

Thailand Strategic Plans for NYDF

Thailand social and economic strategy
Thailand Policy on Forest
Forest Situation

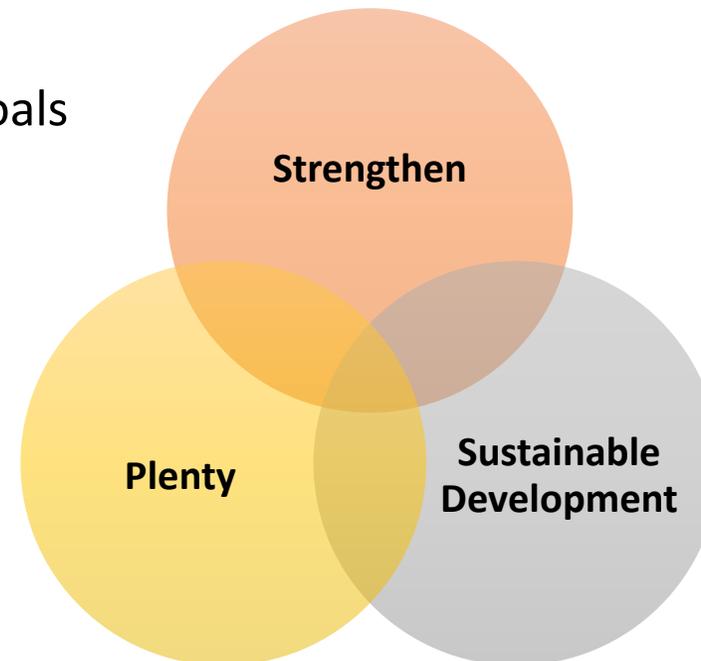


Professor Wanida Jinsart, Ph.D.



National 20-years Strategic

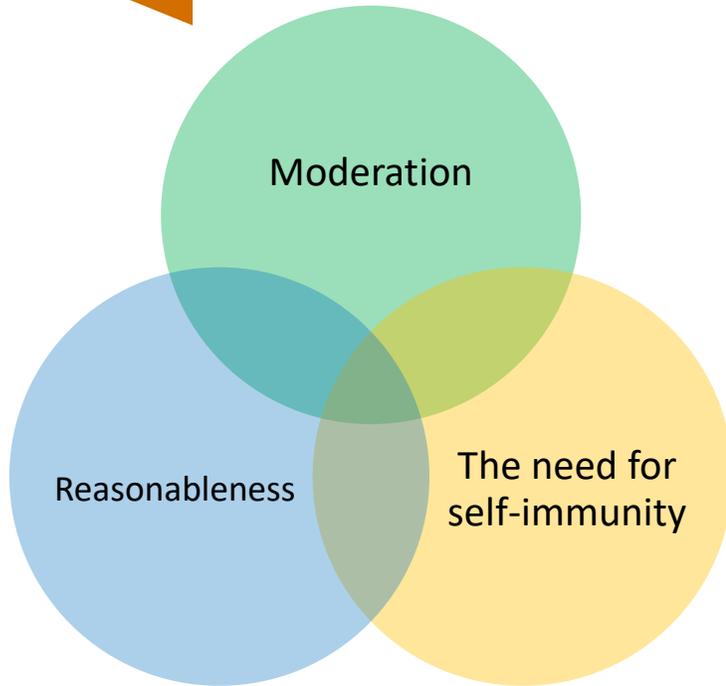
- Thai government has been launched national strategic in long run for twenty year from 2016 to 2036.
- The cores of this strategic are about national strengthen, plenty and sustainable development growth.
- The sustainable development growth is developed from “the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy” attributed to the late King Bhumipol Adulyadej.
- SEP for international Sustainable Development Goals





SEP to SDGs Partnership

Sufficiency Economy
Philosophy



- An application of knowledge with due consideration and prudence is essential.
- A strengthen the moral fiber of the nation to the principles of honesty and integrity.





National Economic and Social Development Plan, Volume 12

The strategic four aims to promote national sustainable growth with environmental friendly.



- Land use map integrating development (ONE-MAP)
- Promote to increase economic forest to 15% of total country area.
- Launch and implement of water management act.
- Laws and regulation for solid waste separation



40% of forest area



Increase water sources to 350,000 rai. (560 km²)



75% of solid waste should be suitable managed



Reducing to total greenhouse gases emission.

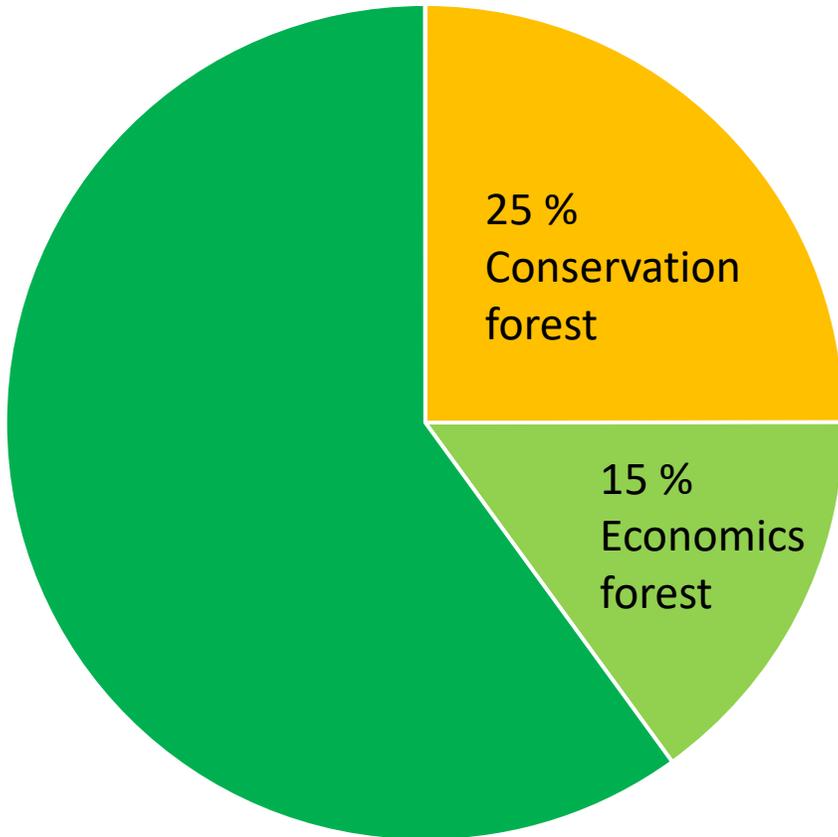


Development of laws and regulation for sustainable growth with environmental friendly

Development of strategy for reducing greenhouse gases emission in every sectors



National Policy on Forest

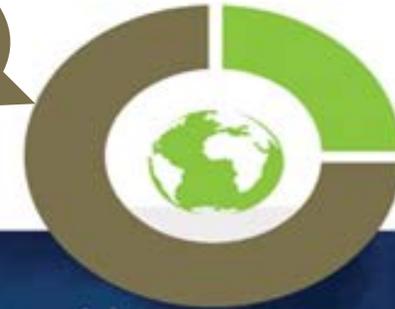


At least 40% of total country area or 205,456 km² is “**Forest**” within 20 years from 2017 to 2036

