

EAAFP MOP12 Reporting Template for Government Partners

Dear Partners,

To report on the progress of the implementation of the [EAAFP Strategic Plan 2019-2028](#), a Reporting Template was developed at the 10th Meeting of Partners (MOP10) in Hainan, China which was subsequently used to gather progress from Partners for MOP11 held in Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.

The EAAFP Secretariat has amended the reporting template to account for the feedback gathered at MOP11 as well as the MOP11 decisions specifically Key Results Areas 1.2 and 1.6. To streamline the process and reduce the length of the reporting document, three separate templates have been created: for (1) Government Partners, (2) Non-Government Partners, and (3) Working Groups, Task Forces, and the Technical Sub-committee.

The “Reporting Questions” are linked to Key Result Areas to enable an assessment of progress with the implementation of each element of the Strategic Plan. Indicators have been provided to facilitate reporting and assess our achievements.

As this Reporting Template was developed in alignment with the Strategic Plan, some questions may appear to overlap. However, completing them all will provide comparability with the previous [Partner Reports](#) submitted for MOP11.

While the total number of questions for Government Partners is 50, the number of questions for each Partner Group, and each mechanism of the Partnership, is shown below:

Government	50 Questions
Non-Government	43 Questions
Working Groups, Task Forces & Technical Sub-committee	27 Questions

This Reporting Template has been sent to the Focal Point of each Partner, the Chair and Vice-Chair of each Working Group and Task Force, and the Chair of the Technical Sub-committee.

Thank you,

Jennifer George

Chief Executive, EAAFP Secretariat

The EAAFP Reporting Questions

General Information

Name of Reporting Partner	
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Reporting on the implementation of the EAAFP Strategic Plan

Reporting Period: 2023 - 2025

OBJECTIVE 1 Develop the Flyway Network of sites of international importance for the conservation of migratory waterbirds, building on the achievements of the Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy, with the ultimate goal of establishing a sufficient and efficient network of sites with sustainable management. (FSN page: <https://www.eaaflyway.net/the-flyway/flyway-site-network/>)

- Supplementary information: [EAA Flyway Network Sites Overview Report 2013](#), [EAAFP Strategic Plan 2019-2028](#)

KRA 1.1 A comprehensive and coherent Flyway Network of Sites is developed for migratory waterbirds, including sites that are not currently Protected Areas.

Indicator 1.1.1 The Flyway Site Network has expanded to include at least 40 additional strategic internationally important sites for migratory waterbird conservation, some of which may not currently be a national Protected Area.

<p>1.</p> <p>Do you have a publicly accessible list of internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds in your country?</p> <p>If yes, please provide the web link or the reference in the below box. If not, would you like assistance from other Partners to develop such a list?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
<p>Additional information:</p> <p>The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) oversees and consistently updates Thailand's list of Internationally Important Sites for migrating waterbirds. This list includes three separate groups of protected wetlands along the East Asian–Australasian Flyway (EAAF):</p> <p>1. EAAFP Locations (4 locations)</p> <p>The four sites have been recognized under the East Asian–Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP) due to their essential significance in supporting migratory waterbird populations. Each site satisfies stringent standards for biodiversity significance, habitat integrity, and conservation management.</p> <p>2. Flyway Network Sites Pending Registration (4 sites)</p> <p>Alongside the officially designated EAAFP Sites, we have recognized four additional wetlands at different phases of the EAAFP registration process. The sites have been evaluated and nominated, and we expect their complete integration into the Flyway Network in the imminent future</p> <p>3. Cabinet-Approved EAAFP Flyway Network Locations (15 locations)</p> <p>After the Thai Cabinet's resolution on 20 July 2010, fifteen locations were formally acknowledged as components of the EAAFP Flyway Network. This first support highlights Thailand's enduring dedication to international waterbird conservation and has influenced our domestic policy and resource distribution ever since.</p> <p>By categorizing these 23 essential wetlands, ONEP establishes a thorough framework for the coordination of research, monitoring, and management operations across many governments and stakeholder groups. Our publicly accessible database promotes transparency and fosters collaboration among governmental entities, non-governmental groups, academic researchers, and community stakeholders.</p> <p>We encourage all interested individuals-be they conservation practitioners, policymakers, or members of the public-to examine our comprehensive site list and corresponding site summaries at [https://chm-thai.onep.go.th/?page_id=5926] https://chm-thai.onep.go.th/?page_id=5926</p> <p>ONEP endeavors to protect Thailand's vital ecosystems and assist migrating waterbirds throughout their extraordinary annual migrations along the EAAF through continuous data exchange and collaborative stewardship.</p>	
<p>2. Have any additional internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds been identified in your country since MOP11 (March 2023)? (for background, see EAA Flyway Network Sites Overview Report 2013, MOP11 Partner Report)</p> <p>If yes, please provide details on these sites.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
<p>Additional information:</p> <p>Bangpu Nature Education Center is an internationally significant location for migratory waterbirds in Thailand, recognized as an EAAFP Flyway Network site on March 28, 2025 (EAAF157).</p>	
<p>3. Have high-priority sites been identified for potential nomination to join the Flyway Site Network?</p> <p>If yes, please provide details on these sites. If not, would you like assistance from</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned

other Partners?	
<p>Additional information:</p> <p>On 20 July 2010, Thailand's Cabinet resolution designated nine priority wetlands for integration into the East Asian–Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP) network. These essential locations encompass the northern floodplains, central heartland, and southern beaches of the country:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chiang Saen Basin and Wiang Nong Lom, Chiang Rai Province. 2. Bueng Boraphet Non-Hunting Area, Nakhon Sawan Province. 3. Libong Island Wildlife Non-Hunting Area and Trang Estuary, Trang Province. 4. Buriram Flyway Site, Buriram Province. 5. Khao Sam Roi Yot National Park, Prachuap Khiri Khan Province. 6. Kut Ting Marshland, Nong Khai Province. 7. Bueng Khong Long Wildlife Non-Hunting Area, Bueng Kan Province. 8. Don Hoi Lot, Province of Samut Songkhram. 9. Khlong Kone Mudflat, Samut Songkhram Province. <p>Alongside these nine, two other locations-Pha-sae Estuary (Rayong Province) and Bang Taboon Estuary (Phetchaburi Province)-have been designated as prospective Flyway Network sites. Collectively, these wetlands constitute a vital corridor that supports Thailand's obligations to preserve migratory waterbirds in the East Asian-Australasia Flyway, promoting interdisciplinary collaboration in research, monitoring, and habitat management.</p>	

<p>4.</p> <p>Have any additional sites been designated or are currently going through the nomination process for the Flyway Site Network since MOP11 (March 2023)?</p> <p>If yes, please provide the names of these sites.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>Additional information:</p> <p>Buriram Flyway Site, Buriram Province</p> <p>Encompassing Huay Talad, Sanambin, and Huai Chorakhe Mak reservoirs-key roosting basins for sarus cranes and migratory ducks.</p>	

<p>5. How many designated Flyway Network Sites would you like to have by 2028?</p>	<p>2 site(s)</p>
<p>Additional information</p> <p>By 2028, a minimum of two prospective locations are anticipated to be designated as EAAFP Flyway Network Sites. The Burirum Flyway Site and Pra-sae Estuary exist.</p>	

KRA 1.2 National and Site Partnerships have been developed to coordinate the implementation of the EAAFP at national and local levels.

Indicator 1.2.2 At least 50% of Government Partners have an active [National Partnership](#) and [Site Partnerships](#) have been developed for at least 50% of the Flyway Network Sites.

