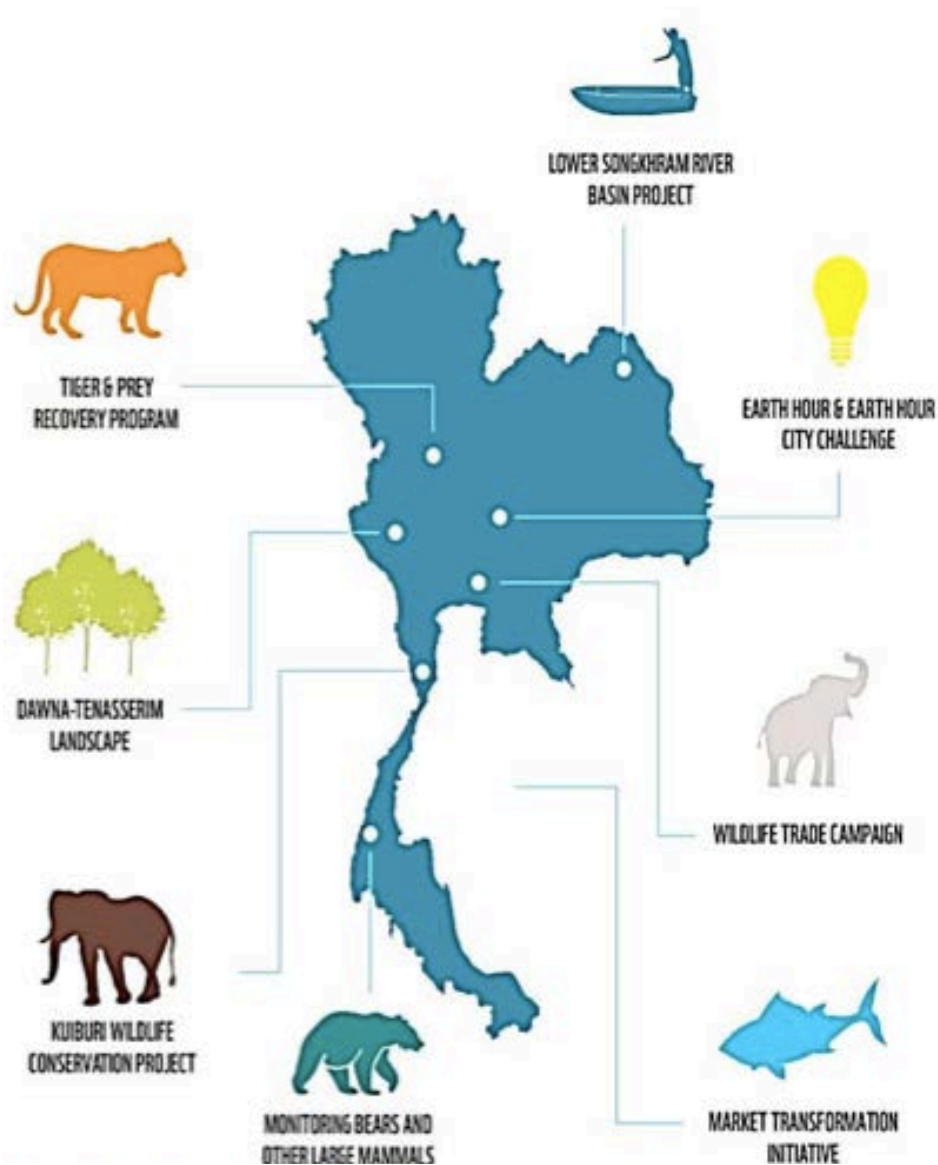




Thailand Case Study: Improve Rubber Plantations Management for Smallholders in Thailand

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About WWF Thailand



41
YEARS IN
THAILAND

50
EMPLOYEES

1
MISSION

To stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.

About WWF Thailand

3,200

Thailand is home to an estimated 3,200 wild elephants.



1980s

WWF has been involved in developing conservation programs in Thailand since the early 1980s and formally established a national office in 1995.



