



KU



Management of the Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex for Transboundary Biodiversity Conservation

“Wildlife without Borders in the Emerald Triangle Landscape”

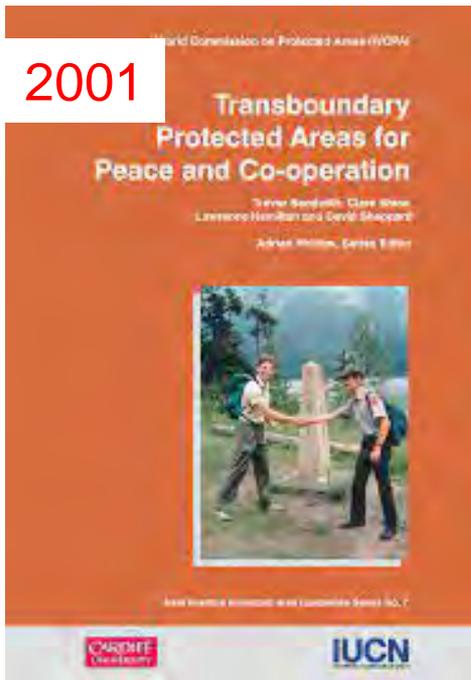
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**Enriching Biodiversity in Production Landscapes
through Ecosystem Restoration and
Sustainable Forest Management in the Tropics**

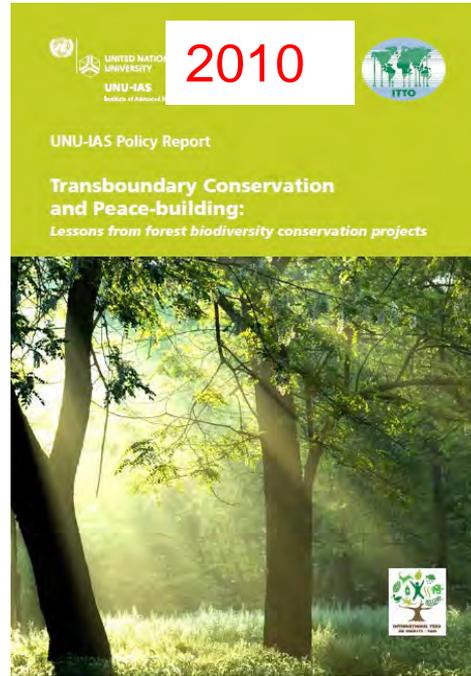
*COP 15: 15 December 2022
@ Montreal, Canada*

2001



Transboundary conservation is a process of cooperation to achieve conservation goal across one or more international boundaries (est. 1997)

