

**Report**  
**Implementation of Thailand's National Ivory Action Plan**  
**Submitted to 67<sup>th</sup> meeting of CITES Standing Committee**

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Thailand as one of eight countries of Primary concern that were requested to prepare National Ivory Action Plans (NIAPs) to strengthen controls of the trade in ivory and ivory markets, and help combat the illegal trade in ivory, as well as report progress toward NIAP implementation. Thailand revised the Action Plan and submitted three comprehensive progress reports to the CITES Standing Committee showing the solid progress made with implementation and resulting in satisfactory assessment of the Committee. In the 66<sup>th</sup> meeting of Standing Committee (January 2016), Thailand reiterated the continued effort in curbing illegal trade in ivory and controlling of domestic trade, including measures taken to conserve elephant which will be reported in the 67<sup>th</sup> meeting of Standing Committee (SC67). Although Thailand is still categorized as a country of Primary concern, the country was commended by the Committee for significant efforts in wide range of activities to against illegal ivory issue. These particularly includes enactment of new legislation controlling ivory trade that yields significant reduction of domestic ivory trade volume, along with comprehensive public awareness activities to reinforce understanding among foreign tourists. The Committee therefore commended Thailand and another four counties of Primary concern for substantially achieving NIAPs, and encouraged these Parties to report any other measures, initiatives or policy development to combat elephant poaching and illegal ivory trade to the SC67.

Implementation of Thailand's NIAP that is request of CITES, completed since September 2015 with the clear progress commended by CITES community. Thailand recognizes the need to continue curbing illegal ivory trade in long term, in particular comprehensive law enforcement and compliance monitoring of domestic ivory trade in parallel with raising awareness on linkages between illegal ivory trade and elephant poaching among key stakeholders. The effective implementation also requires inter-agency close cooperation and collaboration. On March 29<sup>th</sup> 2016, Thai Cabinet thus approved Thailand's National Ivory Action Plan for fiscal year 2016 that comprises of various activities in 6 categories are as followed: 1) Legislative reforms 2) Management of the ivory database system 3) Law enforcement 4) Research and capacity building 5) Public awareness and 6) Monitoring and evaluation.

## **Progress summary**

### **1. Legislative reforms**

Significant changes of ivory legislations in 2015 established comprehensive control of domestic ivory trade and possession. In 2016, three additional legislations were planned to enact to enhance effective law enforcement related to ivory. These include amendment of the Beast of Burden Act, which is in process of proposing to the Cabinet, to revise provisions such as requirement for new born domesticated elephants to register within 90 days after birth instead of 8 years requirement by current provision; expired date of elephant identification document is five years after date of issuance; registration of ivory trimmed or taken from domesticated elephants within 30 days, and increase of penalties on violation. The effort has been accompanied by issuance of two secondary legislations which came into effect earlier this year. The legislation consists of the notification under the Animal Epidemic Act requiring marking and permit for movement of raw ivory by Department of Livestock Development, and new notification under the Elephant Ivory Act B.E.2558 regarding control of import and export of domesticated elephant ivory, which requires a guarantee deposit of ivory in order to prevent taking ivory out of the country in form of temporary export or exhibition.

## **2. Management of the ivory database system**

The ivory database was developed as part of activities under 2015 NIAP to gather information on possession and trade of ivory. Present 2016 NIAP thus aim to enhance the effectiveness of database in supporting law enforcement activity to control of ivory trade. Mobile Application is also being developed to facilitate real time law enforcement activities. Completion of mobile application development would allow authority to access and utilize the database for inspection of ivory stock and pictures, as well as status and location of registered ivory shop. The database improvement is being discussed concerning available funding, to enable effective capacity in serving and operating a large amount of data, as well as restructuring the database for competent management.