6. Have you supported a national meeting of your existing and potential Flyway Network Site managers? If yes, please indicate the number of meetings you held since MOP11 below.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information: Thailand conducted a capacity-building workshop to enhance the administration of Flyway Network Sites for pertinent stakeholders. The "Workshop on Empowering Capacities for Migratory Bird Conservation among Key Site Managers in Thailand" occurred from January 13 to 15, 2025, in Rayong Province.	
7. Please indicate the stakeholders involved in the national meetings.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Universities/Research Institutes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NGOs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site Managers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Researchers/Experts <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Others (please indicate below)
Additional information: Representative from the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation as expert and Site Managers, Mahidol University, BCST and ZPOT.	
8. Have the Site Managers reported to the national meeting on their work plans related to the EAAFP Strategic Objectives?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information:	
9. Has a regional cooperation or network contributed to developing a National Partnership? e.g. North-East Asian Subregional Programme for Environmental (NEASPEC), ASEAN Flyway Network (AFN), Indo-Burma Regional Ramsar Initiative (IBRRI), Regional Flyway Initiative (RFI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information: The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) received financing from the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF), ASEAN Flyway Network (AFN), and Regional Flyway Initiative (RFI) to conduct a workshop focused on augmenting the capabilities of stakeholders and site managers. The workshop occurred from January 13 to 15, 2025, at the Pra-Sae Estuary.	
10. How many of your Flyway Network Sites have a Site Partnership (e.g. 3 out of 5 Sites)?	... Site(s)
Additional information: At present, none of the four Flyway Network Sites in Thailand have formed an official Site Partnership.	

KRA 1.3 Flyway Network Sites are valued by the community and sustainably managed.

Indicator 1.3.1 At least 50% of Flyway Network Sites have current management plans that address specific objectives for the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats and that are being adequately implemented. Management plans have stakeholder participation and are approved by relevant agencies.

11. Which Flyway Network Sites in your country have a Management Plan and when was it last updated?

* Please provide the weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

Indicator 1.3.2 At least 50% of Flyway Network Sites recognise the Flyway Site Network as a brand for the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats in the EAAF.

12. Please provide examples of how the “Flyway Site Network” brand is being recognised (e.g. installing signages).

* Please provide the web links if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

The project “Conserving Habitats for Globally Important Flora and Fauna in Production Landscapes,” funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), has benefited local communities and conservation organizations by generating income opportunities through the sale of local products, including salt flowers and soap, in Khok Kham, Samut Sakhon.

The conservation of traditional salt farming methods is viewed as a viable strategy to improve the survival rates of shorebirds and augment local revenue through birdwatching and tourism.

Moreover, organic jasmine rice marketed as “Sarus Rice” exemplifies a conservation achievement within the Flyway Network Site situated in the wetland regions of Buriram Province, which is a prospective candidate for FNS candidacy. The production capacity is presently constrained by weather conditions and water availability; yet rice commands a premium market price due to the rising demand for organic and food-safe items.

Indicator 1.3.3 All Partners are using and complying with International standards ([International Finance Cooperation](#) or equivalent) for development within and adjacent to FNS and other internationally important waterbird sites.

13.

Please provide brief details on any sites of international importance for migratory waterbirds that may be adversely impacted by a proposed development and describe the assessment process that was used or is anticipated to be applied.

* Please provide the weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response

14.

Have any public consultation processes been implemented when a site of international importance for migratory waterbirds could be adversely impacted by a proposed development?

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ Planned

☒ Not known

If yes, please provide brief details on the site/s and if the development was approved.	
Additional information:	

KRA 1.4 Where appropriate, Flyway Network Sites are being sustainably used to support subsistence livelihoods of the local community.

Indicator 1.4.1 Where local communities at Flyway Network Sites depend on the natural resources of the site to support subsistence livelihoods, this is occurring without adverse impacts on migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

15. In your country, are there examples of local communities at Flyway Network Sites that are dependent on the Site's natural resources to support subsistence livelihoods? If yes, please provide details on the site/s and the use of natural resources.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> Not known
Additional information:	
1. Kok Kham Shorebird Conservation Learning Center The Kok Kham Shorebird Conservation Learning Center in Samut Sakhon Province educates tourists about globally vulnerable shorebirds and their coastal habitats through interactive exhibits, observation platforms, and guided field surveys in local saltpans. To facilitate long-term monitoring, it promotes involvement from students, researchers, and community volunteers in citizen-science avian counts and data collection. The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) established it, with assistance from the United Nations Development Program-Global Environment Facility (UNDP-GEF) and technical direction from the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). The Kok Kham Nature Conservation Club, in partnership with governmental entities, civil society, and worldwide migratory bird networks, oversees its daily operations.	
2. Bang Pu Army Nature Education Center The Royal Thai Army oversees the Bang Pu Army Nature Education Center in Samut Prakan, named in honor of the 72nd anniversary of Her Majesty the Queen. The center is supported by the Pollution Control Department, the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, WWF-Thailand, and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). To uphold Thailand's flyway and Ramsar obligations, it preserves mangroves, intertidal flats, and saltpans, which shelter over 10,000 migratory waterbirds each winter. Furthermore, it provides environmental education through trials and bird-watching initiatives, while involving communities via citizen-science surveys and capacity-building workshops.	

KRA 1.5 Partners and local stakeholders are engaged in responding to activities which may threaten Flyway Network Sites.

Indicator 1.5.1 The level of engagement of EAAFP Partners and local communities in responding to threats to Flyway Network Sites is reflected in the number of meetings and events held and the participants attending.

16. Are you aware of any Flyway Network Sites or other sites of international importance for migratory waterbirds that are under threat? If yes, please provide details about those threats and what response have you or your local stakeholders undertaken.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
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Additional information:

The four Flyway Network Sites in Thailand are presently experiencing coastal erosion and land-use transformation due to urbanization and industrial development. The diminishing expanse of mudflats poses a considerable danger to the habitat and foraging activities of migratory shorebirds.

KRA 1.6 The EAAFP Sister Site Programme has expanded.

Indicator 1.6.1 At least five new EAAFP Sister Site relationships have been developed.

17. Is your country interested in establishing relationships and/or formal Sister Site Partnerships with Flyway Network Sites in other countries? If applicable, what challenges are you facing in trying to connect with and/or establish a formal partnership with other Flyway Network Sites?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No
☒ Planned

Additional information:

18. Were there any collaborative activities for waterbird conservation between sites in your country and those in other countries during the reporting period (2023-2028)?

- ☐ Yes
☒ No
☐ Planned

Additional information:

OBJECTIVE 2 Enhance communication, education, participation and public awareness (CEPA) of the values of migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

KRA 2.1 The achievement of the elements in the EAAFP CEPA Strategy and Action Plan (2023-2028).

Indicator 2.1.1 The CEPA Action Plan has been monitored, reviewed and updated as necessary to inform the EAAFP.

19. Does your country have a CEPA Programme addressing migratory waterbirds and internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds?
If yes, please provide brief details of the programme.

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Planned

Additional information (website links if any):

1. The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP)

ONEP has established a website to disseminate information regarding its activities, projects, and statistics pertaining to Thailand's Flyway Network Sites in the Thai language. The foundational data regarding species and ecosystems is associated with the Thailand Biodiversity Information Facility (TH-BIF) (https://chm-thai.onep.go.th/?page_id=5926)

ONEP has coordinated citizen science activities for students in the Khokkam FNS area on February 5th, 2025, at Panthainorasing Wittaya School, Samut Sakhon Province.