2010

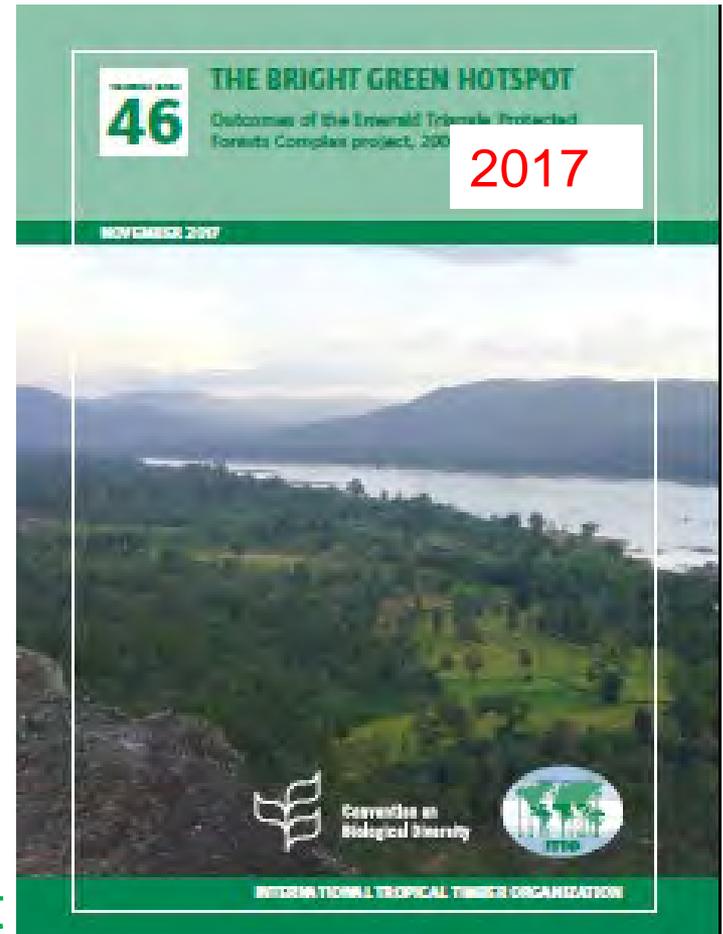


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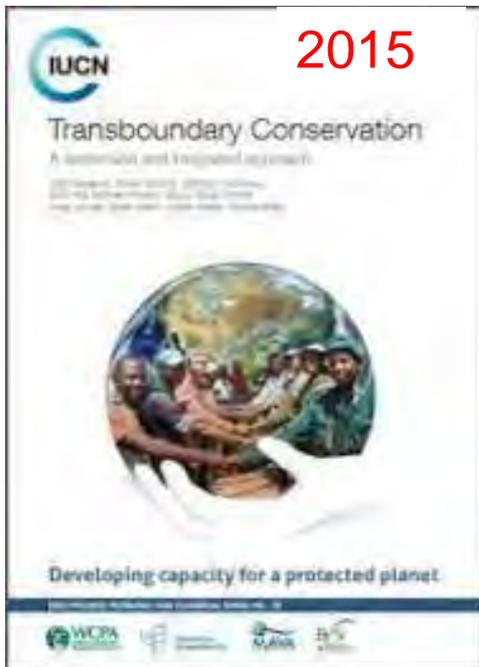
THE BRIGHT GREEN HOTSPOT

Outcomes of the Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex project, 2007