## **3. Law enforcement**

Law enforcement activity is crucial part of both 2015 NIAP and 2016 NIAP which has been strictly implemented. In the aspect of control of domestic ivory trade, target areas were re-prioritized to 11 provinces that required close monitoring on ivory trade. The target areas include provinces having more than 5 ivory shops and/or manufacturing sites or border areas where ivory shop(s) is available. The inspection is being conducted twice a month. Current number of registered ivory shops nationwide under the Elephant Ivory Act B.E.2558 (2015) is reported 30 percent drop to 151 shops from initially 215 shops, resulting from comprehensive controls. These measures include DNA analysis of ivory products taken from 13 ivory shops and found 5 shops selling African ivory and were charged with illegal trade of product of protected animal under the Wild Animal Reservation and Protection Act with penalty of up to four years imprisonment or up to 40,000 Baht fine and/or both. Raw ivory is required the certificate of origin and/or movement permits from appropriate agencies prior to entering manufacturing process

Another milestone is the development of DNA database of domesticated elephants in Thailand to allow effective control of its population and its ivory tusk. The DNA database aims to prevent smuggling of wild elephant and falsely claim as domesticated population and to verify acquisition of ivory from domesticated elephant. Considering the use of DNA testing result as evidence in judicial process, responsible agencies decided to recollect all samples using same standard and procedure. Results of DNA analysis will be recorded in the domesticated elephant database and elephant identification document.

In additional to control of domestic ivory market, enhancement of law enforcement efforts also focus on detect and deter illegal import and export of ivory in targeted routes by intelligence gathering. This involves increase of inspection of passengers, luggage and cargo at borders, airports, seaports, and postal shipments from targeted countries based on the analysis of ETIS data during year 2006- 2015. The rigorous effort lead to arrest of 3 cases of ivory smuggling during January – May 2016, while two more cases were arrested domestically for illegal ivory possession. Proactive intelligence exchange between Customs Department, CITES MA and other CITES members were critically attributed to additional seizures as follows:

(1) 315.2 kg of 87 pieces of cut ivory seized at Suvarnabhumi Airport on March 27<sup>th</sup>, 2016, based on intelligent exchange;

(2) Thai authority liaised with Kenyan Customs to inspect shipment of ivory at a Kenya Airport leading to further confiscation of 64.12 kg ivory by Kenyan authority;

(3) Thailand cooperated with Nigerian Customs to seek further investigation regarding ivory seizure at Koh Samui, Suratthani Province on December 8<sup>th</sup> - 9<sup>th</sup>, 2015 during transiting to the destination country.

#### **4. Research and capacity building**

Research and capacity building are key activities supporting legislation implementation to control ivory trade. Research is new element added into the present NIAP. The first phase of research covers information gather on wastage from ivory manufacture from conversion of raw to worked ivory. The basic study initially founded that 8 raw ivory tusks/pieces, weight 36.066 kg produced 2,379 work items weighted 13.29kg. and 10.936kg. of small pieces of raw ivory, that calculating average loss to 37.16% of total weight depending on manufacturing technique, as well as product type and quantity. Noted limitation of sample number, the information is further used to develop a project proposal to study on wastage from manufacturing process. In addition, there are 83 capacity building activities, attended by at least 400 officers from responsible enforcement agencies, focusing on understanding legislations and law enforcement. These efforts include providing new operational guidance on ivory legislations, and necessary equipment to officials.

#### **5. Public awareness**

Various public awareness raising activities have been carrying out in comprehensive and continuous manner for more than 2 years. This aims to reinforce understanding on ivory legislations and impact of illegal ivory trade, to reduce demand of ivory consumption in the country, as well as to inform foreign visitors not to buy and take ivory product out of Thailand. The efforts include producing variety of media outlets and distributing to target audiences. Public education campaigns at international airports and other 38 border checkpoints in Thailand have been done continually via broadcasting VDO through monitors, signs and boards, and distributing leaflets regarding prohibition on import and export of ivory and ivory products. Similar campaigns have been launched at key tourist attractions and trade hotspots such as Chatuchak market and Samutprakarn crocodile farm etc. There are more than 79,000 times of radio and 13,500 times of TV broadcast locally, nationally and internationally, along with about 360,000 copies of printed media were distributed via responsible agencies to target audiences in both national and international levels. Ivory traders nationwide are encouraged to display "Don't buy ivory" message and legal requirement for potential buyer at their shops.