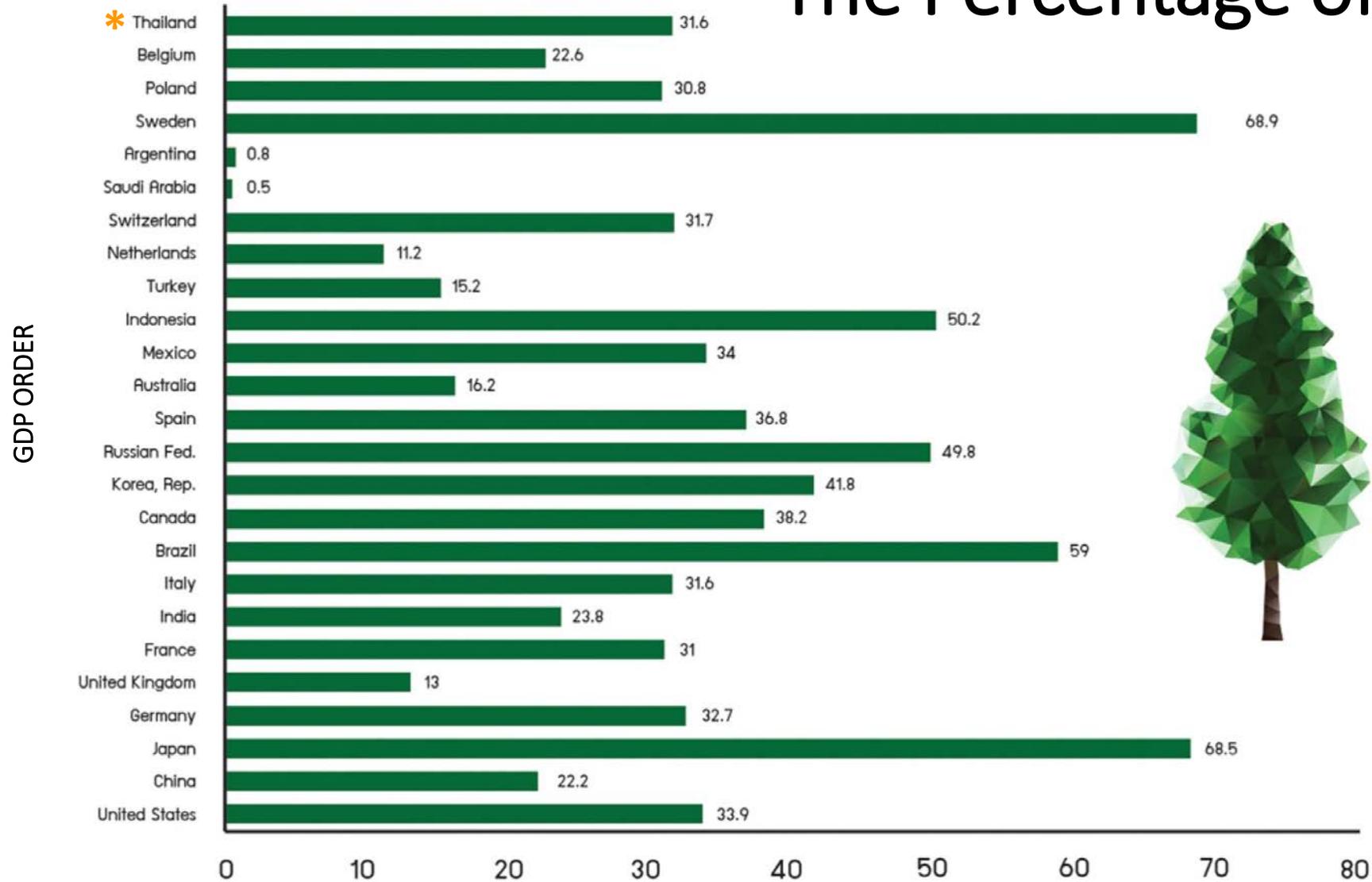
WORLD FOREST AREA = 30.8 %

Non-forest area
69.2%

Forest area
30.8%

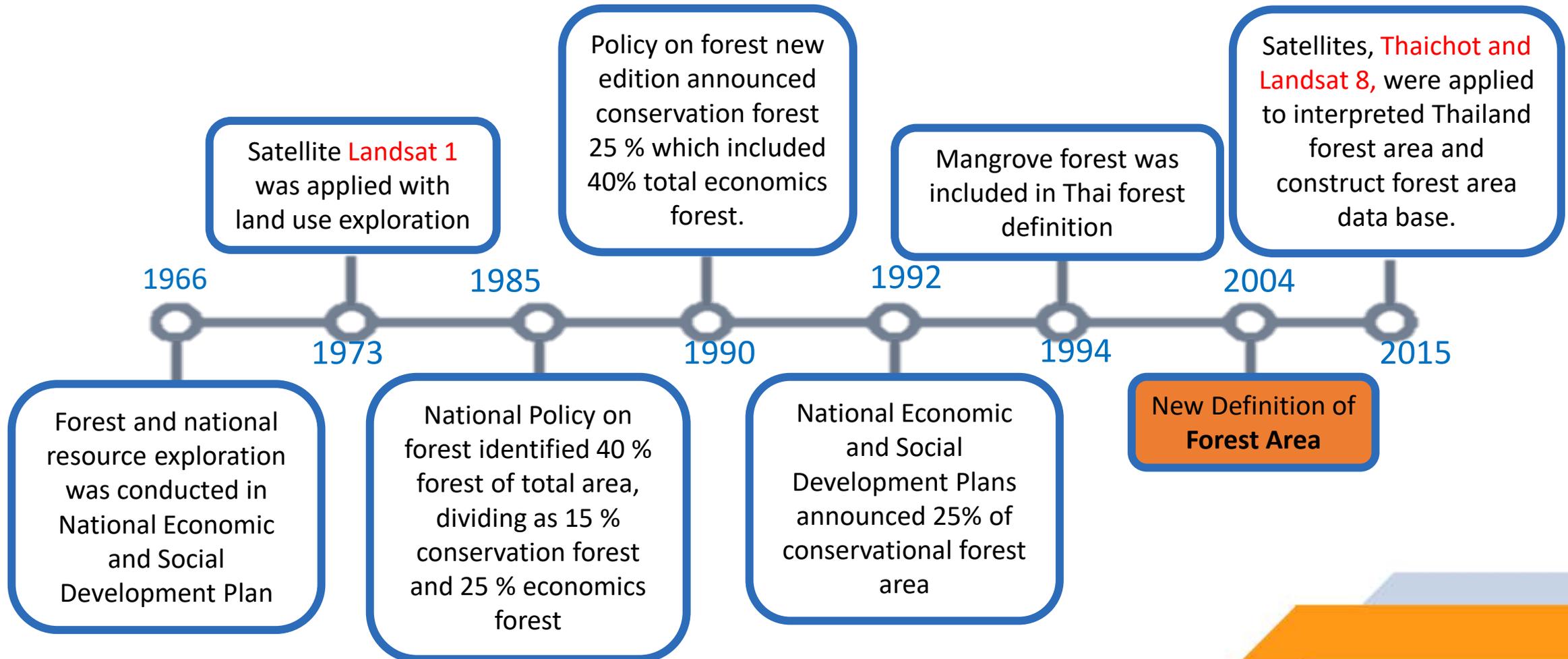


The Percentage of Forest Area

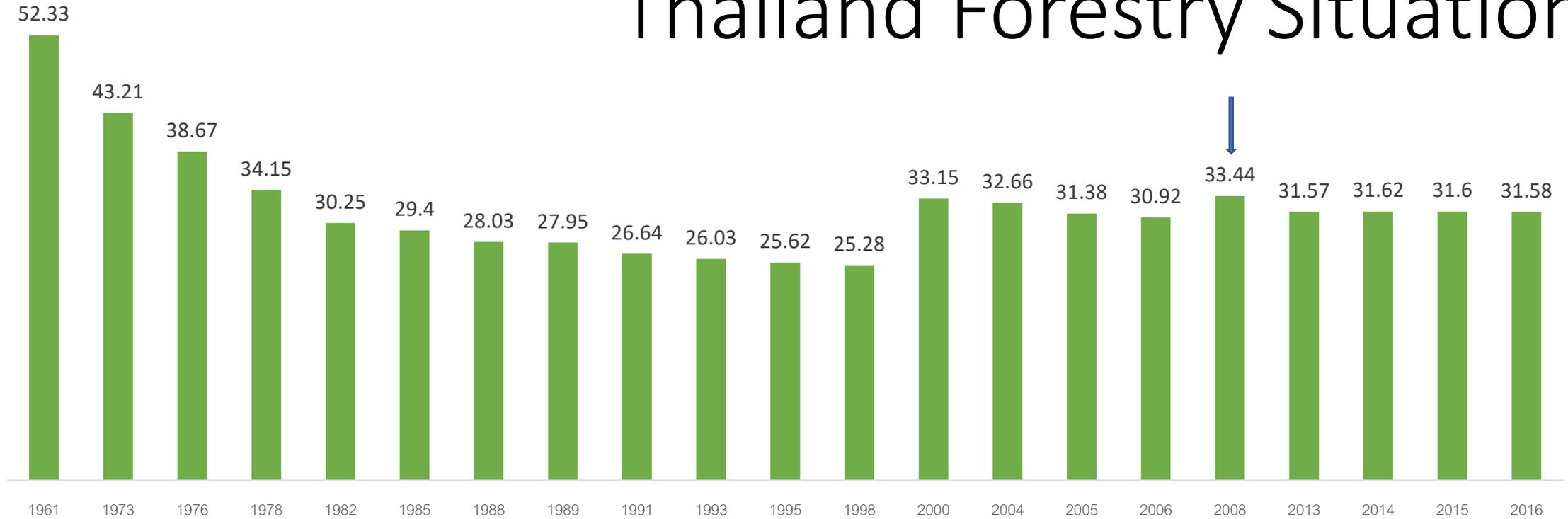


Thailand has constructed data base of forest and national resource as its reflect to the problems on deforestation.

History of Thailand forest collecting data base



Thailand Forestry Situation