2017



2015

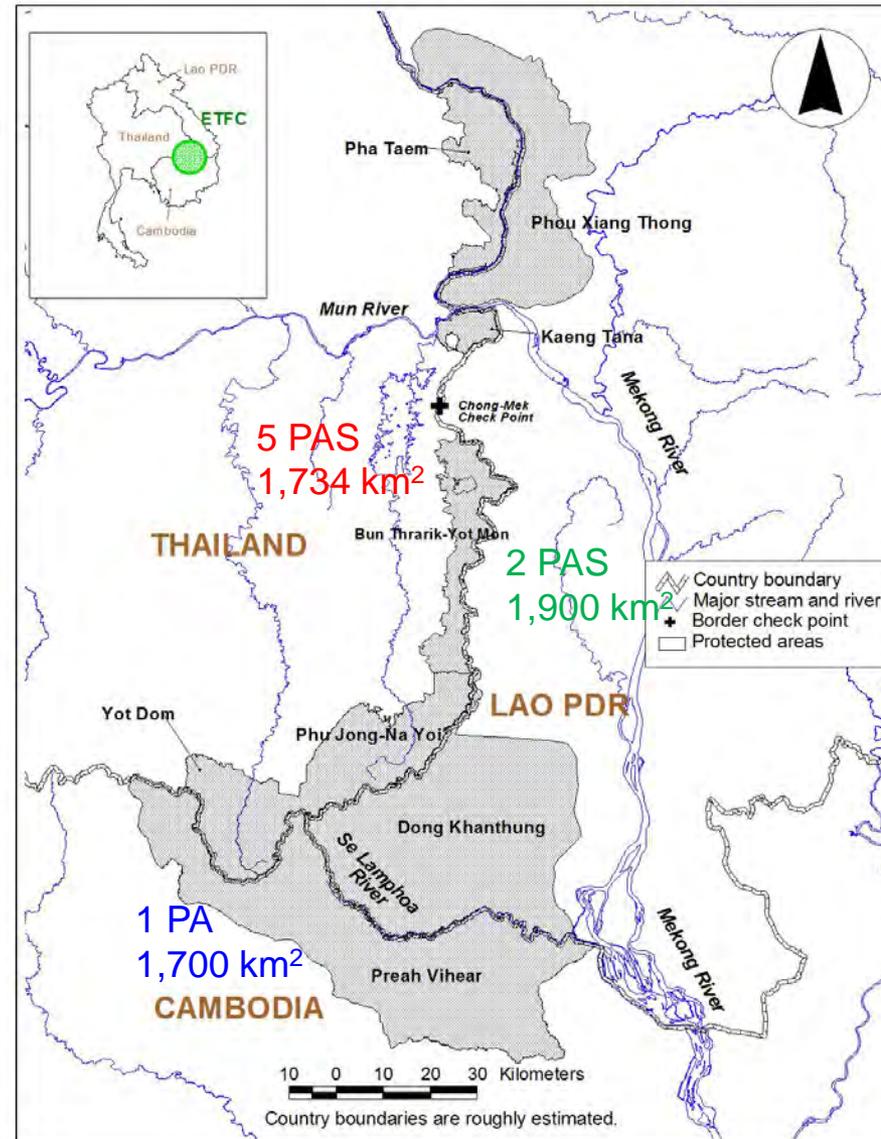


Post 2020 CBD target

Ensure that at least 30% globally land and sea areas are conserved, effectively managed and **well-connected**

The Emerald Triangle

- The largest remaining extensive **intact block** of a unique landscape of global importance for biodiversity conservation (**Indo-china Ecoregion**).
- One of the most important of the **Biodiversity Conservation Corridors** in the GMS.



International significance of iconic spp.



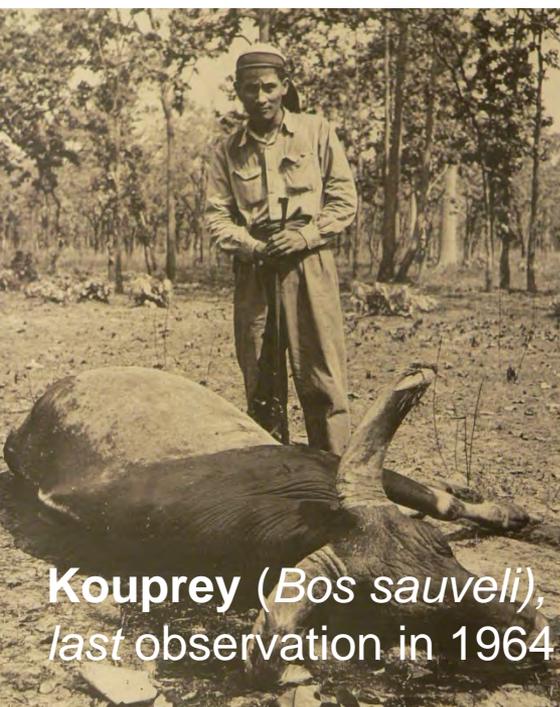
Rhino



Eld's deer



Sarus crane



Kouprey (*Bos sauveli*), last observation in 1964



Giant Ibis

เบ็ดก่า
White-winged Duck
 ตะกรุม
Lesser Adjutant
 อ้ายจิว
Oriental Dater
 ไก่ฟ้าพญาลอ
Siamese Fire-back
 ชะนีเมงกญ
Hylobates pileatus
 เลียงผา
Naemorhedus sumatraensis
 หมูป่า
Sus barbatus
 กวางป่า
Cervus unicolor
 สุนัขจิ้งจอก
Canis aureus
 วัวแดง
Bos javanicus
 หมูป่า
Ursus malayanus
 เสือโคร่ง
Panthera tigris
 ช้างป่า
Elephas maximus
 จระเข้แม่น้ำจิด
Crocodylus siamensis

