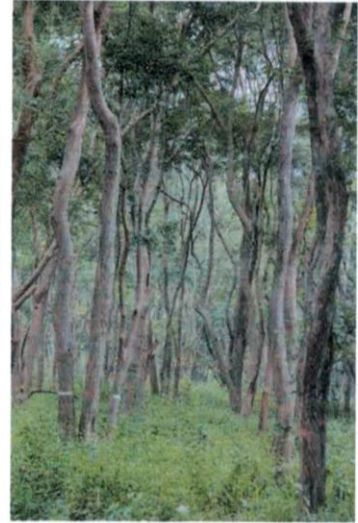
Dec 14: Khao Yai NP

- Rosewood Plantation and Seed Orchard
- Rapid Response Unit namely "Hadsadin"
- KYNP Protected Area Advisory Committee (PAC)
- Natural stand of Rosewood in KYNP



Dec 14: Khao Yai NP

- Rosewood Plantation and Seed Orchard



Dec 14: Khao Yai NP

- Rapid Response Unit namely "Hadsadin"



Dec 14: Khao Yai NP

- KYNP Protected Area Advisory Committee (PAC)



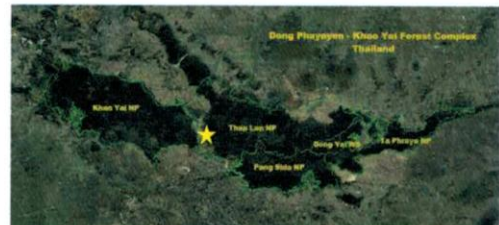
Dec 14: Khao Yai NP

- Natural stand of Rosewood in KYNP



Dec 15: Thap Lan NP

- TLNP Protected Area Advisory Committee (PAC)
- SMART Patrol Center and NCAPS
- Storage of confiscated rosewood
- Aerial exploration
- Restoration after prosecution
- View point - Pha Keb Tawan



Dec 15: Thap Lan NP

- TLNP Protected Area Advisory Committee (PAC)



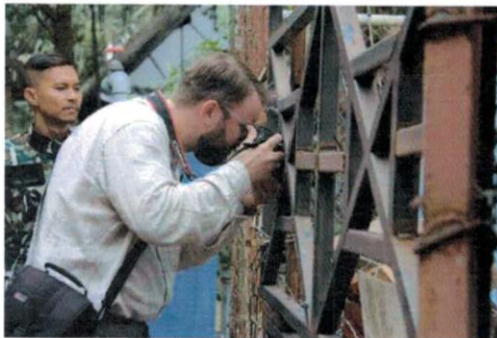
Dec 15: Thap Lan NP

- SMART Patrol Center and NCAPS



Dec 15: Thap Lan NP

- Storage of confiscated rosewood



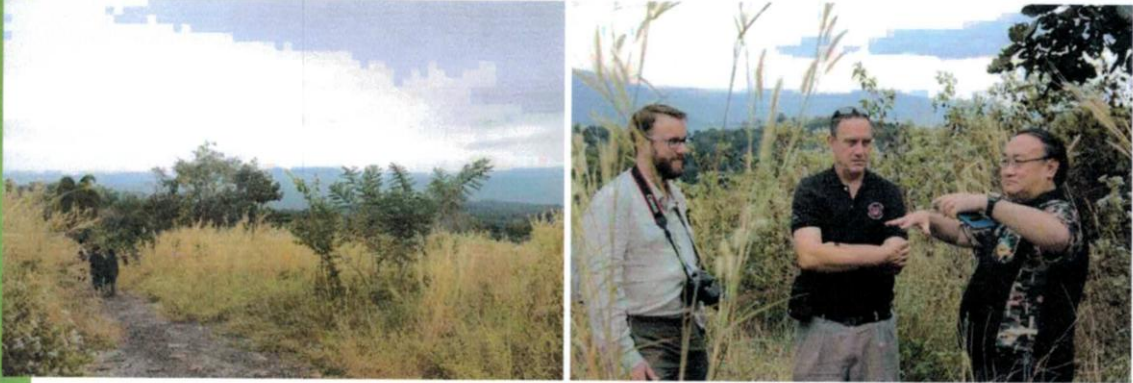
Dec 15: Thap Lan NP

- Aerial exploration



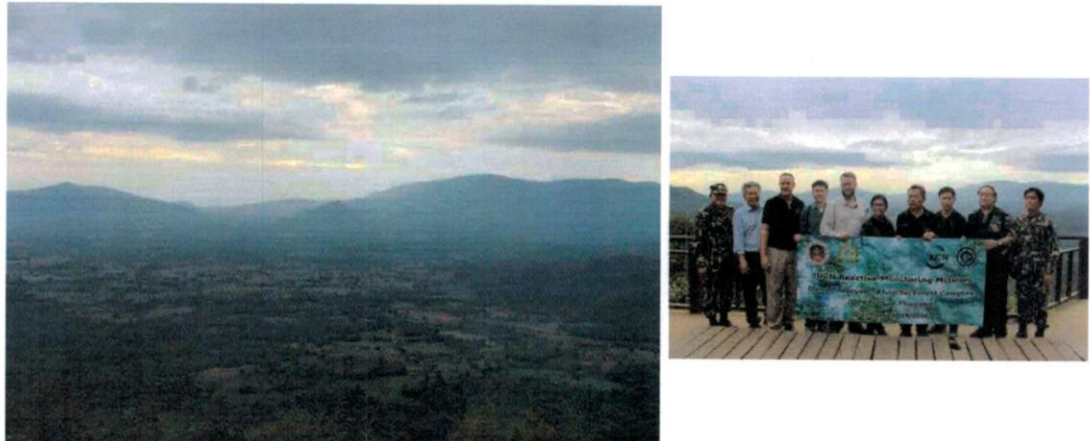
Dec 15: Thap Lan NP

- Restoration after prosecution



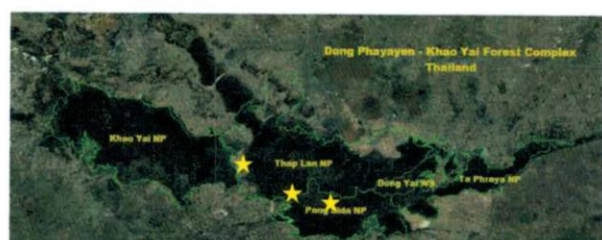
Dec 15: Thap Lan NP

- View point - Pha Keb Tawan



Dec 16: Thap Land and Pang Sida NPs

- Wildlife corridors and mitigation plan of Highway 304
- Mitigation plan and implementation of Huai Samong Dam
- Pang Sida View point



Dec 16: Highway 304

- Wildlife corridors and mitigation plan



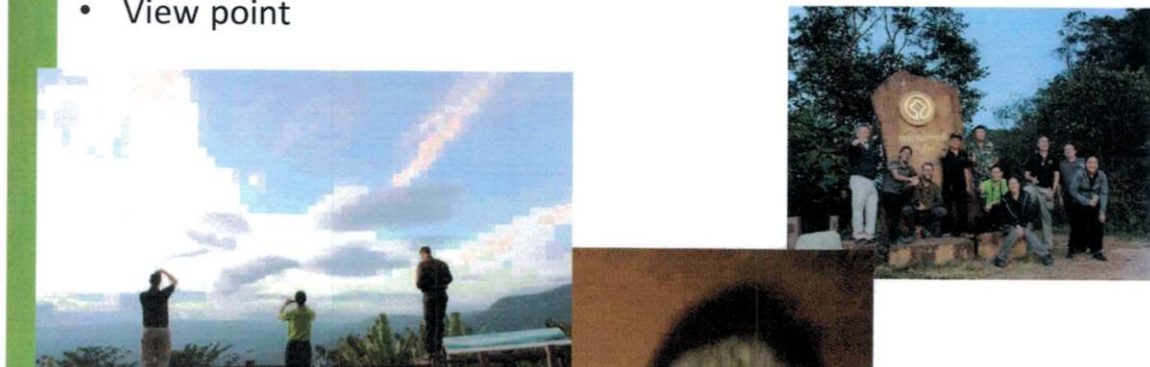
Dec 16: Huai Samong Dam

- Mitigation plan, implementation and progression



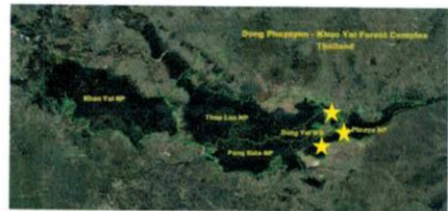
Dec 16: Pang Sida NP

- View point



Dec 17: Ta Phraya NP and Dong Yai WS

- Coordinated check point
- TPNP Protected Area Advisory Committee (PAC) and Cambodian delegates
- Storage of confiscated rosewood
- Habitat restoration and wildlife management



Dec 17: Ta Phraya NP

- Coordinated check point



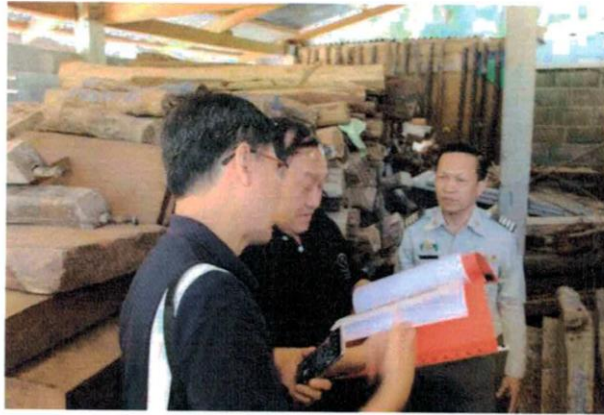
Dec 17: Ta Phraya NP

- TPNP Protected Area Advisory Committee (PAC) and Cambodian delegates



Dec 17: Ta Phraya NP

- Storage of confiscated rosewood



Dec 17: Dong Yai WS

- Habitat restoration and wildlife management



Dec 17: Dong Yai WS

- Wildlife sanctuary management



Dec 18: Border Thailand-Cambodia

- Operation of CITES and Customs at Border check point



Some Special Attention of RMM

- Coverage, frequency and effectiveness of SMART patrolling and law enforcement
- Confiscated rosewood storage, stockpile and audit
- Comprehensive border control system for preventing illegal activities related to natural resources
- Incident of wildlife poaching and prevention measures
- Resolution for Human-Wildlife conflict
- Local participation in conservation and management of DPKYFC
- Partnership among government agencies, international organizations and NGOs for supporting conservation and management of DPKYFC

Discussion

- Discussion in relation to conservation and management of DPKYFC
 - Opportunities and challenges
 - Next steps of implementation
 - Question & Answer
- Conclusion of the mission

Appendix 2: DRAFT Strategic Plan on Tourism in World Natural Heritage, DPKYFC
(Separated document)

Appendix 3: DRAFT Memorandum of Understanding on the Cooperation on the Conservation and Management of the Natural World Heritage Forest Complexes



**Memorandum of Understanding on the Cooperation on the Conservation
and Management of the Natural World Heritage Forest Complexes**

between

**Department of National Parks, Wildlife and
Plant Conservation**

and

**International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Thailand
World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Thailand
Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Thailand
Freeland Foundation, Thailand
Zoological Society of London (ZSL), Thailand**

**Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation;
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Thailand; World
Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Thailand; Wildlife Conservation Society
(WCS), Thailand; Freeland Foundation, Thailand, and Zoological Society
of London (ZSL), Thailand, hereinafter referred to singularly as the "Party" and
collectively as the "Parties",**

Recognizing the significance of the conservation of the forest and wildlife
resources and the management of protected areas in order to protect, preserve
and conserve the forest and wildlife resources in the important protected areas of
Thailand, in particular the protected areas which have been inscribed and
nominated as the Natural World Heritage sites,

Desiring to strengthen and develop cooperation among the Parties with a view
to effectively protecting and conserving the important protected areas,

Hereby enter into this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), for the purpose
of cooperation on the conservation and management of the Natural World
Heritage Forest Complexes as follows:

1. Condition of cooperation

1.1 The Parties shall support, promote and cooperate in respect of the technical
knowledge base and know-how, technological materials and equipment for the
purpose of conducting activities for the conservation of the forest and wildlife

resources and the management of the Natural World Heritage Forest Complexes and other World Heritage nominated sites.

1.2 The cooperative activities under this MOU, including any other activities that support and are relevant to the obligations under the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, shall be undertaken in accordance with the Forest Act B.E. 2484 (1941), the National Park Act B.E. 2504 (1961), the National Reserved Forest Act B.E. 2507 (1964), and the Wildlife Preservation and Protection Act B.E. 2535 (1992), including ministerial regulations, announcements and rules currently applicable as well as those to be applicable in the future.

2. Objective and Target

Objectives The Parties recognize the importance of the conservation and protection of forest and wildlife resources and the management of protected areas, taking into account the protection, preservation and conservation of the forest and wildlife resources in the Natural World Heritage Forest Complexes and other World Heritage nominated sites.

Targets Integration of activities and programs undertaken by the Parties;

Strengthening and developing cooperation among the Parties for the purpose of gaining technical knowledge and know-how; and

Materials and equipment support for the protection and conservation of forest and wildlife resources in the Natural World Heritage Forest Complexes and other World Heritage nominated sites, which will effectively help in the conservation of forest resources and management of protected areas.

3. Cooperation Framework

Each Party shall cooperate, assist and support activities to be undertaken under the following cooperation *frameworks*:

3.1 Preventing, protecting and problem-solving in relation to the conservation of forest and wildlife resources in the Natural World Heritage Forest Complexes and other World Heritage nominated sites;

3.2 Undertaking research and study on forest and wildlife natural resources, including developing, exchanging, and transferring technical knowledge for the purpose of protecting and preserving forest and wildlife resources in the Natural World Heritage Forest Complexes and other World Heritage nominated sites;

3.3 Launching campaign and public information as well as such joint activities as exhibitions and presentations with a view to creating awareness to the general public and relevant sectors in the understanding of conservation and protection of forest and wildlife resources in the Natural World Heritage Forest Complexes and other World Heritage nominated sites;

3.4 Participation of all relevant sectors such as local communities, youths, local people, agencies and organizations with respect to the support and promotion of conservation of forest and wildlife resources in the Natural World Heritage Forest Complexes and other World Heritage nominated sites;

3.5 Building capacity and skills for personnel and officials through such channels as trainings, seminars, meetings, conferences, or workshops in order to strengthen and increase efficiency in the protection of forest and wildlife resources in the Natural World Heritage Forest Complexes and other World Heritage nominated sites;

3.6 Cooperation in other areas that each party may jointly undertake or agree to in order to support and enhance conservation and protection of the Natural World Heritage Forest Complexes and other World Heritage nominated sites.

The programs, projects and activities which are undertaken under the above-mentioned cooperation frameworks (item 3.1-3.6) shall be subject to the approval of the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation.

4. Implementation Sites

The implementation of plans, programs, projects or activities under this MOU shall be carried out in the Natural World Heritage Forest Complexes and other World Heritage nominated sites under the stringent supervision and control of the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation in accordance with the relevant laws, rules and regulations as mentioned in item 1.

5. Forms of Support and Cooperation

In conducting any activity under this MOU, all budgets and financial expenses for implementing the plans, projects and activities, as approved by Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, shall be under the responsibility of the respective Party. Each Party may, however, propose to another Party for financial support and/or budgets for any joint plan, project, and activity.

6. Copyrights

The outcomes, outputs and products created or achieved as a result of implementation of the plans, programs and activities undertaken under this MOU shall be joint copyright with the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation. Also, publication and/or dissemination of such outcomes, outputs and products, in whatever forms and any copies thereof, shall be subject to be considered for its appropriate manner and content by the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation.

7. Joint Meeting of the Parties

There shall be joint meetings of the Parties, as convenient and appropriate, to discuss ways and means to develop and consider frameworks of cooperation and to review and report on the progress made under the plans, projects, and activities, including any other items under this MOU.

8. Duration of Cooperation

All Parties shall coordinate and take actions to implement this MOU for a period of five (5) years from the date of signing the MOU, which, upon the satisfactory implementation in line with its objectives, may be further extended through common agreement of all Parties.

9. Enforcement

This MOU shall be construed as the joint action to be undertaken between the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, on the one hand, and International Union for Conservation of Nature, Thailand; World Wide Fund for Nature, Thailand; Wildlife Conservation Society, Thailand; Freeland Foundation, Thailand and Zoological Society of London, Thailand, on the other. In the event of changing circumstances and policy changes, the MOU may be modified, revised, or changed to correspond to the changing circumstances, situations or policies, with the common agreement of all Parties. Each Party may also withdraw from participating in this MOU through a written request sent to the other Parties at least sixty (60) days in advance.

For the purpose of the effectiveness in the coordination of this framework of cooperation with respect to the conservation of forest and wildlife resources in the Natural World Heritage Forest Complexes and other World Heritage nominated sites, a coordinator shall be designated by each Party to take all necessary actions under the present MOU.

This MOU has been made in six identical copies, each of which signed and kept by each of the Parties.