20%

Approximately 20% of Thailand's total area is under protected area status; this includes more than 150 national parks and protected areas

200

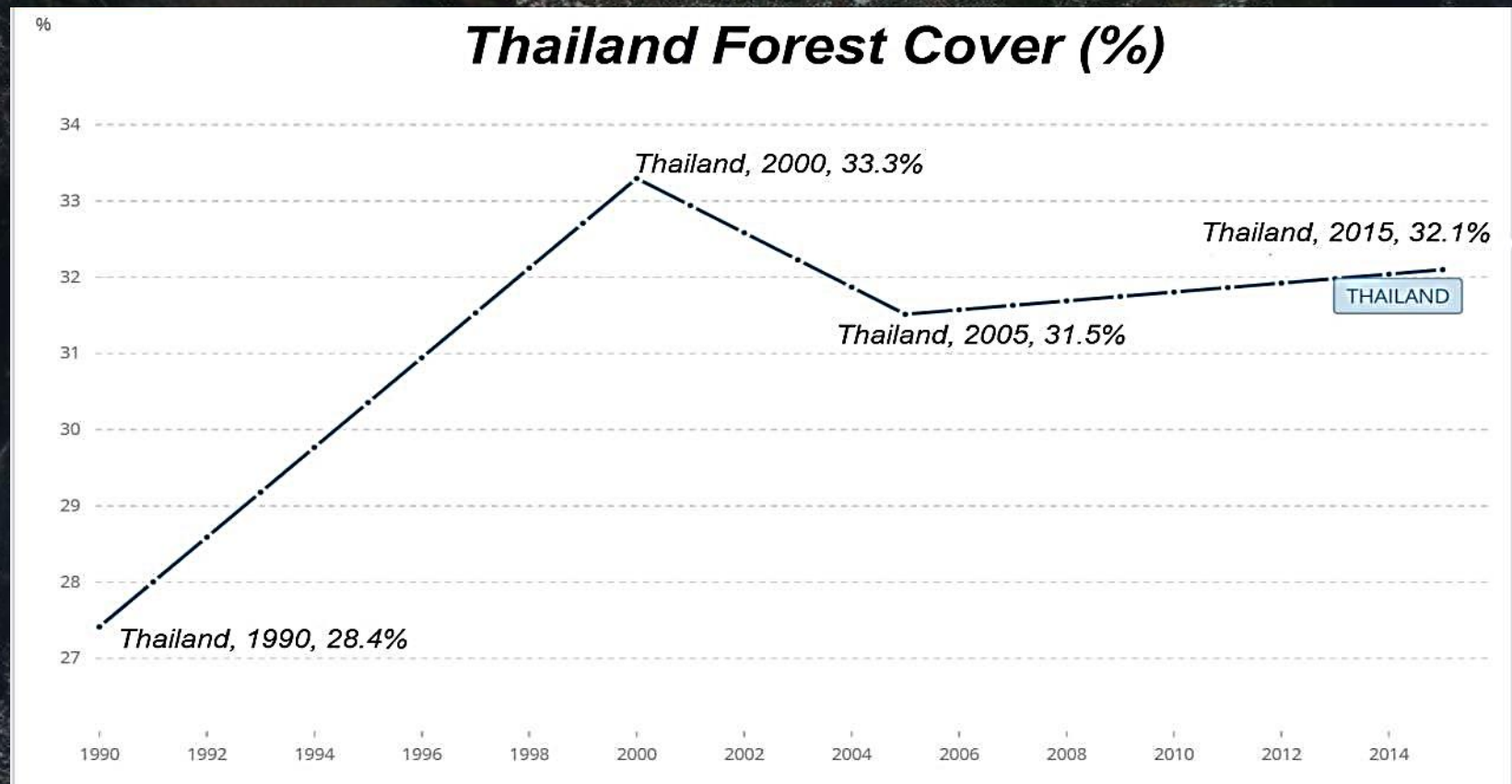
is the estimated number of wild tigers in Thailand. Thailand's national goal is to increase the number of tigers in Thailand to 300 by the year 2022