Additionally, there are campaigns on elephant conservation and reducing demand of ivory consumption. Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, on the occasion of World Environment Day, organized campaign "Go Wild for Life : stop selling, stop buying, stop killing to stop extinction of wildlife, that presided over by Prime Minister General Prayuth Chan-O-Cha. The campaign aims to reduce wildlife consumption, including ivory. WWF Thailand and WildAid launched campaign "Ivory-Free Thailand" to engage general public stop buying ivory and raise awareness on ivory poaching in Africa. Other educating activities have organized nationwide through youth camps, and mobile public education and exhibitions in many important occasions such as World Wildlife Day, Thai Elephants Day etc.

#### **6. Monitoring and evaluation**

The National Committee on CITES established 2 subcommittees on Law enforcement and Public awareness. Progress implementation of NIAP was reported to the National Committee on CITES, Minister of Natural Resources and Environment, and the Cabinet, respectively. On March 29<sup>th</sup>, 2016, the Cabinet was informed the summary report of SC66 meeting related to NIAP implementation, and other relevant issues. Six meetings of committee and subcommittee were organized during the last 5 months (January-May 2016) to ensure effective implementation of NIAP.

**Detailed progress towards Thailand's NIAP fiscal year 2016 (January 1<sup>st</sup> - May 30<sup>th</sup>, 2016)**

Category/Key Actions	Progress	Implementing agencies
1. Legislative reforms		
Amendment//Enactment of relevant laws and regulations to support implementation and enforcement of laws and legislation related control of ivory trade and domesticated elephant.		
1.1 Amendment of the Beast of Burden Act B.E.2482 (1939)	<p>The draft of the Beast of Burden Act was considered by the Ministry of Interior's Law Drafting Committee and is in process of proposing to the Cabinet for consideration. The main revisions are the following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- new born domesticated elephants to register within 90 days after birth instead of 8 years requirement by current provision</li> <li>- expired date of elephant identification document is five years after date of issuance</li> <li>- notifying the ivory trimmed or taken from domesticated elephants within 30 days for reexamination and revision of elephant identification document.</li> <li>- notifying the movement of elephant among provinces</li> <li>- increase of penalties on violation up to 60,000 Baht</li> </ul>	Department of Provincial Administration (DOPA)
1.2 Issuance of the Departmental Notification on Marking and issuance of ivory identification card B.E.2559 (2016)	The Department of Livestock Development issued the notification under the Animal Epidemic Act requiring marking and permit for movement of raw ivory. The notification was published on May 19 <sup>th</sup> , 2016 in the Royal Thai Government Gazette, Volume 133.	Department of Livestock Development (DLD)
1.3 Issuance/Enactment of other relevant laws and regulations	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation issued the notification under the Elephant Ivory Act regarding import, export, and transit of ivory, which was published on March 18 <sup>th</sup> , 2016 in the Royal Thai Government Gazette, page 15, Volume 133.	Department of National Parks, Wildlife, and Plant Conservation (DNP)

Category/Key Actions	Progress	Implementing agencies
2. Management of the ivory database system		
<p>2.1 Development of a mobile application to facilitate official to access ivory database for inspection.</p>	<p>Currently, DNP is developing a mobile application in assisting official to more conveniently identify and inspect ivory trade. Features include identifying the traders and their designated trade location as well as ivory stock and pictures etc. Progresses are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Formatting display options and programming the information service system between database server and application for mobile phones.</li> <li>- Collecting coordinates (lat-lon/UTM) and location of ivory shops to be displayed in the application.</li> <li>- Selecting necessary information from the database to be displayed on the mobile application.</li> </ul>	DNP
<p>2.2 Improvement of the ivory database capacity (upon budget available).</p>	<p>The improvement of Thailand's ivory database is being discussed concerning supportive budget, to enable effective capacity in serving and operating a large amount of data, as well as restructuring the database for competent management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Purpose of database improvement:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To strengthen Thailand's system of regulating ivory trade.</li> <li>2. To normalize the database to be more suitable for utilizing.</li> <li>3. To procure proper software and hardware capable of receiving information and further database upgrades in the future.</li> <li>4. To develop a work system to support officials and facilitate for traders/general public.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	DNP