DONE at the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation,
Bangkok, on this date

(signature)

(Mr. Thanya Netithammakun)

Director General

Department of National Parks, Wildlife and
Plant Conservation (DNP)

(signature)

(Dr. Chamniern Paul Vorratnchaiphan)

Country Representative

International Union for Conservation of
Nature, Thailand

(signature)

(Ms. Yowalak Thiarachow)

Director

World Wide Fund for Nature, Thailand

(signature)

(Dr. Anak Pattanavibool)

Director

Wildlife Conservation Society, Thailand

(signature)

(Mr. Sulma Warne)

Deputy Director

Freeland Foundation, Thailand

(signature)

(Mr. Alex McWilliam)

Country Manager

Zoological Society of London, Thailand



บันทึกความเข้าใจความร่วมมือในการอนุรักษ์และจัดการกลุ่มป่าพื้นที่มรดกโลกทางธรรมชาติ

ระหว่าง

กรมอุทยานแห่งชาติ สัตว์ป่า และพันธุ์พืช

กับ

องค์การระหว่างประเทศเพื่อการอนุรักษ์ธรรมชาติ (IUCN) ประเทศไทย

องค์การกองทุนสัตว์ป่าโลกสากล (WWF) สำนักงานประเทศไทย

สมาคมอนุรักษ์สัตว์ป่า (WCS) ประเทศไทย

มูลนิธิ ฟรีแลนด์ (Freeland) ประเทศไทย

และ

สัตววิทยาสมาคมแห่งลอนดอน (ZSL) ประจำประเทศไทย

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กรมอุทยานแห่งชาติ สัตว์ป่า และพันธุ์พืช องค์การระหว่างประเทศเพื่อการอนุรักษ์ธรรมชาติ (IUCN) ประเทศไทย องค์การกองทุนสัตว์ป่าโลกสากล (WWF) สำนักงานประเทศไทย สมาคมอนุรักษ์สัตว์ป่า (WCS) ประเทศไทย มูลนิธิฟรีแลนด์ (Freeland) ประเทศไทย และสัตววิทยาสมาคมแห่งลอนดอน (ZSL) ประจำประเทศไทย ซึ่งต่อไปนี้จะรวมเรียกว่า “ภาคี” ได้ตระหนักถึงความสำคัญของการอนุรักษ์ทรัพยากรป่าไม้และสัตว์ป่า และการจัดการพื้นที่คุ้มครอง เพื่อการปกป้อง คุ้มครอง และสงวนรักษาทรัพยากรป่าไม้และสัตว์ป่า ในพื้นที่คุ้มครองที่สำคัญของประเทศไทย โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่งพื้นที่ที่ได้ขึ้นทะเบียนเป็นมรดกโลกทางธรรมชาติและพื้นที่นำเสนอเป็นมรดกโลกทางธรรมชาติ รวมถึงการสร้างเสริมความเข้มแข็งและการพัฒนาความร่วมมือระหว่างภาคีทั้งหลาย เพื่อยกระดับการอนุรักษ์พื้นที่คุ้มครองที่สำคัญให้เป็นไปอย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ

ในการนี้ ภาคี จึงร่วมกันจัดทำบันทึกความเข้าใจความร่วมมือในการอนุรักษ์และจัดการกลุ่มป่าพื้นที่มรดกโลกทางธรรมชาติ ดังนี้

๑. เจเนอรัลความร่วมมือ

๑.๑ ทุกภาคีให้การสนับสนุน ส่งเสริม และความร่วมมือด้านองค์ความรู้วิชาการ เครื่องมือ เทคโนโลยี และอุปกรณ์ต่างๆ สำหรับการดำเนินกิจกรรมเพื่อการอนุรักษ์ทรัพยากรป่าไม้และสัตว์ป่า และการจัดการกลุ่มป่าพื้นที่มรดกโลกทางธรรมชาติและพื้นที่นำเสนอเป็นมรดกโลกทางธรรมชาติ

๑.๒ การดำเนินกิจกรรมความร่วมมือ ภายใต้บันทึกความร่วมมือนี้ รวมถึงการดำเนินงานที่สนับสนุนและสอดคล้องกับพันธกรณีอนุสัญญาว่าด้วยการคุ้มครองมรดกโลก ต้องปฏิบัติตามพระราชบัญญัติป่าไม้ พุทธศักราช ๒๔๘๔ พระราชบัญญัติอุทยานแห่งชาติ พ.ศ. ๒๕๐๔ พระราชบัญญัติป่าสงวนแห่งชาติ พ.ศ. ๒๕๐๗ พระราชบัญญัติสงวนและคุ้มครองสัตว์ป่า พ.ศ. ๒๕๓๕ รวมถึง กฎกระทรวง

ระเบียบ ประกาศ และข้อบังคับของทางราชการที่ใช้อยู่ขณะนี้ และที่จะประกาศต่อไป รวมถึงการดำเนินงานที่สนับสนุนและสอดคล้องกับพันธกรณีอนุสัญญาว่าด้วยการคุ้มครองมรดกโลก

๒. วัตถุประสงค์และเป้าหมาย

วัตถุประสงค์ ทุกภาคี ตระหนักถึงความสำคัญของการอนุรักษ์และคุ้มครองทรัพยากรป่าไม้และสัตว์ป่า และการจัดการพื้นที่คุ้มครอง เพื่อการปกป้อง คุ้มครอง และสงวนทรัพยากรป่าไม้และสัตว์ป่า ในกลุ่มป่าพื้นที่มรดกโลกทางธรรมชาติและพื้นที่นำเสนอเป็นมรดกโลกทางธรรมชาติ

เป้าหมาย บูรณาการงานทุกภาคี การสร้างความเข้มแข็งและพัฒนาความร่วมมือระหว่างภาคี เพื่อให้ได้องค์ความรู้ทางวิชาการ และการสนับสนุนเครื่องมือและอุปกรณ์ด้านการปกป้อง คุ้มครอง และสงวนทรัพยากรป่าไม้และสัตว์ป่า ในกลุ่มป่าพื้นที่มรดกโลกทางธรรมชาติและพื้นที่นำเสนอเป็นมรดกโลกทางธรรมชาติ ซึ่งเป็นการยกระดับการอนุรักษ์และการจัดการพื้นที่คุ้มครองให้เป็นไปอย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ

๓. กรอบความร่วมมือ

แต่ละภาคีจะให้ความร่วมมือ ช่วยเหลือ และสนับสนุนส่งเสริมการดำเนินงานภายใต้ขอบเขตและกรอบความร่วมมือด้านต่างๆ ดังนี้

๓.๑ ด้านการป้องกัน คุ้มครอง และแก้ไขปัญหาเกี่ยวกับการอนุรักษ์ทรัพยากรป่าไม้และสัตว์ป่า ในกลุ่มป่าพื้นที่มรดกโลกทางธรรมชาติและพื้นที่นำเสนอเป็นมรดกโลกทางธรรมชาติ

๓.๒ ด้านการศึกษาวิจัยทรัพยากรธรรมชาติป่าไม้และสัตว์ป่า รวมถึงการพัฒนา แลกเปลี่ยน และถ่ายทอดองค์ความรู้ด้านวิชาการ เพื่อการปกป้องและคุ้มครองทรัพยากรป่าไม้และสัตว์ป่า ในกลุ่มป่าพื้นที่มรดกโลกทางธรรมชาติและพื้นที่นำเสนอเป็นมรดกโลกทางธรรมชาติ

๓.๓ การรณรงค์และประชาสัมพันธ์เผยแพร่ รวมถึงการทำกิจกรรมร่วมกัน เช่น การแสดงนิทรรศการ และการนำเสนอผลงาน เพื่อสร้างจิตสำนึกและความตระหนักในการเข้าใจถึงการอนุรักษ์และคุ้มครองทรัพยากรป่าไม้และสัตว์ป่า ในกลุ่มป่าพื้นที่มรดกโลกทางธรรมชาติและพื้นที่นำเสนอเป็นมรดกโลกทางธรรมชาติ ให้แก่สาธารณะ และภาคส่วนที่เกี่ยวข้อง

๓.๔ การมีส่วนร่วมของทุกภาคส่วนที่เกี่ยวข้อง เช่น ชุมชน กลุ่มเยาวชน ประชาชน หน่วยงานและองค์กรต่างๆ ในการสนับสนุนและส่งเสริมการอนุรักษ์ทรัพยากรป่าไม้และสัตว์ป่า ในกลุ่มป่าพื้นที่มรดกโลกทางธรรมชาติและพื้นที่นำเสนอเป็นมรดกโลกทางธรรมชาติ

๓.๕ การเสริมสร้างสมรรถนะและทักษะ ให้แก่บุคลากรและเจ้าหน้าที่โดยผ่านช่องทางต่างๆ เช่น การฝึกอบรม การสัมมนา การประชุมหรือการประชุมเชิงปฏิบัติการ เพื่อสร้างความเข้มแข็งและเพิ่มประสิทธิภาพในการปกป้องรักษาทรัพยากรป่าไม้และสัตว์ป่า ในกลุ่มป่าพื้นที่มรดกโลกทางธรรมชาติและพื้นที่นำเสนอเป็นมรดกโลกทางธรรมชาติ

๓.๖ ความร่วมมืออื่นๆ ตามที่แต่ละภาคีให้ความร่วมมือและตกลงร่วมกัน เพื่อสนับสนุนและเสริมสร้างการอนุรักษ์และปกป้องทรัพยากรป่าไม้และสัตว์ป่า ในพื้นที่มรดกโลกทางธรรมชาติและพื้นที่นำเสนอเป็นมรดกโลกทางธรรมชาติ

ทั้งนี้ แผนงาน โครงการและกิจกรรมต่างๆ ที่ดำเนินการภายใต้ขอบเขตและกรอบความร่วมมือด้านต่างๆ ข้างต้น (ข้อ ๓.๑ – ๓.๖) ต้องได้รับการอนุมัติจากกรมอุทยานแห่งชาติ สัตว์ป่า และพันธุ์พืช ก่อน

๔. สถานที่ดำเนินการ

การดำเนินงานตามแผนงาน โครงการหรือกิจกรรมต่างๆ ภายใต้บันทึกความเข้าใจนี้ ให้ดำเนินการในกลุ่มป่าพื้นที่มรดกโลกทางธรรมชาติและพื้นที่นำเสนอเป็นมรดกโลกทางธรรมชาติ ภายใต้การกำกับควบคุม และดูแลของกรมอุทยานแห่งชาติ สัตว์ป่า และพันธุ์พืช ตามกฎหมายและระเบียบที่เกี่ยวข้องโดยเคร่งครัด

๕. รูปแบบการสนับสนุนส่งเสริมและความร่วมมือ

การดำเนินงานภายใต้บันทึกความเข้าใจฉบับนี้ แต่ละภาคี จะเป็นผู้รับผิดชอบด้านงบประมาณหรือค่าใช้จ่ายของฝ่ายภาคีเองในการดำเนินงานตามแผนงาน โครงการและกิจกรรมต่างๆ ที่ได้รับอนุมัติจากกรมอุทยานแห่งชาติ สัตว์ป่า และพันธุ์พืช อย่างไรก็ตาม แต่ละภาคีสามารถเสนอการสนับสนุนด้านงบประมาณหรือค่าใช้จ่ายให้แก่ภาคีในการดำเนินงานร่วมกัน ภายใต้แผนงาน โครงการและกิจกรรมต่างๆ

๖. ลิขสิทธิ์ของผลการดำเนินงาน

ผลงาน ผลลัพธ์ และผลผลิตที่ได้จากการดำเนินงานตามแผนงาน โครงการและกิจกรรมต่างๆ ภายใต้บันทึกความเข้าใจฉบับนี้ ถือเป็นลิขสิทธิ์ร่วมกันกับกรมอุทยานแห่งชาติ สัตว์ป่า และพันธุ์พืช และการเผยแพร่ผลงาน ผลลัพธ์ และผลผลิตดังกล่าวในทุกรูปแบบ ต้องได้รับการพิจารณาความเหมาะสมของรูปแบบและเนื้อหาสาระจากกรมอุทยานแห่งชาติ สัตว์ป่า และพันธุ์พืช

๗. การประชุมร่วมกันของภาคี

กำหนดให้มีการประชุมร่วมกันของภาคี ตามความพร้อมและความเหมาะสม เพื่อร่วมกันประชุมหารือในการกำหนดและพิจารณากรอบทิศทาง การทบทวนและรายงานความคืบหน้าการดำเนินงานตามแผนงาน โครงการและกิจกรรมต่างๆ รวมถึงวาระอื่นๆ ที่เกี่ยวข้องภายใต้บันทึกความเข้าใจฉบับนี้

๘. ระยะเวลาดำเนินการเพื่อความร่วมมือระหว่างกัน

ทุกภาคีจะประสานความร่วมมือและดำเนินงานภายใต้บันทึกความเข้าใจฉบับนี้ ระยะเวลา ๕ ปี นับตั้งแต่ทุกภาคีลงนามร่วมกันในบันทึกความเข้าใจนี้ หากความร่วมมือนี้ได้ผลลัพธ์ที่ดีตามวัตถุประสงค์ก็สามารถขยายระยะเวลาการดำเนินการเพื่อความร่วมมือระหว่างกันได้โดยความยินยอมร่วมกันของทุกภาคี

๙. ผลการบังคับใช้

บันทึกความเข้าใจนี้ถือว่าเป็นภารกิจที่ต้องปฏิบัติร่วมกัน ระหว่างกรมอุทยานแห่งชาติ สัตว์ป่า และพันธุ์พืช กับองค์การระหว่างประเทศเพื่อการอนุรักษ์ธรรมชาติ (IUCN) ประเทศไทย องค์การกองทุนสัตว์ป่าโลกสากล (WWF) สำนักงานประเทศไทย สมาคมอนุรักษ์สัตว์ป่า (WCS) ประเทศไทย มูลนิธิฟรีแลนด์ (Freeland) ประเทศไทย และสัตววิทยาสมาคมแห่งลอนดอน (ZSL) ประจำประเทศไทย หากสถานการณ์และนโยบายมีการเปลี่ยนแปลง บันทึกความเข้าใจฉบับนี้สามารถปรับปรุง ทบทวนหรือแก้ไข ให้สอดคล้องกับสถานการณ์และนโยบายได้ โดยความยินยอมตกลงร่วมกันของทุกภาคี นอกจากนี้ แต่ละภาคีอาจขอยกเลิกไม่เข้าร่วมในบันทึกความเข้าใจฉบับนี้ โดยแจ้งเป็นลายลักษณ์อักษรให้ภาคีอื่นๆ ทราบล่วงหน้าก่อน อย่างน้อยเป็นเวลา ๖๐ วัน

ทั้งนี้ เพื่อให้เกิดผลสัมฤทธิ์ในการประสานความร่วมมือในการอนุรักษ์ทรัพยากรป่าไม้และสัตว์ป่า ในกลุ่มป่าพื้นที่มรดกโลกทางธรรมชาติและพื้นที่นำเสนอเป็นมรดกโลกทางธรรมชาติ จึงให้แต่ละภาคี กำหนดและมอบหมายผู้ประสานงานภายใต้บันทึกความเข้าใจฉบับนี้

บันทึกความเข้าใจนี้ทำขึ้นหกฉบับ มีข้อความตรงกัน ทุกภาคได้ลงลายมือชื่อไว้เป็นหลักฐานและ
เก็บไว้ภาคีละฉบับ ลงนาม ณ กรมอุทยานแห่งชาติ สัตว์ป่า และพันธุ์พืช กรุงเทพมหานคร เมื่อวันที่
เดือน พ.ศ.

ลงนาม.....

(นายธัญญา เนติธรรมกุล)

อธิบดี

กรมอุทยานแห่งชาติ สัตว์ป่า และพันธุ์พืช

Department of National Parks, Wildlife and
Plant Conservation (DNP)

ลงนาม.....

(ดร. จำเนียร วรรัตน์ชัยพันธ์)

ผู้แทนประจำประเทศไทย

องค์การระหว่างประเทศเพื่อการอนุรักษ์ธรรมชาติ
(IUCN) ประเทศไทย

International Union for Conservation of Nature,
Thailand

ลงนาม.....

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- DRAFT -



Sustainable Tourism Management Strategy for Dong Phrayayen - Khao Yai Forest Complex (Thailand) (N590)

Submitted to World Heritage Centre, UNESCO



by

World Natural Heritage Office

Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand

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Summary

DRAFT Sustainable Tourism Management Strategy for Dong Phrayayen - Khao Yai Forest Complex has been elaborated as a part of “Plan preventing the DPKY inserted into world heritage in danger list following item 1.5.1. This is under the operation of Royal Thai Government to support World Heritage Committee’s 40th General Conference Decision 7B.90 date 14th July 2016 item 10.

This Draft Strategy refers to 10 guides of UNESCO’s World Heritage Sustainable Tourism Online Toolkit. The writer has studies and translated the toolkits before elaborating the strategy. The draft strategy can be concluded as follows:

Name of Strategy: Entering Decade of Sustainable Tourism for Dong Phayayen - Khao Yai World Heritage (2017 - 2027)

(draft) vision

Dong Phayayen - Khao Yai Forest Complex is a nature study and aesthetic heritage site. In addition to be served as wildlife refuge, there are varieties of natural landscapes to support tourism activities and protect forest reserves for next generations.

(draft) Strategies

1. to position patterns of tourism diversity to strengthen the economics of local community regarding to community own capacity “grouping, zoning, recruiting, timing and sharing”
2. to extend base and network of environment-freindly entrepreneurs and unify them into a strong voice for Decade of Sustainable Tourism for Dong Phayayen - Khao Yai World Heritage (2017-2027) “good deed, good friends, good forests, good lands and good earth”
3. to integrated link with all parties involved to help promote Thai world heritage sites to be internationally recognized. “Thinking, acting, contributing, welcoming and well-knowing”

The writer would like to thank you all for joining and exchanging information to develop this draft strategy.

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Sustainable Tourism Management Strategy for Dong Phayayen - Khao Yai Forest Complex

Part 1: Principles and Conceptual Framework

1.1 Tourism and World Heritage Status

Tourism is a creative industry which is of importance for world economic (Mingsan, 2016). World Tourism Organization predicted that in 2030, there will be 1.8 billion increasing tourists around the world with decreasing annual growth rate. The decreasing growth rate of tourists have been caused by economic recession, increasing saving, increasing transportation cost and decreasing population growth rate in high and middle income countries. However, Asia and Pacific will become the most popular tourist target with increasing 17 million tourists. The tourist in Southeast Asian Region is estimated at 187 million or 10.3% of world tourists

Nowadays, relationship of World Heritage and tourism becomes more significant until some believe that tourism may harm world heritage sites if good management and understanding about sustainable tourism have not been applied to the sites (Fyall and Racki, 2006)¹. Since there are no studies attesting that world heritage status is key factor to foster tourism in the area, but all studies related have accepted that world heritage status is a Global Icon to label the special brand of that place to attract both tourists and entrepreneurs in tourism industry. Evan (2001)² compared world heritage registration as 5 stars of Michelin Guide and it would be “magnet” for tourists. Jaturong (2015)³ concluded that world heritage registration is a “reward” given by UNESCO and WHC.

“Therefore, Tourism trend in one area has not only increased number of tourists, but also stimulated tourism investment in the area as catalyst. These phenomena will change both natural and economic landscapes of an area proclaimed as a world heritage site. Both government and private sectors will launch certain policies, measures and infrastructure investment to carry tourism industry in the site. Tourism also supports quality of life of people inhabiting in the area via infrastructure development such as road, electricity, pipe water, amenity and safety related gadgets. However, Fyall and Racki (2006) criticized that development and investment trends have put pressure to world heritage sites because tourism, in the other hand, added burden to the natural site. Vulnerable sites will be harmed by natural resource degradation, cultural deterioration and unfavorable changes in way of life of local people. Another comparative definition of tourism is thus “the necessary evil” which are unwanted but unavoidable.”