Forest Situation in Thailand

Forest Loss (2000-2015) = **1,424,050 Ha**

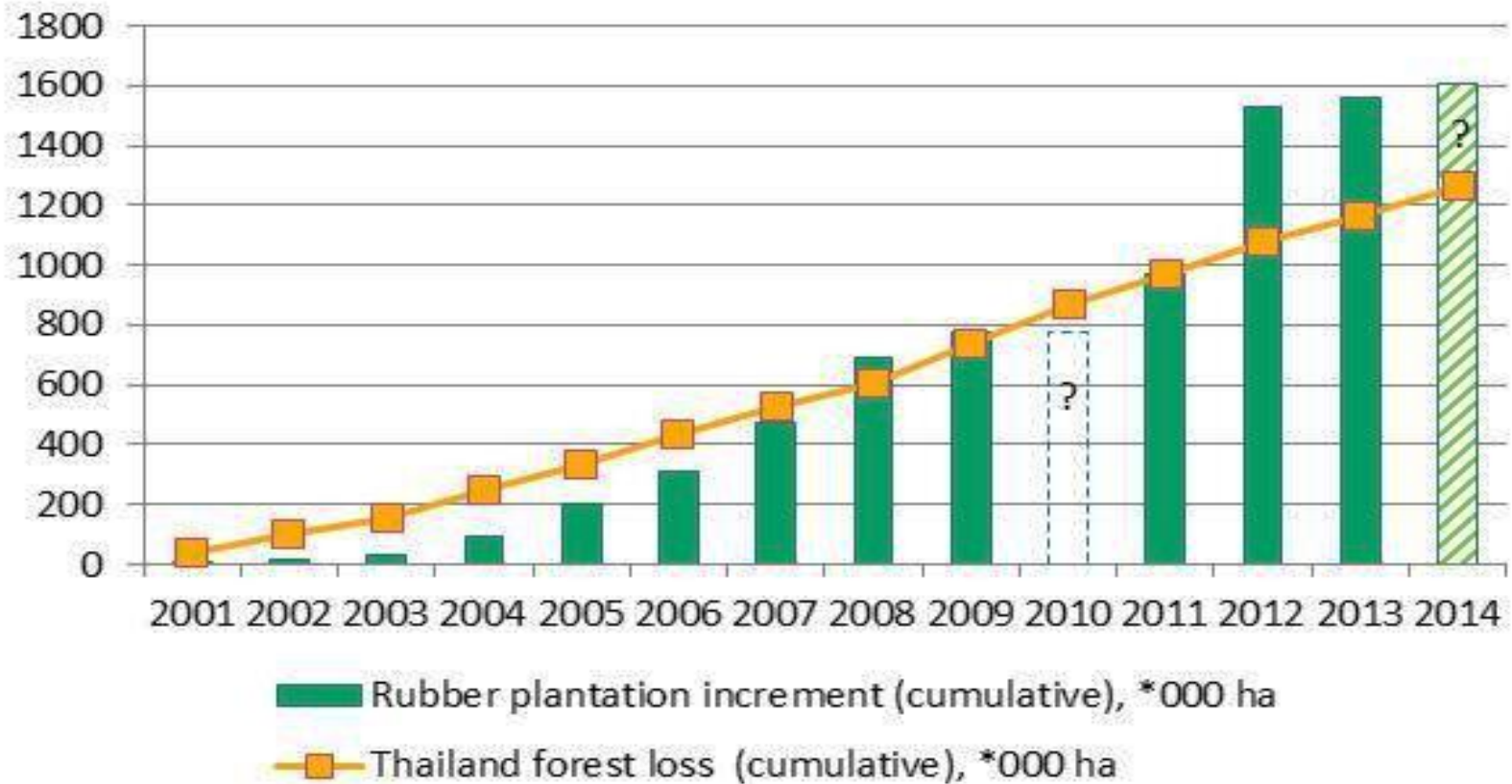
Forest cover = **16,399,000 Ha** or 32.1% (2015)





Threats to Forest Loss:

Correlation between growth of rubber plantation and forest loss.



