



Thailand gender-responsive biodiversity actions

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Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

Global Learning and Close-out Workshop

15th - 19th June 2026

Courtyard by Marriott Bangkok





THE BIODIVERSITY PLAN
For Life on Earth

2030
23 Action
Targets



Thailand's National Biodiversity Action Plan
2023-2027



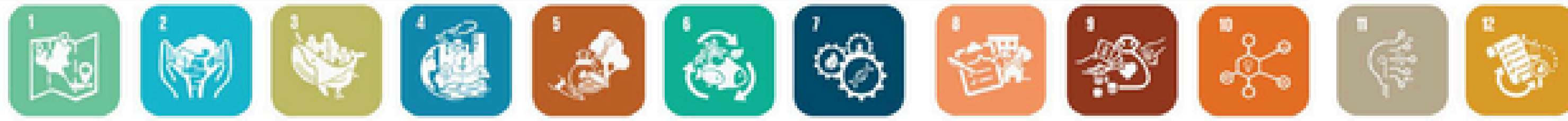
Kunming-Montreal
GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK



National Biodiversity Strategy and Action plan 2023-2027



**3 Strategies,
12 National BD Targets**



**Conserve, restore,
and eliminate threats to
biodiversity to maintain
ecosystem services
(4 targets)**

<p>Target 1 Reduce loss of BD areas through Spatial planning</p> <p>แผนปฏิบัติการ KM-GBP: GOAL A TARGET 1</p>	<p>Target 2 Increase Protected areas and OECMs</p> <p>แผนปฏิบัติการ KM-GBP: GOAL A TARGET 2, 3</p>	<p>Target 3 Management of threatened & alien species</p> <p>แผนปฏิบัติการ KM-GBP: GOAL A TARGET 4, 5, 6</p>	<p>Target 4 Strengthening resilience to CC & pollution</p> <p>แผนปฏิบัติการ KM-GBP: GOAL A TARGET 7, 8, 12</p>
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**Promote bio-based
economy and
sustainable use of
biodiversity
(3 targets)**

<p>Target 5 Promote a bio-based economy</p> <p>แผนปฏิบัติการ KM-GBP: GOAL B TARGET 9,11</p>	<p>Target 6 Sustainable use of biodiversity</p> <p>แผนปฏิบัติการ KM-GBP: GOAL B TARGET 10</p>	<p>Target 7 Mechanisms of access and benefit sharing</p> <p>แผนปฏิบัติการ KM-GBP: GOAL B TARGET 13,17</p>
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**Enhance capacity and
participation in
biodiversity
management
(5 targets)**

<p>Target 8 Integrate BD into all sectors</p> <p>แผนปฏิบัติการ KM-GBP: GOAL C TARGET 14, 23</p>	<p>Target 9 Incentive measures</p> <p>แผนปฏิบัติการ KM-GBP: GOAL C TARGET 15,16,18,19</p>	<p>Target 10 Data and knowledge systems</p> <p>แผนปฏิบัติการ KM-GBP: GOAL C TARGET 21, 22</p>	<p>Target 11 Cap-build & cooperation in tech. & research</p> <p>แผนปฏิบัติการ KM-GBP: GOAL C TARGET 20</p>	<p>Target 12 Policy & legal frameworks</p> <p>แผนปฏิบัติการ ALL KM-GBP TARGETS</p>
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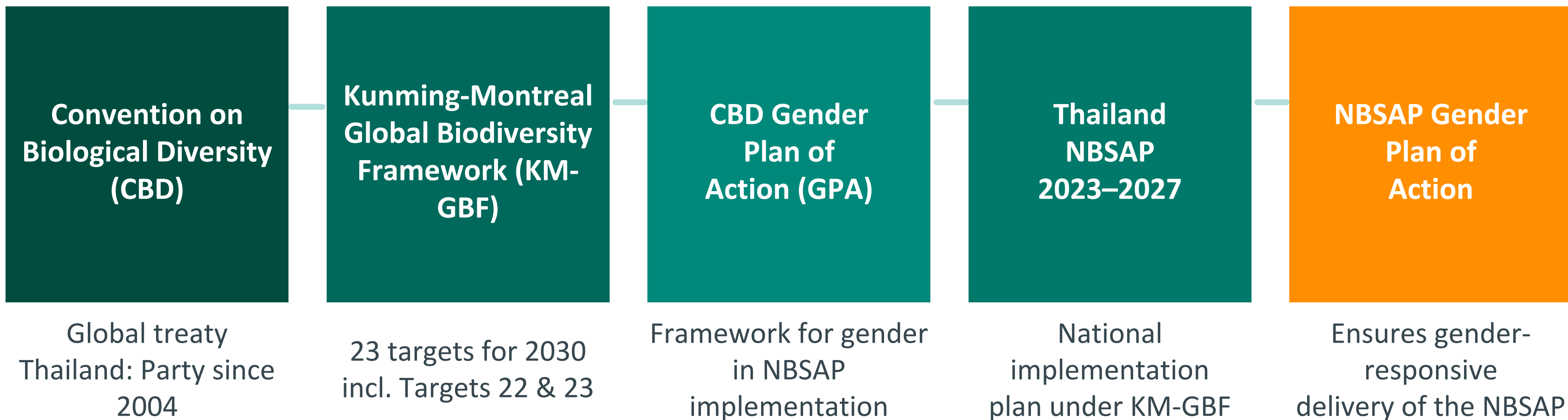
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**Submitted
to CBD on
31 October, 2024**