Cochrane & Tapper (2006)⁴ gave opinion that burdens associated with tourism have not only for reducing negative impacts from infrastructure and facility development, but also managing tourist behavior to control harmful actions to natural resources and environment as well as other socio-cultural assets of the world heritage site in order to maintain its outstanding universal value. The unfavorable changes and development can switch the world heritage to In Danger List or

¹ Alan Fyall and Tijana Rakic. 2006. Chapter 11, The Future Market for World Heritage Sites. edited by Leask A. and Fyall A., 2006. Managing World Heritage Sites. Butterworth-Heinemann publications, Oxford. Elsevier Ltd

² Evans G. 2001. Quoted in Alan Fyall and Tijana Rakic. 2006. Chapter 11, The Future Market for World Heritage Sites. edited by Leask A. and Fyall A., 2006. Managing World Heritage Sites. Butterworth-Heinemann publications, Oxford. Elsevier Ltd.

³ Jaturong Pokaratsiri and Chula Santad (2015) Tourist Guide for Sukhothai World Cultural Heritage. Thammasart Publishing Pathumthanee, Special Area Development Administration for Sustainable Tourism, Faculty of Architecture and Urban Planning, Thammasart University

⁴ Cochrane J. and Tapper R. edited by Leask A. and Fyall A., 2006. Managing World Heritage Sites. Butterworth-Heinemann publications, Oxford. Elsevier Ltd.

Delisted. Thus tourism management in the world heritage must be undertaken with respect to balance between recreational and conservational purpose which means both natural preservation and improving quality of life have to be taken into account. UNESCO's World Heritage Center had distributed its first manual in 2002⁵ "Managing Tourism at World Heritage Sites: a practical manual for world heritage managers" written by Arthur Pederson. This book is used for staff workers and policy makers to understand world heritage conservation approach, in particular, tourist patterns, tourist behavior, negative impact alleviation and needs of tourists, participatory management among communities and local conservationists. This guidebook also provides procedure for sustainable tourism strategy and monitoring change in tourist sites by observing physical, biological and cultural aspects as well as teaching how to collect lists of tourists. It is one of the most important manuscripts for tourism management in the world heritage sites

In addition to this said manual, UNESCO's World Heritage Center and agencies involved have arranged conferences, seminars and training to acknowledge people involved in world heritage management. Another significant publication⁶ is UNESCO World Heritage Sustainable Tourism Online Toolkits which was prepared to propose constructive guidelines for world heritage managers, tourism developers, conservationists and community leaders to undertake sustainable tourism with good principles and constructive approaches. It has systematically collected list of key factors to preserve outstanding universal values of each world heritage site using tourism as tool. UNESCO's World Heritage Center has posted the Toolkits on WHC's website which parties or individuals can download and utilize for sustainable tourism strategy development of the world heritage. Moreover, in the general conference of World Heritage Committee, it requested the parties to promote utilization of the Toolkits to help solve the problems in the world heritage sites, in particular, those in danger condition. At 39th General Conference of World Heritage Committee in 2015, there was a decision requesting Thailand, together with UNESCO's World Heritage Center, to apply this Toolkit in preparing sustainable tourism strategy for the DPKY to ensure that the intensive tourism activities in the area will comply with objectives of sustainable tourism (WHC 15/39, 2015)⁷

1.2 Principles of Sustainable Tourism

Sustainable tourism has various meaning up to individual perception. However, there is universal definition described by United Nations World Travel Organization (UNWTO)⁸ that sustainable tourism means

"Tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment and host communities".

Therefore, sustainable tourism can occur in every tourist sites and its patterns may vary from mass tourism to specific tourism depending on ecosystem and natural resources of each site such as eco tourism, cultural tourism, natural tourism, medical tourism, adventurous tourism, archeological tourism, historical tourism, community tourism and so on. The essential condition of sustainable tourism depends on the word "sustainable" which pay attention to three pillars including natural environment, social values and economic values of which UNWTO has described their conditions as follows

- 1) Utilizing natural resources wisely is the core factor for tourism development. Optimal use of natural resources can preserve ecological characteristics and biological diversity

⁵ Arthur Pederson, UNESCO World Heritage Center. 2002. Managing Tourism at World Heritage Sites: a practical manual for world heritage managers. Paris, France.

⁶ <http://asemus.museum/news/new-unesco-world-heritage-sustainable-tourism-toolkit/>

⁷ UNESCO WHC State of Conservation Report 2015 WHC-15/39.COM/7B, Paris, 15 May 2015 Downloaded from <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2015/whc15-39com-7B-en.pdf>

⁸ Downloaded and translated from <http://sdg.unwto.org/content/about-us-5>

- 2) Respecting cultural values of host community. The enduring culture, rituals, traditions and local way of life must be well preserved, appreciated and supported.
- 3) Maintaining economic value in the long run for long term profit. Also, benefits associated with economic activities must be fairly shared to all stakeholders. Employment should be secure and help reduce poverty in the local communities

To fulfill these abovementioned three conditions, sustainable tourism must be undertaken with participation from all stakeholders and willing leaders to jointly work together for the community and the world heritage sites. All actions will be emerged from efficient consultations and consensus. sustainable tourism can be achieved with constructive actions and continuous evaluation to be input for measure implementation and adjustment to tune with changing situation and correct all problems. Sustainable tourism also needs to maintain satisfaction of tourists to attract tourists in the long run or in sustainable manner.

One of the most important of sustainable tourism conception is the outcome of participatory work which means all parties involved must join together for 4 following targets.

- Preservation of aesthetic value of tourist site to attract tourists in the long run
- Profits from doing tourism related businesses
- Impression and satisfaction of tourists
- Better quality of life of host community

Thus sustainable tourism is actually not the approach or tool for work, but it is the common goal for all parties to work together and help each other until the target is reached.

UNWTO (2005)⁹ has divided targets to be achieved via sustainable tourism in 12 targets as follows

- 1) Economic Viability means entrepreneurs and tourist site can survive with their potentials and gain profit in the long run.
- 2) Local Prosperity means tourism will improve economic condition of the locals by selling and exchanging their products and other cultural assets to tourists
- 3) Employment Quality means to strengthen local employment for both quantity and quality via tourism businesses. This also include fair wage, fair working condition and opportunity without gender or ethnic discrimination. Also, minors and handicapped members should be of priority.
- 4) Social Equity means finding channels or opportunity for income distribution and employment for members of local communities vastly and fairly, in particular, for the poor members
- 5) Visitor Fulfillment means providing safety, satisfaction and good experience to all types of customers
- 6) Local Control means local members have rights and voice to shape tourism development in their area using participatory approach
- 7) Community Wellbeing means maintaining and improving quality of life of local people and social structure using constructive management and other mechanisms in strengthening and preserving local society and its tradition.
- 8) Cultural Richness means respecting historical heritage, culture, tradition and significance of host communities
- 9) Physical integrity means preserving and improving landscape's aesthetic values in communities, countryside without doing harm to physical and aesthetic environment.
- 10) Biological Diversity means fostering conservation in natural areas, wildlife habitat

⁹ UNEP and WTO. 2005. Making Tourism More Sustainable: A Guide for Policy Makers.

- 11) Resource Efficiency means reducing using resources for facility and service, in particular, non renewable resources
- 12) Environmental Purity means reducing pollution emission or release in air, water, land and all constructed infrastructure.

In addition to 12 targets for sustainable tourism proposed by UNEP-WTO, Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC)¹⁰ mentioned that conditions for sustainable tourism cannot be solely applied for business, tourism entrepreneurs, producers and accommodation providers, but they must be applied for all parties involved in tourism industry such as policy makers and agencies involved in permit granting, work supervising, tax collecting and etc. GSTC concluded that sustainable tourism has 4 conditions applied for all parties as follows

- Sustainable, continuous and efficient planning
- Socio-economic benefits for local communities
- Potential upgrading for cultural heritage
- Reduction of negative environmental impacts

Those abovementioned conditions set by UNWTO and GSTC have been applied to create main objectives of the tourism strategy of the DPKY, in particular, with the purpose to integrate all parties involved into a common understanding and working together.

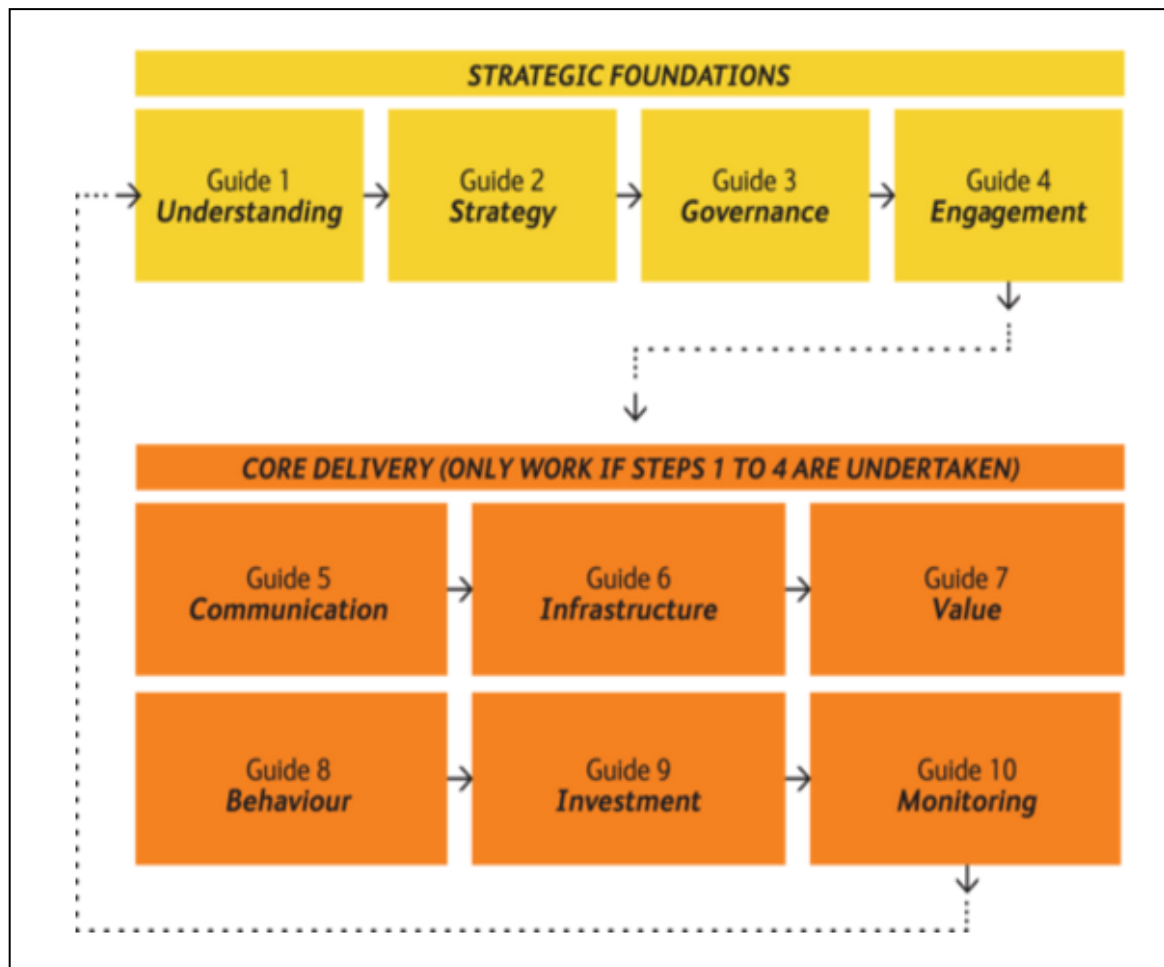
1. The DPKY possesses tourism development plan to maintain natural resources and aesthetic value attracting world community in the long run.
2. Entrepreneurs who conduct tourism related businesses has satisfied profits and progress in their business. Employees have secure jobs and are proud of their work.
3. Thai and foreign tourists feel satisfied, safe and delight in visiting the DPKY and learn about tropical ecosystem
4. Host communities have better quality of life and they are proud of being host for world heritage site and willing the preserve it to next generations

1.3 UNESCO's World Heritage Sustainable Tourism Online Toolkits

UNESCO (2015)¹¹ has prepared World Heritage Sustainable Tourism Online Toolkits to be a guidebook for parties involved to apply for the conditions in their world heritage site. This Toolkits have described suggested methods as "How to" to inspired parties to find the answers of what to do with a situation to develop sustainable tourism in world heritage site. World heritage manager should use this Toolkits altogether with consulting other parties involved in order to shape the management scheme in coherent with particular conditions of the site. The main objectives of the toolkits include making optimistic changes to communities in the site and guiding to proactive sustainable tourism as well as encouraging exchange information and opinion among stakeholders for better common understanding. The details of the Toolkits are described step by step and can be thoroughly understood in a short period (approximately 20 minutes per step) as shown in Chart 1.

¹⁰ <https://www.gstcouncil.org/en/gstc-certification/gstc-criteria/criteria-for-destinations.html>

¹¹ UNESCO. 2015. UNESCO World Heritage Sustainable Tourism Online Toolkit. Downloaded from <http://whc.unesco.org/>



Source: <http://whc.unesco.org/sustainabletourismtoolkit/how-use-guide>

Chart 1 Steps to develop tourism strategy in the world heritage site

Recommendations and approaches in the Toolkits are divided into 10 steps and 2 phases including strategic foundation from step1 to 4 and strategy core delivery from step 5 to 10. Strategy core delivery will be developed after analyzing strategic foundation (STEP 1 – 4). The management procedure may vary up to characteristics and necessity of each world heritage site. Details of the Toolkits can be summarized as shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Summary of 10 steps following UNESCO sustainable tourism strategy development

Step	Outcome
1. Understanding tourism at your destination	Initial information to understand the world heritage site such as its significant values, physical and biological characteristics, service points and times for opening or closure, communities in the areas. This will be the database for decision making and policy planning, in particular, in 4 dimensions including demands, supplies, opinions and concerns of the communities as well as negative effects to bio-physical resources and socio-cultural values around the world heritage.
2. Developing a strategy for progressive change	After stakeholders' participation in undertaking SWOT analysis, priority and important targets can be set. From these steps, 3-5 significant targets will be selected to meet community desire and measures will be set for quality of life improvement and natural resource management.

Step	Outcome
3. Developing effective governance	There are agencies assigned to serve as world heritage manager which will work closely with parties involved in developing strategy, monitoring the outcome of implementation and reporting to the public and potential supporters
4. Engaging local communities and business	Common sentiment for being host among communities and entrepreneurs can access to development target easily via participatory engagement. They will be proud of being the host of UNESCO's world heritage site instead of being fear that the world heritage nomination obstructs their livelihood and occupation.
5. Communicating with visitors	Information and opinions of outsider who visit the area will help guide direction in policy making. The information from visitors can be deemed as feedback from customers which is valuable for business improvement. In addition to visitors and tourists, this step also includes communicating with governmental officials involved in strategy development
6. Managing the development of tourism infrastructure	Constructing infrastructure is necessary for tourism development and attracts tourists to visit the world heritage site. This process also needs survey, public opinion in decision making and setting direction to manage development of tourism infrastructure to enhance safety, convenience and environment conservation. Although infrastructure development such as road, electricity, pipe water will attract visitors, it must not deteriorate outstanding universal value of the site
7. Adding value through products, experiences, and services	Adding value through product, experiences, and services will upgrade businesses to be more professional and exotic in visitor viewpoints. Uniqueness and specialty of products, experiences and services will promote local markets and tourism.
8. Managing visitor behavior	Knowing visitor behavior can assist in setting tourism strategy in order to guide, control number of tourists with different behaviors and tourism patterns. This can help alleviate negative effects associated with unfavorable behavior of some tourist groups and can maintain satisfaction and good feeling among nature lover tourist groups.
9. Securing funding and investment	Finding budget sources to support management or activities in the world heritage site can secure continuity of management. Normally, fiscal budget from the central government is not enough to operate tourism management plan. Securing funding and investment from other sources, in particular, from entrepreneurs in the site can support strategy implementation effectively.
10. Monitoring success with sustainable tourism	Monitoring and evaluation is both the final stage and the restart stage of sustainable tourism management. Success and failure retrieved from monitoring and evaluation can help promote cooperation among stakeholders to apply successful as tool to start a new development phase or find solutions to solve problems together in order to achieve long term targets.

Part 2: Procedure to develop the draft strategy

2.1 Procedure

Sustainable tourism management strategy development for the DPKY has been prepared by applying UNESCO Toolkits to define the DPKY as **Tourism designation** with needs products and service components as necessary condition for tourist decision. Products and service must be prepared with standard to ensure cleanliness, safety, convenience and impression of consumers and thus it will maintain and increase consumption demands

Drafting this strategy, thus, followed UNESCO Toolkits step by step in order to get sufficient information starting from STEP 1 (present condition) and STEP 2 (strategy development for further progress). Procedure in strategy preparation is as follows

- Literature review concerning sustainable tourism
- Documentary review and basic information coding such as plans and strategies prepared by National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB), documents about natural resource conservation, national park management, provincial development plans, Management plan for Dong Phrayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex and etc.
- Hearing in the Advisory Committee of Tab Lan National Park in Septem 2016 where tourism strategy will be focused in order to distribute crowded tourists from Khao Yai National Park to a bigger Tab Lan National Park with high carrying capacity
- Hearing information and opinion from stakeholders to conduct SWOT analysis
 - Representatives at practitioner level from 5 protected areas and representatives from regional offices
 - Committee members from the Advisory Committee of the DPKY

The draft strategy has been review by the meeting of the Advisory Committee on 28 November 2016 and additional steps have been inserted including STEP 4 (Engaging local communities and business) STEP 5 (Communicating with visitors) STEP 6 (Managing the development of tourism infrastructure) STEP 7 (Adding value through product, experiences, and services) STEP 8 (Managing visitor behavior) STEP 9 (Securing funding and investment) and STEP 10 (Monitoring success with sustainable tourism).