Source: Office of Agricultural Economics; Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries; area in 2014 by Guo et al. (2015); Global Forest Watch. Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries (2010). Natural Rubber Trends & Statistics. A monthly bulletin of market trends and statistics, June 2010

Guo, J., Sang, W., Dong, J. (2015) Modeling the Volatility of Rubber Futures by Exchange Rate and Climate Change

<http://ir.lib.cyut.edu.tw:8080/bitstream/310901800/27857/1/23-1.pdf>

<http://www.globalforestwatch.org/country/THA>

Credit: Denis Smirnof, Rubber Supply Chain Analysis in Thailand

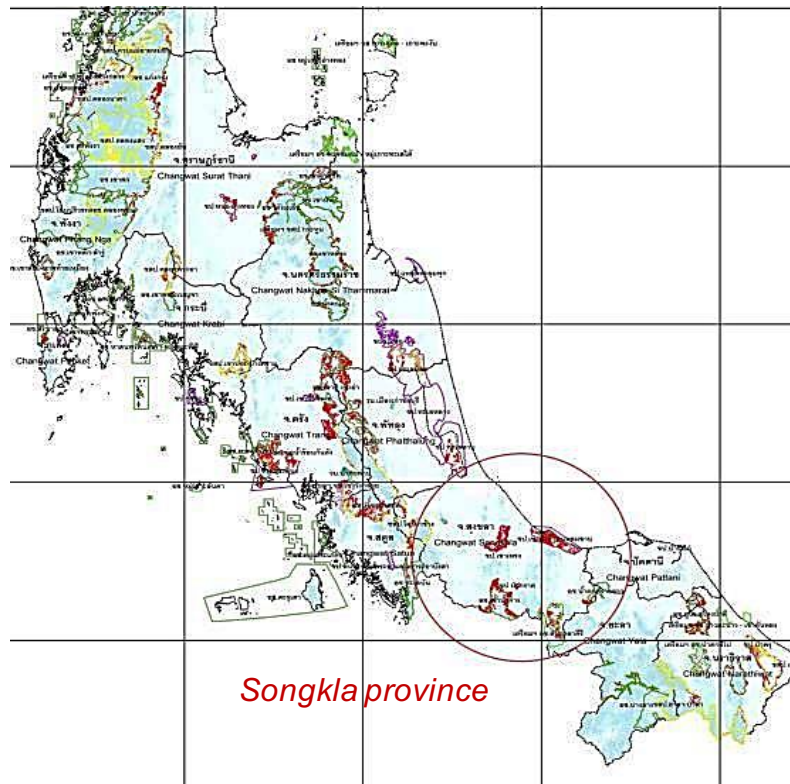


Threats to Forest Loss

Rubber encroachment in Protected Area (PA) = 167,432 Ha

Enclaved rubber plantation = 5,306 Ha

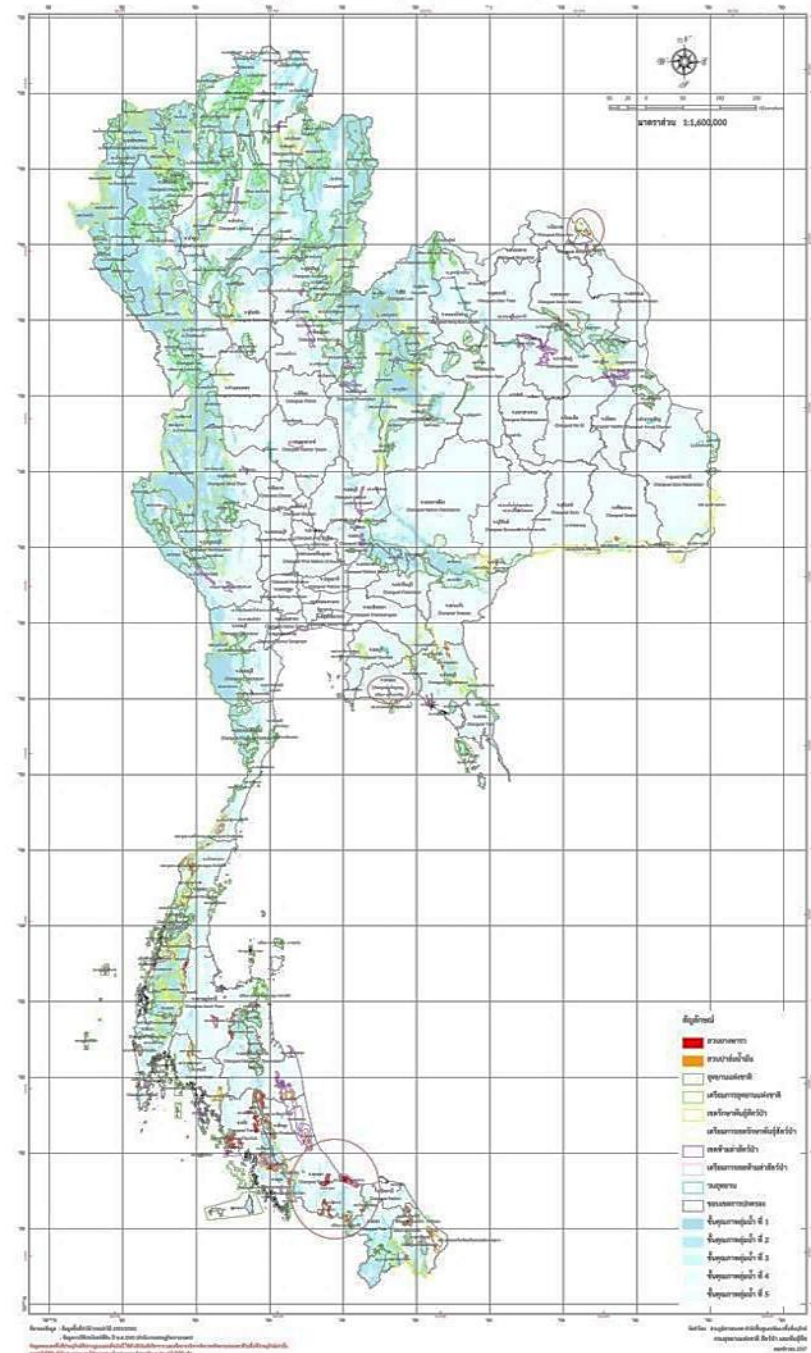
PA Confiscated = 413.3 Ha - May 2017



Map:

http://www2.dnp.go.th/gis/%E0%B8%94%E0%B8%B2%E0%B8%A7%E0%B8%99%E0%B9%8C%E0%B9%82%E0%B8%AB%E0%B8%A5%E0%B8%94/Result_Update_10112014/FINL/MasterZ47_A0.jpg

Rubber Encroachment inside Protected Areas