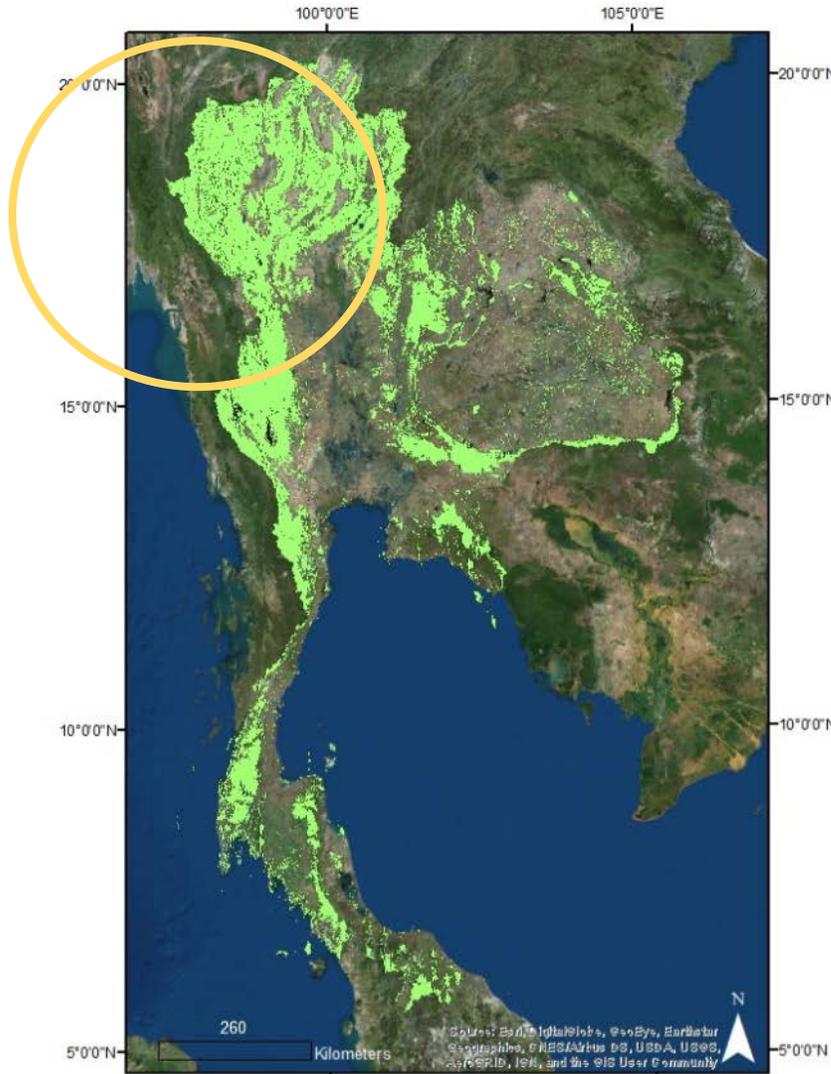
First period in 1961 to 1998, the forest area decreased from 22,171 kha to 12,972 kha as the decreasing rate 328.5 kha per year

Second period in 2000 to 2016, the forest area decreased from 17,010 kha to 16,340 kha as the decreasing rate 39 kha per year

By 2000, Thailand has changed scale from **1:250,000** to **1:50,000** as if the forest area has increased.