Threats

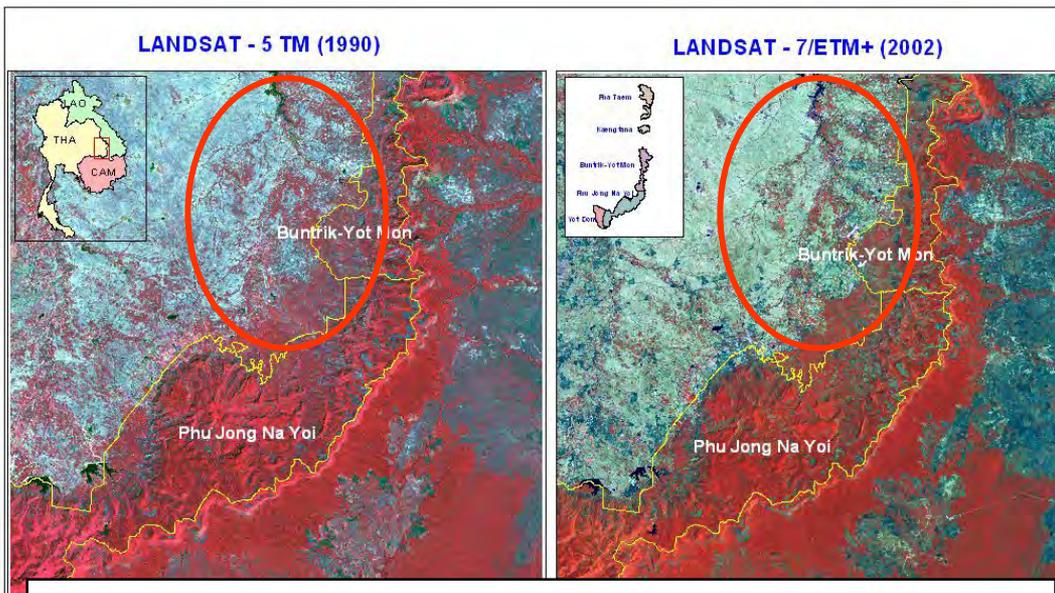
- Disparity of social & economic condition
- Capacity of human resources & conservation efforts



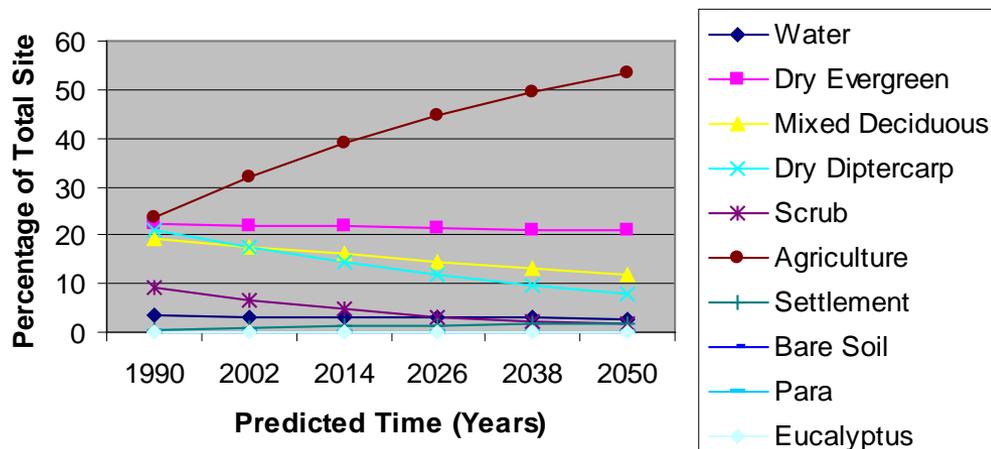
- Encroachment
- Poaching (wildlife and plants) and illegal trade



Encroachment for agriculture in the buffer zone of protected areas and unsustainable logging concession



Land Use Prediction 1990-2050





ITTO's Project Milestones

Thailand

Phase 1:
2001-04

Thailand
Cambodia

Phase 2:
2008-10

Thailand
Cambodia
Lao PDR

Phase 3:
2012-15

Border dispute
& disparities

Objective (s) towards conservation
partnership

To initiate a mgt.
planning process in a
framework of TBCAs.