Impacts of Rubber to Forest/Forest Management

Rubber Plantation (Total) = 3.6 MHa

Rubber Plantation (Tapping Area) = 3.1 MHa

	Plantation Area (Tapping) (Ha)		
Year	2014	2015	2016
Total(Ha)	2,915,813	3,015,361	3,138,169
Northern Region	90,267	104,383	126,362
North-East Region	466,301	518,517	595,058
Central and Eastern Regions	332,399	346,812	360,883
Southern Region	2,026,847	2,045,649	2,055,867

Source: Thai Rubber Wood Association, 2016

Impacts of Rubber to Forest/Forest Management

Thailand Rubber Policy (Oct. 2014 – Sept. 2021)*

***To reduce the rubber plantation = 112,000 ha in 7 years
(Reduce 16,000 Ha/year for 7 years)***

By harvesting Aged Plantation = 64,000 Ha and plant New Plantation = 48,000 Ha**



Source: Source: Office of the Permanent Secretary for the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives*
Thai Rubber Wood Association, 2016



Impacts of Rubber to Markets

Natural Rubber
Export in 2016 =
THB 217.2 Billion
(2016)*



Rubber Wood Export
in 2016 = THB 40
Billion (2016)**



Wood
Pellet/Woodchip =
THB 4.4 Million ***
(Jan-March 2016)