APPROVED
On 29 October, 2024

แผนปฏิบัติการ
ด้านความหลากหลายทางชีวภาพ
ระดับชาติ
พ.ศ. ๒๕๖๖-๒๕๗๐

สำนักงานนโยบายและแผนทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและสิ่งแวดล้อม
กระทรวงทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและสิ่งแวดล้อม

Thailand's Policy Landscape: How It All Connects



The NBSAP Gender Plan of Action is not a separate strategy — it is the tool that ensures Thailand's NBSAP itself is implemented gender-responsively.



NBSAP targets related gender issues (Target 10)

Target 5
Promote Bioeconomy to Improve People's Living Conditions and Income
KM-GBF: GOAL B TARGET 9,11,12

- **Access to and utilization of biological resources**, such as food and medicinal products
- An increase in average household income
- **The capacity to produce goods** derived from a bio-resource base

Target 8
Mainstream BD into Policies & Plans in All Sectors at All Levels
KM-GBF: GOAL C TARGET 14, 15

- **Engagement in the strategic planning and management** of biological resources
- **Promoting multi-stakeholder participation** while integrating gender-responsive perspectives into policy and planning development
- **Enhancing leadership roles and committee representation** for women, LGBTQ+ individuals, youth, and vulnerable groups
- **Collaborative involvement** in the collection and documentation of biodiversity data

Target 10
Develop BD Data & Knowledge System / Raise Awareness
KM-GBF: GOAL C TARGET 21, 22, 23

Target 9
Promote Financial Mechanisms, Economic Instruments & Incentive Measures
KM-GBF: GOAL C TARGET 15,16,18,19

- **Supporting the establishment of local conservation funds** to improve community access to funding

Target 10
Develop BD Data & Knowledge System / Raise Awareness
KM-GBF: GOAL C TARGET 21, 22, 23

- **Enhancing awareness of natural resource conservation** through the strategic utilization of databases for effective resource management
- **Empowering leadership roles** and ensuring representation in committees or decision-making bodies for women, LGBTQ+ individuals, youth, and vulnerable groups
- **Providing education and fostering inclusive participation** in the collection and documentation of biodiversity data

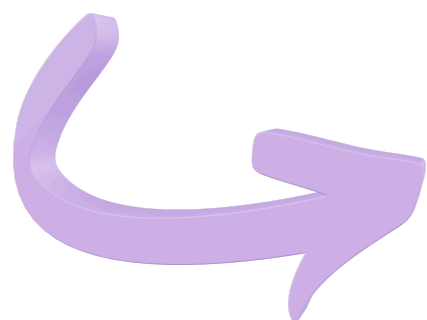
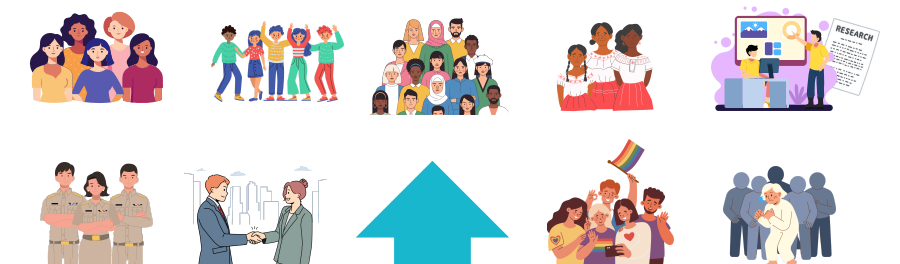
Alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.