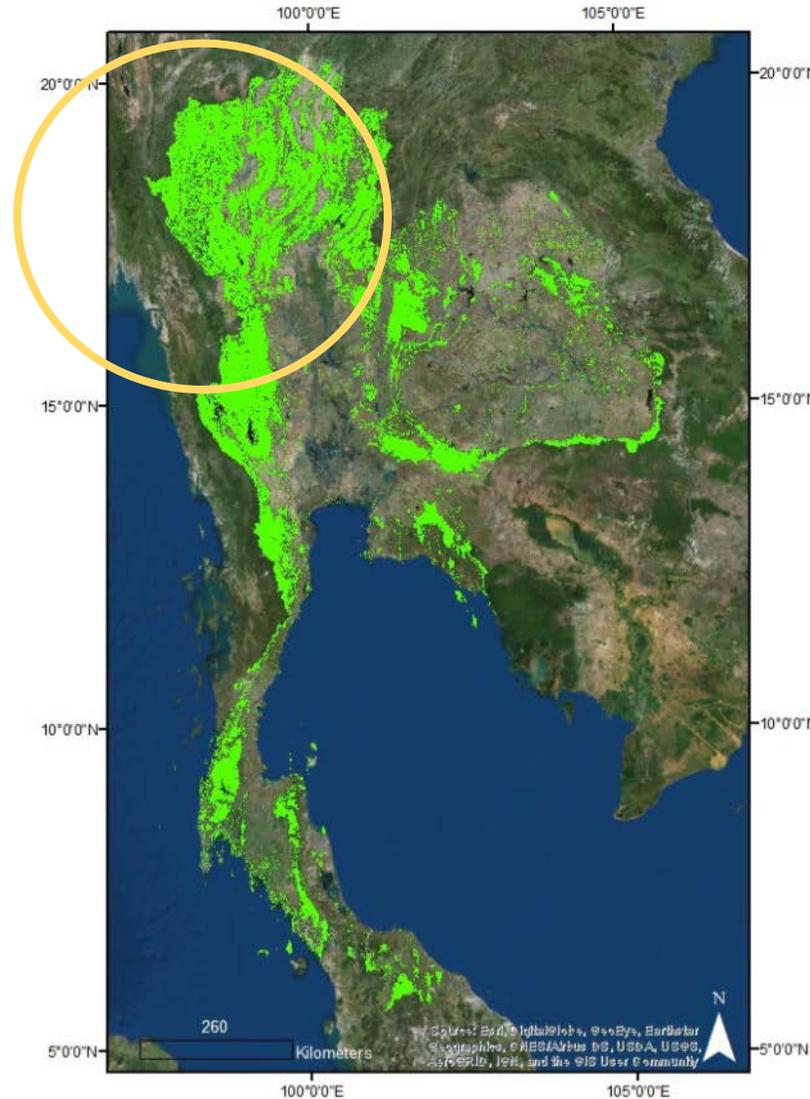
Thailand Forestry Situation

Thailand Forest Area 2008



Forest area = 17,158.5 kha

Thailand Forest Area 2016



Forest Area = 16,347.9 kha

Total country area = 51,764.6 kha

2008: Forest Area = 33.44 %

2016: Forest Area = 31.58 %

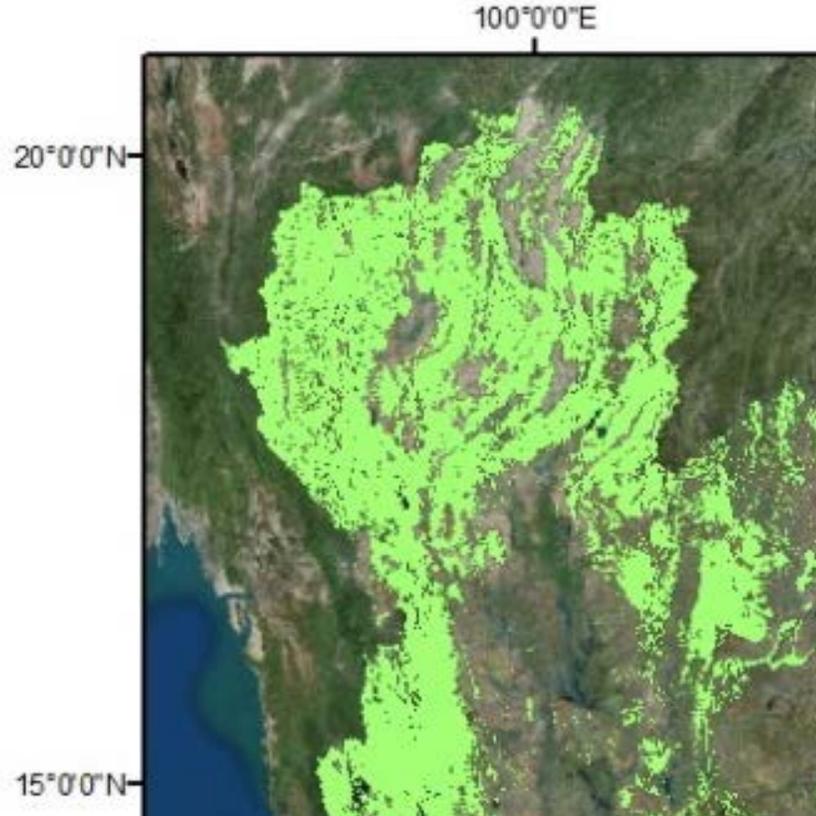
From 2008 to 2016:

Average Forest area loss rate

= 90 kha per year

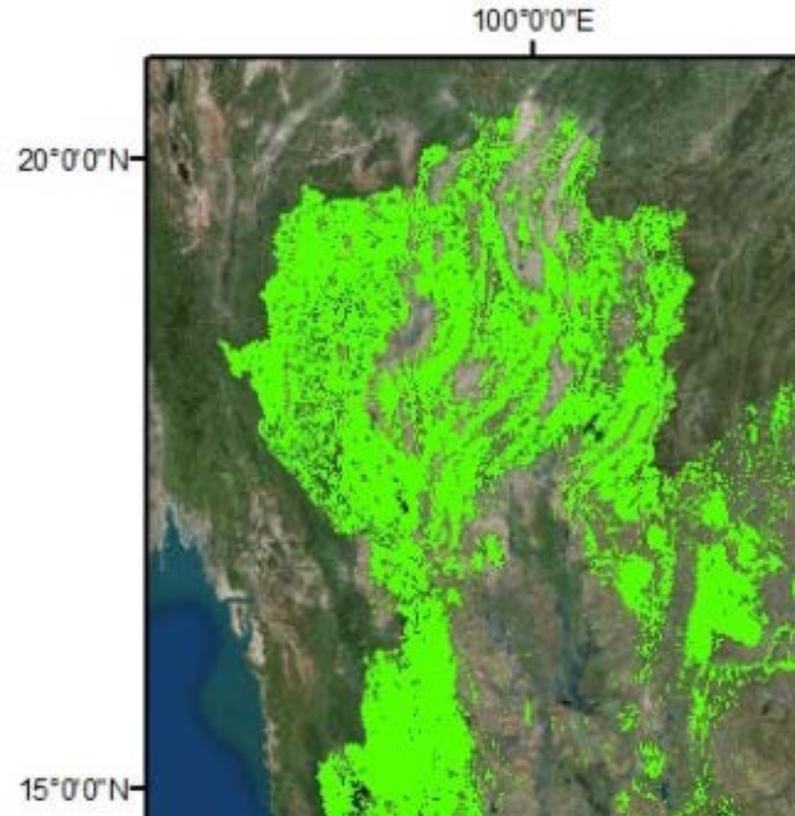
Thailand forest area

Thailand Forest Area 2008



Forest area = 17,158.5 kha

Thailand Forest Area 2016



Forest Area = 16,347.9 kha

Thailand Forestry Situation

From 2008 - 2016 annual Loss rate = 1.86 % = 90 kha/year

From 2015 - 2016 annual Loss rate = 0.02 % = 10 kha/year

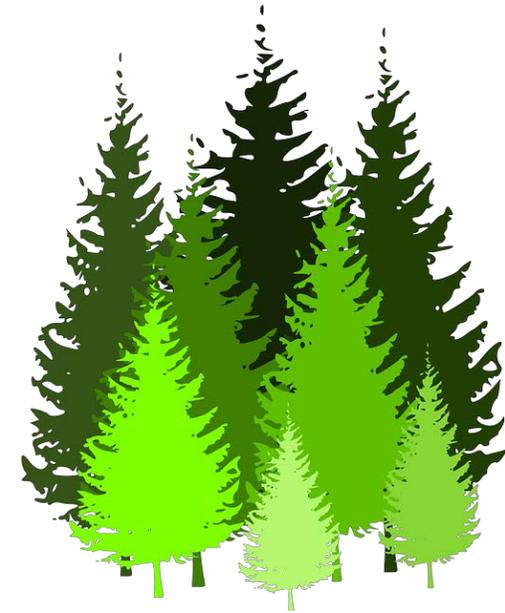
No NYDF: from 2016 to 2020 = 40 kha

Implementation of NYDF: loss rate 0.01% = 5 kha/year

From 2016 to 2020 = 20 kha

-----→ **2030 Loss rate = 0**

Causes: Change of forest land use , Forest encroachment, Forest fire,
Solutions: Laws and policy, NYDF, National Plan, 3P Policy action plan.