THB
250 Billion
USD
7.14 Billion

NO FSC certification

Partially FSC Certified

Partially FSC Certified

Certified Rubber plantations (FM) ** = 8,900 Ha**

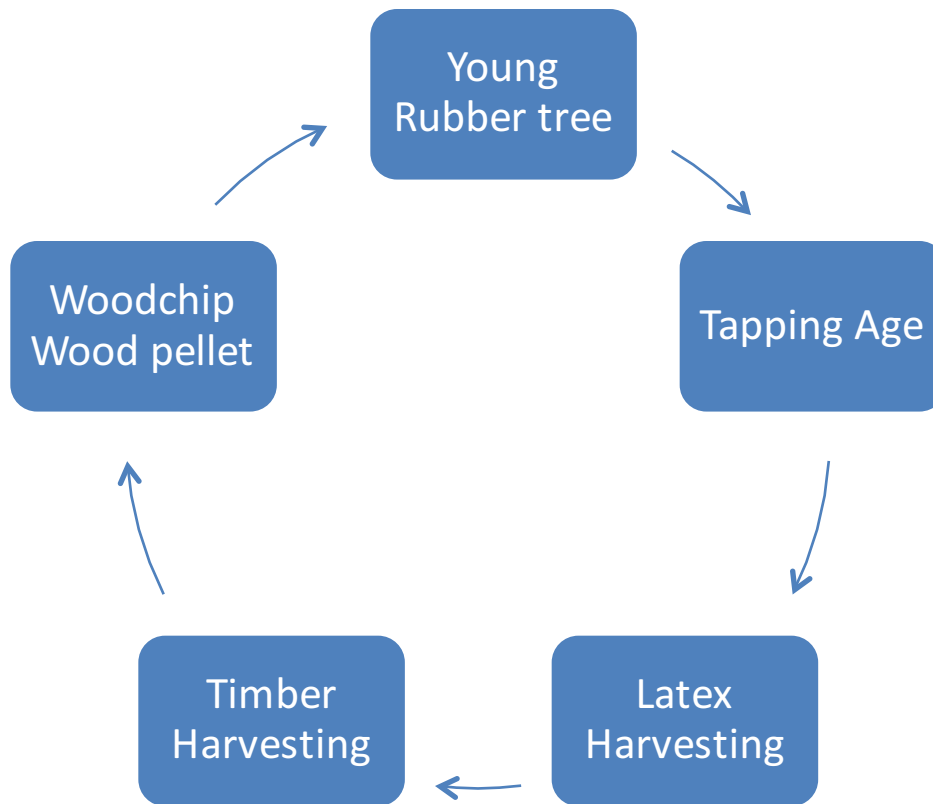
ONLY RUBBER WOOD INDUSTRY --- NO certified LATEX YET



Source: Custom Department, 2016*, Thai Rubber Wood Association, 2016** Thai Hevea Wood Association, 2016***, FSC FACT and FIGURE, June 2017****



Impacts of Rubber to Markets



Key Stakeholders play IMPORTANT ROLE to push towards Sustainable Natural Rubber (SNR) Management. The **certified Latex** is the next move in Thailand.