Category/Key Actions	Progress	Implementing agencies
3. Law Enforcement		
<i>3.1 Control of domestic ivory trade</i>		
(a) Re-prioritization of ivory trade target areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Revise the target areas to be monitored closely with the criteria of having at least 5 ivory shops/ivory manufacturer(s)/border province(s) with ivory shop. There are 11 provinces of target areas as follows: Bangkok, Ayutthaya, Nonthaburi, Kanchanaburi, Phuket, Surin, Nakhon Sawan, Uthai Thani, Sukhothai, Chiang Mai, Chaing Rai.</li> <li>- Circulate information to DNP's Protected Area Regional Offices nationwide, and the Law Enforcement Committee for further actions.</li> </ul>	DNP
(b) Inspection of ivory shops applied for ivory trade permit under the Elephant Ivory Act B.E.2558 (2015).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ten official operational orders were revised.</li> <li>- DNP official inspected regular inventory of ivory stock and records of ivory acquisition, manufacturing and trade in accordance with the provision of relevant laws and regulations. The inspection is being conducted twice a month in 11 target provinces, while other areas are being monitored once a month. Furthermore, Police conducted inspection countrywide 218 times during last five months.</li> <li>- 64 of 215 registered ivory traders were reported to have ceased their businesses and have changed the ivory possession from "trade" to "personal" purposes. At present, 151 ivory traders continue their business with authorities periodically inspection.</li> <li>- DNA analysis of ivory products taken from 13 ivory shops, 8 were found to be from Asian elephants and 5 were found to be from African elephants. The traders selling African elephant ivory were charged with illegal trade of protected animal products under the Wild Animal Reservation and Protection Act with penalties of up to four years imprisonment or up to 40,000 Baht fine and/or both.</li> </ul>	DNP, Royal Thai Police (Police)
(c) Comprehensive verification of ivory transferred to ivory traders	Prior to entering manufacturing process, raw ivory is verified its origin by checking certificate of origin and/or movement permits from appropriate agencies. A total of 27 inspections of ivory tusks and products transferred to the ivory traders were done.	DNP

Category/Key Actions	Progress	Implementing agencies
<i>3.2 Monitoring of domestic ivory possession</i>		
(a) Inspection of ivory possession registration	- 3,600 ivory possession certificates were inspected and issued.	DNP
(b) Verifications of ivory originated from domesticated elephants prior to issuance certificate of origin.	- DOPA inspected and issued 9 certificates of origin for tusks trimmed and taken from domesticated elephant.	DOPA
(c) Monitoring and inspection of raw ivory movement and issuance of movement permit.	- 5 movement permits of raw ivory were issued by DLD between the months of January to May. - Movement must be done through at least one of 36 DLD checkpoints and 6 Police check points, nationwide.	DLD
(d) Development of DNA database of domesticated elephants in Thailand to allow effective control of its population and its ivory tusk.	The DNA database aims to prevent smuggling of wild elephant and falsely claim as domesticated population and to verify acquisition of ivory from domesticated elephant - At present, 2000 DNA samples of domesticated elephants are being kept by the National Elephant Institute (NEI), DLD and DNP. According to the conclusion of meeting on March 16th, 2016, considering the use of DNA testing result as evidence in judicial process, responsible agencies decided to recollect all samples using same standard and procedure. Results of DNA analysis will be recorded in the domesticated elephant database and elephant identification document. - Specialized units comprised of veterinarians from DLD, DNP, and NEI will be established to recollect samples from domestic elephants. DOPA was requested to cooperate with relevant stake holders and elephant owners. DNP is in charge of analyzing DNA with secured budget.	DOPA, DNP, DLD
<i>3.3 Enhancement of law enforcement efforts to suppress illegal trade in ivory.</i>		
(a) Suppression of illegal ivory trade, possession, import and export.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reviewed target routes of ivory smuggling based on analysis of ETIS data and increases efforts against illegal trade in ivory</li> </ul>	- Based on the analysis of ETIS data during year 2006-2015, DNP specified target routes of ivory smuggling to increase of inspection of passengers, luggage and cargo at borders, airports, seaports, and postal shipments from targeted countries efforts as follows; 1) Entry routes from 9 countries i.e. Kenya, Ethiopia, Congo, Egypt, South Africa, Nigeria, Angola, the United States of America, and Japan.	DNP, Police, Customs