2. Bird Conservation Society of Thailand (BCST)

Program: CEPA BCST 2022–2025

Scope: Coastal and intertidal stopover areas throughout the East Asian–Australasian Flyway, involving eight community groups in: South (Krabi, Ranong, Trang, Satun Provinces), East (Rayong, Trat Provinces), Central

(Pak Thale /Phetchaburi, Khok Kham/Samut Sakhon Provinces)

Primary Activities:

Community Networking-Conduct regular stakeholder workshops to develop and enhance CEPA hubs (e.g., Pak Thale and Khok Kham Learning Centres).

Capacity Building-Practical training in shorebird enumeration, leg-banding, and species monitoring for governmental personnel, private collaborators, researchers, and volunteer groups (including participants from Myanmar and Vietnam).

Citizen Science and Outreach-Annual shorebird surveys (e.g., Spoon-billed Sandpiper counts), "Young Shorebird Ambassador" youth camps, bilingual bird walks, photographic contests, and a minimum of six Flyway-themed social media campaigns annually.

Educational Media- Creation of concise documentaries and printed/digital resources to enhance awareness of migratory waterbirds and wetland preservation.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4FBF9SKfl30>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_xNF4n2pP5w

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LM_vUzqUYnE

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R5HpYkEQNC4>

3. Zoological Park Organization of Thailand (ZPOT)

Program: CEPA ZPOT 2022–2025

Extent: Principal Flyway Network Sites in Buriram Province, emphasizing Sarus Crane and wetland conservation at Huai Talad Reservoir, Sanambin Reservoir, Huai Chorakhe Mak Reservoir.

Primary Activities:

Community Networking-Collaborative workshops with surrounding villages to enhance local stewardship of wetlands and Sarus Cranes.

Multi-sector Partnerships-Coordination with the Buriram Provincial Government, ONEP, Tourism Authority of Thailand, Buriram United FC, and BCST to synchronize policy, outreach, and field activities.

International Cooperation-Dissemination of Thailand's crane-release protocols to Vietnam, hosting community monitors from Myanmar, and facilitating technical exchanges with Chinese aquaculture and wildlife agencies.

Local Awareness Events-Incorporation of Sarus Crane themes into regional festivals (e.g., marathons, registration fairs) and the establishment of an annual Sarus Crane Festival.

Learning Hubs-Facilitation of the Wetland & Eastern Sarus Crane Learning Centre as a practical educational venue for schools, universities, and governmental bodies.

Youth Camps-Organization of annual youth conservation camps (training over 100 participants) and coordinated Sarus Crane release ceremonies.

Livelihood Development-Advancement of ecotourism boat-guiding, chemical-free rice cooperatives, handicrafts, and branding of "Sarus Rice."

Capacity Building-Instruction for ZPOT staff, park rangers, researchers, and volunteers in crane-rearing, avian surveying, and monitoring methodologies.

Outreach Materials-Development and dissemination of calendars, posters, and videos via educational institutions, governmental offices, and social media platforms.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4FBF9SKfl30>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_xNF4n2pP5w

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LM_vUzqUYnE

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R5HpYkEQNC4>

20. Has your country made use of the EAAFP CEPA Action Plan 2023-2028 when planning and implementing the CEPA activities?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information (give examples of how the Action Plan was reflected e.g. in Flyway Network Sites, targeting the public, etc.): The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), as the national focal point of EAAFP in Thailand, intends to execute CEPA (Communication, Education, Participation, and Awareness) initiatives as outlined below: - Coordinate World migrating Bird Day events to elevate public awareness regarding the conservation of migrating waterbirds and the richness of their habitats, emphasizing citizen science participation. - Create and distribute video clips to advocate for the conservation of migrating waterbirds across many social media channels, including: Facebook: Biological Diversity CHM Thailand YouTube: CHM Thai; TikTok: ONEP_Thailand; Website: https://chm-thai.onep.go.th/?page_id=5926	

21. What CEPA activities have taken place at Flyway Network Sites?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Participation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness
Additional information (list of events and/or news/report links): The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) coordinated events to commemorate World Migratory Bird Day 2025, intending to enhance awareness regarding the conservation of migratory waterbirds and the biodiversity of their habitats, utilizing citizen science methodologies. Video highlights from the event can be accessed at: https://www.facebook.com/onep.gov.th/videos/1841255896410457	

22. Has your country developed, and/or been implementing awareness-raising programmes, particularly at Flyway Network Sites, with the following groups (check all that apply)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National and local governments <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education Department/Ministry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site Managers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Schools/students <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local communities <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous communities <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information (please provide a detailed description of the programme(s) including target groups, aims, and major achievements):	

23. Has your country hosted events for World Migratory Bird Day, World Wetlands Day or other international awareness-raising events since MOP11 (March 2023)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
<p>Additional information (list of events and any news/report links):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) conducted a World Migratory Bird Day Workshop on February 5, 2025, at Panthai Norasing School in the Khok Kham Saltpans, Samut Sakhon Province. The program sought to improve educational opportunities and increase awareness among local kids regarding the significance of migrating bird conservation. Video highlights of the event are accessible here: https://www.facebook.com/onep.gov.th/videos/1841255896410457 2. - Department of Water Resources (DWR) organized the event “World Wetland Day 2025” held on February 3rd ,2025 at Bangkok under the theme “Protecting Wetlands for Our Common Future”. https://dwr.go.th/news_inside.php?news_id=125681 3. The Department of Water Resources conducted a World Wetlands Day celebration at the Nong Han wetland, Wat Mahapromphotirat, Mueang District, Sakon Nakhon Province, in B.E. 2567 (23 July 2024). In B.E. 2567, commemorating His Majesty King Maha Vajiralongkorn Bodindradebayavarangkun’s 72nd birthday, the Department of Water Resources, via its eleven Regional Water Resource Offices, conducted a royal tribute event themed “Wetlands for Sustainable Development” to honor His Majesty and promote awareness of wetland significance through extensive nationwide activities. https://www.dwr.go.th/news_inside.php?news_id=118207 https://www.bangkokbiznews.com/news/1133568 https://www.facebook.com/reel/3640613292858997 4. The Botanical Garden Organization, by Rayong Botanic Garden, has consistently conducted World Wetlands Day events from 2023 to 2025, specifically on February 2, 2023; February 2, 2024, under the theme “Wetlands and Human Well-being”; and February 2, 2025, aimed at promoting awareness and collaborative conservation efforts for the Bueng Chamrung wetland. http://rayong.go.th/web/activity/detail/1512 https://thainews.prd.go.th/thainews/news/view/70960/?bid=1 5. Mahasarakham University, in collaboration with the Walai Rukhavej Research Institute, co-hosted World Wetlands Day 2568, themed “Protecting Wetlands for Our Common Future – Value, Protect, Inspire.” In 2567, the Walai Rukhavej Research Institute held a World Wetlands Day project themed “Wetlands and Human Well-being” along with a Community and Tourism Development Volunteer Camp. World Wetlands Day 2568 occurred from 27 February to 1 March 2568 in the Ban Koeng Field Station, Walai Rukhavej Research Institute, Mahasarakham University. https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=1105737401355686 https://sdg.msu.ac.th/dnews-th.php?hid=11004 https://walai.msu.ac.th/%E0%B8%A7%E0%B8%B1%E0%B8%99%E0%B8%9E%E0%B8%B7%E0%B9%89%E0%B8%99%E0%B8%97%E0%B8%B5%E0%B9%88%E0%B8%8A%E0%B8%B8%E0%B9%88%E0%B8%A1%E0%B8%99%E0%B9%89%E0%B8%B3-2568/ 5. The Zoological Park Organization of Thailand, in partnership with its collaborators, hosted the 4th Youth Wetlands and Siamese Crane Conservation Camp from July 27 to 29, 2024, at the Wetlands and Siamese Crane Learning Center in Buriram Province. Over 20 students from various regions of the country acquired knowledge about wildlife conservation beyond protected areas, utilizing the Siamese crane as a case study. 	