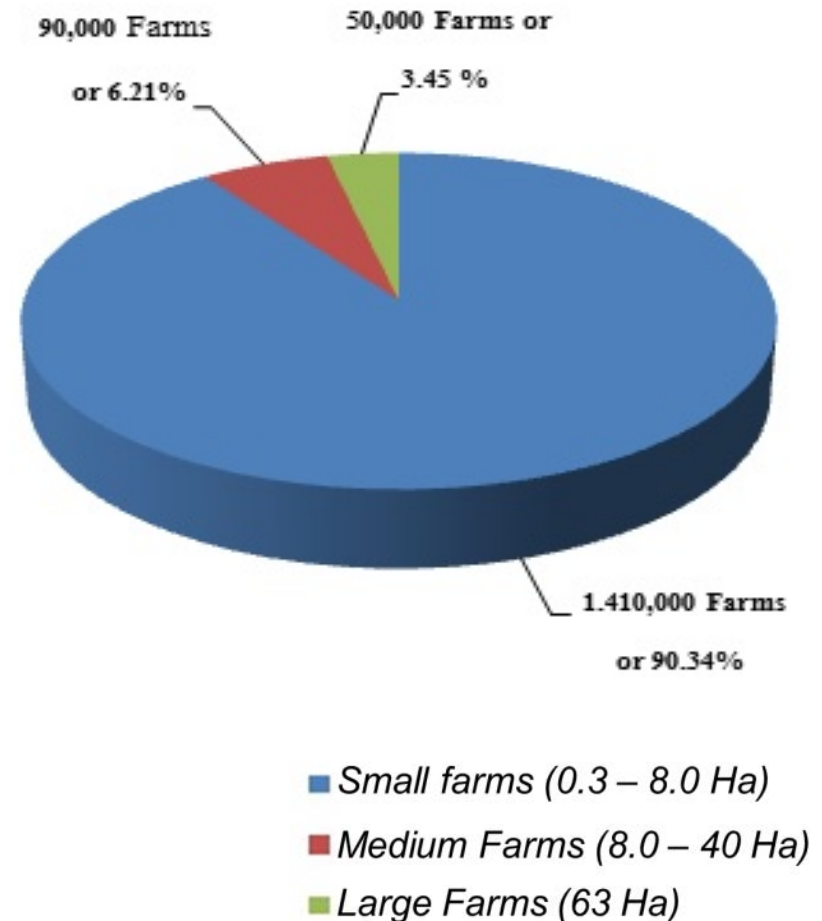


Improved Rubber Plantation Management for Smallholders – WWF: Sustainable Market

90% of rubber farmers are smallholders at 1.4 million farms at 4 Ha Average.*



- Poverty
- Land Grab for Agriculture
- Forest-based Livelihood
- Un-Sustainable Practice





Improved Rubber Plantation Management for Smallholders – WWF: Sustainable Market

Reviewed socio-economic baseline
(Nationwide)



Conducted the risk analysis studies from 3 selective sites (323 farms in Rayong, Songkla, Buengkarn)



Draft up Sustainable Natural Rubber Criteria for SMALLHOLDERS



Source: Rubber Survey with smallholders in Rayong province, Thailand

Sustainable RUBBER's Life Cycle

Sustainably Grow Together

Sustainable Rubber means all social, economic, environmental, and cultural aspects were concerned and aimed to sustain the whole rubber supply chain.

Stage 1

0 - 3 years old

Inter-cropping is recommended to add value to the rubber plantation.

Stage 4

25 years old & above

The aged rubber trees are ready to harvest for timber. Under good care since stage 1, the timber can sell with high value.

Stage 2

4 - 6 years old

Pruning and thinning are recommended to shape the tree trunk to be straight for high value timber in the future. Multi-cropping is also recommended.

Stage 3

"Tapping Age" | 7 - 25 years old

This "Tapping Age" is the time to harvest latex and generate income. The best silviculture practice for sustainable rubber plantation is recommended.

Do you know?

Rubber trees can absorb 1.75 Tonnes of CO₂ for their 25 years of life.

Thailand: Improved Rubber Plantation Management for Smallholders





Improved Rubber Plantation Management for Smallholders – WWF: Sustainable Market

Current Stage

Review the Sustainable Natural Rubber (SNR) Criteria with experts and consultants



Validate the SNR with main stakeholders



Next Stage (3 years)

Engage with Rubber Authority or Association for testing SNR criteria

WWF Network
any available standards
Rubber Associations
Academic Institutes

Rubber Farmers
Rubber by-products
Rubber Wood Industries
Biomass Industries
Car and Tire Industries*

Policy Engagement
Private Sector Engagement
Local Organisation
Test Plot

*Remark: Not yet included in the first phase**



Kob-Khun-Ka - THANK YOU

MOVE Together, MAKE Possible.



Feel free to share your comments and questions at
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