Category/Key Actions	Progress	Implementing agencies
	<p>2) Exit routes to 6 countries i.e. USA, Australia, China, Hong Kong, Germany, and the Netherlands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>DNP</u> informed the information on target routes of ivory smuggling to related enforcement agencies for further actions.</li> <li>- <u>Police</u> gathered intelligence information to support operation of relevant taskforces.</li> <li>- <u>Customs</u> has strengthened the inspection of target routes based on ETIS information analysis together with the Customs Department's Risk Analysis by focusing on cargo inspection from target countries e.g. Kenya, Congo, Mozambique, as well as inspection of passengers and luggage from target routes such as from South Africa, Kenya, Ethiopia, UAE, to target destinations such as Vietnam and Laos. Police, in cooperate with Customs, collects evidences such as latent fingerprints on ivory and packages for prosecution.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Patrolling and collecting intelligence on illegal ivory trade in risky areas (such as markets, main tourist attractions.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>DNP</u> has inspected and collected intelligence on illegal ivory trade at a total of 792 times in hotspot tourist destinations.</li> <li>- <u>Customs</u> designated officials to strengthen patrol in risky areas such as passenger airport terminals, baggage claims, cargos, seaports, as well as target highways to deter and detect illegal smuggling in ivory.</li> </ul>	DNP, Customs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suppression and confiscation against illegal ivory trade.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>DNP, Customs, and Police</u> have inspected to suppress over 70 times around the borders, seaports, airports, and postal carriers.</li> <li>- <u>Police</u> established ivory taskforces with the main duty to suppress illegal ivory trade nationwide. The taskforce set up checkpoints along both major and minor routes to prevent ivory smuggling, as well as inspection of ivory shops and manufacturers periodically.</li> <li>- Close cooperation among enforcement agencies led to seizures of 5 illegal ivory cases.             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 ) Two domestic cases                 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1) On February 13<sup>th</sup>, 2016, Police arrested 3 suspects selling a pair of Asian Elephant ivory weighed 7 kilograms. Further investigation led to arrest of 4 more suspects. This case is currently under investigations.</li> <li>1.2) On May 3 2016, Police arrested a suspect and seized a pair of Asian Elephant ivory weighing of 2.2 kilograms.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> </ul>	DNP, Police, Customs

Category/Key Actions	Progress	Implementing agencies
	<p>2) Three international cases</p> <p>2.1) On February 27<sup>th</sup>, 2016, officials seized a necklace and pendant from a foreign tourist at Phuket Airport.</p> <p>2.2) On March 27<sup>th</sup>, 2016, from cooperation among Customs, Police, and DNP, operation was successful to stop ivory smuggling from the ETIS target country. A total of 12 shipment packages of 87 tusks weighed 315.2 kilograms falsely declared as rough stones were seized which originated from Nampula, Mozambique on Kenya Airways flight number KQ886 to Suvarnabhumi Airport. From inspecting the ivory, it's concluded that the ivory originated from African elephants. Natural Resources and Environmental Crime Suppression Division officials is in charge of the investigation.</p> <p>2.3) On May 4<sup>th</sup>, 2016, officials seized 2 luggage containing 10 ivory pieces weighing of 67.6 kilograms from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Airline flight number ET628, transiting Thailand to Vietnam. The case was transferred to the police for further investigations.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigation and transfer cases of large-scale seizures (over 500 kgs. In total weight)/ important seizures, to confiscate under the Anti-money laundry law.</li> </ul>	<p>No large-scale seizure</p>	<p>DNP, Police, Customs</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducting DNA analysis of ivory from large-scale seizures as information for investigation and prosecution</li> </ul>	<p>Although no large-scale seizure was detected during January – May 2016, DNP conducted DNA analysis of 4 ivory seizure cases and ivory products from 13 ivory shops to support prosecution. The results are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 seizure cases of domestic trade on February 13<sup>th</sup>, 2016 and May 3<sup>th</sup>, 2016 were identified as Asian elephant ivory.</li> <li>- 2 seizure cases of import on March 27<sup>th</sup>, 2016 and May 4<sup>th</sup>, 2016 were identified as African elephant ivory.</li> <li>- Ivory products from 8 shops were identified as Asian elephant ivory, and those of 5 shops were identified as African elephant ivory.</li> </ul>	<p>DNP</p>