Participants conducted field surveys to observe cranes in their natural habitat, interacted with local community networks, and cultivated food plants for the birds. In early 2024 (February 2–4), the Organization hosted the “Thailand Sarus Crane Festival 2024” to commemorate World Wetlands Day, centered on the theme “Sarus Cranes, Wetlands and Community Well-being,” with the objective of engaging all stakeholders in conservation efforts at the Wetland and Thai Sarus Crane Learning Center in Buri Ram Province. This pioneering activity center, situated in the Huai Chorakhe Mak Reservoir Non-hunting Area, a wetland of world importance currently seeking EAAFP certification, enhances the economic, social, and environmental well-being of adjacent villages.

https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid0yAYD2LgZNUGz6dQ6YLtV7nvRsXjKv5S9L28pDHXLcgCjbghAzY5LHbGb3Go4BiAql&id=100064514357429

https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid02GWUQ37YeaeJ1pqW6s2CBwa3Gj181P9SDC1SUzS1zVki9sM7yDwmXy7JiD8kMweaUl&id=100064514357429

24. Please add below, the success stories you would like to share (e.g. promoting bird friendly livelihoods, active involvement of Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), youth groups, citizen scientists, etc.).

* Please provide the weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

ONEP conducted citizen science initiatives to augment students' comprehension of migratory waterbirds during the Khok Kham FNS 2025 event at Panthai Norasing School in the Khok Kham Saltpans, Samut Sakhon Province. Consequently, an unanticipated yet favorable conclusion has arisen: a local curriculum for the conservation of migrating waterbirds is set to be implemented by the school in the near future.

Furthermore, we advocated the theme “World Migratory Bird Day 2024: Protect Insects, Protect the Birds” via our platform, Biodiversity CHM Thailand, engaging over 20,000 viewers. The promotional video is accessible through the following link: <https://www.facebook.com/share/v/1EWGBShTKk/>

OBJECTIVE 3 Enhance flyway research and monitoring activities, build knowledge and promote exchange of information on waterbirds and their habitats.

KRA 3.1 National monitoring systems to assess the status of migratory waterbirds and their habitats are established, maintained and further enhanced.

Indicator 3.1.1 A standardised monitoring methodology for migratory waterbirds and their habitat is developed and used in nationally coordinated monitoring programmes.

25.

Is there a programme in your country to monitor migratory waterbird numbers?
If yes, please provide details on the programme, the role of volunteer counters and the monitoring efforts since MOP11 (March 2023).

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Planned

Additional information:

The Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) in Thailand conducts the annual Mid-Winter Asian Waterbird Census (AWC) each January, collaborating with the Bird Conservation Society of Thailand (BCST), local conservation organizations, and numerous volunteer birdwatchers to gather standardized counts of resident and migratory waterbirds at significant wetlands. Since 1986, this data has tracked population trends and wetland quality, informed site designations under the Ramsar Convention and Flyway Network, and bolstered international programs such as the International Waterbird Census and

BirdLife International's Important Bird Area program. The census enhances public awareness and promotes citizen science by educating community members in survey methodologies, data documentation (including species status and leg-banding), and ecological assessment. Results are disseminated nationally and with Wetlands International's Asia-Australasia network, encompassing over 6,100 sites across 27 countries, thereby informing local management strategies and global biodiversity evaluations.

https://www.bcst.or.th/essential_grid_category/awc/

The Bird Conservation Society of Thailand (BCST) has initiated the annual Spoon-billed Sandpiper Survey as part of the CEPA BCST 2022–2025 programme, organizing community meetings along the coastline to establish networks and educate participants in migratory waterbird monitoring methodologies, including population assessments, leg-banding, and documenting the status of critical species.

<https://www.bcst.or.th/>

KRA 3.2 Conservation status reviews for waterbird populations are produced and updated to set and adapt priorities for action.

Indicator 3.2.1 Data describing waterbird population estimates, trends and distributions are available to the Partnership.

26.

Please report briefly on data management in relation to migratory waterbird population estimates, trends and distributions.

* Please provide the weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

In 2025, the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) conducted a study on the state of migrating waterbirds and their essential habitats in Thailand. The research included population evaluations at two significant locations in the Inner Gulf of Thailand: Pra-sae Estuary, Rayong Province and Bang Taboon, Phetchaburi Province.

Indicator 3.2.2 Two updates of waterbird population estimates have been produced and published.

27. Please report on your planned contribution to the migratory waterbird Conservation Status Review II. Please see the [CSR I Report](#) for further reference.

Your Response:

The Thai Department of National Parks, Wildlife, and Plant Conservation (DNP) has not published a "Migratory Waterbird Conservation Status Review II" contribution plan, but its decades-long operations underpin regional and worldwide status assessments. DNP's Mid-Winter Asian Waterbird Census (AWC), held in January with the Bird Conservation Society of Thailand (BCST) and a network of government organizations, local conservation groups, and trained volunteer counters, is its main focus. Each census, teams visit critical wetlands and intertidal locations to record species identity, abundance, and demographic markers like leg-band resightings, focusing on threatened and migratory taxa.

BCST and DNP staff meticulously compile and analyze these data. Wetlands International and the International Waterbird Census (IWC) database receive annual AWC reports. Thai waterbird counts inform the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership's (EAAFP) Conservation Status Reports, including CSR I, and will

support CSR II. In essence, DNP generates high-quality, consistent data for regional waterbird population trend synthesis and site assessments.

DNP encourages collaboration beyond data collecting. Volunteer observers from local communities, academic institutions, and birdwatching clubs receive technical training to ensure methodological consistency and increase national surveying competence. DNP holds periodic workshops with BCST, Wetlands International, and other flyway partners to discuss results, improve processes, and align monitoring aims with conservation priorities.

DNP has not submitted a CSR II report, but its AWC leadership, data management, and multi-stakeholder collaborations are its de facto contribution. These coordinated monitoring and data-sharing actions ensure that Thailand's waterbird observations be part of the next worldwide migratory waterbird conservation status review's scientific evidence base.

https://www.bcst.or.th/essential_grid_category/census/

KRA 3.3 Updated list of sites of international importance for migratory waterbirds for conservation management and prioritisation.

KRA 3.4 A stronger understanding is developed on the anticipated impacts of climate change on waterbirds and their habitats and this is informing planning and site management.

Indicator 3.4.1 Improved knowledge about threats, including climate change impacts, on waterbirds and their habitats is shared and appropriate action taken where possible.

28. Please provide details on key research your country is involved in on climate change impacts on migratory waterbirds and wetlands in the EAAF, published since MOP11 (March 2023). Please also share any recent similar research programmes, both regionally and globally, that you are aware of.

*Please provide weblinks if available online or references for relevant publications.