To promote cooperation
among 3 countries

To strengthen cooperation
among the three countries.

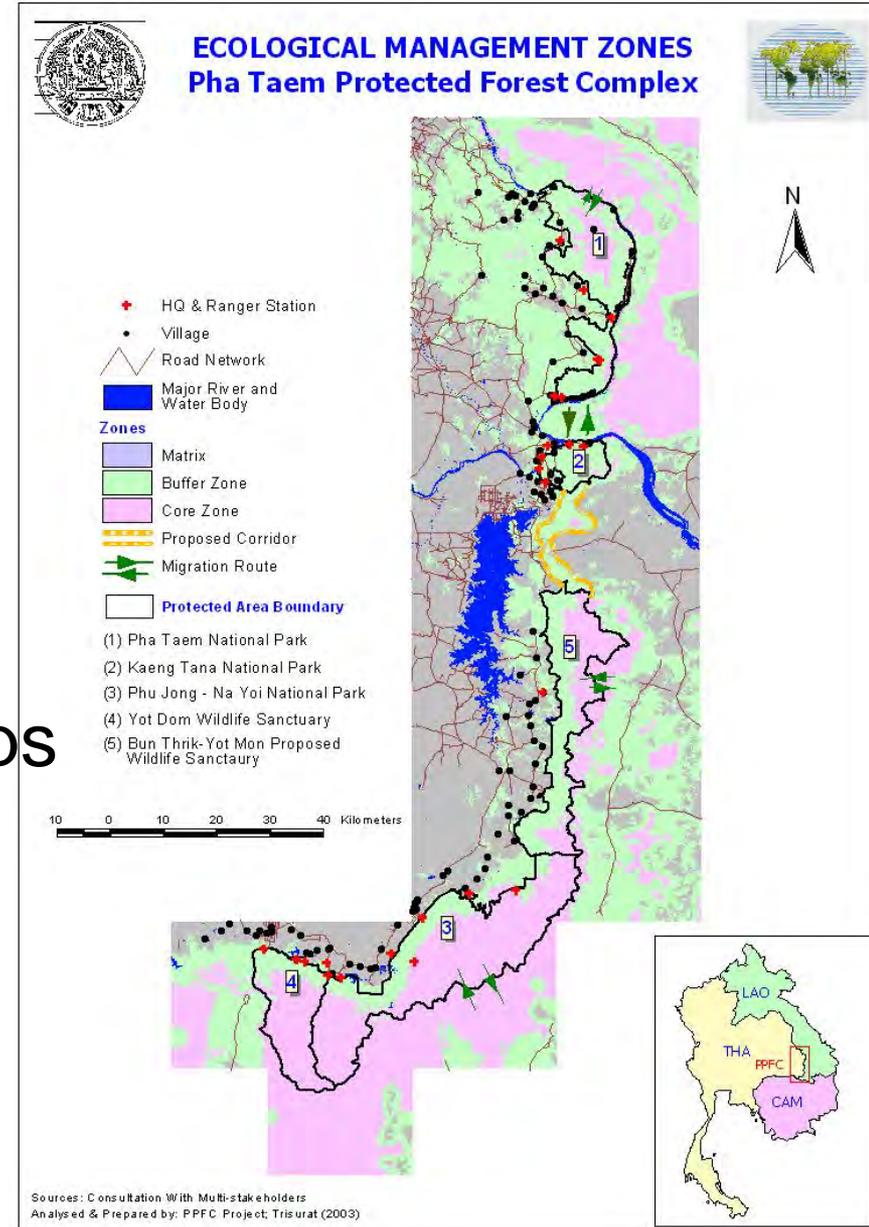
To enhance protection
measures and the
monitoring of biodiversity
across-border

To strengthen the
involvement of **local
communities and
stakeholders**

To strengthen the
protection of **trans-
boundary habitats of the
wide-ranging species** in
the Emerald Triangle

Significant of Phase I (2001-2004)- THA

- Initial TBCA cooperation among three countries
 - Cambodia shows interests;
 - Laos is reluctant
 - Awareness raising in the buffer zones
- GIS database (Thailand) and species distribution maps
- Long-term management plan (20 yrs) in the framework of TBCA