2.2 Analyzed result to develop strategy following UNESCO Toolkits

STEP 1: Understanding tourism at your destination

STEP 1.1 Information from supply side

1.1.1 Being the second World Natural Heritage of Thailand

The Dong Phrayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex, the second World Natural Heritage of Thailand¹², was registered in UNESCO world heritage list on 14 July 2005. The area is composed of 5 protected areas namely Khao Yai National Park, Thap Lan National Park, Pang Sida National Park, Ta Phraya National Park and Dong Yai Wildlife Sanctuary with the total area of 3.84 million rais (6,125.13 square kilometers). Its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) falls in category 10 with 3 components as follows:

- (1) Represent special geological formation of escarpment laying from west to east with 230 kilometers in length
- (2) Serve as habitat of near extinct wildlife species
- (3) Serve as tropical ecosystem with 6 different forest types from evergreen forest to mixed deciduous forest. This complex eco-tone cannot be found in anywhere else in Southeast Asia

In addition to the aforementioned OUV, this forest complex also serve as origin of 5 major rivers of Thailand including Moon, Prachin Buri, Nakhon Nayok, Lam Takong and Muak Lek which nurture large pieces of land around the DPKY from agricultural areas to industrial estates and urban areas. Surrounding the DPKY, there are 10 man made dams and reservoirs storing water for irrigation such as Khun Dan Dam, Lam Takong Dam, Lam Plai Mas Dam, Tab Lan Reservoir, Lam Nang Rong Reservoir and Phra Prong Reservoir, etc. Thus, the DPKY has provided ecosystem service and regulating service to the vast area.

With variety of geological formation, there are so many landscape with aesthetic values such as rapids, waterfalls and meandering streams which attract tourists. Certain natural tourist sites in the DPKY are Sarika and Nang Rong Waterfalls which are popular tourist sites of Nakhon Nayok Province for more than 60 years as well as Haew Narok, Haew Suwat and Pha Kluaimai Waterfalls in Khao Yai National Park. The previously mentioned dam sites and reservoirs are also of aesthetic and tourist values. Many tourist areas have also been scenes of international films.

In addition to being scenic areas with various landscape and forest types, the DPKY also serve as habitat of tropical wildlife species from insects to megafauna. Tourists can observe butterfly in Pan Sida National Park or wild elephants crossing road. Therefore, in comparison to Thungyai-Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuaries, the other or the first World Natural Heritage of Thailand, the DPKY has many more attractive aspects and accessible tourist sites to present to domestic and international tourist due to its variety in both natural landscape and legal administrations which divided areas into many parts using different laws and regulations.

¹² Thailand possesses 5 UNESCO's World Heritage Sites (ONEP, 2013)

1. World Cultural Heritage : 3 sites
 - 1.1 Historic Town of Sukhothai and Associated Historic Towns (1991) which include Sukhothai Historical Park, Si Satchanalai Historical Park and Kamphaeng Phet Historical Park
 - 1.2 Historic City of Ayudhya and vicinity (1991) which include Historical City of Ayudhya and historic temples in Ayudhya Province
 - 1.3 Ban Chiang Archaeological Site (1992) which includes Ban Chiang National Museum
2. World Natural Heritage : 2 sites
 - 2.1 Thungyai-Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuaries (1991) which include Thungyai Naresuan Wildlife Sanctuary and Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary
 - 2.2 Dong Phrayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex (2005) which include 5 protected areas namely Khao Yai National Park, Thap Lan National Park, Pang Sida National Park, Ta Phraya National Park and Dong Yai Wildlife Sanctuary

1.1.2 Management and administration in the DPKY

The DPKY has been divided and administrated in 5 different protected areas comprising 4 national parks and 1 wildlife sanctuary which are located in 6 different provinces. Therefore, line of command and law enforcement are applied in different way

- At regional level, there are two lines of command associated with provincial territories including Bureau of Conservation Area 1 (Prachin Buri) and Bureau of Conservation Area 7 (Nakhon Rachasima)

- At regional level, there are two agencies involved, namely Wildlife Conservation Office and National Park Office which deal with different laws and regulation. The former enforces the Wildlife Preservation and Protection Act B.E. 2535 while the latter enforces the National Park Act B.E.2504. Plus, since this area have already gained another status as world natural heritage according to WHC's decision, Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation thus assigned World Natural Heritage Office to be responsible agency.

Ecosystem Management Approach has been applied to increase management efficiency in the site by extend management scheme to greater DPKY or combining areas outside the DPKY into management scheme or the so-called Landscape Management. At this time, **Dong Phayayen - Khao Yai Forest Complex World Heritage Protected Areas Advisory Committee (DPKY WH-PAC)** was established by order of Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation no. 3163/2557 dated 15 December 2014 to be mechanism in implement and support administration in the forest complex. DPKY WH-PAC is the first Protected Area Advisory Committee (PAC) in Thailand. The Committee will serve for 3 year term.

Although management context within the DPKY is under responsibility of Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, they need to coordinate with local governments in 6 provinces including Nakhon Nayok, Prachin Buri, Sra Kaew, Buri Ram, Nakhon Rachasima, and Saraburi covering 21 districts as shown in Table 2

- Prachin Buri Province (in particular, Nadee District) occupies parts of Khao Yai, Tab Lan and Pang Sida National Parks
- Sra Kaew, Buri Ram and Nakhon Rachasima possess two protected areas
- Nakhon Nayok and Sara Buri possess parts of Khao Yai National Park.
- Khao Yai National Park covers area in 11 districts of 4 provinces
- Ta Phraya National Park covers area in 5 districts of 2 provinces
- Tab Lan National Park covers area in 5 districts of 2 provinces
- Pang Sida covers area in 3 districts of 2 provinces
- Dong Yai Wildlife Sanctuary covers area in 2 districts of a province

Considering population and communities located in the DPKY, it was found that there are 57 subdistricts in 21 districts and 6 provinces.

Table 2 Lists of provinces and districts occupy area of the DPKY

Province/ District/ Sub - district	Total of populations	Administrative Region Which located in Protected Areas				
		National Parks				Dong yai Wildlife Sanctuary
	person	Khao Yai	Tublan	Pang Sida	Ta Phraya	
Nakhon Nayok	255,315	xxx				
Muang Nakhonnayok	84,381	x				
Pak Phli	22,644	x				
Ban Na	63,779	x				
Prachinburi	484,474	xxxx	x	x		
Nadi	43,943	x	x	x		
Prachantakham	49,685	x				
Muang Prachin	87,643	x				
Kabin Buri	134,002	x				
Sa Kaeo	558,672			xx	xx	
Ta Phraya	53,834				x	
Watthana Nakhon	75,700			x	x	
Muang SaKaeo	86,358			x		
Buriram	1,586,842				xxx	xx
Non Din Daeng	18,479				x	x
Pa Kham	38,539					x
Ban Kruat*	74,215				x	
Lahan Sai*	71,364				x	
Nahhon-ratchasima	2,630,968	xx	xxxx			
Wang Nam Khiao	42,589	x	x			
Khon Buri	79,758		x			
Soeng Sang	56,768		x			
Pak Chong*	170,050	x				
Pak Thong Chai	93,064		x			
Saraburi	639,896	xx				
Muak Lek	48,746	x				
Kaengkhohi	68,581	x				
Total 6 Province	6,159,167	4	2	2	2	1
Total 21 District	1,306,400	11	5	3	5	2
Total 57 Sub-District	469,457					
Total of populations of Thailand, Dec 2015	65,729,098					

If a sense of being host is propagated among all Thai citizen, people who can assume that they are host of the DPKY, the number of hosts will vary on area administrative level and can be summarized as follows

- At provincial levels: population of 6 provinces is 6,159,167.
- At district level: population of 21 districts 1,306,400.
- At subdistrict level: population of 57 subdistricts is 469,457.
- At host provinces: number of population living in host subdistricts are Nakhon Rachasima (122,053) Prachin Buri (103,969) Buri Ram (80,105) Sra Kaew (78,648) Nakhon Nayok (70,334) and Sara Buri (14,350) respectively
- At host provinces: number of population percentage living in host subdistricts are Nakhon Nayok (27.23%) Prachin Buri (21.46%) Sra Kaew (14.08%) Buri Ram (5.05%) Nakhon Rachasima (4.64%) and Sara Buri (2.24) respectively
- At host provinces: number of households located in host subdistricts are Nakhon Rachasima (49,759 houses) Prachin Buri (37,091 houses) Nakhon Nayok (26,324 houses) and Sara Buri (6,338 houses)
- Host districts where all subdistricts occupy parts of the DPKY include Na Dee District of Prachin Buri and Non Din Daeng District of Buriram
- Host districts where more than 50% of population are located in the DPKY include Wang Nam Khiew (69.58%) Pakham (64.89%) Prachantakham (55.87%) and Muang Nakhon Nayok (53.41%) respectively.

Considering statistic figures of population in each province, strategy can be divided upon districts and provinces.

At provincial level, Prachin Buri is the first rank since it possesses 3 big protected areas including Khao Yai, Tab Lan and Pang Sida National Parks. Nakhon Nayok is the second rank because proportion of population living the DPKY is the highest.

At district level. Na Dee of Prachinburi and Non Din Daeng of Buri Ram are of the first rank because every subdistrict of these districts occupy parts of the DPKY. The second rank include Wang Nam Khiew of Nakhon Rachasima, Pakam of Buri Ram and Prachantakham of Prachin Buri and Muang of Nakhon Nayok where more than 50% of population are located in the DPKY.

In addition to provincial and local governments, this tourism strategy should find agencies to help promote tourism in 6 provinces which are Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT) and Tourism Industry Council which have responsibility in 6 provinces.

1.1.3 Socio-economic data of host communities in 6 provinces

From Thailand's Quality of Life Report B.E. 2559 (2016) ¹³ and other basic information, indicators of human quality of life can be divided in 5 categories and 30 indicators including good health and hygiene, sheltering, education, work, income, ethics, and public activities From the analysis, it was found these 6 provinces have good quality of life

- Nakhon Nayok and Prachin buri have very good social welcome for aging and handicapped groups
- Illiteracy rate of population among 15-60 years are very low : Nakhon Nayok (0.01% of 111,118 informants) Sra Kaew (0.09% of 232,444 informants) Nakhon Rachasima (0.11% of 1,164,338 informants) Sara Buri (0.11% of 270,101 informants) Prachin Buri (0.13% of 233,353 informants) and Buri Ram (0.20% of 659,835 informants)

¹³ Department of Community Development, 2016, Quality of Life Report, Committee on Quality of Life Development, Ministry of Interior, Downloaded from www.rdic.cdd.go.th/rdic/report/BMN/ReportBMN59.pdf

There are some indicators which show negative results as well and they may cause problems to sustainable tourism in the DPKY

- Sra Kaew, Sara Buri and Buri Ram has significant problems in hygiene and cleanliness of household.
- Sra Kaew has some households without sufficient clean water
- Saraburi has significant pollution indicators (3.12% of 137,817 households)
- Nakhon Rachasima has problems with safety indicator (0.66% of 639,462 households)

The details of basic information of the 6 provinces are summarized in Table 4. Nakhon Rachasima is the biggest province with highest population and highest GDP while Sara Buri has highest GDP per capita. Buri Ram has the highest debt rate. In terms of proportion of urban and rural inhabitants, it was found that all 6 provinces have rural inhabitants more than urban population. Tourism development would help population living in or nearby the DPKY getting better quality of life.

Table 3 Significant economic information of 6 host provinces of the DPKY

Province	Number of population (person) (1)	Gross Provincial Product 2014 (Million baht) (2)	The average number of people per household (3)		Average Revenue /person/year (baht) (3)	Average expenditure /person/year (baht) (3)	Average balance (3)	Nano-Finance (Percent) (3)
			Town ship	rural area				
Nakhon Nayok	258,315	24,769	3.235	2.449	83,794	53,077	30,717	0.25
Nakhon Ratchasima	2,639,968	245,248	3.096	2.254	83,618	52,290	30,328	0.79
Buri Ram	1,586,842	74,648	3.379	2.781	67,235	40,082	27,153	1.23
Prachin Buri	484,474	217,106	3.178	2.85	81,293	51,111	30,182	0.35
Sa Kaeo	558,672	35,997	3.317	2.524	77,753	44,501	33,252	0.69
Saraburi	639,896	208,060	3.337	2.653	100,345	59,311	41,033	0.32

Sources:

(1) Department of Local Government (Statistic of population and house on October 2016)

http://stat.dopa.go.th/stat/statnew/upstat_m.php

(2) Office of the National Economics and Social Development Board 2016 (Statistic of regional and provincial Products in the supply chain model 2014)

(3) Report of quality of life in Thailand 2016 information from Community Development Department

www.rdic.cdd.go.th/rdic/report/BMN/ReportBMN59.pdf

1.1.4 Provincial Development Strategy for 6 host provinces

Different contexts of natural resources and socio – economics of 6 provinces have brought about different concepts for development. Setting vision and strategic issues also vary using their strength and opportunities as key themes. Thus, visions of 6 host provinces of the DPKY are fitted with their own assets and characteristics as shown in Table 4.

Table 4 Visions of host provinces of the DPKY

Province	Vision
Nakhon Nayok	Natural Tourist City, Medical Hub, Happy Home and Close to Bangkok
Nakhon Rachasrima	Northeast Gateway, Automobile Manufacturing, Agricultural Products and tourism
Buri Ram	Khmer civilization center, strong economics and happy society
Prachin Buri	Area for urban sprawl from the capital and Suvarnabhumi Airport, Eco-Tourism Center, Medical and Logistic Hub, World agricultural and industrial site and Gateway to Indochina
Sra Kaew	Beautiful city at the eastern border, Gateway to Indochina, Agro industry, Eco-Tourism Center
Saraburi	Food producer, construction materials with high quality and environment friendly, alternative tourism associated with philosophy of sufficiency economy.

Strength and opportunity indicated in provincial strategy can be divided into 5 fields:

- Tourism related assets such as Khmère civilization for Buri Ram, Eco-tourism for Nakhon Nayok, Prachin Buri and Sra Kaew
- Location and access such as gateway for Northeast Region for Nakhon Rachasrima, Proximity to the capital for Nakhon Nayok, Proximity to the capital and Suvarnabhumi international airport for Prachin Buri and access to neighboring country (Cambodia) for Sra Kaew
- Variety of tourist Activities such as alternative tourism activities for Saraburi, medical tourism for Nakhon Nayok and Prachin Buri
- Product safety and environmental friendly service such as organic food for Prachin Buri, Sra Kaew and Saraburi
- Service development target which all provinces have set this target in missions and strategic issues, for examples
 - Saraburi – applying sufficiency economy for improving quality of life and tourism
 - Nakhon Nayok – products and service standard, access to facility and community and human development
 - Sra Kaew - production standard, human development for competitiveness in ASEAN Community
 - Prachin Buri – Improve quality of life and safety
 - Nakhon Rachasrima – human force for natural resources and environmental protection, happiness and satisfaction on service from public sectors
 - Buri Ram – improving quality of life, safety and government service in accordance with principle of good governance

In addition, each province has set particular strategy for tourism in association with Thailand country strategy which has set priority for tourism since it is the major of income sources of the country in association with Thailand's special assets of the so-called hospitality and beauty of the landscape. Therefore, tourism is one of essential life factors of the Thai people and needs integration among population in all walks of life.

Thus, Sustainable Tourism Strategy of the DPKY has correlations with national development strategy and provincial strategy of all 6 provinces sharing territory in the DPKY World

Heritage. At this time, major strategies which must be taken into account include the 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan, National Tourism Plan of Board of Trade¹⁴ Thailand's Master Plan for Biological Diversity (B.E. 2558-2564), Strategy of Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (B.E. 2559-2564) and the Management Plan for DPKY Forest Complex (B.E. 2558-2563). The efficient integration in utilization all above mentioned plan in managing sustainable tourism for the DPKY would assist in effectively guiding tourism management in the DPKY to reach its objectives and targets and can bring harmony to people living in the area from members of local communities, tourism and business entrepreneurs and government sectors involved.

1.1.5 Integrated linkage with other plans and strategies Since the objectives of DPKY World Heritage management are aimed at ecological and biological diversity conservation to maintain its outstanding universal value and support quality of life of people, thus drafting the Sustainable Tourism Strategy for the DPKY World Heritage have been integrated and linked with other plans and strategies at national, provincial and local levels as follows:

- The 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan¹²

Strategy 6 is to maintain roots, continuity, and abundance of ecosystem services for socio-economic stability

- Thailand's Master Plan for Biological Diversity (B.E. 2558-2564)

Strategy 1 Integrating values of biological diversity and using participatory approach at all levels

- Measure 1.3 To promote participation of communities and all parties involved in conservation, rehabilitation and utilization of biological diversity for strengthening business and community

Strategy 3 Protecting national privileges in using and sharing benefits from biological diversity in coherence with green economy

- Measure 3.2 To promote biological diversity sustainable use using local participation

- Tourism Development Plan (B.E. 2555-2559)

Strategy 2 Sustainable development and rehabilitation of tourist site

- Measure 2.1 To upgrade quality of new tourist sites in potential area with are of higher value and price (this strategy has divided tourism into 8 categories of which world heritage is one with eco-tourism target.

Strategy 3 Product and service development for tourism promotion

- Measure 3.1 To develop creative economy, innovations, activities and added value for tourism as well as provincial identity selection for "Brand Image" to sell products to tourists specified groups

- Measure 3.2 To promote opportunity and motivation of entrepreneurs to develop tourism trade and investment via brand image and identity of goods and services for tourist market.

- Measure 3.5 To promote human development for workers in tourist sector using trainings and short courses to enable workers to work in tourist SMEs with efficiency, skills and competitiveness.