Your Response:

Threats from hunting and habitat loss Waterbird habitats are threatened by coastal land reclamation for infrastructure in Southeast Asia, notably Thailand, due to rapid economic development. Hunting continues to deplete migrating shorebird populations.

<file:///C:/Users/Lenovo/Downloads/an-uncertain-time-ahead-for-migratory-waterbirds-in-south-east-asia.pdf>

Habitat Protection and Restoration: Pak Thale is a salt pan-dominated coastal habitat significant for migratory shorebirds, including the Critically Endangered Spoon-billed Sandpiper and Endangered Great Knot. Over 7,000 waterbirds from 50 species live in the reserve's 50 hectares of important habitat.

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5c1a9e03f407b482a158da87/t/658efbedadd1750b2cf4a02a/1703869426344/P1328-PakThale-Thailand.pdf>

The Improving Biodiversity Conservation of Wetlands and Migratory Waterbirds in the ASEAN Region: Phase II project (ASEAN Biodiversity, 2024–2025) - while executed at the ASEAN level - has tested methodologies for monitoring migratory waterbird populations and evaluating ecological trends in Thailand's coastal wetlands, to assess the effects of climate-induced alterations in water levels and water quality.

https://iucn.org/sites/default/files/2023-02/final-eba-guidebook-en.pdf?utm_source=chatgpt.com

Assessment of Climate Change Vulnerability in the Bang Pakong River Wetland (IUCN Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment, 2022–present)

Despite the comprehensive assessment report being released in 2022, continuous adaption steps have been

executed from 2023 to 2025. These initiatives concentrate on assessing the threats presented by sea-level rise, increasing temperatures, and modified precipitation patterns to migratory waterbird species dependent on this wetland for foraging and roosting.

[https://iucn.org/sites/default/files/2022-](https://iucn.org/sites/default/files/2022-08/climate_change_vulnerability_assessment_bang_pakong_river_wetland_thailand.pdf?utm_source=chatgpt.com)

[08/climate_change_vulnerability_assessment_bang_pakong_river_wetland_thailand.pdf?utm_source=chatgpt.com](https://iucn.org/sites/default/files/2022-08/climate_change_vulnerability_assessment_bang_pakong_river_wetland_thailand.pdf?utm_source=chatgpt.com)

KRA 3.5 Collaborative research programmes are established to provide effective support for conservation and sustainable management efforts, particularly the sustainable use of resources for local livelihood benefits.

Indicator 3.5.1 Research programmes on improving conservation and sustainable management outcomes have increased.

29.

Please provide brief information on areas of collaborative research programmes your country is involved in since MOP11 (March 2023) about the improvement of conservation and sustainable management outcomes at internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds. Please also share any recent similar research programmes, both regionally and globally, that you are aware of.

*Please provide weblinks if available online or references for relevant publications.

Your Response:

- The project on a development of economic mechanisms and incentive measures to support migratory waterbird conservation in parallel with local economic development at the Krabi Estuary Flyway Network Site.

- ONEP undertook a study on the state of migratory waterbirds and their essential habitats in Thailand, specifically examining two significant locations in the Inner Gulf of Thailand: Pra-sae Estuary and Bang Taboon. In 2023, ONEP initiated a project aimed at managing biodiversity-critical regions by formulating economic instruments and incentive strategies to protect migratory birds and sustainably utilize their habitats within the Krabi River Estuary Flyway Network in Krabi Province.

In 2024, ONEP initiated a project to enhance economic instruments and incentive measures for the sustainable protection of migrating waterbirds and the sustainable utilization of their habitats at the Krabi Estuary Flyway Network site in Krabi Province.

In 2025, ONEP undertook a study regarding the state of migrating waterbirds and their essential habitats in Thailand, specifically concentrating on two significant locations in the Inner Gulf of Thailand: Pra-sae Estuary, Rayong Province and Bang Taboon, Phetchaburi Province.

- The Monitoring and surveillance Center for Zoonotic Disease from Wildlife and Exotic Animals (MoZwe), Thailand National Wildlife Health Center, the Faculty of Veterinary Science, Mahidol University have been monitoring and studying the migratory flyway of wild birds in the wild for purpose of early warning and monitoring of avian influenza (HPAI H5N1) epidemic situation. From the early stages of H5N1 epidemic in Thailand to present, gulls are key species to monitor for avian influenza in Bangpu Nature Education Center.

Indicator 3.5.2 Knowledge generated is being applied in at least 50% of internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds.

30. Please give examples of how knowledge generated through research programmes on the improvement of conservation and sustainable management outcomes is being applied at internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds you are aware of regionally or globally.

* Please provide the weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

KRA 3.6 Best practice guidelines for waterbird and habitat conservation programs, including the incorporation of traditional knowledge, are developed and made available.

Indicator 3.6.1 Best practice guidelines are available on the EAAFP website.

31. Please provide brief details on the development and application of national-level best practice guidelines your country is involved in for waterbird and habitat conservation, including the application of traditional knowledge, published/made available since MOP11 (March 2023). Please also share any recent similar research programmes, both regionally and globally, that you are aware of.

*Please provide weblinks if available online or references for relevant publications.

Your Response:

The Birds and Pak Thale Ecosystems Learning Center, affiliated with the royal Laem Phak Bia Environmental Research and Development Project, advocates for sustainable management of coastal and wetland environments for migrating waterbirds along the East Asian–Australasian Flyway. The CEPA framework integrates interactive exhibits, guided nature walks, and practical activities—such as avian surveys and habitat restoration—to inform students, residents, and tourists. Administered by the Pollution Control Department, the Department of Water Resources, and the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, with assistance from Phetchaburi’s provincial authorities, it utilizes BCST’s ornithological proficiency and the Thai Wetlands Conservation Foundation’s community engagement. This multisectoral collaboration guarantees scientifically sound, inclusive programming that cultivates a new generation of wetland custodians.

The Bang Pu Army Nature Education Center, commemorating the "72nd Anniversary of Her Majesty the Queen," located in Samut Prakan, is administered by the Royal Thai Army with assistance from the Pollution Control Department, the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, WWF-Thailand, and IUCN. It preserves mangroves, intertidal flats, and salt pans that accommodate over 10,000 migratory waterbirds each winter, offers environmental education through trails and bird-watching initiatives, and involves communities through citizen-science surveys and capacity-building workshops to uphold Thailand’s flyway and Ramsar obligations. The Kok Kham Shorebird Conservation Learning Center in Samut Sakhon Province imparts knowledge to tourists regarding globally endangered shorebirds and their coastal ecosystems via interactive displays, observation platforms, and guided field surveys in local salt pans. It involves students, researchers, and community volunteers in citizen-science avian counts and data collection to provide long-term monitoring. Founded by the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) with assistance from UNDP-GEF and technical oversight from IUCN, it is administered daily by the Kok Kham Nature Conservation Club in collaboration with governmental entities, civil society, and international flyway networks.