Category/Key Actions	Progress	Implementing agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report ivory confiscation in ETIS form to CITES Secretariat.</li> </ul>	<p>- A total of 3 cases on ivory seizures were reported in ETIS format to CITES on May 31<sup>st</sup> 2016. These include cases on February 10<sup>th</sup>, 2016, March 27<sup>th</sup>, 2016 and May 4<sup>th</sup>, 2016.</p>	DNP, Customs
<p>(b) Strengthen cooperation between and among national and international agencies (such as INTERPOL, WCO), to combat illegal ivory trade.</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhancement of information sharing at all levels</li> </ul>	<p>- Proactive intelligence exchange between Custom Department, CITES MA and other CITES members were critically attributed to additional seizures as follows:</p> <p>(1) Thailand cooperated with Nigeria Customs to seek further investigation regarding ivory seizure at Koh Samui, Suratthani Province on December 8<sup>th</sup> - 9<sup>th</sup>, 2015 during transiting to the destination country.</p> <p>(2) Resulting from seizure of 87 pieces of cut ivory weighed 315.2 kg at Suvarnabhumi Airport on March 27<sup>th</sup>, 2016, Thai authority liaised with Kenyan Customs to inspect shipment of ivory at a Kenya Airport that led to further confiscation of 64.12 kg ivory counted 18 cut pieces by Kenyan authority;</p> <p>(3) During February 16<sup>th</sup> -18<sup>th</sup>, 2016, Customs met LATF and Kenyan enforcement agencies to share information on a seizure made in April 2015 originating from Kenya for prosecution of offender in Kenya.</p> <p>- <u>Police</u> shared information with INTERPOL, as well as other anti-money laundering agencies in other countries to increase efficiency of illegal ivory trade suppression.</p> <p>- <u>DNP, integrated with Military, Police and Administration officials</u> have consolidated efforts 345 times to prevent and suppress crime such as periodic patrol, border checkpoints, border control, checkpoints on major roads, inspection of hotspot tourist destinations etc.</p>	DNP, Police, Customs.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organizing meetings/seminars to strengthen cooperation/network both national and international levels</li> </ul>	<p>- <u>DNP</u> organized 5 meetings/seminars on ivory trade control.</p> <p>- <u>Customs</u> participated in the following meetings:</p> <p>1) The sixteenth ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (16<sup>th</sup> SOMTC) in Jakarta, Indonesia during May 23<sup>rd</sup> -26<sup>th</sup>, 2016, in which the environmental crime has been presently considered as a transnational crime.</p> <p>2) The Inter-Regional Conference on Illegal Wildlife and Timber Trafficking between ASEAN, Asian and Africa Countries held during June 21<sup>st</sup> -22<sup>nd</sup>, 2016 aiming to enhance information sharing on illegal trade in wildlife and to draft action plan combating wildlife smuggling in the regions.</p>	DNP, Customs

Category/Key Actions	Progress	Implementing agencies
4. Research and capacity building		
<i>4.1 Research</i>		
Conducting study in relevant to ivory to support law enforcement such as the loss of ivory in manufacturing process, forensic research.	The first phase of research covers information gather on wastage from ivory manufacture from conversion of raw to worked ivory by observation, interview and analysis of manufacturing records. The basic study initially founded that 8 raw ivory tusks/pieces, weight 36.066 kg produced 2,379 work items weighted 13.29kg. and 10.936kg. of small pieces of raw ivory, that calculating average loss to 37.16% of total weight depending on manufacturing technique, as well as product type and quantity. Noted limitation of sample number, the information is further used to develop a project proposal to study on wastage from manufacturing process.	DNP
<i>4.2 Capacity building</i>		
(a) Conducting various activities of capacity buildings on law enforcement against illegal ivory trade		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize relevant meetings, trainings, or seminars</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>DNP</u> held: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 meetings on January 25<sup>th</sup>, 2016 and March 24<sup>th</sup>, 2016 regarding practices in inspecting ivory shops.</li> <li>At least a monthly meeting to discuss among local staffs.</li> <li>A training workshop on May 30<sup>th</sup>, 2016 regarding legislative compliance of ivory trade under the Elephant Ivory Act 2015 for DNP officials.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- <u>Police</u> held a meeting with other related agencies on January 8<sup>th</sup>, 2016 regarding to ivory trade monitoring and updating the situation of illegal trade.</li> </ul>	DNP, Police
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide official materials, equipment and operational handbook.</li> </ul>	<u>DNP</u> provided 1,800 copies of operational guidance on ivory legislations and necessary equipment to related enforcement agencies.	DNP
(b) Raising awareness to key stakeholders, such as ivory traders, tourism entrepreneurs, regarding ivory legislation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>DNP</u> hosted 2 refreshment meetings for ivory traders on implementation of relevant ivory laws and regulations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- On May 30<sup>th</sup>, 2016, 30 participants from 22 ivory shops in Bangkok attended.</li> <li>- On February 1<sup>st</sup>, 2016, 16 traders from Lopburi, Chai Nat, Pathum Thani, and Ayutthaya Provinces attended at the Protected Area Regional Office 1, Saraburi Province</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	DNP, Department of Tourism,