Draft Gender Action Plan (GAP) to support implementation of Thailand's NBSAP

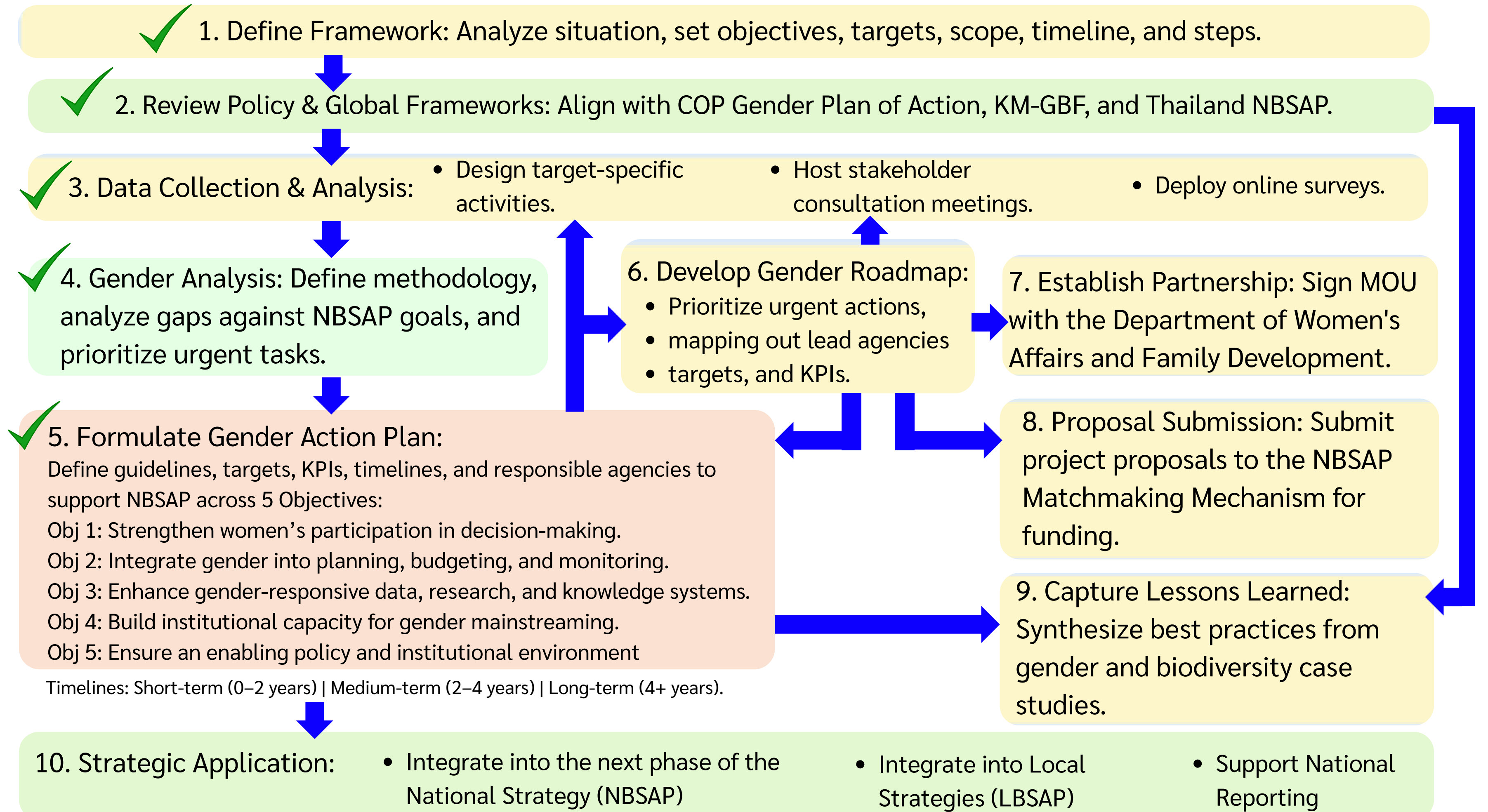
Gender Analysis for Thailand's NBSAP

Collaborate with stakeholders: workshop, meeting, feed back, questionnaire



The Project “Accelerating systemic change for gender equality and biodiversity conservation through NBSAPs” under NBSAP Accelerator Partnership (ONEP in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Thailand)

Developing and Driving the Gender Action Plan to Support Thailand's NBSAP



Stakeholder Groups Driving the NBSAP



Government Sector

Role: Policy and Regulation.
Responsibilities: Formulate policies, action plans, and relevant legal frameworks. Focus on educating and building public understanding.