The Wetland and Eastern Sarus Crane Learning Centre in Buriram Province exemplifies Thailand’s comprehensive strategy for the conservation of endangered cranes and wetland ecosystems. The Zoological

Park Organization of Thailand founded the Centre in 2019, situated adjacent to the Huai Chorakhe Mak Reservoir. The Centre emphasizes habitat preservation. Personnel manage water levels, eradicate invasive species, and rehabilitate indigenous vegetation to furnish Eastern Sarus Cranes and other waterbirds with suitable foraging, roosting, and breeding habitats. Environmental monitoring of water quality, vegetation cover, and habitat mapping aids management in addressing emerging risks. Interactive exhibits, guided boat excursions, and elevated observation platforms elucidate crane biology and the functions of wetlands. The Centre further finances long-term surveys, leg-banding studies, and habitat evaluations to guide adaptive management and the post-2011 reintroduction initiative. We educate local schools, farmers, and volunteers in systematic crane enumeration and habitat restoration, as sustainable conservation necessitates community engagement. Citizen science initiatives contribute to national databases and foster collective stewardship. Through the integration of habitat management, education, research, and community engagement, the Centre facilitates the recovery of Sarus Cranes and fosters local capacity to safeguard Thailand's wetlands for future generations.

The Khlong Prasong Ecotourism Group for Migratory Waterbird Conservation, founded on 12 June 2024 by the Khlong Prasong Subdistrict Administrative Organization in Krabi, combines community-based tourism with wetland preservation. It provides guided tours of mangroves and mudflats that finance habitat restoration, teaches local guides and volunteers in avian monitoring methodologies, and integrates visitor and resident observations into national databases such as the Asian Waterbird Census. The Group, in collaboration with the Bird Conservation Society of Thailand and the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, guarantees that tourism revenue contributes to sustainable livelihoods and the long-term conservation of migrating waterbirds.

32. In what ways have you considered, or already included traditional knowledge, Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), or citizen science in your work?

Additional information:

OBJECTIVE 4 Build the habitat and waterbird management capacity of natural resource managers, decision makers and local stakeholders.

KRA 4.1 EAAFP promotes the use of the range of available training tools and provides assistance to address challenges at Flyway Network Sites.

Indicator 4.1.1 All Partners and Secretariat have mechanisms for capacity building in place to facilitate the sharing of knowledge, tools and experience.

33. Have you been involved in identifying/developing capacity building activities and materials related to the EAAFP? If yes, please provide some details.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
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Additional information:

The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) conducted a capacity-building workshop on the conservation and management of Flyway Network Sites for pertinent stakeholders, occurring from January 13 to 15, 2025. This workshop received support from the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF), the ASEAN Flyway Network (AFN), and the Regional Flyway Initiative (RFI).

In 2023, as part of the CEPA BCST 2022–2025 initiative, the Bird Conservation Society of Thailand (BCST)

conducted a practical shorebird survey workshop in Rayong Province. The one-day program focused on enhancing local capacity for monitoring migratory waterbirds and convened more than thirty participants, comprising community volunteers, youth birdwatching organizations, educators, and subdistrict administrative officials.

The workshop syllabus concentrated on four fundamental courses. Initially, participants were instructed on the utilization of the Asian Waterbird Census (AWC) standardized data sheet to maintain uniformity in shorebird counts throughout the Flyway. Subsequently, qualified teachers illustrated field identification and enumeration techniques for prevalent intertidal species, highlighting meticulous observation and species-specific behaviours. The third session addressed the systematic documentation of environmental variables, including algal cover and tidal stage, to interpret avian abundance data. Ultimately, participants engaged in collaborative practices and real-time data submission through BCST's online platform, enhancing their proficiency with digital reporting workflows.

At the conclusion of the session, BCST sought to create a robust volunteer network in Rayong, comprising a minimum of thirty newly trained counters dedicated to executing the province's first annual shorebird census. All gathered data were designated for transfer into BCST's central database, where they would contribute to population trend analysis and wetland health evaluations. Additionally, BCST arranged a three-month post-workshop review meeting with participants to verify data quality, disseminate early findings, and enhance plans for the following year's survey.

The Rayong program illustrates BCST's comprehensive strategy-merging capacity building, citizen science, and digital innovation-to enable local partners in the preservation of migratory shorebirds and their essential coastal ecosystems.

34.

Have you implemented capacity building activities and materials for migratory waterbirds and the management of their habitats?

If yes, please provide feedback on their values.

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Planned

Additional information:

Thailand has executed capacity-building initiatives and produced pertinent materials via online platforms to facilitate the conservation and management of migrating waterbirds and their habitats.

In 2024, BCST instructed Department of Marine and Coastal Resources personnel at Pak Thale Bird Learning Centre on standardized Asian Waterbird Census methodologies, shorebird identification, leg-banding techniques, environmental data collection, and real-time data reporting using BCST's internet portal. The session addressed community engagement strategies for citizen-science surveys and outreach initiatives. Subsequent mentoring and an online forum have facilitated the incorporation of these methods into standard coastal management.

Indicator 4.1.2 Partners and the Secretariat include capacity building assessment in project proposals.

35.

Have you included a training needs assessment or survey in projects you have developed, funded, and/or implemented since MOP11 (March 2023) related to EAAFP?

If yes, please provide some additional information.

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☒ Not applicable
☐ Planned

Additional information:

Indicator 4.1.3 The EAAFP online technical training manual for Flyway Site management is supported and used by at least 50% of Flyway Site Managers.

36.

Have you used the [EAAFP online technical training materials](#) for Flyway Site management? Please provide some additional information on the usefulness of materials.

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☒ Planned

Additional information:

KRA 4.2 Capacity of Partner Focal Points and site managers to pursue the EAAFP objectives has increased.

Indicator 4.2.2 At least one meeting of Partner Focal Points, including Site managers, is held per annum.

37.

Have you been able to participate in any meetings of EAAFP Partner Focal Points? (e.g. Science Symposium, AFN workshops, CMS COP, etc.)
If yes, have any new collaborations with other EAAFP Partners been developed from these meeting(s)? Please provide details.

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Planned

Additional information:

The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), serving as the EAAFP national focal point in Thailand, has collaborated with stakeholders to participate in the subsequent ASEAN Flyway Network (AFN) workshops:

1. The Third Meeting of the ASEAN Flyway Network (AFN), AFN Technical Forum, and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Workshop for the project "Enhancing Biodiversity Conservation of Wetlands and Migratory Waterbirds in the ASEAN Region - Phase II" will take place from 26 to 31 March 2024 in Siem Reap, Cambodia.
2. The Regional Capacity Building Workshop for ASEAN Flyway Network and Site Managers is set for September 1–7, 2024, in Singapore.
3. The 1st Science For Flyways symposium of the East Asian–Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP), conducted in Beijing from 16 to 18 October 2024, signifies a pivotal advancement in leveraging innovative research and technology for the preservation of migrating waterbirds and associated wetland ecosystems. The symposium, held concurrently with the Global Ecological Governance Forum, assembled EAAFP Working Groups, Task Forces, and the Technical Sub-committee, along with prominent scientists and technologists from throughout the flyway. During three days of presentations, panel discussions, and breakout sessions, participants analyzed both persistent and emerging threats-including habitat loss, climate-induced hydrological changes, pollution, and disturbances-and pinpointed research deficiencies where scientific innovation can enhance conservation strategies.
4. The Capacity Building Workshop on the Conservation and Management of Flyway Network Sites for stakeholders will occur from January 13 to 15, 2025, in Rayong Province, Thailand.
5. The ASEAN Flyway Network (AFN) CEPA Learning Forum focused on the conservation of wetlands and migratory waterbirds, along with the AFN Site Manager CEPA Workshop, will take place from May 6 to May 10, 2025, in Singapore.

KRA 4.3 Corporates with operations impacting on migratory waterbirds are engaged in delivering better outcomes for the conservation of waterbirds and their habitats.

Indicator 4.3.1 An increased number of internationally important sites and programmes, in which Corporates are contributing to positive outcomes for migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

38.