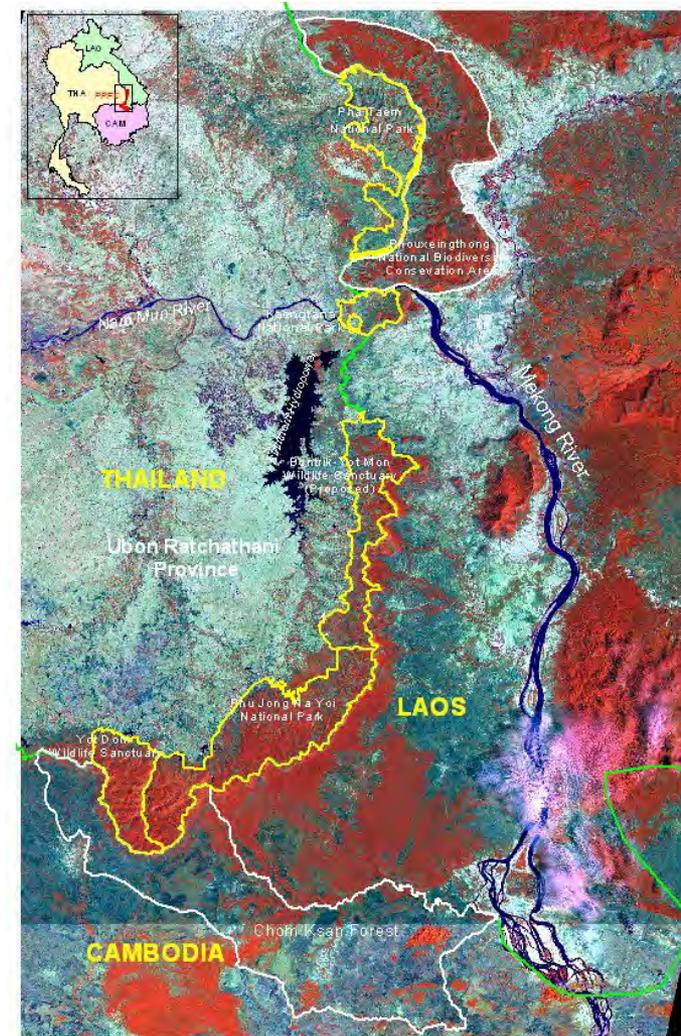
Significant of Phase 2 (2008-2010) –THA & CAM

1. Broader Scale:

- Spatial extent:
PPFC >> Emerald triangle

2. Built commitment and trust – proactive approach

Start soft cooperation with Laos
(training, sub-contract)



Reducing forest use & eradicate poverty through small enterprise development projects (nature-based development projects)



Training on value-added bamboo handicraft products



Members of the Ubon Ratchathani community receive training on orchid production micro-techniques.
Photo: Royal Forest Department/ITTO

Generate local income, livelihood and capacity of local people living in the buffer zones

Awareness raising & Capacity Building

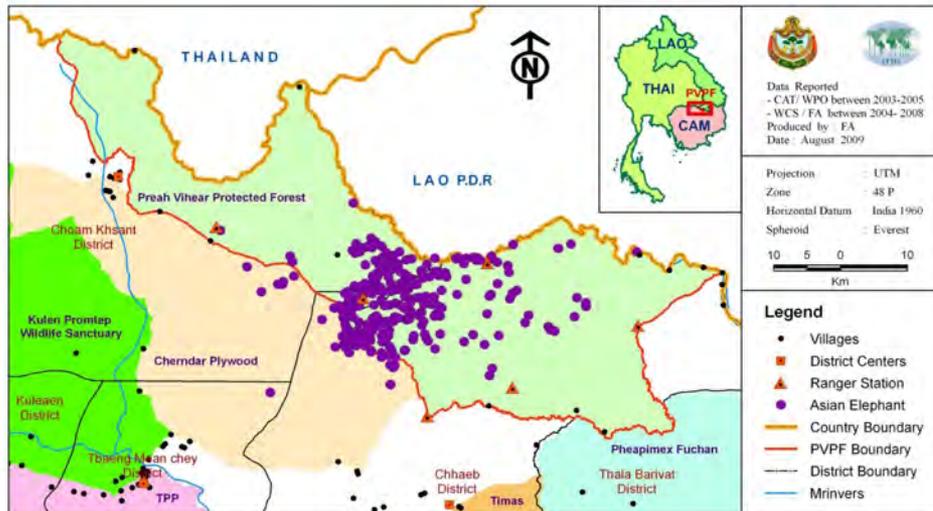


Phase III (2012-2015): strengthen the protection of trans-boundary habitats of the wide-ranging species in the Emerald Triangle (THA, CAM & LAO)

Target species

- 1) Having trans-boundary territory (>2 countries)
- 2) regionally and nationally threatened status (IUCN)