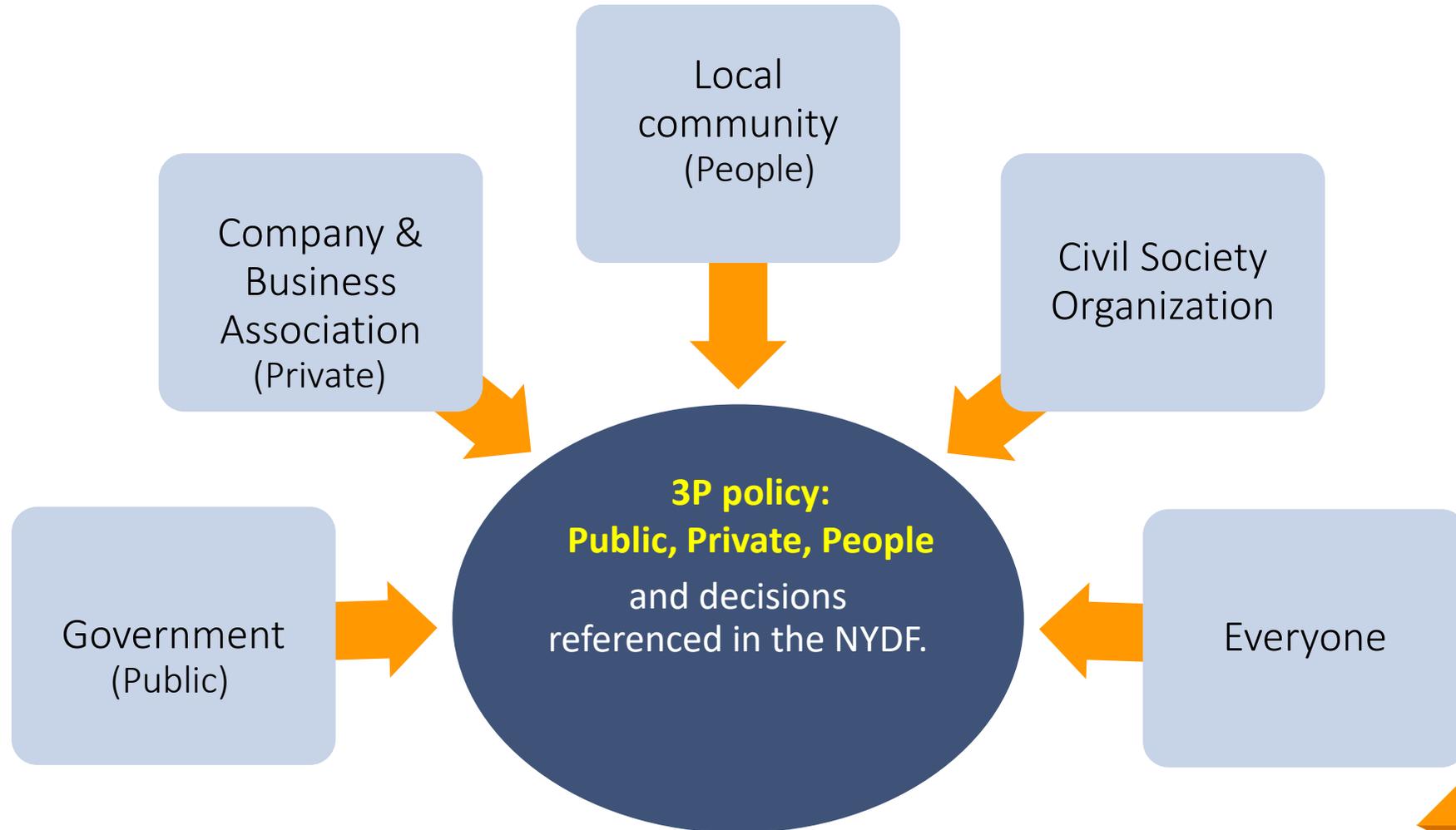
Implementation and Action Plans for NYDF Goals

Action plans
Assessment Framework
Challenge in increasing of green areas





Thailand Action Plans





Assessment Framework



Goal 1. At least halve the rate of loss of natural forests globally by 2020 and strive to end natural forest loss by 2030.

- Globally, the annual loss of natural forest area appears to be declining, if forest regrowth is counted as “Zero” setting forest clearing.
- At the same time, there is no sign that the annual rate at which natural forests are being cleared or harvested is slowing.

THAILAND PRACTICE

- Royal forestry department , National Park, Marine and Coastal resources (SFM, survey, improve, restoration, conservation, ecosystem transformation)
- Land development department (High resolution GIS land use map)



Assessment Framework



GOAL 2: Support and help meet the private-sector goal of eliminating deforestation from the production of agricultural commodities such as palm oil, soy, paper, and beef products by no later than 2020, recognizing that many companies have even more ambitious targets.

- Half the forests providing wood fiber for paper are under sustainability certified production.
- The number of companies pledging to reduce deforestation has grown rapidly in recent years and for palm oil and wood fiber represents a large percentage of production.

THAILAND PRACTICE

- Thai – Forest Certification Network (T-CERN) for economic forest



Assessment Framework



Goal 3: Significantly reduce deforestation derived from other economic sectors by 2020.

- The most significant nonagricultural drivers of forest loss are infrastructure development, human settlements, and mining.
- Though some interventions can be highlighted, there is no coordinated effort to track effort to reduce the forest impact of these sectors.

THAILAND PRACTICE

- Non forest raw materials, Substituted wood , Construction sector, particle board
- Waste utilization
- Promote economic forest



Assessment Framework



Goal 4: Support alternatives to deforestation driven by basic needs in ways that alleviate poverty and promote sustainable and equitable development.

- In the absence of data on interventions to tackle subsistence agriculture as a driver of forest loss, we focus solely on wood-fuel interventions for which data is available.
- The global distribution of clean cookstoves is accelerating rapidly, almost doubling every year from 2008 to 2013. Global investments in clean cookstove distribution have also increased in recent years, peaking at US\$260 million in 2014.

THAILAND PRACTICE

- Agriculture residues for alternative energy
- Wood pellets (for power plant in Japan)



Assessment Framework



GOAL 5: Restore 150 million hectares of degraded landscapes and forestlands by 2020 and significantly increase the rate of global restoration thereafter, which would restore at least an additional 200 million hectares by 2030.

- Since 2011, countries, regions and organizations have committed to restore 62.6 million hectares of forest landscapes under the Bonn Challenge—approximately 42% of the 2020 restoration target. To meet the 2020 target, restoration pledges will need to be made at a greater rate to cover the remaining 90 million hectares.

THAILAND PRACTICE

- Royal Initiative projects:
 - Kung Krabaen Bay Royal Development Study Center
 - The Laem Phak Bia Royal Project



Assessment Framework



GOAL 6: Include ambitious, quantitative forest conservation and restoration targets for 2030 in the post-2015 global development framework as part of new international sustainable development goals.

- An ambitious and quantitative target for forest conservation has been adopted as part of the Sustainable Development Goals, namely to halt deforestation by 2020.
- However, no ambitious and quantitative target for forest restoration has been adopted.

THAILAND PRACTICE

- Royal Forest Department: Forest area map
- National Park
- Marine and coastal Resources
- National Economic Social Development Board



Assessment Framework



GOAL 7: Agree in 2015 to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation as part of a post-2020 global climate agreement, in accordance with internationally agreed rules and consistent with the goal of not exceeding 2°C warming.

- Although the contents of the post-2020 agreement to be reached in December 2015 are not known, it is unlikely that the main agreement will include more than a high-level reference to forests.

THAILAND PRACTICE

- T-VER Project Thailand Voluntary Emission Reduction
- National Park REDD+ Strategy



Assessment Framework



GOAL 8: Provide support for the development and implementation of strategies to reduce forest emissions.

- Combined bilateral and multilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) committed to climate change mitigation and the forestry sector in developing countries.

THAILAND PRACTICE

- Global agreement
- Forest fire control plan
- Fire break, Fire Line Prevention.