Please provide details you have on corporate engagement at internationally important sites and in programmes to develop positive outcomes for migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

* Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

- Entrepreneurs in the Flyway Network Sites (Khok Kham and Krabi Estuary and Bay) possess the capacity to create and market items associated with migratory waterbirds and their ecosystems, thus aiding conservation initiatives, enhancing awareness, and fostering local economic growth.
- Dow (Thailand) has executed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, IUCN, and Pra-sae Subdistrict Municipality to initiate the "DOW & Thailand Mangrove Alliance" initiative, which seeks to conserve mangrove forests and coastal ecosystems in the Pra-sae Estuary, Rayong Province.

OBJECTIVE 5 Develop, especially for priority species and habitats, flyway wide approaches to enhance the conservation status of migratory waterbirds.

KRA 5.1 Partners are actively collaborating to develop approaches to conserve migratory waterbirds and their habitats in the EAAF across national boundaries.

Indicator 5.1.1 At least 50% of Partners are collaborating across national boundaries initiatives for the conservation of migratory waterbirds, particularly for threatened migratory waterbirds.

39.

Please provide brief details on your transboundary involvement in international collaborative initiatives for threatened migratory waterbirds (e.g. NEASPEC, AFN, bilateral agreements, AMBI, Sister Sites etc.).

* Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

40.

What do you consider to be the key innovative and/or improved approaches to the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats particularly across national boundaries since MOP11 (March 2023)?

* Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

KRA 5.2 Threatened migratory waterbirds are protected from threats and populations are stable or increasing.

Indicator 5.2.1 The Partnership, with leadership from IUCN, BirdLife International & Wetlands International, is updating and maintaining a list of threatened migratory waterbird populations and encouraging Government Partners to protect these threatened populations under national legislation.

41.

Which populations of threatened migratory waterbirds are protected under legislation in your country?

* Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

- Ministerial regulation of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment dated July 10th, 2003, 952 bird species are identified as protected wild animals. 3 bird species are defined as protected wild animals of Thailand under the Wild animal Conservation and Protection Act, B.E. 2562 (2019). There are White-eyed River-Martin, Gurney's Pitta and Sarus Crane.
- Bird Conservation Society of Thailand (BCST) prepared the revised checklist of Thai birds in 2022. It included the update data on migratory and resident birds in Thailand. 396 migratory birds were found and 187 migratory birds are identified as threatened species under IUCN red list (CR, EN, and VU) as follow;
 - 48 species of Critically Endangered (CR) species e.g. Spoon-billed Sandpiper, Sarus Crane, Bear's Pochard.
 - 58 species of Endangered (EN) species e.g. Nordmann's Greenshank, Black-faced spoonbill, Malaysian plover, Great Knot, Far Eastern curlew.
 - 70 species of Vulnerable (VU) species e.g., Chinese egret

42.

Has your country been involved in taking actions to reduce threats to migratory waterbirds?

If yes, please provide some examples of measures taken (e.g. addressing negative impacts of renewable energy, habitat restoration, etc.)

- ☐ Yes
☒ No
☐ Planned

Additional information:

Indicator 5.2.2 Single Species Action Plans are developed and implemented for threatened migratory waterbird species in the EAAF.

43.

Please outline the contribution your country has made to the development and implementation of Threatened Species Action Plans since MOP11 (March 2023) (e.g. Far Eastern Curlew, Masked Finfoot, Black-faced Spoonbill, Spoon-billed Sandpiper).

* Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) is revising Thailand's list of threatened animal species by consulting experts, including an evaluation of migratory waterbird status. The evaluation results will be employed to build a management strategy for the conservation of endangered species in Thailand.

Threats to shorebirds, particularly Spotted Greenshank *Tringa guttifer*, along the Inner Gulf of Thailand

The Inner Gulf of Thailand serves as a crucial sanctuary for migrating shorebirds, accommodating around 20–30% of the global population of Spotted (Nordmann's) Greenshank (*Tringa guttifer*) during the non-breeding season. Given that fewer than 2,000 individuals persist along the whole East Asian–Australasian Flyway, comprehending and alleviating the dangers confronting this species is essential for its survival.

During a series of field trips to four critical coastal "hotspots," each sustaining over 1% of the global Greenshank population, we identified three primary concerns compromising habitat integrity and avian safety. Initially, habitat damage resulting from land reclamation, unregulated aquaculture expansion, and coastal development has diminished mudflats and mangrove fringes that serve as vital foraging grounds. At multiple locations, seawalls and tourism infrastructure have obstructed tidal flows, diminishing the availability of benthic prey.

Secondly, disruptions caused by human activities—such as recreational shoreline usage, automobile traffic on mudflats, and unregulated fishing—compel Greenshanks to vacate optimal feeding zones, resulting in heightened energy expenditure and diminished overwinter body condition. Even minimal perturbations can exert cumulative effects when alternate feeding sites are limited.

The illegal netting of shorebirds for the live trade continues in certain areas despite regulatory prohibitions. The erroneous or opportunistic capture of Greenshanks in gillnets results in immediate mortality and impair flock cohesiveness and local dispersal.

Mitigating these concerns requires targeted interventions: implementing no-development buffers around mudflats, establishing disturbance-free feeding zones, and enhancing patrols to eradicate unlawful bird-catching. By integrating stringent monitoring with community involvement and habitat management, scientists can protect the shorebird populations of the Inner Gulf and guarantee the continued presence of endangered species such as the Spotted Greenshank along Thailand's shores for future generations.

<https://repository.li.mahidol.ac.th/items/d77f840f-b952-4c72-9d3c-79473ddd627e>

Indicator 5.2.3 Populations of threatened migratory waterbirds are either stable or increasing.

44. Has your country been involved in any programme(s) to assess changes in the status of populations of threatened waterbirds?

If yes, please provide details.

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Planned

Additional information:

Faculty of Environment and Resource Studies at Mahidol University collaborated with the Zoological Park Organization of Thailand and the International Crane Foundation to implement the project titled "Enhancing Thailand–Vietnam Collaboration for Biodiversity Preservation and Sustainable Resource Management," which aims to protect the Vulnerable Eastern Sarus Crane and its wetland habitats. While Tram Chim National Park in Vietnam experienced a decline in crane populations, Thailand's Zoological Park Organization reintroduced around 150 cranes to Buriram Province. Under a five-year Memorandum of Understanding, both nations will exchange scientific data, align policies, and establish organizations to counteract this trend. Field study on joint priority species and ecosystems, a transboundary database, and habitat restoration are essential. Training seminars will enhance the capabilities of park rangers and researchers from both countries, while bilateral policy working groups will synchronize national regulations with Ramsar and the Convention on Biological Diversity. Communities engage in ecotourism, livelihood improvement, and citizen-science monitoring to promote rural economies through conservation efforts.

The implementation comprises a two-year baseline assessment and pilot intervention, a mid-term research and restoration expansion, and a concluding year of outcome evaluation and identification of best practices.

Crane populations are expected to increase owing to successful breeding, improved habitat quality, the resilience of wetland ecosystems to climate change, and strengthened institutional networks for collaborative conservation efforts. The initiative is overseen by a collaborative advisory board of representatives from Thailand's Zoological Park Organization, Vietnam's Tram Chim authorities, and international advisors from the Crane Foundation, and is financed through national budgets, foreign contributions, and commercial partnerships. This initiative safeguards the Eastern Sarus Crane and the wetlands of Indochina through study, law, and community stewardship.