Category/Key Actions	Progress	Implementing agencies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Department of Tourism</u></li> <li>- Reinforced understanding among tourist agencies and tour guides regarding law and regulation in related to ivory possession and trade at tourism occasions.</li> <li>- The issues of ivory were included in 3 trainings on services of elephants camps for tourism, 217 participants attended.</li> </ul>	
<b>5. Public awareness</b>		
<i>5.1 Uses of offline media outlets (publication, radio, television)</i>		
(a) Offering information service on ivory trade and possession via service centers and other forms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There are a total of 22 information centers nationwide to provide additional information and advices on ivory trade and possession. More than 1000 people contacted the center for relevant information.</li> </ul>	DNP
(b) Producing media outlets, such as publications and broadcast program, to raise awareness in relevant to ivory issue among ivory traders, foreign tourists and general public.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DNP produced printed materials for dissemination i.e. 200,000 copies of leaflets, 103,880 copies of posters, and 48,000 copies of postcards conveying message "anti-illegal ivory trade" as well as ban on import-export of ivory. These publications were delivered to all agencies for further distribution.</li> <li>- Distributed 1000 copies of the printed materials to public relation agencies such as National Broadcasting Services of Thailand, Public Relation Department, and nationwide public relation offices.</li> <li>- Distributed 3,000 copies of brochure titled Chor Chang (Elephant) where did you go?.</li> <li>- Published 15 articles in 8 newspapers</li> <li>- Produced a spot campaigning not to buy ivory</li> <li>- Broadcasted on TV in Thai and English via 5 TV channels in a total of 13,500 times in forms of spot campaign, news tickers, short message and documentary chapters</li> <li>- Broadcasted spot campaigns, short messages, news, documentary chapters a total of 79,000 times via radio programme nationwide.</li> </ul>	All agencies implementing the NIAP
(c) Displaying legislative advice for foreign tourist and Thais in ivory shops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Encouraged ivory traders nationwide to display message "Don't buy ivory" targeting to foreign tourists, as well as information on legal requirements for potential buyers at their shops.</li> <li>- Distributed information posters regarding ivory legislations to 50 Bangkok Metropolitan offices to be displayed at theirs tourist information booths and offices.</li> </ul>	DNP