¹⁴ <http://www.thaichamber.org/scripts/stratigic.asp?Tag=7&nShowMag=1&nPAGEID=85>

Strategy 5 Promotion of participation among public sectors, private and local administration unit in tourism resource management

- Measure 5.1 To construct and develop management mechanism for tourism using allies, partnership and network among public and private sectors

- Measure 5.2 To promote local participation in tourism development

- Thailand's Economic Strategy for Private Sector (by Thai Chamber of Commerce)¹⁵

This strategy has defined tourism as one of seven essential business clusters which are of importance and need cooperation among Regional and Provincial Joint Committee. It declares vision for Thailand's economic development as follows

"Thailand is the leading country in Asia which has strength and economic resilience as well as stable politics and government without corruption"

To fulfill the said vision, Thai Chamber of Commerce has paid high attention to AEC or ASEAN Economic Community and launched 4S principle to be keywords of the development : standardization, safety, security and sustainability

Thai Chamber of Commerce has set 6 strategies related to tourism as follows:

Strategy 1 Increasing competitiveness capability

Goal: To push and foster Thailand in the upper of competitiveness rank compared to neighboring countries using 6 plans including (1) R&D, (2) increasing finance liquidity, (3) opportunity to enter new market, (4) opportunity to maintain current market, (5) standardization and (6) finding trade and investment allies

Strategy 2 Economic restructuring

Goal: Strengthening Thailand fundamental social structure to be ready for competition in the global community and change in world landscape using 6 plans including (1) production structure adjustment using sufficiency economy (2) trade restructuring (3) finance restructuring (4) energy utilization restructuring (5) tax and rule restructuring and (6) logistic restructuring

Strategy 3 Skill and knowledge development

Goal: Thailand labor force has high skill and international standard using 4 plans including (1) Standardization graduates (2) intelligence for planning (3) skill and specific tactic enhancement and (4) knowledge sharing

Strategy 4 Promotion of ethics and good governance

Goal : Reduction of economic loss and promote clean economics with ethics and peace using 4 plans including (1) youth socialization for good governance and ethics (2) supervising and evaluating government agencies and private sectors (3) standardization with ethics and good governance and (4) CSR¹⁶ for peaceful society

Strategy 5 environmental protection and quality of life

Goals : Promotion of trade and investment which foster environmental protection and quality of life using 4 plans including (1) synergy environment and industry (2) environmental impact assessment (3) natural conservation mindset and (4) natural resource rehabilitation and substitution

¹⁵ <http://www.thaichamber.org/scripts/stratigic.asp?nShowMag=1&nPAGEID=85>

¹⁶ Corporate Social Responsibility is entrepreneur's social responsibility

Strategy 6 Problem prevention and monitoring

Goals: Preparedness for unexpected situation using 2 plans including readiness in all dimensions in response to emergency and (2) confidence in solving problems

With regard to Thailand prominent identity, culture and tradition, hospitality, natural wonders and current tourism situation in Asia and Pacific, Thai Chamber of Commerce has develop tourism development strategy as follows:

Vision Thailand is the worthiest tourist sites in Asia

- Objectives 1) to increase number of domestic and foreign tourists
 2) to increase income from tourism (1.5 trillion baht / year)
 3) to be center for MICE

Tourism Development can be divided in 4 strategies

Strategy 1 Stimulating both domestic and international markets to enhance competitiveness using 3 tactics

- Creating added value tourist activities
- Promoting proactive tourism marketing
- Providing opportunity and motivation for tourism trade and investment

Strategy 2 Rehabilitating and development tourist sites with facilities using 2 tactics

- Rehabilitating and development tourist sites in a sustainable manner
- Upgrading facility in tourist sites to fit international standards

Strategy 3 Infrastructure development for market extension and increasing income using 3 tactics

- Developing or upgrading infrastructure, facility, transportation and basic factor for tourism
- Constructing transportation route linking neighboring countries for cross boundary tourism
- Developing communication network and information for tourism

Strategy 4 Educating entrepreneurs and tourism staff personnel using 2 tactics

- Socializing about ethics, governance, and service mind
- Develop potentials of vocational labors in tourism

In order to achieve goals of the Strategy, Thai Chamber of Commerce has created 12 tourism projects related to the DPKY World Heritage, for examples

- Study Project for surveying market demands to set up tourist activities related to targeted customers and to invest in alternative tourist sites associated with taste of the tourists
- Project for promoting world sports and MICE
- Project for promoting quality tourism services to assist tourists in finding information
- Project for environmental and original way of life conservation to create tourism identity
- Project for coordinating tourism cooperation with neighboring countries via market promotion, advertising and public relations
- Project for providing and supporting soft loan sources and loans for tourism related trade and investment promotion

▪ Plan to Promote Sustainable Tourism Market Strategy for ASEAN¹⁷

Tourism Council of Thailand (TCT) has focused on tactic to bring Thai hospitality and generosity as strength to promote tourism and to be utilized as Destination Branding. The plan has focused mainly of community tourism with following plans

- Promoting investment cooperation, network exchange, and development process among domestic and foreign tourism organization in order to set standard for tourism industry in ASEAN community
- Supporting the development of natural and cultural tourist sites and establish tourist site cluster using city centers as tourist distribution center to smaller cities or towns as well as public relations at ASEAN regional level
- Promoting and encouraging government to construct transportation network via all land, rail, water and air to link major tourist cities. This will provide efficiency, safety and convenience and enhance tourism industry.
- Supporting entrepreneurs to set up network to share experience and cooperation which can become common or big brand or OTOP as well as IT development to support information exchange and sharing among entrepreneurs in ASEAN
- Supporting human development in tourism industry in order to be capable in handling tourist business competition among AEC members. Since trans-boundary labor allocation can be done without control, capacity building for labor is really necessary and initiating training courses from Ministry of Labor is highly recommended.
- Integrating tourism into plans of all agencies at ministerial, provincial, local levels in order to share and link information concerning tourism issues for all.

In addition, Tourism Council of Thailand has brought the idea about conservational tourism to apply for sustainable tourism using 4Ps tactic (Product, Price, Place, Promotion) along with customer centered concept of 4 Cs (Customer, Cost, Convenience, Communication) This will bring creativity to produce tourism brand products promoted via creative media and public relations. Thus, operational plans to enhance competitiveness and sustainable access to market share in ASEAN community have also additionally created as follows:

▪ Strategic Plan of Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (B.E. 2559-2564) Sections related include

- Strategy 1 Preserve, conserve, and restore forest resources and wildlife in an integrated and sustainable manners
- Tactic 2 Promote conservational tourism and activities to promote conservational tourism

▪ Management plan for Dong Phrayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex (B.E. 2558-2563)¹⁸ Sections related include

- Strategy 2 Increase efficiency to universal standard using participatory approach and fair benefit sharing
- Measure: Increase efficiency in coordinating and information management

¹⁷ <http://www.thailandtourismcouncil.org/>

¹⁸ remarks Management plan for Dong Phrayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex (B.E. 2558-2563) has not included tourism measures because tourism development strategy was prepared in another document since at that time, this management plan has focused on increasing efficiency from its previous plan which work efficiency was of urgency.

- Operational Plan for preventing Dong Phrayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex inserted into the In Danger List (B.E. 2559)

This is an urgent plan in responding to 40th UNESCO General Conference's decision agenda item 7B.90 dated 14 July 2016 requesting Thailand to prepare Draft Strategic Plan on Tourism in World Natural Heritage submitted to World Heritage Center and World Conservation Union (IUCN) to review in order to support preparation of Sustainable Tourism Strategy for the DPKY World Heritage.

1.1.6 Infrastructure of Tourism

Considering East Asia geographical characteristics, The Dong Payayen-Khao Yai World Heritage Complex has been considered as the chain link between Thailand, China, Laos PDR, Vietnam and Cambodia to ASEAN maritime logistic line via Lam Chabang, Mab Ta phut, and Sattahip Commercial Ports. As the regional air logistic route, The DPKY enhances connectivity and transfer of quality passengers, tourists, including cargoes from the Suvarnabhumi International Airport.

To expand tourism Industry, The DPKY is not far from The Angkor Wat – Angkor Thom World Heritage site in Cambodia and can be set as tour package for international travelers. The two outstanding universal values could draw more quality tourists to both countries. When the tourists arrive Thailand, they could take a train/bus to Sra Kaew, then took 3 hours drive or tour group across Aranyaprathet District's border into Siam Rieb, Cambodia.

Access by Public Transportation:

Bus Services:

Khao Yai: Get there via Thanaracht, Pak Chong, take a bus on Tanaracht Road, then a pick up truck "Song Thaew".

Sarika and Nang Rong Waterfalls and Kaeng Hin Poeng, at the borderline of Khao Yai: There is no public bus service.

Thap Lan National Park, with its Ranger Unit TL4, are Had Chom Ta Wan, Lam Plai Mat Dam: Quite convenient 4 bus schedules from Dam – City of Nakornratchasima. The first bus at 06.00 a.m., last at 06.00 p.m.

Thap Lan and Ta Phraya National Parks, and Pa Dong Yai wildlife Sanctuary, on Highway 304 and 348 crossing the world heritage complex: Many buses/ minibus drive-pass, but there is no station to connect tourists to Khao Yai. The drive routes are Bangkok-Nakornratchasima, Chonburi (Pattaya)/ Rayong-Nakornratchasima, Chonburi/ Rayong – Buri Ram

Train: There are 2 routes to The Dong Payayen Khao Yai World Heritage Forest Complex. The first route was Bangkok-Prachinburi-Kabin buri-Sra kaeo/ Aranyaprathet. Some part of route is free fare. The other was Bangkok-KaengKoi-Nakornratchasima-Buri Ram. However, there were no bus or minibus further to any tourist spots.

Access by car: Highway 304, 348 and Tanaracht Road were main routes to Khao Yai. Only The main entrance of Tanaracht road closed at 06.00 p.m till 6 a.m. to prevent harm dangers to wildlife and people. The closing period measures were subject to returning peace to wildlife home. Tanaracht road driving through Khao Yai all year round (Pak Chong – King Narasuan Road-Prachinburi)

Highway 304 (Pak Thong Chai – Kabin buri) linked main transportation between the east and the northeast (Isan) provinces. The major economical benefits, as the route located sources of consumer product manufacturing in Isan, and marine and seaside attractions. Thai government; therefore, approved the construction project "Engineering Wildlife Corridor". The 4 lane road was supposed to link both Khao Yai and Thap Lan National Parks. Phase I site was at

Bu Pam sub-district, Na Dee District Prachin Buri. The corridor would provide the ecological bridge and not deprive peaceful wildlife habitats. The corridor is the first of its kind project and would be completed and be opened in B.E. 2563 (2020). The third road to Khao Yai was Route 348 of Lahan Sai – Ta Phraya.

Water: The immense borders of the world heritage contained good irrigations and water supply. The keys advantages relied on their own natural resources. medium dams, reservoirs and small dikes were available for farming and livings. But last year some villages faced a period of drought, due to rain pattern change. It was also observed that extended communities, and over-consumption of water supply were the other causes of difficulties.

Electricity: The total areas of 6 provinces, with 21 districts, had been installed electricity supply for households and temporary uses, for farming. In case of request to increase their household's energy supply can be applied practically.

Smart Phone and Internet: Communities in The Khao Yai buffer zone were provided well-connected access digital communications. However, those dwellers in forested core zone and borders still could not received signals of some well-known networks.

Waste and Wastewater Treatments: The core zone and borders of The world heritage protected areas faced a certain limits caused by drastic polluted problems. Effective measures should be taken to use practical treatment tools – such as garbage collecting, disposing, recycling. However, Department of National Parks, wildlife and Plant Conservation had prescribed prohibits, since B.E 2545 (2002); visitors were not allowed to drop foam food containers on the protected forest grounds. It was expected that this prohibition should be reviewed, on the purpose to significant decrease of such non-recyclable wastes in the protected areas. Later biological wastewater treatment had been developed in The Khao Yai National Park in B.E 2559 (2016). The specific pilot project proved health-care and environmental-friendly wastewater management, and reduced wildlife impacts accordingly.

Institutional Managements: Unstable political situation in Thailand largely caused negative impacts on Land, natural resource, and forest management. The high-level executives of central and local bodies have changed so often, then triggered unclear national policies. The obstacles raised conflicts among local residents, tour operators, and officials. Consequently they should effect ecotourism images in the forest areas (Kasetsart University B.E 2559). In the past 30 years Wang Nam Khew, Nakhonratchasima had endured hardship on long-standing ecotourism development. The village landscape were designed for accommodations and amenities to please tourists. Some investors were reckless in knowing that they had built resorts in authorized farmland. It was obvious that the successful schemes mainly focus on large infrastructures, always delighted both local people and entrepreneurs.

Later those splendid projects created reputational impacts – for instance, a great influx of tourism, resort operators and tourists. The public seemed to have trouble with strict regulations, unstable government policies, and unreliable governmental officials. The obstacles prevented driving sustainable tourism strategies consequently.

STEP 1.2 Demand Side of Consumers

1.2.1 Trend of Thailand's tourism

Mingsan (B.E. 2558(2015)) stated that after the economic crisis since B.E 2540 (1997), Thailand's tourism sector had been a key economic growth driver for 20 years. The vital advantages of the surge of tourism were natural resource diversity, capable tourist infrastructure and friendly services. During B.E. 2553 (2010) foreign arrivals increased 18.82 percent, generating incomes 25.5 percent (7.91 of GDP or 13.0 percent of total country's export revenue). Mingsan pointed that Thai tourism had grown significantly in decades, but the past decade B.E 2547-2558 (2004-2014) Thailand clearly signaled the era of its unstable performance. To recover the situation, Looking forward, the tourism should strengthen its capacity to cope with these 4 challenges 1) Potential market would change from Europe and the USA to China, India and Russia. 2) hard competition of ASEAN free trade 3) Increase of natural disasters 4) ICT, information service and transportation technology Revolution.

Social Research Institute (SRI), Chiang Mai University found that decisive information on Thailand's ecotourism and the cultural world heritage helped the western tourists took their trips to Thailand. Besides they were sensible to reasonable cost, weather, hospitality, gorgeous beaches and seaside attractions. They were satisfied with clean facilities, safe, security and transportation. On the other hand, The satisfaction on beach and sea tours was decreasing significantly. The authorities, therefore, should develop measures to improve natural resource management. The development would create opportunity to open the World Heritage tourism to the westerns in the future.

The Travel and Tourism Competitive Index (TTCI) Report B.E. 2558 (2015) (World Economic Forum) stated that Thailand ranked 35th (of 141 countries), at the better average than many countries. The top 5 countries were Spain, France, Germany, United States of America, and the United Kingdom respectively.

Amongst the top 5 ASEAN Members, Thailand's Index was lower than Singapore (11) and Malaysia (25). The less scored performances were Indonesia (50), Philippines (74), Vietnam (75), Laos (96), Cambodia (105), and Myanmar (134). The other Asian countries, which were both competitors and alliances with Thailand of tropical forest tourism as the DPKY World Heritage, have worse situation than Thailand. Those were India (52), Sri Lanka (63), Phutan (63), Nepal (102), Pakistan (125) and Bangladesh (127). Thailand scored behind only Malaysia.

The National Statistical Office of Thailand B.E.2558 (2015) showed the result of the 2015 annual Survey on Travel Behavior of The Thais (63,060 persons, the age of 15 years and over) during January – March B.E. 2558 (2015):

- B.E. 2557 (2558), The 64.9 percent of the whole populations took journeys. It has increased by 50.1, 54.8, and 6.7 from B.E 2553–2556 (2010-2013).
- The 5 reasons of not travelling: no time (60.0), no money (40.9) not like travel (34.2) economic crisis (25.9) health problem (23.2) not being sure of the security in travel (10.6) oil price rising (5.2) and others; political problem, and lack of information in decision making (5.1)
 - Day time tour (34.7), overnight trip (48.6), both (16.7)
 - Tour destinations: The Northeast region (32.3), The Central region (29.3) The Northern region (23.6), The East (18), The South (12.9), and Bangkok and vicinity (10.7)
 - Main objectives to travel: visit relatives/friends (37.4), relax (23.4) join Buddhist Rites (10.6), shopping (8.4), and seminar (5.1)
 - Activity during trip: general (61.9), stay in room/not require any activity (32.4), religious activities (31.1), cultural activities (12.3) agricultural activities (2.5) ecotourism/adventures – trekking, camping, natural study (2.2) health and beauty (1.4), walk rally, and team building (5.8)

- Travel management: More than half (63.3 percent) of the travelers traveled with their families/relatives, 19.2 percent was friends/colleagues. Nearly 37.5 percent of the travelers made their own decision, and 44.1 made by families/relatives for the trip. 90.1 percent searching information for the travel.
- The least of the travelers (8.7 percent) did not search the information about their trips, however, asked the travel information from the others.
- Type of tour: weekends (37.4), weekdays (30.6) and festive holiday (30.5)
- Vehicles: private car (65), bus/minivan (18.0), rent car/minivan (13.6) train/plane/others (3.4)
- Expenditure on travel: 2,000 baht/person, day time tour spent 1,239 baht/person. Considering by region, the tourists from Bangkok and vicinity spent highest (3,476 bath per person, followed by those spent from the East (3,053 baht/person). The tourists from the South, the Eastern, and the North (2,910, 2,476, and 1,984 baht per person respectively)
- Advance planning and fund: More than half (65.2) did not plan for travel. About 34.8 percent planned before. For the fund allocation, it was found that 81.6 percent of the Thai people allocate their money before travel. Only 18.4 did not.
- Factors for making decision: beautiful attractions (4.1), safe and security (4.0) easy access, good facilities, impressive last trip (each average of 3.9), never visit (3.8), various activities (3.7), suggested by friends, medias (3.6), tourist promotions (3.4)
- Benefits of the trips: closer relations among family members (4.3); relatives and companions (4.1), fiancé (4.0), learning more about Thailand (4.0), taking part in cultural conservation tourism (3.9), developing strong bond among colleagues and friends(3.8)

1.2.2 Status of Travellers to The Dong Payayen-Khao Yai World Heritage Complex

During B.E. 2551– 2555, there were 942,000 arrivals to The World Heritage Complex (Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation B.E. 2556 (2013)). Its 90.74 percent visited the core zone and its borders of The Khao Yai National Park. The account includes foreign visitors of 3.2 percent. Quite the same for years, and in B.E. 2558 (2015), tourists crowded inside the park.

In the past decade, tourists avoided the crowds inside Khao Yai area. Then a new trend of journey in the buffer zone began. The enjoyable choices are as follows:

- Jedkod-Pongkonsao Natural Study Centre, Saraburi Province – driving track to camping site by a small reservoir, 1-3 hour trekkings.
- Khao Phaeng Ma Wildlife Sanctuary, Nakhonratchasima Province – driving track, Gaur watching spot, learn about dangers from wild traps and how to bow Nang-Sa-tig, a local tool to plant seedes in forest.
- Krok E Dok Waterfall, Cha-om Sub-district, Saraburi Province – no driving entrance. It is 40 percent steep terrain, 3 hour walking and climbing adventure.

The three sites have not collected entrance fee yet, but the Khao Yai National Park did.

Most Thai tourists spent weekends in lodges or tents for camping inside the Khao Yai National Park, while foreigners enjoyed tour groups, renting cars to watch wildlife in the night time in its buffer zone. The sites were quite busy on official long weekends and New Year Holidays.