KRA 5.3 Regional Action Plans are developed and implemented for priority geographic regions of the EAAF.

Indicator 5.3.1 Development and implementation of Regional Action Plans for geographical regions with common critical threats in the EAAF.

45. What has been your involvement in the development and implementation of Regional Action Plans (e.g. SPREP, AFN, AMBI)?

* Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

KRA 5.4 Measures to reduce and, as far as possible, eliminate, illegal hunting, take and trade of migratory waterbirds are developed and implemented.

Indicator 5.4.1 All Government Partners have mechanisms in place to reduce and, as far as possible, eliminate, illegal hunting, take and trade of migratory waterbirds.

46. What mechanisms are in place to reduce and, as far as possible, eliminate, illegal hunting, taking and trade of migratory waterbirds?

* Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

The **Wild Animal Conservation and Protection Act B.E. 2562 (2019)** remains Thailand's principal legal framework for wildlife protection. Key updates and provisions include:

Scope and Definitions

- Defines five categories of wildlife- "preserved," "protected," "controlled," "dangerous," and "wildlife carcasses"- and establishes rules governing possession, trade, import, export, and transit of live animals, carcasses, and products.
- Regulates access to and use of biological diversity, including habitat management measures and penalties for violations.

Royal Decree on Reserved Wildlife B.E. 2567 (2024)

- Issued 24 September 2024, this decree amends the 2019 Act by designating additional species as "reserved wildlife," thereby granting them the highest protection status.
- Implement stricter permitting requirements and zero-quota allowances for these newly listed species.

Animal Welfare Act B.E. 2557 (2014) – Transport Provisions

- Section 24 mandates that anyone transporting animals-whether for work, display, or relocation- must safeguard their welfare according to ministerial criteria on container design, loading density,

ventilation, and handling.

- Recent ministerial regulations (2024) further clarify responsibilities of carriers and set enforcement mechanisms to prevent injury and undue stress during transit.

Together, these instruments strengthen Thailand's capacity to conserve wild fauna-combining comprehensive wildlife trade controls under the 2019 Act, enhanced species-specific protections via the 2024 Royal Decree, and robust welfare standards for animal transport under the 2014 Act and its 2024 amendments.

<https://portal.dnp.go.th/DNP/FileSystem/download?uuid=ed325f97-a42e-49be-9d36-1f719e1c20e3.pdf>

https://dl.parliament.go.th/handle/20.500.13072/622056?utm_source=chatgpt.com&utm_source=chatgpt.com

https://www.moac.go.th/law_agri-preview-422791791807

KRA 5.5 The conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats is mainstreamed into national legislation and/or policy instruments including adaptation to the impacts of climate changes.

Indicator 5.5.1 All Government Partners have relevant national legislation and/or policy instruments including provisions on the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

47. In your country, what are the current key national legislation and policy instruments that have provisions that cover the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats?

*** Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.**

Your Response:

1. National Park Act B.E. 2562 (2019)

No formal amendments have been enacted since its promulgation; however, in mid-2024, the Department of National Parks issued new implementing regulations (Ministerial Regulation No. 12/2024) that elucidate park zoning and service-fee schedules to enhance funding for biodiversity monitoring and community outreach.

2. Wild Animal Conservation and Protection Act B.E. 2562 (2019)

A Cabinet-approved modification for 2024 (draft published July 2024) broadens the list of protected species and enhances permission procedures for wildlife trafficking, particularly for aquatic taxa, to comply with CITES standards. The Fisheries Single Window (FSW) system introduced a new electronic licensing process in early 2025.

3. Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality Act B.E. 2535 (1992)

A thorough redesign ("Draft New NEQA") has been in consultation since late 2023. Proposed modifications encompass obligatory corporate environmental-performance reporting, enhanced pollution-penalty regulations, and the incorporation of climate resilience into environmental-impact assessments.

4. Water Resources Act B.E. 2561 (2018)

The initial set of subordinate regulations-encompassing water-allocation licenses, abstraction fees, and drought-response protocols-became effective in January 2024. These establish explicit criteria for the issuance and renewal of water-use licenses, with the objective of mitigating over-extraction during low-flow periods.

5. Promotion of the Marine and Coastal Resources Management Act B.E. 2558 (2015)

In 2025, the Marine and Coastal Resources Department released new national guidelines on integrated coastal-zone management (ICZM), mandating consistent vulnerability assessments for mangrove, mudflat, and seagrass habitats to enhance climate adaptation planning.

The continuous regulatory enhancements bolster Thailand's legislative framework for the conservation of species and ecosystems amid development and climate change.

https://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC209655/?utm_source=chatgpt.com "National Parks Act, B.E. 2562 (2019). | FAOLEX"

https://thailand.go.th/public/index.php/useful-information-detail/001_03_243?utm_source=chatgpt.com

"Standards and prerequisites for the issuance of import-export or transit permits..."

https://insightplus.bakermckenzie.com/bm/environment-climate-change_1/thailand-key-environmental-legislation-in-the-making-a-new-drive-towards-a-more-sustainable-future-part-i?utm_source=chatgpt.com

"Thailand: Significant environmental legislation in development – A new initiative ..."

[https://data.thailand.opendevdevelopmentmekong.net/laws_record/water-resources-act-b-e-2561-](https://data.thailand.opendevdevelopmentmekong.net/laws_record/water-resources-act-b-e-2561-2018?utm_source=chatgpt.com)

2018?utm_source=chatgpt.com "Water Resources Act, B.E. 2561 (2018) - Laws OD Mekong Datahub"

https://data.opendevdevelopmentmekong.net/laws_record/act-on-the-promotion-of-marine-and-coastal-resources-management?utm_source=chatgpt.com "Legislation for the Advancement of Marine and Coastal Resources"

6. Notification of the Department of Fisheries

Ref: Designation of Areas and Periods for Egg-Laying and Juvenile Rearing of Freshwater Aquatic Animals, and Specification of Fishing Gear, Methods, and Conditions for Fishing B.E. 2568 (2025)

<https://ratchakitcha.soc.go.th/documents/69923.pdf>

KRA 5.6 The conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats is integrated into relevant multilateral and bilateral agreements and other regional mechanisms.

Indicator 5.6.1 Relevant environmental agreements recognise the EAAFP as an effective regional framework to conserve migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

48.

In your country, what are the current multilateral regional and bilateral agreements and other regional mechanisms that include provisions on the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats?

* Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

Thailand, as a participant in the ASEAN Flyway Network (AFN), has engaged in initiatives to enhance biodiversity protection of wetlands and migratory waterbirds throughout the ASEAN area. The initiative is jointly directed by Singapore and the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity.

Primary results from the initial phase encompass:

- Facilitating efficient networking among ASEAN member states to enhance learning and cooperation for the conservation of wetlands and migrating waterbirds.
- Facilitating national planning workshops to ascertain priorities and problems in enhancing the conservation and management of migrating waterbirds and their habitats.
- Functioning as a medium to bridge information deficiencies within ASEAN about current Flyway Network Sites and prospective new locations.

The ASEAN Working Group on Nature Conservation and Biodiversity (AWGNCB) has accepted the second phase of the project, which is now under progress.

Furthermore, ONEP has scheduled a Workshop for Enhancing Capacities in Migratory Bird Conservation for principal site managers in Rayong Province, occurring from 13 to 15 January 2025.

Others

49.

Please provide any feedback you have on this Partner Reporting Template.

Your Response:

50.

Please add any additional information you would like to share with us.

Your Response: