



FACTSHEET

FOREST FORWARD •
OCTOBER 2024 – DECEMBER 2025



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FOREST FORWARD

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Forests Forward is WWF's flagship programme engaging companies to reduce forest loss and advance nature-based solutions, ensuring forests, climate, and people thrive together.

With support from SIG, the project contributes to Thailand's 30x30 target by strengthening biodiversity conservation and sustainable forest management across three priority landscapes:

- Dawna–Tenasserim Landscape (Mae Ping Corridor and Kaeng Krung National Park)
- Lower Songkram River Basin
- Dong Phrayayen - Thap Lan Landscape



THAILAND'S
30X30
TARGET

WWF KEY INTERVENTIONS

1. Secure Forest Corridors

- Restore and protect 30,000 ha of connected forest landscapes
- Expand protected areas and strengthen community forest management
- Improve habitat connectivity for key species such as elephants and tigers
- Promote agroforestry and sustainable agriculture systems



2. Strengthen Protected Area Management

- Restore and protect 30,000 ha of terrestrial, riparian, and flooded forests
- Support Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) and OECMs designation
- Apply UAV/drone technology for monitoring and management
- Reduce human-wildlife conflict to improve safety for both people and wildlife



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3. Empower Local Communities

- Build capacity of CSOs, CBOs, and local communities
- Promote alternative livelihoods linked to conservation
- Strengthen community participation in decision-making and forest governance



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KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Landscape & Restoration Impact

- 60,000 ha total landscape under improved management
- 69.72 ha restored across forests, agroforestry, and grasslands:
 - 8 ha agroforestry best practices (Gu Ter Glo village)
 - 33 ha degraded forest (Mae Tuen Wildlife Sanctuary)
 - 10 ha flooded forest (Lower Songkram Basin)
 - 2.72 ha degraded forest + 4 ha grassland (Kaeng Krung National Park)
 - 16 ha grassland improvement (Thap Lan National Park)

Community-Based Natural Resources Management Strengthening (CBNRM)

- 47 community forests supported
 - 11 Community Forests (8,550 ha) – Mae Ping–Om Koi Corridor
 - 38 Community Forests (1,333 ha) – Lower Songkram River Basin
- 31 Fish Conservation Zones (142 ha) – Lower Songkram River Basin

Actions include biodiversity management plan development, fire control, zoning, enrichment planting, and equipment support.



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Livelihoods & Community Development

- 250 community members trained on sustainable forest & wetland production
- Conservation linked to NTFPs and local food production systems (Bamboo, Fish processing)
- 15 Pilot Agro-forest farmers trained on Biochar development (Using Biomass from mono-culture crops -Maize) in Gu-Ter Go village

Human-Wildlife Coexistence

- 5 rapid response teams and 25 rangers trained on thermal drone use
- 30% reduction in human-wildlife conflict
- 0 fatalities (human and elephant)
- +50% stakeholder engagement in Thap Lan landscape

TOTAL AREA OF IMPACT:

60,000
HECTARES



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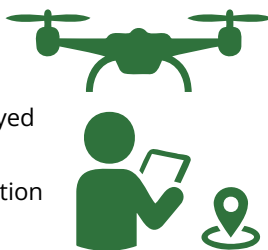
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Technology & Monitoring

- 2,251 ha surveyed using UAV and ground verification (Kaeng Krung National Park)
- 25,000 ha detected and monitored Forest Fire through the UAV and real-time VDO system (Mae Ping Corridor)
- Early detection of disturbances to guide targeted restoration and protection



Protected Area Management

- 120 frontline rangers trained in SMART patrolling and community engagement

Policy & Stakeholder Engagement

- Secured high-level support from Provincial Governors and key agencies
- Conservation actions aligned with provincial development priorities

CHALLENGES & NEXT STEPS

Key Challenges

- Land-use conflicts: Agricultural policies in protected areas often conflict with conservation goals
- Uncontrolled Forest Fire occurring around the Mae Ping Corridor
- Community expectations: Misunderstandings around compensation and land tenure from PA designation

Way Forward

- Strengthen alternative livelihood programmes to reduce dependency on forest encroachment
- Enhance participatory approaches and stakeholder consultations
- Build long-term trust and alignment between communities, government, and conservation actors



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WWF, 28 rue Mauverney, 1196 Gland, Switzerland. Tel. +41 22 364 9111

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