1.2.3 Visitors' Characteristics of the World Heritage Complex: The author observed that their favorite activities are as follows:

- Nakornnayok - natural traveler, swimming in waterfall, visit reservoir, having local foods, buy souvenir, join with friend and family, sport- golf, outdoor activities, seminar
- Nakhonratchasima - Agricultural group, cowboy vacation, drive travel, sightseeing, buy souvenir, visit temple , night stay with friend and family, seminar
- Buri Ram - natural travelers, natural study and camping for youths and scouts, Khmer Culture, sport event, join with friend and family, and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities
- Prachinburi - commercial agriculture and horticulture groups, driving pass the sites, buy souvenir-bamboo and herbal products, join with family
- Sakaeo - natural traveler, wildlife and butterfly watching, Lalu phenomenon, Thai Khmer historical conflict, join with friend
- Saraburi - short-time traveler, cowboy vacation, easy leisure, organic farming, self-sufficiency center, natural study center, seminars

STEP 1.3 Suggestions and Impacts on the communities

Communities and entrepreneurs tuned good attitude to develop sustainable tourism in buffer zone the WH Complex. The locals perceived the successful changes of the others. Villagers seemed not worry at all whether they should take part in development activities or not. They believed reasonably that any existing ecotourism would draw authorities' attention to their livings. The dwellers welcomed the tour development, more jobs and incomes accordingly.

Villagers should concern with some impact as follows:

- Man migration, alien workforce, foreign tourists moved into the community. Villagers lacked skills and capacity to serve in ecotourism.
- Water-use Inequality between the locals and the tour operators.
- Increase water treatments

On dwellers, the study found that the locals in buffer zone of The Dong Payayen-Khao Yai World Heritage Complex are non-unique-culture families, moving from the northeast provinces. Some of Them do wage employment, selling woods to companies, and highway 304 construction business. The first households had moved, since the Vietnam War, to Nadee, Juntakam, Wang Nan Khiao districts. The others, as of the national security state policy, moved into Khon buri, Seung-sang, Pa-kham, Noan Dindaeng, and Ta Phaya Districts. There was no critical cultures, so that ecotourism in the complex did not need to address strict codes of etiquettes for tourists.

STEP 1.4 Outcomes: Biological Resources, Society and Culture

The ecotourism of the World Heritage Site had been have been growing up from time to time. Bad effects appeared in its partial wild areas – they were buildings, local amenities and services. Some resort owners encroached forest protected areas. Waste water and garbage were disposed to public places that were the signals of neglecting in rules and regulations.

This tourism strategy underlines protected measures to avoid the failing experiences. It provided guidelines to revitalize the renowned tour spots near the World Heritage Site. Nang Rong Waterfalls, Wang Nam Khaew became main targets. The policy offered their local residents more incomes. Local tours in Na di District in Prachinburi Province, and Non Din Daeng district in Buri

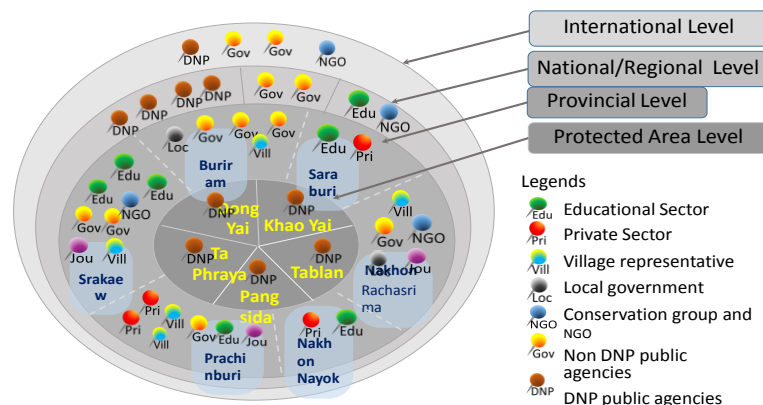
Ram Province would help lessen or stop their monoculture farming. The whole areas had average least populations, compare to six host provinces of the World heritage site.(as shown in table 4). The community became new networks to produce more local goods(products) and services for visitors.

It was suggested that a reliable institute would help drive the World Heritage Tourism Strategy to hold all partners together. All sides could help recovering the pride of host communities of the World Heritage Complex. The strong gatherings would certainly raise their charms, pleasant leisure, and to offer unique products and services to the Khao Yai national park's fans and new visitors. Both groups needed decisive information to take wonderful trip and spend time happily in The Dong Payayen-Khao Yai World Heritage Complex.

STEP 2 Strategy Development

STEP 2.1 Finding stakeholders

As mentioned in Step 1, the DPKY management is administrated by representatives from Advisory Committee of the DPKY whom Office of World Natural Heritage (Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plants) has selected. The first Advisory Committee was established since 15 December 2014. The Components of Advisory Committee of the DPKY are figured in Chart 2. It can be observed that the Advisory Committee of the DPKY is composed of diverse representatives including members from 5 protected areas and local communities of 6 provinces.



Remark: appointed by order of Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, 2014

Chart 2 Components of Advisory Committee of the DPKY

Concerning the components of the Advisory Committee of the DPKY, it is found that there are local leaders, conservationist, governmental agencies, women groups and in particular, the entrepreneurs who are members of the Advisory Committee of Khao Yai National Park and Tan Larn National Park and do business of tourism and agriculture in the area. However, the Advisory Committee still lack certain representatives from essential governmental and private sectors including representatives from provincial Chamber of Commerce, Tourism Industry Council of Thailand. Thus, the strategy has suggested to invite TAT Provincial Office or Provincial Tourism and Sports Office, Tourism Industry Council and Chamber of Commerce of each province possessing areas of the DPKY to assign representative to join in the Advisory Committee or a task force established to implement the strategy.

STEP 2.2 SWOT Analysis (SWOT: Strengthen, Weakness, Opportunity, and Threat)

To undertake participatory SWOT analysis¹⁹ the writer has utilized personal method and then proposed to the meeting of Advisory Committee of Thap Lan National Park in September 2016. After obtaining public opinion, the writer has utilize the outcome for the second SWOT analysis and proposed to the meeting of Advisory Committee of the DPKY on 20 October 2016. Since the sustainable tourism strategy of the DPKY is coherent with objectives of 4 protected areas including Khao Yai National Park, Thap Lan National Park, Pang Sida National Park and Ta Phraya National Park associated with interest of all parties involved in the area and the provinces, thus preparation of the strategy has been well cooperated. Parties from Dong Yai Wildlife Sanctuary also presented their interest to adopt the strategy and apply for tourism in Non Din Daeng District of Buriram Province, in particular, to promote educational activities in the area such as nature trails and youth camp which parties in the area have expertise and capacity.

2.2.1 Strength is internal factor of the heritage site which is advantageous to support sustainable tourism activity or provide the DPKY with prominent and competitive image. The factors of strength include:

1) It is entitled as the second Thailand's World Natural Heritage

Since it was proclaimed as the second Thailand's World Natural Heritage, it is the significant strength of this area, in particular, it is the first set of National Parks in Thailand to be proclaimed as World Heritage. The first Thailand's World Natural Heritage, namely Thungyai Naresuan and Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuaries, are strictly protected area by laws and difficult to get access. The objective for establishing wildlife sanctuary is to preserve wildlife habitat without human interference. Thus, the government has not set any policies or strategies to promote tourism in wild life sanctuary meanwhile it can be done in the national park. The DPKY is composed of 4 national parks and suitable to promote sustainable tourism.

2) The location of the DPKY is easy to get access by domestic and foreign tourists for

a. It is close to Suvarnabhumi International Airport and Don Muang Airports via Northeast of Bangkok Metropolitan, thus traveling from two major airports to the site is quite convenient without entering the hectic city center. For example, distance from Suvarnabhumi Airport to Sarika Waterfall is 110 kilometers, the Airport to Lam Plai Mas Dam is 175 kilometers (using highway No 304 via Na Dee District and Pak Thong Chai District) or via Non Din Daeng District is 300 kilometers

b. The location of the DPKY is served as gateway to link the Northeast and the Eastern Regions (as mentioned in Step 1), therefore there are many travelers pass the DPKY via highways No. 304 and 348. It is advantageous in comparison with other park in a far flung site and rough impasse access. The market promotion thus can be done effectively, in particular, among Thai tourists

c. The location of the DPKY is adjacent to Cambodian border and can be link with a highway to Siamriap where the colossal world cultural heritage of Angkor Wat –Angkor Thom is located. In addition, it also share natural ecosystem with Cambodia's Geological Conservation Area of Bantei Jamar. The proximity between the DPKY and other internationally well-known world heritage sites in neighboring country has stimulate interest among international tourists who collect visiting number of world heritage sites and countries.

2.2.2 Weakness is internal factor which causes negative impact to the world heritage site and hinder the development of sustainable tourism. The factors of weakness include:

¹⁹ SWOT Analysis , adjusted from document "Preparedness and Networking for Industrial Cooperation for AEC
http://www.dip.go.th/Portals/0/AEC/SWOT_Analysis

1) Lacking integrated tourism promotion has obstruct driving to development and market promotion. Since the DPKY covers areas of 6 provinces and responsible areas of 3 TAT provincial offices including TAT Nakhon Nayok Office, TAT Nakhon Rachasima Office and TAT Buriram Office which have different policies and strategies. Moreover, The DPKY Management Focal Unit is Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation has not set any particular integrated policies or plans with other agencies involved since the actual condition of the area needs workforce and budgets forest protection more than tourism promotion and the objective of Dong Yai Wildlife Sanctuary, the other part of the DPKY complex is solely for wildlife protection. Therefore, missions and condition in the 5 protected area are not ready to be the core for tourism promotion while infrastructure and tourist facilities around the DPKY have been mainly developed by private sectors on their own interest.

2) The tourism activities are concentrated only in Khaoyai National Park due to the initial objective since 1957 was aimed at providing tourism service and natural education. Its location is also convenient to get access and can be link with many provinces including Saraburi, Nakhon Rachasima, Prachinburi and Ayudya etc. The tourists can easily encounter with wildlife. Thus, it is well known as a top natural tourist site and a large amount of budget has been allocated to Khao Yai National Park to develop infrastructure for tourists.

3) Local parties have not been educated to be proud of possessing the World Heritage Site although the government had started the process for world heritage site since 1980 and this forest complex had finally been proclaimed and registered as the fifth Thailand World Heritage in 2005. There are no systematic public mediate to distribute information concerning ecosystem service for local economic development, thus people have not been educated to recognized and understand the value of ecosystem service,

4) Local personnel and agencies lacks readiness to be Good Host²⁰ Even though Thailand is well known for its hospitality and willingness to offer service and welcome to guests. However, in this Natural World Heritage, only hospitality could not impress the visitors for revisit if there are no agencies to promote conservation activities and enlighten the members to know how to manage the area systematically and constructively

2.2.3 Opportunity means the outer environment or external impacts which are positive to promote tourism in the DPKY. Analysis for opportunities is retrieved as follows.

1) Nature lover trend among Thais and foreigners has been contemporarily increased Climate change awareness has brought serious concern to global community and people would like to participate in activities to save the Earth such as forest and wildlife conservation, organic consumption, greenhouse gas emission reduction. Such trend has called for certain measurement among public and private sectors. At least, it stimulates investment in environmental friendly products. Thus, there should be any responsible agency in the DPKY to take advantage for using the trend in constructive ways which can promote favorable behaviors, regulations, and consumption patterns as well as rewards for ones who undertake good deeds.

2) First Wildlife Crossing Bridge in Thailand The construction of wildlife crossing bridge between Khao Yai and Tab Lan National Parks on highway number 304 at Bu Phram Subdistrict, Nadee District, Prechinburi can be referred to as special large infrastructure invested for the sake of genetic conservation

²⁰ Manisa Piewchan (Department of Anthropology, Chiangmai University) has described that good hosts means all inhabitants including local people, youth, entrepreneurs living in a tourist area have personality, knowledge, skill and attitude to show friendliness, knowledge and fidelity of their own area and are able to treat the visitors with good hospitality and impression. Important characteristics of good hosts include authenticity, caring, control, courtesy, formality, friendliness, personality and promptness

Coded and adjusted from <http://www.slideshare.net/Manisa07/ss-66502022>

2.2.4 Threat means the outer environment or external impacts which obstruct development and tourism promotion of the DPKY. Normally, it is not easy to prevent threat but we can reduce or control the adverse effects

1) Wildlife illegal hunting Since wildlife species have been abundant in the DPKY, local people thus develop hunting and catching skills for many generations although law enforcement concerning illegal hunting has been strictly applied to the area. Many professional hunters have not get access to alternative or appropriate occupations. Strategy for sustainable tourism in this area, thus, has to take into account this group of locals, in particular, to adjust their way of life in a constructive way and prevent them to take part in hunting related tourism such as collecting stuffed animals, wildlife meat consumption and catching wildlife in pet cage.

2) Rare plant illegal logging Although wood substitute materials have supercede using the expensive natural wood, as well as various choices of alternative energy have replaced using charcoals or wood fuel, demand of colorful natural wood from foreign market is still significant. Rosewood is a significant species in the DPKY with high foreign demands. In some cases, they were illegal logging and fighting amidst the forest complex which sometimes caused loss of life of forest guards. This is also associated with bribe and mafia behavior which obstruct tourism development. This situation need more resources to promote sustainable tourism of which safety and security are of high importance.

3) Conflict about public land rights During 4 decades, The Royal Thai Government has promoted agricultural activities and occupation to improve quality of life of the people. There have been activities and projects related to provide arable lands for landless farmers. These majors have been set by various government agencies such as Royal Forest Department provides land utilization right, Agricultural Land Reform Office provides rights to using reformed land, Public Welfare Department provides rights to land in self constructed community. Those three examples reveals the intention to promote quality of life for the locals. However, condition and management of each project are different as well as procedure to obtain piece of land such as right proving, registration for the grantees. Encountered with increasing population and urban sprawl, and populous modernization policy, the adverse effects have been accumulated and caused uncontrollable patterns of land utilization and appropriated numbers of migrants to the land. Finally, rights on many pieces of land plots were manipulated to urban entrepreneurs. Then, a new chapter of forest encroachment continues to happen from time to time to support landless farmers. The negative phenomenon has destroyed trust among government sectors and local people.

4) Investment without social responsibility Due to non-strict business granting permit procedure and insufficient environmental impact monitoring system, many businesses in the area have caused problems and conflicts among entrepreneurs themselves or among entrepreneurs and local people such as constructing building obstructing public road or waterway, releasing polluted water without treatment, manipulating natural water to one's business without permission, causing noise pollution and etc. These conflicts have brought tremendous problems to the area and destroyed peace of the communities. Many cases ended at court, jail or business shut down. Therefore, promotion of the DPKY for sustainable tourism need more strict rules and efficient monitoring system as well as rewards for ones who do business in an honest manner with environmental concern and natural resource conservation.

5) Adverse effects from climate change Climate change has caused change in local environment. Evidences of extreme weather including floods, droughts, seasonal and precipitation pattern changes become more significant. These negatively affect quality of life of the people and human and natural security. These problems have reduced confidence and satisfaction of visitors. Although the DPKY formation is not vast river basin, many roads running to access the area have to pass lowlands and water basins. Some area susceptible to floods include Kabin Buri

District of Prachinburi Province, Wang Noi District of Ayudhya Province and etc. Thus, sustainable tourism strategy of the DPKY World Heritage must pay attention to climate change adverse effects and set some measures to adapt to the change such as economizing water usage, installing water recycling system, increasing water storage in business and community areas as well as constructing and managing alternative route system to access the World Heritage Site with regards to seasonal changes

Following stakeholder analysis in Step 2.1 and SWOT analysis in Step 2.2, it was found that strategic stakeholders are not solely responsible governmental agency (Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation) and inhabitants in the DPKY, but also other governmental agencies involved in infrastructure development, transportation, quality of life improvement, and tourism management from regional to headquarters as well as entrepreneurs, NGOs dealing with tourism, livelihood and conservation. These aforementioned stakeholders have get involved in policy implementation, development and promotion of goods and service for tourism, as well as providing training or stimulating awareness to be good host. Some examples include supporting communities in tackling climate change, pollution control, infrastructure construction and investment.

The result of SWOT Analysis is shown in Chart 3 as follows:

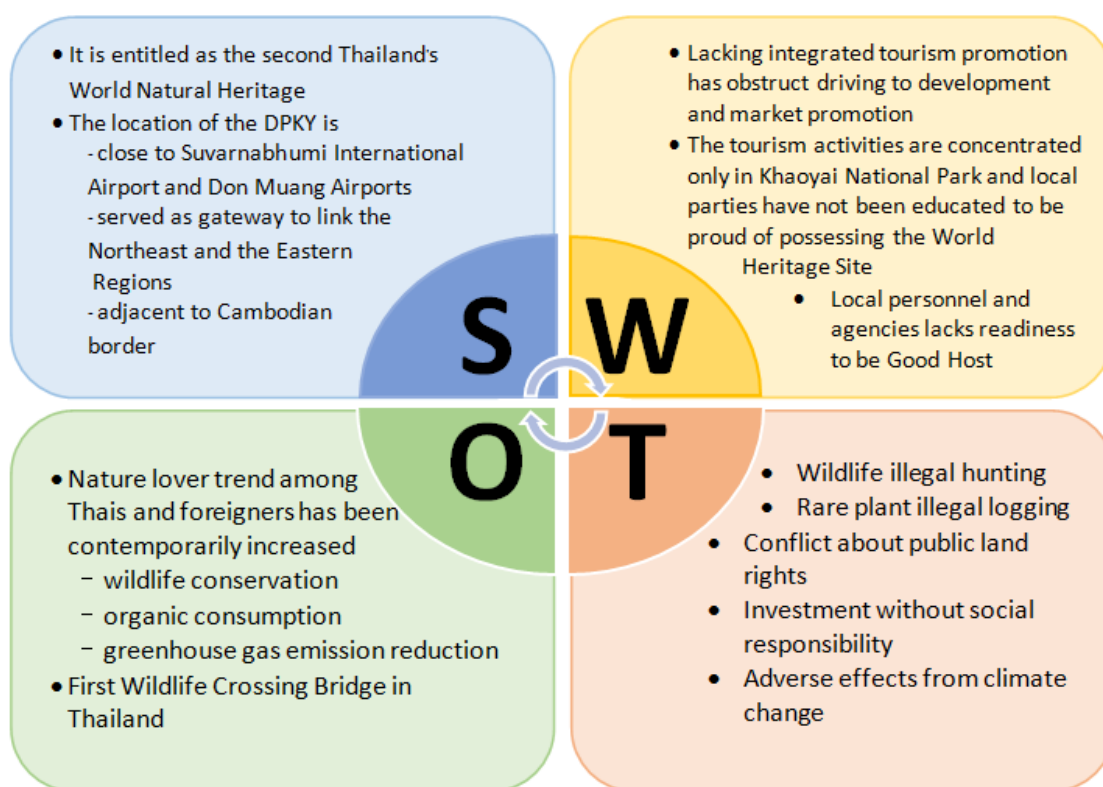


Chart 3 SWOT Analysis for tourism context of the DPKY World Natural Heritage²¹

²¹ Adapted from public hearing in the meeting of Advisory Committee of the DPKY dated 10 August 2016

STEP 2.3 Strategy Development

Major principles derived from draft sustainable tourism strategy has set preparedness of staff personnel as first priority. Thus a pilot group from all parties involved are invited to participate in a meeting program to be socialized with common understanding, willingness, and management plan to jointly work closely on conservation and sustainable tourism in order to achieve the targeted goal to promote the DPKY as tourism core area and quality of life of the inhabitants while preserve its outstanding universal value (OUV)

Therefore, working closely among all stakeholders under SWOT analysis can effectively assist in achieving the objectives of sustainable tourism strategy of the DPKY Forest Complex with regards to its status as World Natural Heritage. The main objectives can be divided in 3 issues

1. To prevent or reduce negative impacts caused by tourist activities to physical characteristics and biological resources
2. To increase economic and social values to people from locals, region and country as a whole
3. To foster strength of local entrepreneurs by maintaining standard and quality of goods and service available in the DPKY



Chart 4 Principles, goals and objectives for sustainable tourism in the DPKY World Heritage

STEP 3 Developing effective governance

UNESCO's Toolkit indicated that there should be coordinating agency to help arrange strategy implementation. This agency should be an agency with government capacity who can coordinate between world heritage manager and parties involved as well as monitor the outcome of strategy implemation and report to the public.