Assessment Framework



GOAL 9: Reward countries and jurisdictions that, by taking action, reduce forest emissions—particularly through public policies to scale-up payments for varied emission reductions and private-sector sourcing of commodities.

- At the Paris Climate Summit, Germany, Norway, Germany, Norway and the United Kingdom announced a collective aim to provide over US\$55 billion from 2015 to 2020,, if forest countries demonstrate measured, reported and verified emission reductions.

THAILAND PRACTICE

- Thailand government collaborated in Paris Climate Summit, COP21.



Assessment Framework



GOAL 10 : Strengthen forest governance, transparency and the rule of law, while also empowering communities and recognizing the rights of indigenous peoples, especially those pertaining to their lands and resources.

- Forest governance has improved modestly in recent years, coinciding with a significant expansion of bilateral and multilateral programs providing financial support to that end.
- Illegality remains high in the wood-based products market.

THAILAND PRACTICE

FLEGT: Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
Empowering communities

- Mae Fah Luang Foundation Projects
- Community Forest Management
- Royal Initiative Projects

Challenges in increasing of green areas

NYDFFs Goal 1

- Community collaboration (Community forest  Wilawan Wichienopparat
- Forest Landscape Restoration
- Ecosystem transformation (Redesign & repair requires facilitative, supportive decision making processes) –Examples, Royal Initiative projects : Mangrove forest The Laem Phak Bia, Hongkhrai Chiangmai, Kung Krabaen Bay, Bang Krachao, Yannasangwararam Temple  Wanida Jinsart
- Management across borders highly dependent on political situations (Regional collaboration **CLMTV**)  Worranuch Emmanoch
- Advanced Technology Monitoring of Forest Encroachment, Land use Changes
- Reclamation of forest areas (law and registration)

National forest target area

(40% of country area)

◇ Conservation forest (25%)

◇ Economic forest (15%)

The Laem Phak Bia Royal Project

The Laem Phak Bia Royal Project is located in Phetchaburi province. H.M. King Bhumibhol Adulyadej initiated the project to treat both wastewater and solid waste through environmentally and ecologically sustainable methods. Furthermore, local people use the area to grow the plants for wastewater filtration and to fish in the regenerated mangrove forest area.

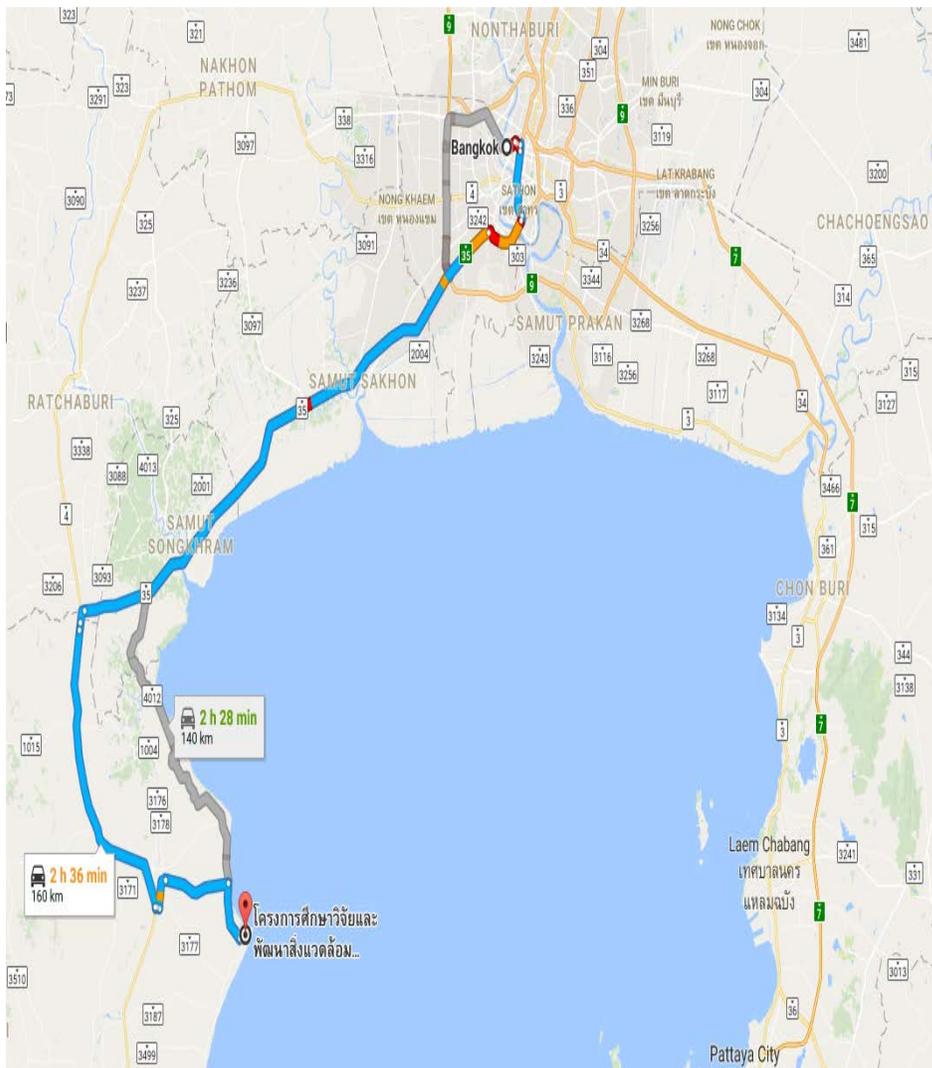
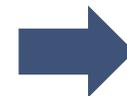
There are three methods of wastewater treatments which are:

- 1.Oxidation pond
- 2.Constructed wetland
- 3.Mangrove forest which filtrates wastewater from the municipality of Phetchaburi as Natural waste water treatment



Forest Landscape Restoration

The Laem Phak Bia Royal Project



Forest Landscape Restoration

The Laem Phak Bia Royal Project



Mangrove Forest Natural Trail



Forest Landscape Restoration

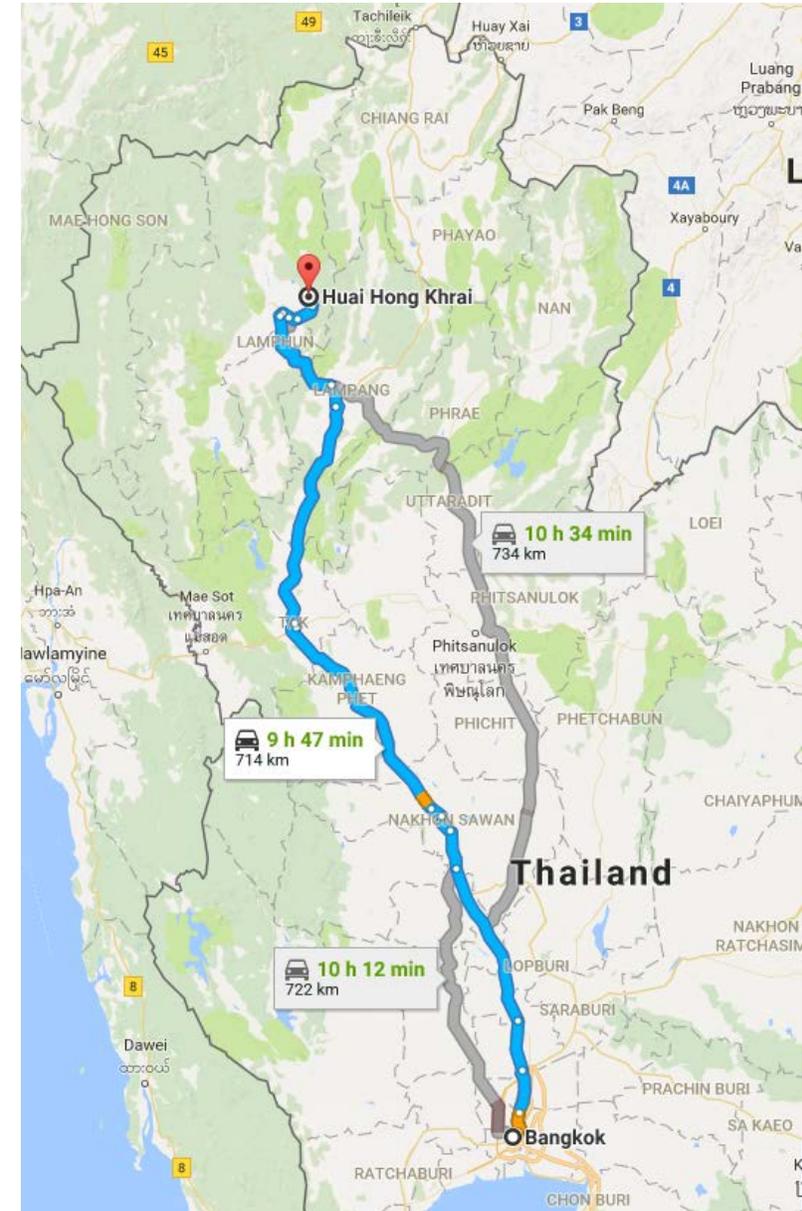
Huai Hong khrai Royal Development Study Center