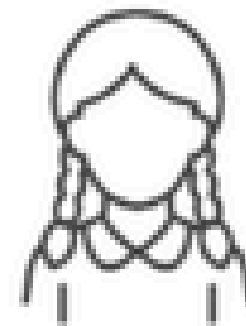
Civil Society

Role: Coordination and Outreach.
Responsibilities: Coordinate with the public and private sectors. Support conservation initiatives and disseminate knowledge to raise social awareness.



Private Sector

Role: Business Integration.
Responsibilities: Support conservation efforts and integrate biodiversity into business operations. Raise awareness within organizations and throughout society.



Youth Sector

Role: Future Drivers and Innovation.
Responsibilities: Learn through hands-on experience and act as a driving force for future conservation. Create inspiration and develop new innovations.



Stakeholder Engagement Strategy



Academic and Research Sector

Role: Evidence-based Knowledge.
Responsibilities: Conduct research and provide technical data to support decision-making. Offer evidence-based guidelines for conservation, restoration, and sustainable utilization.



Local Communities

Role: Ground-level Action.
Responsibilities: Participate in the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of biodiversity. Engage actively in surveying and monitoring local ecosystems.



Media Sector

Role: Information and Engagement.
Responsibilities: Transmit and publicize information. Create public communication spaces to stimulate social understanding and participation.

GENDER ROADMAP

1

GENDER WORKSHOP

29-30 January 2026

- Government sectors
- Civil society
- International organizations
- Women's groups Youth
- LGBTQ+ groups
- Local communities and ethnic minorities.

2

FOCUS GROUP

13 February 2026

- Civil society
- Youth

3

FOCUS GROUP

19 February 2026

- Government sectors

4

GENDER PLAN OF ACTION VALIDATION

26 February 2026

- Government sectors
- Civil society
- International organizations
- Women's groups Youth
- LGBTQ+ groups
- Local communities and ethnic minorities.

5

CONSULTATION WORKSHOP

2 May 2026

- Ethnic Minority and Local Communities

6

GPA AND GA

Completed

- Gender Plan of Action (GPA) & Gender Analysis (GA)

7

PRIORITISE ISSUES & STAKEHOLDERS MAPPING

4 June 2026

- Stakeholder Consultation Reports

8

GENDER ROADMAP

on process



9

OUTCOME

Future

- Final Report
- Matchmaking project
- Knowledge Products
- MatchMaking Mechanism (MMM)

Stakeholders meeting

- **Outcome 1** Protected Areas & OECMs
- **Outcome 2** Species Conservation / HWC & Invasive Alien Species
- **Outcome 3** Bio-based Economy & Sustainable Use
- **Outcome 4** LBSAPs

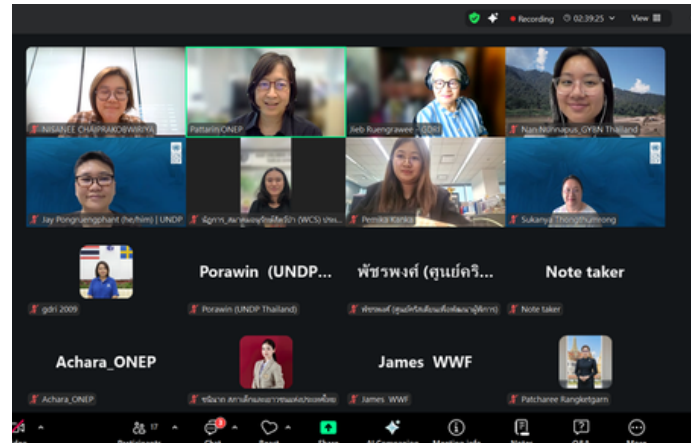


Gender Workshop



Gender Workshop
29-30 January 2026

- Draft Gender Plan of Action



Focus group (Civil society & Youth)
13 February 2026

- Draft Gender Plan of Action



Focus group (Government sectors)
19 February 2026

- Draft Gender Plan of Action



Gender Plan of Action Validation
26 February 2026

- Draft Gender Plan of Action



Consultation Workshop
(Ethnic Minority and Local Communities)
2 May 2026



Workshop on Prioritization of Gender
4 June 2026

- Gender Responsive Nature-based Solutions
- Stakeholder Mapping for NBSAP
- Regional issues