Category/Key Actions	Progress	Implementing agencies
(d) Engaging in public education activities at tourist attractions, trade hotspots, checkpoints etc., as well as disseminating information via diplomatic channels and international forums.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disseminated tourist advice on ivory legislation to foreign tourists by broadcasting VDO clips and displaying PR boards in 6 major airports, 38 border checkpoints and hotspot tourist attractions nationwide.</li> <li>- Distributed information posters and leaflets regarding ivory legislations to various government agencies such as Tourism Authority of Thailand, Thai Airways, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Foreign Affairs etc. for further dissemination within the country and abroad through their available channels.</li> <li>- Published ivory article in a publication of Airport of Thailand and educated its official for further dissemination.</li> <li>- Apart from above activities, 1,701 times of awareness raising , in parallel with their enforcement duty, have been taken by nationwide 77 Police's ivory suppression units.</li> </ul>	All agencies implementing the NIAP
<i>5.2 Online media distribution</i>		
Publicizing information on websites and social media to raise awareness among general public regarding relevant ivory issue and legislation, as well as progress on NIAP implementation.	<p>Disseminated information on websites and social networks regarding awareness on ivory legislation through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <a href="http://portal.dnp.go.th/Content/PR?contentId=2098">http://portal.dnp.go.th/Content/PR?contentId=2098</a> and <a href="http://portal.dnp.go.th/p/citesdnp">http://portal.dnp.go.th/p/citesdnp</a> (DNP)</li> <li>2) <a href="http://www.deqp.go.th">www.deqp.go.th</a> (Department of Environmental Quality Promotion)</li> <li>3) <a href="http://www.tourismthailand.or.th">www.tourismthailand.or.th</a>, <a href="http://www.tatnews.org">www.tatnews.org</a> and Tourism Thailand - Inter PR Facebook Fan page (Tourism Authority of Thailand)</li> <li>4) <a href="http://www.dtn.go.th">www.dtn.go.th</a> (Department of Trade Negotiations)</li> <li>5) <a href="http://www.prd.go.th">www.prd.go.th</a> (Public Relations Department)</li> <li>6) <a href="http://www.dbd.go.th">www.dbd.go.th</a> and <a href="http://recom.dbd.go.th">recom.dbd.go.th</a> (Department of Business Development)</li> <li>7) <a href="https://www.facebook.com/WWFThailand">Facebook.com/WWF Thailand</a> (WWF)</li> </ol>	All agencies implementing the NIAP
<i>5.3 Organizing raising awareness campaigns</i>		
Organizing campaigns to raise awareness of general public to reduce ivory consumption such as organizing youth camps, exhibitions and mobile public education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Launched campaigns against illegal ivory trade and prohibition on import and export of ivory and ivory products in the following tourist hotspots;</li> <li>(1) Chatuchak Market in Bangkok</li> <li>(2) Samutprakarn Crocodile Farm and Zoo in Samutprakarn province.</li> <li>(3) Elephant village at Ban Taklang in Surin province</li> <li>(4) Border market at Ban Hat Lek in Trat province</li> </ul>	All agencies implementing the NIAP

Category/Key Actions	Progress	Implementing agencies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participated and exhibited information on ivory issue in "Annual Forestry Meeting 2016"</li> <li>- Department of Environmental Quality Promotion (DEQP), on the occasion of World Environment Day, organized campaign "Go Wild for Life : stop selling, stop buying, stop killing to stop extinction of wildlife, that presided over by Prime Minister General Prayuth Chan-O-Cha. The campaign aims to reduce wildlife consumption, including ivory.</li> <li>- WWF Thailand and WildAid launched campaign "Ivory-Free Thailand" to engage general public stop buying ivory and raise awareness on ivory poaching in Africa.</li> <li>- Organized 13 Junior Forest Protection Volunteer Camps with total of 2,883 youth participants. Information on ivory issue and relevant legislations were also educated.</li> <li>- Other educating activities have organized nationwide through mobile public education and exhibitions in many important occasions such as World Wildlife Day, Thai Elephants Day etc.</li> </ul>	
<b>6. Monitoring and Evaluation</b>		
6.1 Establishing Committees or Sub-committees, as appropriate	<p>Established 2 subcommittees under the National Committee on CITES:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Law enforcement subcommittee comprising of 28 members from relevant enforcement agencies chaired by Police Deputy Commissioner General.</li> <li>2. Public awareness subcommittee comprising of 18 members from relevant enforcement agencies chaired by the Deputy Director of DNP.</li> </ol>	All agencies implementing the NIAP
6.2 Arranging meetings to monitor NIAP's implementation	<p>A total of 6 meetings of committee and subcommittee were organized during the last 5 months (January-May 2559) to ensure effective implementation of NIAP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A meeting was held by the Law enforcement subcommittee on April 5<sup>th</sup>, 2016.</li> <li>- 2 meetings were held by Public awareness subcommittee the on April 18<sup>th</sup>, 2016 and May 31<sup>st</sup>, 2016.</li> <li>- 3 meetings were held by the National Committee on CITES on February 2<sup>nd</sup>, April 19<sup>th</sup>, and June 21<sup>st</sup>, 2016.</li> </ul>	All agencies implementing the NIAP
6.3 Report the NIAP's progress to CITES Secretariat.	Prepared a report on NIAP implementation and submitted to CITES Secretariat on June 30 <sup>th</sup> , 2016.	DNP