Huai Hong Khrai Royal Development Study Center was established on **December 11th 1982**, under the Royal initiative in the area of Khun Mae Kuang National Forest Reserve, Amphoe Doi Saket, **Chiang Mai**. It covers the area of **1,360 hectares**. This center was aimed to be the center of researches and experiments for searching development patterns of the land restoration in northern Thailand, and for educating people until they can utilize know-how into practices. H.M. King Bhumibol initiated Huai Hong Khrai project for the new research on sustainable development which **were 3 types of woods for 4 purposes**. Those 3 types are utilized tree, fruit tree, and fuel tree. The purposes are to preserve soil, water, moisture, and lastly, to maintain the abundance of water sources. The upstream is aimed for studying forest and water source condition. The downstream is aimed for a study of fishery at reservoirs, together with a study of agriculture, livestock, dairy cattle, and industrial agriculture. Huai Hong Khrai Royal Development Study Center hopes to become the perfect hub where local people can obtain knowledge from the center activities, and are able to use it in practical ways. His Majesty stated that “Let Huai Hong khrai Royal Development Study Center be the living natural museum.”

Forest Landscape Restoration

Huai Hong khrai Royal Development Study Center



Landscape Restoration

Kung Krabaen Bay

Royal Development Study Center

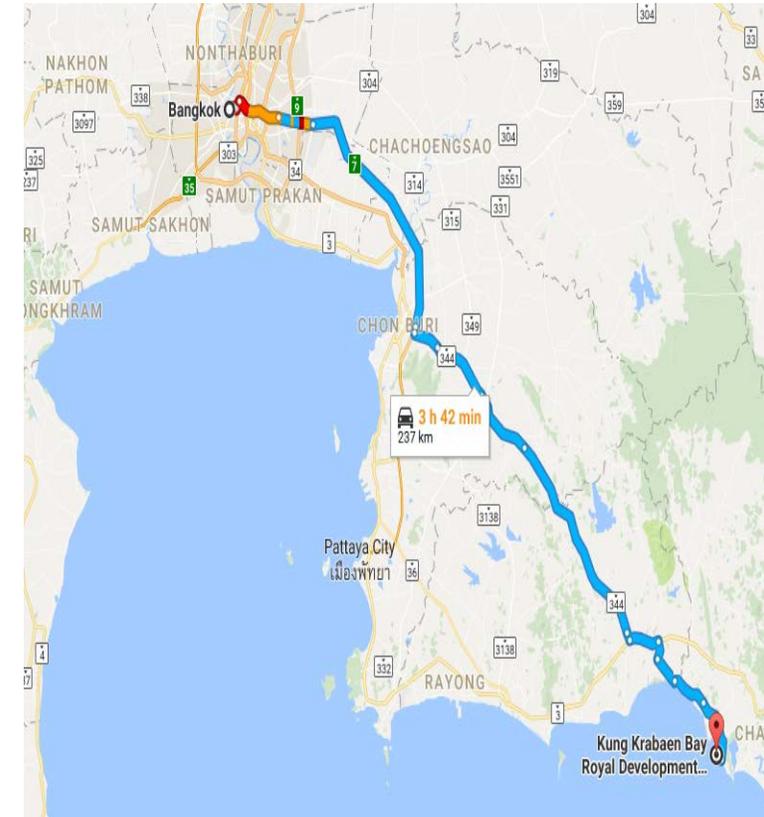
NYDFFs Goal 1, 5

Kung Krabaen Bay Royal Development Study Center is located in Khlong Khut Sub-district, Tha Mai District, Chanthaburi Province. The area covers approximately 4,000 Rai in Kung Krabaen Bay and the surrounding area. The center was founded in 1982 and is responsible for studying and researching the natural ecosystem in order to find proper ways to develop the coastal area in Chanthaburi Province. The center is also a place where interested people can study the condition of nature so that they can understand the ecosystem in mangrove forest and can use these resources in the most effective way.



Landscape Restoration

Kung Krabaen bay Royal Development Study Center



Mangrove study trail

Bang Kachao is an artificial island formed by a bend in the Chao Phraya River and a canal at its western end. It lies south of the Thai capital Bangkok in Phra Pradaeng District of Samut Prakan Province. The island, covering 16 square kilometres (6.2 sq mi), has been traditionally agricultural with only a relatively small population. It is sometimes referred to as the "green lung" of Bangkok".