Following stakeholder analysis in Step 2 and consensus decision made by Advisory Committee for the DPKY dated 28 November 2016, Dong Phayayen – Khao Yai Forest Complex World Heritage Conservation Association (DoKWHWA) is the most suitable agency to be the coordinating agency in strategy implementation since it has specified attributes and responsible area fit with the DPKY. The chairman and committee members of DoKWHWA also get involved in the meeting of Advisory Committee of the DPKY and they are representatives from protected areas which are core of world heritage tourist area spread throughout 6 host provinces. All DoKHWA's

committee members have been working closely with staff officers in 5 protected areas from private sector, educational sector, NGO and local people. Thus it is a good setting to promote sustainable tourism in the DPKY and preserve outstanding universal value of the whole area.

One of the advantageous point is that all committee members of DoKWHWA are nature lovers who volunteered themselves to work with beliefs that good management of sustainable tourism will bring better quality of life to their communities

However DoKWHWA still needs support from Advisory Committee of the DPKY World Heritage and Office of World Natural Heritage of Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, in particular, in the fields of organization administration, knowledge related to tourism and conservation, spatial ecosystem management, organization communication and network management with all parties involved as well as business planning which is essential to manage budget and finance of the association in the long run. Therefore, this sustainable tourism strategy suggested that organizational development and personnel preparedness are priorities to start the strategy implementation. Therefore, during the first 2-3 years, recruitment and human development for DoKWHWA are of important for efficient and effective strategy implementation.

STEP 4 Engaging local communities and business

The previous analysis has found that since the DPKY has been registered in the World Natural Heritage list since 2003, Thailand has not utilized enough this prestigious title to promote or develop tourism industry or improve inhabitants' quality of life in the area. Therefore, sentiment of ownership has not engaged those communities and entrepreneurs in the DPKY and has not yet been brought to integrate with forest complex or provincial development plans

The sustainable tourism strategy of the DPKY, thus, has paid high attention to the strength for being registered as the second world natural heritage site of Thailand as essential factor to communicate with the public, in particular, people in provinces, districts and sub districts residing in the same administration unit as the DPKY in order to stimulate the feeling of being good host and undertaking good deeds via providing goods and service.

Meanwhile there has been limitation for tourism service and no specific evaluation indicators have been set, some governmental agencies such as Hygiene Department has applied its hygiene related regulations to restaurants in DPKY. Department of Tourism has applied standard for tourism service shops. Department of Environmental Quality Promotion has applied rules and incentives for environmental friendly conducts for accommodation providers. However, it still requires integrated measurement and directions to match with market needs which needs budget. Therefore, this factor is set as a second priority in this strategy while its first priority is given to management mechanism or administration unit and staff personnel.

Community good production using participatory approach is set in strategy 1.3 toward division of labor. It suggests that participants should be divided from their skill including entrepreneurs, government, private sectors and NGOs. Local communities will be the target to be selected to join in each group with regard to their skills and interest as shown in Table 8. Developing and finding allies to conduct activities together depend on promptness and willingness of parties. The data shown in Table 8 is proposed allies for 2017 and it can be adjusted along with the strategy implementation.

STEP 5 Communicating with visitors

Since the SWOT analysis revealed that knowledge, attitude and pride for owning world heritage has not been socialized in the targeted group from local communities, entrepreneurs to

government staff officials. They even have not informed about outstanding universal values (OUV) of the world heritage.

Therefore, this sustainable tourism strategy has proposed the process of communicating with targeted groups as first priority, in particular, starting from communicating with hosts in communities around the DPKY. Tourism activities in the DPKY have been divided into zones with regards to physical and biological characteristics of the whole area using the DPKY as the core or center of the management scheme. The core area can be compared with treasure safe box or bedroom where host likely prohibit or limit number of guests to get access except one who are close friends or relatives or one with special permit. This idea is shown in chart 5.



Chart 5 Comparing areas in the DPKY as rooms in a big house

Altogether, this strategy has proposed message and approaches to be used in communication process. First year strategy implementation and limited human resources in DoKHWA and the Advisory Committee of the DPKY World Heritage are also taken into account Proposed communication approaches are referred in table 5.

Table 5 Communication approach for major targeted parties

Area Cluster	Section in the house for visitors	Communication approaches and messages for major targeted parties
Saraburi Province Muaklek District	Front Gate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installing big billboard on Highway No. 1 before Nong Khae – Saraburi Section for following meaning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You are entering into the fence of the DPKY, the second World Natural Heritage of Thailand which is of outstanding universal values as wildlife habitat You are invited to undertake nature study and enjoy its aesthetic value in the whole area of Tab Lan, Pang Sida, Ta Phraya and Dong Yai in these 6 host provinces You have many options to enter via Nakhon Nayok, Prachinburim Srakaew, Buriram and Nakhon Ratchasima (for visitor distribution) Communicating with local administrative leaders to recognize their role as welcome section. The front gate should be attractive and have good reception function.
Saraburi Province Kaeng Koi District	Front balcony	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installing big billboard on Highway No. 3002 saying that you are entering the forest balcony of the DPKY and you are invited to visit Jet-Kod and Cha-Om sections for relaxation activities such as trekking and tenting., Communicating with local administrative leaders to recognize their role as front balcony where people come to relax before entering the inner parts. Settings of this section should be for short relax. Communicating with local administrative leaders of Cha-om Subdistrict to join Khai Yai National Park in developing Krok Yi Dok Waterfall as adventurous tourist site.
Nakhon Nayok Province Muang District	Side Gate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicating with local administrative leaders to recognize their role as side gate which has to be safe and clean associated with decorative plants. Installing big billboard on Highway No. 33 at the center of Nakhon Nayok City saying that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muang District of Nakhon Nayok Province is the gateway to the DPKY, the second World Natural Heritage of Thailand which is of outstanding universal values as wildlife habitat The northern part of this province is the DPKY which is the origin of streams, canals and rivers running to nurture Nakhon Nayok Province from urban, suburb to agricultural land. Communicating with media and installing public relation signs with messages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Join the activities for World Heritage Conservation by supporting environment friendly entrepreneurs an

Area Cluster	Section in the house for visitors	Communication approaches and messages for major targeted parties
		<p>enjoy variety of recreational activities such as adventure, sightseeing, farm cultivating and seminars</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do shopping for local fruits and flowers back home
<p>Prachinburi Province. Prachantakam District</p>	<p>Main Gate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicating with local administrative leaders to install a bid billboard saying that Prachantakam people welcome you to the DPKY as well as invite community members to be good hosts Installing big billboard on Highway No. 33 between Prachinburi and Krabinburi informing that northern part of Prachinburi is the vast territory of DPKY (Khao Yai and Tab Lan National Parks) which is the origin of streams, canals and rivers running to provide pipe water for people in the city and factories of Prachinburi Province Installing big billboard on Highway No. 33 to invite travelers to support conservation activities in the DPKY by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognizing OUV of World Heritage as one of a few wildlife habitats of Thailand Shopping for natural products, local fruits and seedlings back home Enjoying recreational activities amidst nature such as adventurous trekking, natural farming and other relaxing activities for family
<p>Prachin Buri Province Na Dee District Nakhon Rachasima Province Wang Nam Khiew District</p>	<p>Guest room</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicating with local administrative leaders and installing big billboard on Highway No. 304 saying that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People of Na Dee District, host of the second World Natural Heritage of Thailand which is of outstanding universal values as wildlife habitat welcome you to the DPKY. You are requested not to buy or sell living wildlife or wildlife meats and products Na Dee District is the area where first wildlife crossing bridge has been constructed to link ecosystem of 3 million rais forest land. This is one of the world biggest wildlife habitats Inviting travelers and drivers to use Highway No. 304 to do recreational activities such as observing life circle of palm tree, wildlife observation, shopping natural products and palm leave handicraft. Communicating with local administrative leaders of Prachin Buri Province and Wang Nam Khiew District, Nakhon Rachasima Province, TAT provincial offices, Railway Authority of Thailand to develop alternative route from Bangkok - Kabin Buri – Na Dee – Wang Nam Khiew and from Suvarnabhumi Airport – Na Dee in order to link all highways entering the DPKY. Along the route, there will be accommodations and recreational activities such as short or long trekking trails, cycling along the edge of two ecosystems in Bu Phram District to observed

Area Cluster	Section in the house for visitors	Communication approaches and messages for major targeted parties
		<p>the first wildlife crossing bridge as well as shopping for local products.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Installing big billboard on Highways No. 1016 and No. 3035 in Moo Si Subdistrict and Lam Phra Phleung Reservoir ▪ Informing travelers when they pass the northern part of the DPKY, the second World Natural Heritage of Thailand which is of outstanding universal values as wildlife habitat composed the area of 3.84 million rais ▪ Informing that the DPKY is the origin of Lam Takhong and Moon Rivers which nurtures people in the city and villages, agricultural land and factories of Northeast Region ▪ Inviting travelers to help conserve forests and wildlife by not buy or sell living wildlife or wildlife meats and products as well as land without land deeds or documents ▪ Communicating with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ local administrative leaders and entrepreneurs in Wang Nam Khiew District to be good hosts and to be guard watching illegal land speculation and trade as well as to help observe forest land encroachment which will harm the prestige and reputation of the whole area. ○ local administrative leaders to develop tourism administration pattern to fit standards as well as to reward ones who perform tourism business with good faith ○ entrepreneurs for accommodations and restaurants in Wang Nam Khiew District to set central market for organic products and handicrafts with high quality.
Sra Kaew Province. Muang District	Side balcony	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicating with local administrative leaders in Muang and Wattana Nakhon Districts to recognize their role as the owner of the second World Natural Heritage of Thailand which is of outstanding universal values as wildlife habitat • Installing big billboard on Highways No. 33 and No. 3485 informing that the northern part of Sra Kaew Province is the DPKY, the origin of streams, canals and rivers which nurture people in the city and villages, agricultural land of Sra Kaew and Prachin Buri Province • Communicating with TAT Provincial Office, Tourism Industry Council, Chamber of Commerce and Public Relation Provincial Office in 6 provinces to be acknowledged that part of the DPKY at Pang Sida National Parks is appropriate for tourists fond of wildlife observation, in particular, butterfly lovers.

Area Cluster	Section in the house for visitors	Communication approaches and messages for major targeted parties
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicating with agencies or educational institutions in Sra Kaew Province about group study tour or annual festivals such as Butterfly Festival Inviting travelers along Highway No. 33 to purchase organic products, study natural farm practices, know how to work on fields with water buffaloes via group of villagers and housewives established by Bodhi Wichalai College, Srinakharinwirot University²² and KasornKasiwit School²³ Communicating with entrepreneurs who provide tourist service to Thai-Cambodian border or Angkor Wat – Angkor Thom World Heritage in Siamriap, Cambodia to link tour program with visiting Pang Sida National Park which is side balcony of the DPKY. In particular, those who use direct transportation service from and to Suvarnabhumi Airport.
Sra Kaew Province Ta Phraya District	Kitchen and food storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicating with local administrative leaders and agencies in Ta Phraya District that they are the owner of the second World Natural Heritage of Thailand which is of outstanding universal values as wildlife habitat. Installing big billboard on Highways No. 3485 and No. 3395 informing that the northern part of Sra Kaew Province is the DPKY, the origin of streams, canals and rivers which nurture people in the city and villages, agricultural land of Sra Kaew Province Communicating with TAT Buri Ram Provincial Office, Chairman of Tourism Industry Council, Chamber of Commerce and tourism entrepreneurs to be acknowledged that part of the DPKY in Ta Phraya District is appropriate for forest and wildlife lover, in particular, big mammal species (guars and elephants). Using space in Ta Phraya National Park require granted permit.
Buriram Province	Bedroom and safe box	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicating with local administrative leaders and other agencies of Non Din Daeng District to recognized themselves as the owner of the second World Natural Heritage of Thailand which is of outstanding universal

²² Contact - <http://bodhi.swu.ac.th>

1) Bodhi Wichalai College, Srinakharinwirot University is located at 114 Sukhumvit Road Soi 23 Wattana District, Bangkok 10110 Tel 02 – 6495000 ext 15919 , 15920 (Prasarnmit) 21028, 21044 (Ongkarak) , 02 - 2602141 and 02-2602742 Fax 02 - 2602141 , 02-2602742

2) Bodhi Wichalai College, Srinakharinwirot University Sra Kaew Province is located at 9 Moo 3 Nong Mak Fai Subdistrict, Wattana Nakhon District, Sra Kaew Province 27160

²³ Kasorn Kasiwit School under Cattle Bank for Farmers under Royal Initiative is located at 999 Sra Kaew Subdistrict Muang District, Sra Kaew Province Tel. 037-244-615, 037-244-657, 088-289-1299 http://www.kasorn.com/home/?page_id=66

Area Cluster	Section in the house for visitors	Communication approaches and messages for major targeted parties
Non Din Daeng District		<p>values as wildlife habitat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installing big billboard on Highways No. 348 informing that the southern part of Buri Ram Province is the DPKY, the origin of streams, canals and rivers which nurture people in the city and farmers of Buriram Province • Communicating for developing alternative tourist route to be innovation to support conservation in the area and preserve its outstanding universal value by using Non Din Daeng District of Buri Ram Province as the center with the nomination as bedroom or safe box. The ally of entrepreneurs and communities will be one who know key code to open the safe box <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tourism entrepreneurs must recognize that access to the bedroom and safe box (Dong Yai Wildlife Sanctuary) can be done for study and research and needs official permission ▪ Office of Tourism and Sports of Buri Ram and Provincial Administration have created motto to promote Ta Phraya National Park using local motivation, in particular, from people living in Non Din Daeng District to develop potentials to be good host as “Once in a lifetime, people of Buri Ram must visit Ta Phraya National Park, Lalu and Chong Obok ▪ Buri Ram tour providers in cooperation with transportation providers (airlines and railway authority) have promoted guideline to visit Buri Ram from Bangkok. The must visit places include Ta Phraya National Park, Lalu and Chong Obok where tourists can have recreational area and do shopping for local products ▪ Buri Ram United Football Association also promote tourism in the DPKY along with football matches Football fans can visit cultural monuments, archeological sites in Non Din Daeng and Ban Groid District in addition to watching football match in Buri Ram Football Stadium. ▪ Tourism providers has developed tourist merchandise suitable for forest lovers. Adventurous students and their schools in Buri Ram Province have proposed service to accompany trekking in nature trail or support CSR program by developing water and food sources for wildlife in grassland or forestland,
Nakhon Racharima Province Sueng Sang District	Backyard balcony	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installing big billboard on Highways No. 24 and No.224 at intersection between Pak Thong Chai and Soeng Sang Districts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Informing travelers when they are passing the balcony at northern part of the DPKY, the second World Natural Heritage of Thailand which is of outstanding universal values as wildlife habitat composed the area of 3.84 million rais which possess special geological landscape or the so-called escarpment with 230 kilometers in length. In ASEAN countries. this landscape can be found only at DPKY. The escarpment runs

Area Cluster	Section in the house for visitors	Communication approaches and messages for major targeted parties
		<p>from Muak Lek, Pak Chong, Si Khiu, (Khao Yai National Park) Pak Thong Chai, Soeng Sang, Korn Buri (Tab Lan National Park) to Buri Ram Province (Dong Yai Wildlife Sanctuary) to the edge of Thai –Cambodia border (Ta Phraya National Park)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Informing that the DPKY is the origin of Lam Takhong and Moon Rivers which nurtures people in the city and villages, agricultural land and factories of Northeast Region and inviting them to visit Lam Phra Ploeng, Lam Moon Bon, Lam Xae, Lam Plai Mas Dam and Lam Nang Rong Reservoir. ▪ Inviting travelers to help conserve forests and wildlife by not buy or sell living wildlife or wildlife meats and products as well as land without land deeds or documents • Communicating with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ local administrative leaders and agencies dealing irrigation development to recognize this area as balcony of the DPKY which has to be safe and clean associated with relax atmosphere ▪ local administrative leaders and community leaders to standardize tourist activities during high seasons such as Songkran Festival and other holidays • Safe Farmer Group brings organic products and souvenirs to be sold at Lam Phra Ploeng, Lam Moon Bon, Lam Xae and Lam Plai Mas Dam • Nakhon Rachasima TAT provincial Office, Tourism Industry Council, Nakhon Rachasima Chamber of Commerce and local administrative units of Soeng Samg and Korn Buri Districts as well as Transport company (Transport provider between city center to Lam Plai Mas Dam and Tab Lan National Park) have to cooperate to produce products and service to support tourism at Lam Plai Mas Dam, in particular for private sector's staff personnel and educational institutes from Thailand and foreign country
Nakhon Racharima Province Pak Chong District	Side Gate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installing big billboard on Highways No. 2 (Thanarat Road intersection) in order to inform that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ People of Pak Chong and Korat associated with other 5 provinces are good host of the second World Natural Heritage of Thailand. Please do not buy or sell living wildlife or wildlife meats and products as well as land without land deeds or documents ▪ they are passing the balcony at northern part of the DPKY, the second World Natural Heritage of Thailand which is of outstanding universal values as wildlife habitat composed the area of 3.84 million rais which possess special geological landscape or the so-called escarpment with 230 kilometers in length. In ASEAN

Area Cluster	Section in the house for visitors	Communication approaches and messages for major targeted parties
		<p>countries. this landscape can be found only at DPKY. The escarpment runs from Muak Lek, Pak Chong, Si Kheu, (Khao Yai National Park) Pak Thong Chai, Soeng Sang, Korn Buri (Tab Lan National Park) to Buri Ram Province (Dong Yai Wildlife Sanctuary) to the edge of Thai –Cambodia border (Ta Phraya National Park)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Installing public relation billboard in three languages (Thai English and Chinese) at Highway No. 1016 (Thanarat) in order to inform that DPKY welcome visitors on Highways No. 2 (Thanarat Road intersection) in order to inform that the DPKY located in 6 provinces is the second World Natural Heritage of Thailand which is of outstanding universal values as wildlife habitat composed the area of 3.84 million rais. Please respect to the real owner or the wildlife and please do not feed wildlife or throw rubbish outside the bin.