Data collection:

- Group of Stakeholders
- Recap issues from stakeholders for NBSAP targets
- Regional issues for LBSAPs

Gender proportion of meeting attendees:

- Government sector 29.33 %
- Private sector & Civil society 30.67 %
- Academic and Research sector 2.67 %
- International Organization 5.33 %
- Ethnic group 29.33%
- Disabled people 2.67%
- Female 75.18 %
- Male 24.82 %

Gender Plan of Action (GPA)

Objective 2: Integrate Gender into NBSAP Planning, Budgeting, and Monitoring

2.1 Integrate gender-specific indicators and sex-disaggregated data requirements into both NBSAP and local biodiversity strategy and action plan targets, monitoring frameworks at national, local and sectoral levels to reflect differentiated impacts, guide risk reduction, and support monitoring and evaluation, drawing on KM-GBF Gender Plan of Action standardized indicators

Lead Coordinating Institution



ONEP

Supporting Partners



- Line ministries (specific Budget and Planning Divisions)



- National Statistical Office



- The National Health Commission Office



- The National Health Security Office



- The Thai Health Promotion Foundation

Timeline (short, medium, long)

● Short



LBSAPs Pilot Site

- Nakhon Sawan Province (Upper central region of Thailand)
- Surat Thani Province (Southern Thailand)



Gender Plan of Action (GPA)

Objective 2: Integrate Gender into NBSAP Planning, Budgeting, and Monitoring

2.2 Ensure women from communities and local areas participate in designing NBSAP implementation plans and work processes, recognizing women's customary roles, knowledge, and resource-use patterns

Lead Coordinating Institution



ONEP

Supporting Partners



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



- Royal Forest Department (RFD)



- Women's organizations



- Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs)



- Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development (DWF)

Timeline (short, medium, long)

● Short



Challenges & Solutions

Challenges

- **Novelty of Gender-Biodiversity Nexus:** The intersection of gender and biodiversity is relatively new to implementing agencies, leading to minimal gender integration in project proposals.
- **Mainstreaming Gaps:** Enhancing institutional understanding and translating gender concepts into actionable agency plans remains a challenge.
- **Data Insufficiency:** Insufficient collection of sex-disaggregated data restricts effective gender analysis and integrated operational planning.
- **Lack of Gender Budgeting:** The majority of domestic funding applications lack comprehensive gender analysis and dedicated gender budgets.

Solutions

- **Capacity Building:** Deliver targeted training and communication materials on gender-biodiversity linkages to ensure effective integration.
- **Institutional Integration:** Enhance understanding to effectively embed relevant gender perspectives into project planning workflows and frameworks.
- **Data Institutionalization:** Coordinate with key agencies to systematically collect sex-disaggregated data for evidence-based, needs-driven planning.
- **Strategic Collaboration:** Partner with the Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development to equip agencies with gender analysis and budgeting skills.



Success Case Study

Participatory Community Forest Management in Dong Bang Sub-district

Aligned with NBSAP: Reducing biodiversity loss & promoting sustainable forestry and tourism.

Sustainable Conservation & Utilization:

developing local biodiversity-based products
community market mechanisms to enhance the quality of life and well-being of local residents.

Inclusive Governance: The Community Forest Committee, female gender leaders, women-led community enterprises, and a community-based cooperative management system.

Women's Empowerment: Women enjoy equal rights and play pivotal leadership roles in community products, earning widespread recognition within the community.



Ban Non Hin Phueng Community Forest *Dong Bang, Prachantakham, Prachin Buri, Thailand*

“Discover 177 hectares of lush mixed deciduous and dry evergreen forest, sustainably managed by the Dong Bang community. Through inclusive governance, local women lead the way—driving organic agriculture, crafting herbal products, and managing community markets. Together, we protect our rich biodiversity, protect our natural water sources, and uplift local livelihoods.”

Chao Phraya Abhaibhubejhr Hospital

Prachinburi, Thailand



This hospital has played a significant role in the national economic recovery by expanding research, development, and large-scale production of premium herbal products under the commercial brand "Abhaibhubejhr." It is a certified Social Enterprise (SE) that promotes pharmaceutical self-reliance, protects national medical heritage, and advocates for environmental conservation.



Thank You

**Biodiversity Management Division
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