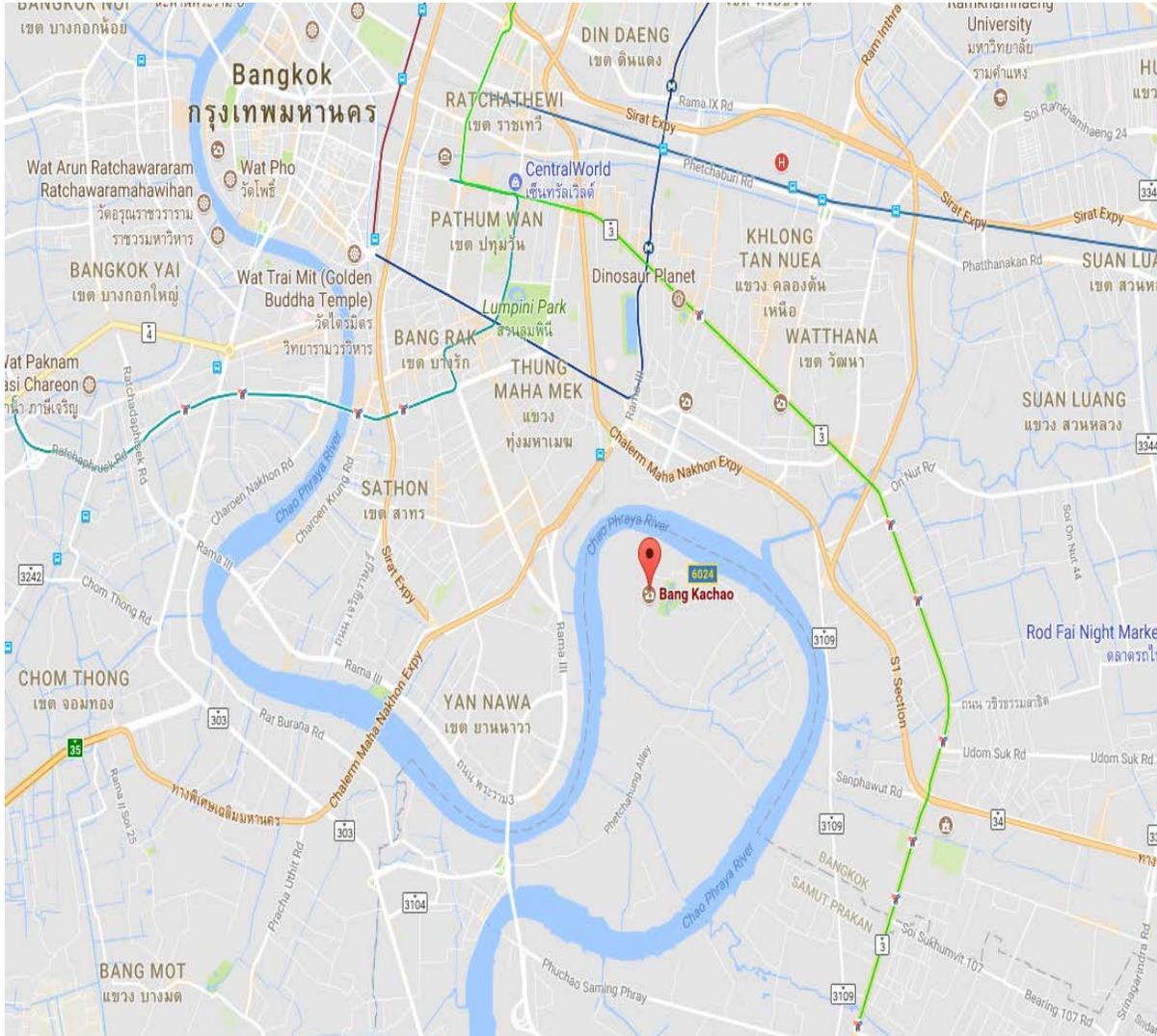
In 2006, Bang Kachao was named "best urban oasis" by Time in its "Best of Asia" series and is frequented by nature lovers and cyclists.

DEVELOPMENT:

A three-year project by the Royal Forestry Department, Kasetsart University, and oil company PTT aims to renovate public green spaces and ensure that 60 percent of the island remains free of development. "The difficulty in...Thailand, where land is in short supply and corruption rampant, is developers and powerful businesses...circumvent, or simply ignore, environmental protections."



Urban Green Space: Bang Krachao



Urban Green Space: Bang Krachao



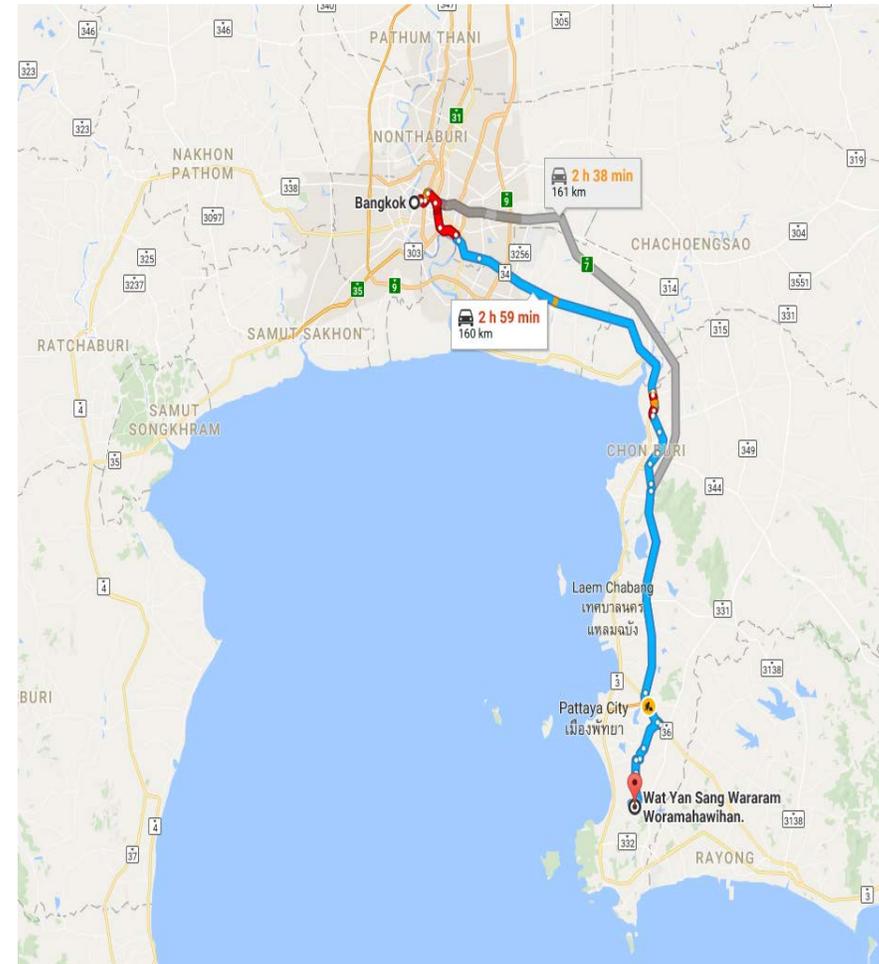
Incentives Project: Forest Bond

- Thailand will upgrade the Forest Bond in bid to increase the country's green areas and raise its incomes from lumber export.
- Designed to plant economic forests and semi-reserve forests which can generate profits, and generate a revenue for farmers in highs as an alternative to maize farming which might affect the ecosystem and cause the deforestation.
- Investors in the Forest Bond will receive profit from timber sale, and from the government from the flooding and drought mitigation campaigns, profits from the energy industry from forests which absorbs the greenhouse gas, and profit from eco-tourism, which will also pay for farmers who may be responsible for the planting and maintaining of the forests.



Ecosystem Transformation: Yannasangwararam Temple

- Under Royal Project of H.M. King Rama IX.
- Redesign & repair requires facilitative, supportive decision making processes
- Conserved area to become “Forest Park” สวนป่า
- Transformation and development to use for agricultural.
- Public park



Ecosystem Transformation: Yannasangwararam Temple





THAILAND ON-GOING PROJECTS

- **Doi Tung Development Project: The Model Project**

- To carry out the legacy of the Princess Mother by promoting the SALD model that can be applied to various situations to tackle poverty and a lack of opportunity.
- To ensure that the people of Doi Tung are economically self-reliant and able to continue the process of their own development as responsible citizens, amid an ever-evolving globalized world, without compromising the environment or their own cultural values.
- This on-going project led Thailand achieve **NYDF goals 2, 4 and 6**

More Details: <http://www.doitung.org>



Thanapong Duangmanee



จุดตั้งสถานีวิทยุ		
74 จุดตั้งใหม่	174 กำลังดำเนินการ	783 เสร็จสิ้นแล้ว

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บ้านแม่จ๋อน

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สถานะ: จุดวิทยุ

หน่วยป้องกัน: ชม.17 (สววก)

พิกัด: 18.897096, 98.153852

UTM: 47N, 410886, 2089655

0 ความถี่เสียง

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1 km

Google

1 km

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Forest restoration assessment

- Monitoring of Forest Encroachment : Example project GSTDA
- Quantify Biodiversity (CBD Aichi 2010-2020 OEPP)
- Carbon credit calculation (TGO)
- T-VER Project Thailand Voluntary Emission Reduction



Thanapong Duangmanee

Strategic moving for NYDFs

- Set Road Map 2017-2020, 2020-2030
- Forest Restoration plan
- Forest assessment plan