STEP 6 Managing the development of tourism infrastructure

From the analysis in STEP 1 and 2, it is found that the DPKY possesses positive tourism infrastructure and there are a few weak points and threats in infrastructure and tourism administration as follows:

- 1) No integration in management for eco-tourism which can be solved under this strategy implementation
- 2) Imbalanced concentration of tourist activities – High concentration only in Khao Yai National Park which can be solved by using strategic issue 1 measure 1.1 and 1.2 (Grouping tourist activities and Zoning tourist areas as shown in Table 7) and measure 1.4 (Table 9 Distribution of prime times in different area to reduce congestion and overcrowd tourists during festivals)
- 3) Deficiency of water treatment and garbage management system which can be solved by strategic issue 2.1 (Finding, empowering and rewarding good entrepreneurs)
- 4) Strict adjustment in public land rights and law enforcement during 3 decades in order to reduce risk and negative effects has threatened relationship between government and private sectors. This strategy has proposed solution in strategic issue 3 measure 3.4 to set up central unit to receive and listen to the complaints occurred in the DPKY and facilitate the negotiation and smooth enforcement process. This solution will alleviate the conflicts accumulated for long times.

STEP 7 Adding value through product, experiences, and services

STEP 7 of UNESCO Toolkit has given importance to add value through products, experiences and services with specific and local identity. This will upgrade entrepreneurship into a more professional manner and improve product quality and market channels and satisfy visitors with specified and extraordinary experiences. However, to follow such measures need complicated procedure and cooperation among many parties. Thus, this strategy has recommend the process of product and service standardization among entrepreneur network with positive mind sets. The 5 star reward and economic incentives have been applied to stimulate motivation. Service Standardization in the DPKY has been suggested in strategic issue 2 which still needs further implementation process in details as shown in Section 3.1

STEP 8 Managing visitor behavior

To reduce negative impact associated with tourist behavior, this strategy has proposed how to deal with tourist behavior in strategic issue 1, measure 1.1 (Restriction of tourism patterns) measure 1.2 (Zone distribution) and measure 1.3 (Time division for tourism) Moreover, it has integrated sustainable consumption and production (SCP) approach into strategic issue 2 measure 2.3 or good forest which has proposed to set up an annual festival of “Good Forest, Good Land and Good Earth” located at Na Dee (good land or good field) district. In this event, all entrepreneurs, enterprises, individuals or community networks who are members or do business in the DPKY can participate. It will be a big chance to link producers with consumers. This festival can be deemed as start-up expo for all parties involved to exchange and improve their business approach to be more efficient and effective.

The UNESCO Toolkit has given examples to adjust tourist behavior. However, those have not been absolutely applied to the DPKY since circumstances in this area have some particular characteristics. The approaches can be retrieved from actions of DoKWH in cooperation with entrepreneurs, communities and governmental agencies involved. Patterns of management beyond this strategy are described in measures 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 with respect to contexts of actual problems in the DPKY, management patterns as well as legal, political and economic mechanisms. Thus tourist can choose between “do” and don’t” and positive

consequences to follow conservational approaches such as wildlife protection, global warming mitigation and adaptation as well as support innovations in conservation management

STEP 9 Securing funding and investment

In addition to securing funding and investment stipulated in UNESCO Toolkit, this strategy has brought concept of sustainable finance integrate in the administration of DoKWHHA as appeared in strategic issue 1 measure 1.5 which is “profit sharing”. Those businesses utilizing DoKWHHA Logo have to share proportion of their profits to support DoKWHHA in exchange with the promotional logo which attracts tourists.

However, success of financial measures depends on implementation in measures 2.1 which is rather complicated in conditions and return rate of profit to share with the association in exchange with using it logo. One of good solutions is that if DoKWHHA can register the association with Ministry of Finance as non-profit organization and donation to the association can be used for tax reduction, it will attract not only businesses in the DPKY, but also tourists and people who would like to make merits. This is believed to be one of the best chances to secure budget of DoKWHHA and the Advisory Committee of the DPKY World Heritage which is set by this strategy to be supported by DoKWHHA including manpower and other supports in terms of budgets, materials and machines (measure 3.3)

STEP 10 Monitoring success with sustainable tourism

UNESCO Toolkit has proposed monitoring approach using conditions from implementing STEP 1 and STEP 2. The data sets are divided into 4 types including environment, conservation, community and tourism. This monitoring step with revise data collected from STEP 1 and STEP 2. The indicators used to evaluate success of strategy implementation are as follows.

Strategic issue 1, measure 1.3 is human sharing which will be focused on number of persons or organizations as well as entrepreneurs and service providers joining or quitting being hosts or conservation ally as shown in Table 8

Strategic issue 2, measure 1.5 is profit sharing which will be focused on income deposited in DoKWHHA from members of the association, enterprises, communities or individuals. In measure 1.5, it is proposed that information concerning list of network participants and income from profit sharing must be transparently declared.

Strategic issue 2, measure 2.1 and 2.2 is numbers of good hosts and good friends. In these two measures, they must be well promoted to increase numbers of good individuals or businesses who would like to join in environmental conservation. If pilot parties and DoKWHHA are still not ready to promote this action, they may still let governmental agencies to take the responsibility during early stage. Some government agencies which have undertaken such measure with long experience include Department of Environmental Quality Promotion, Department of Agriculture and Department of Industrial Works.

Proposed measures to monitor results of strategy implementation here may be implemented during the start and should be adjusted to fit real situation occurred the the DPKY. UNESCO Toolkit has suggested that monitoring should be undertaken annually and DoKWHHA may apply Strategic Issue 3, measure 3.1 or promoting common understanding among all parties by calling for monthly meeting to exchange and listen to work progress or collecting accumulative work to report in the annual meeting. The later may economize DoKWHHA's budget.

Part 3: Proposed Sustainable Tourism Management Strategy (2017-2027)

3.1 DRAFT Sustainable tourism management for the DPKY

From sustainable tourism management conceptual framework, common aim and main objectives for the DPKY described in section 2.3, the writer has developed draft strategy and proposed it for hearing of Advisory Committee of the DPKY. Their recommendations and opinions have been utilized to improve the draft strategy as follows

The Common aim of all parties involved in tourism strategy is to maintain the core of tourist site, namely called the DPKY, with 3 universal values while improve quality of life of local community.

The three main objectives of this strategy include:

- 1) To prevent and reduce negative impacts caused by tourism activities which harms its reputation and biological diversity of the heritage site;
- 2) To increase socio - economic value to people from local communities to citizen of the whole country;
- 3) To promote strength of local entrepreneurs in having standard goods and service to foster reputation of the heritage site.

This draft strategy include communication process (Table 6) and implementing mechanism to encourage cooperation among parties involved in 3 strategic issues. The process has paid high attention to promote understanding, recognition and pride among Thai people to be the owners of the heritage site. The process will stimulate positive driving force in developing creative goods and service to the DPKY. Draft Strategy is as follows.

Name of Strategy: Entering Decade of Sustainable Tourism for Dong Phayayen - Khao Yai World Heritage (2017 - 2027)

Vision: Dong Phayayen - Khao Yai Forest Complex is a safe and vast shelter for wildlife in the edge of the plateau. It is served as nature study and aesthetic site with complete options for tourist activities. The site also generates income for local communities and the communities will share and protect their heritage for next generations.

Strategic issues mean essential and urgent issues to promote cooperation among all parties involved in order to push forward to a better condition. The 3 strategic issues include:

1. "Grouping, zoning, recruiting, timing and sharing" mean to position patterns of tourism diversity to strengthen the economics of local community regarding to community own capacity
2. "Good deeds, good friends, good forests, good lands and good earth" means to extend base and network of environment-friendly entrepreneurs and unify them into a strong voice for Decade of Sustainable Tourism for Dong Phayayen - Khao Yai World Heritage (2017-2027)
3. "Thinking, acting, contributing, Listening and well-knowing" mean to integrated link with all parties involved to help promote Thai world heritage site to be internationally recognized.

The linkage between vision and strategic issues is shown in Chart 6.

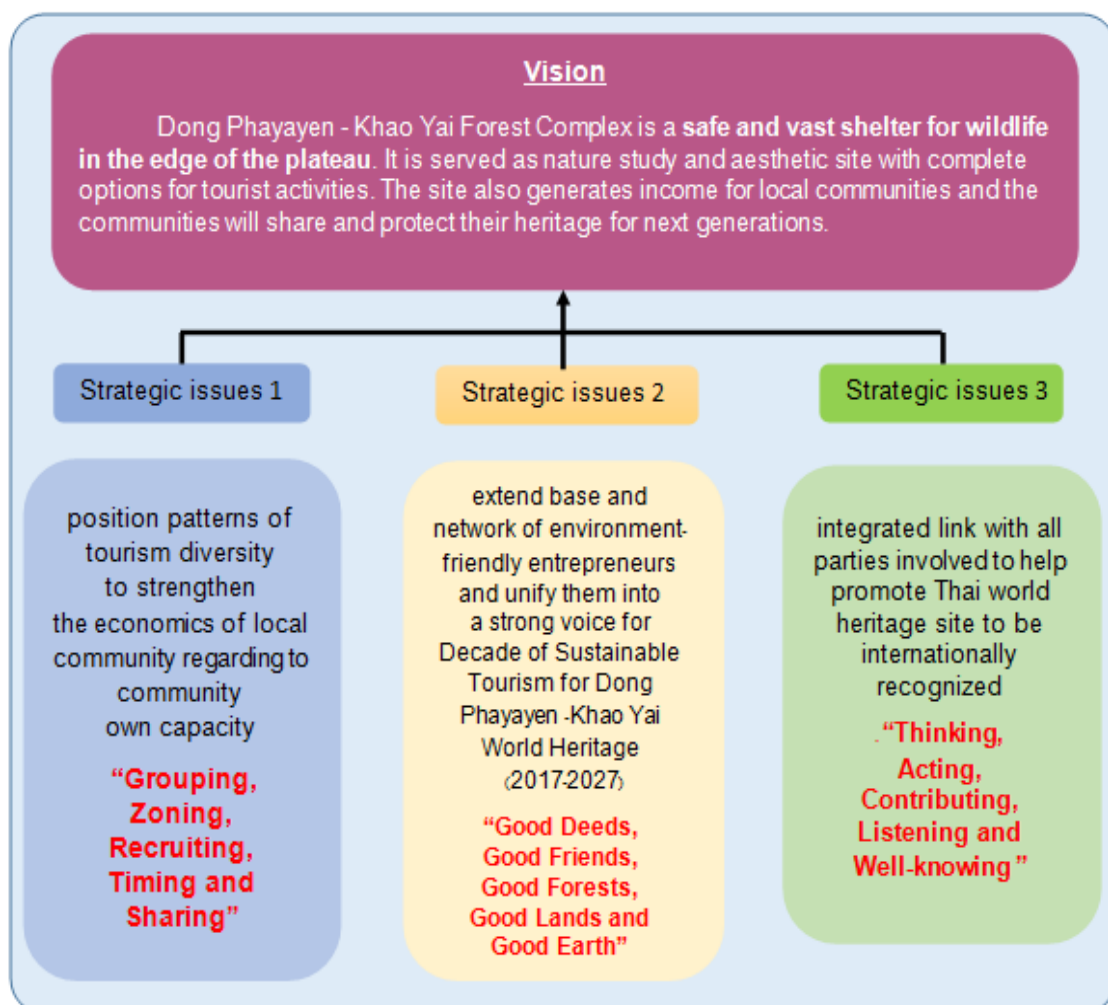


Chart 6 Vision and strategic issues

[illegible]

1.3 Recruiting means arranging a recruitment and human resource development for members living in district or province of the heritage site ready to join in service and production sectors.

Table 7 Recruiting human resources and targeted allies

Tourism Pattern		Business Coach	Business allies in the targeted area (year)		
			2017	2021	2025
A	Intensive Nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WCS - Freeland, - Khao Paeng Ma Wildlife Conservation Group - Dong Yai Wildlife Sanctuary - Ta Phraya National Park 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non Daeng District 	
B	Leisurely Nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dairy Home - Verona @ Tublan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moo Si Subdistrict Administration • Bu Phram Subdistrict Administration • Cha Om Subdistrict Administration 		
C	Luxurious Nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dairy Home - Verona @ Tublan - Pak Chong Tourism Entrepreneur Association - Wang Nam Khiew Tourism Entrepreneur Association 			
D	Edible Nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brave Man Rehabilitation Network - Sra Kaew Tree Bank - Local enterprises (non toxic agriculture, organic agriculture, handicraft and housewife group, etc.) 			
E	Healthy Nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Abhaibhubejhr Hospital - Tourism Authority of Thailand (Prachin Buri Provincial Office) 			

1.4 Timing means planning sequence of activities to satisfy tourists with regards to seasonal conditions of the heritage site. Those activities should be well planned and set throughout a year and each period of the day or week. Timing measure is planned to manage tourist behavior as well as to facilitate local entrepreneurs in arranging their personal schedule to be balance between family and working periods as well as private and service periods (Association of DPKY Conservation). Timing will also provide schedule for service staff officers in business to be trained and join in public work.

Table 8 Time schedule to promote market for each tourism pattern

Tourism Pattern		Month											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	Intensive Nature												
B	Leisurely Nature												
C	Luxurious Nature												
D	Edible Nature												
E	Healthy Nature												

1.5 Sharing means to return partial profits to society via Association of DPKY Conservation. In the year 2017, measures for sharing profits depend on voluntary basis. After that, when the association set up clear regulations, they will be applied to the members.

A logo label of the Association will be given to the entrepreneurs participating in this network in order to use for communicating with the customers. All goods and service must be generated from local materials to present the story of the World Heritage or the way of life of the Heritage owners associated with lists of districts or provinces.

Sharing partial profits to the Association will provide sufficient capitals to implement strategies and set standards for entrepreneurs involved to participate in the DPKY World Heritage's conservation and management. The heritage is the common asset of people of all walk of life, not only those involved in tourism sector.

Strategic Issue 2 To extend base and network of environment-friendly entrepreneurs and unify them into a strong voice for Decade of Sustainable Tourism for Dong Phrayayen - Khao Yai World Heritage (2017-2027)

This includes three measures **“Good deeds, good friends, good forests ... good lands ... good earth”**.

2.1 “Good deeds” means to select and promote entrepreneurs with good intention to do good deeds for society and environment which are divided into 3 categories as follows:

- “One world heritage star” is categorized for those who have already shared partial profit to the Association

- “Two world heritage stars” is categorized for those who have earned the first star and undertake activities using renewable energy or recycled materials

- “Three world heritage stars” is categorized for those who have earned two stars and set up commercial network to systematically strengthen the chain of business including material suppliers, transportation providers, service or product providers who have joined and become members at least three units.

2.2 “Good friends” means all entrepreneurs participating in this project have shared profit to entrepreneurs with “One World Heritage Star” and became members of the Association.

2.3 “Good forests” means entrepreneurs with 1-3 World Heritage Star have set the festival_“Good forests,, Good lands ,,, Good earth” at Nadee (good lands) District to commemorate that all subdistricts of Nadee district are the owner of the DPKY World Heritage. The format of the festival might apply a music festival to be set annually in the DPKY and it will be local tradition eventually.

Strategic Issue 3 To integrated link with all parties involved to help promote Thai world heritage site to be internationally recognized.

This includes 5 measures **“Thinking, acting, contributing, listening and well-knowing”**.

3.1 Thinking means the DPKY Conservation Association will be the coordinator in implementing the strategy. The Association will call for a meeting monthly at least in order to set up participatory activities to work together for community harmony. Also, the Association will arrange annual meeting of the Association with regards to rules and regulations of the Association. (Step 4)

3.2 Acting means the Association continuously provides human resources for Advisory Committee of the DPKY World Heritage. At least, the Association must assign volunteer to join PAC meeting on behalf of the Association.

3.3 Contributing means the Association will provide budget, materials or machines to support PAC activities as requested

3.4 Listening means the Association will assist those 5 Protection Units and other agencies involved in receiving complaints or listening to the problems occurred in the Heritage site (This is a part of STEP 6 Infrastructure and Step 1 Evaluation and Step 2 Listening to stakeholders for SWOT analysis

3.5 Well – knowing is the Association distributes achievement of parties following this strategy aimed at promoting the reputation of the Heritage site to be well-known amidst the World Community. This will enhance public relations process and enlarge customary base for members with World Heritage Stars.

3.2 Strategy Implementation

The implementation of this strategy will provide benefits not only to people, entrepreneurs or communities participating in production and service for tourism industry, but also to reduce pressure occurred in the popular Khao Yai National Park. This will balance the distribution of both domestic and international tourists in the whole areas attracted with varieties of tourist activities and experiences.

The writer has proposed that Advisory Committee of the DPKY World Heritage encourage the registration of the Association for DPKY Conservation in or that Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation can assign the Association to implement the Strategy. This will follow Step 5 to Step 10 of UNESCO's Toolkits. It is indicated in the toolkits that Step 10 is to begin with Step 1 in order to review, monitor and learn the past process.

The completeness of this strategy still await participatory meeting with the local communities via DPKY's PAC and support from Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation as well as all parties involved, in particular, provinces which possess areas of the Heritage. Therefore, success of strategy implementation depends on all parties involved who can get access to benefits generated from sustainable tourism.