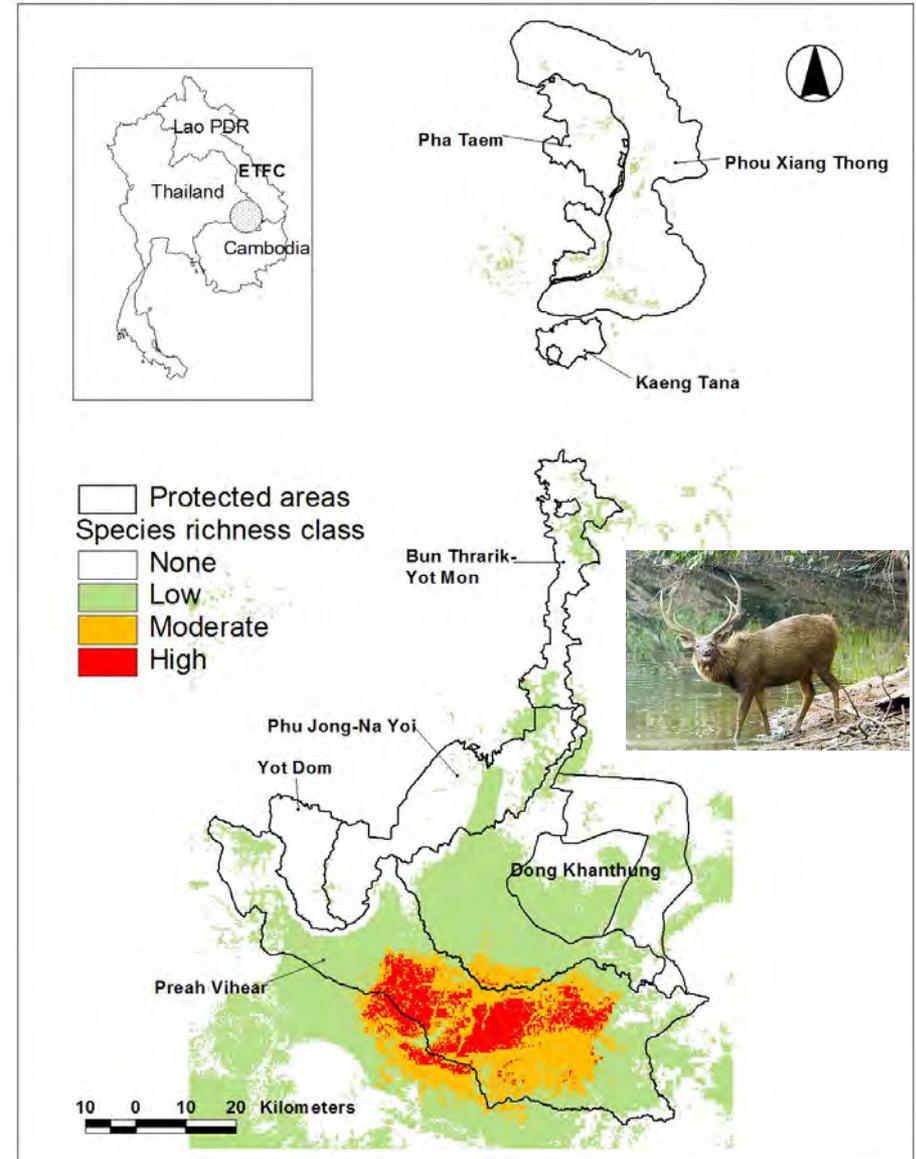
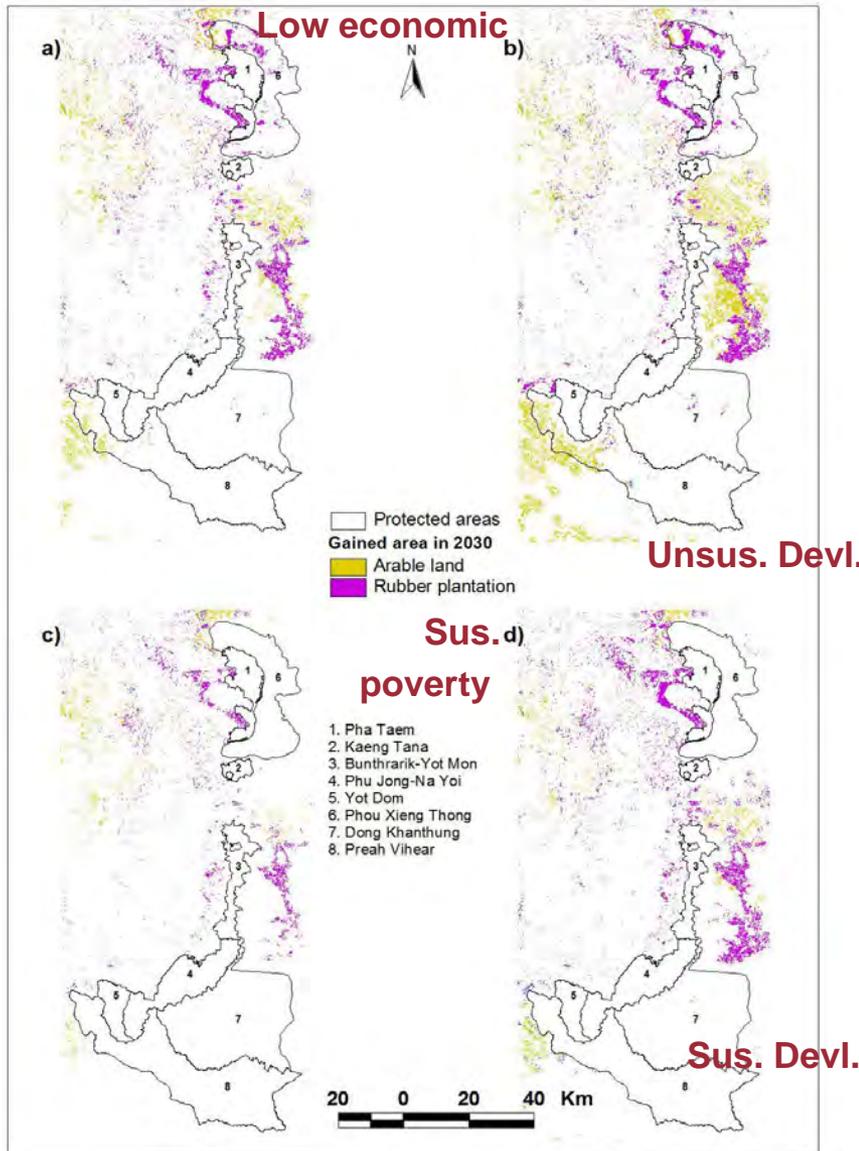
Wildlife occurrences were Surveyed and shared.



- Tiger
- Leopard
- Elephant
- Gaur
- Bantang
- Sambar
- Eld's deer
- Giant ibis
- Suras crane
- Lesser adjutant stork
- Wild boar*
- Barking deer*



SDMs under LU & CC scenarios





A show case under CBD/ITTO collaborative Initiative (CBD COP 12)



Phase I: 200-2003

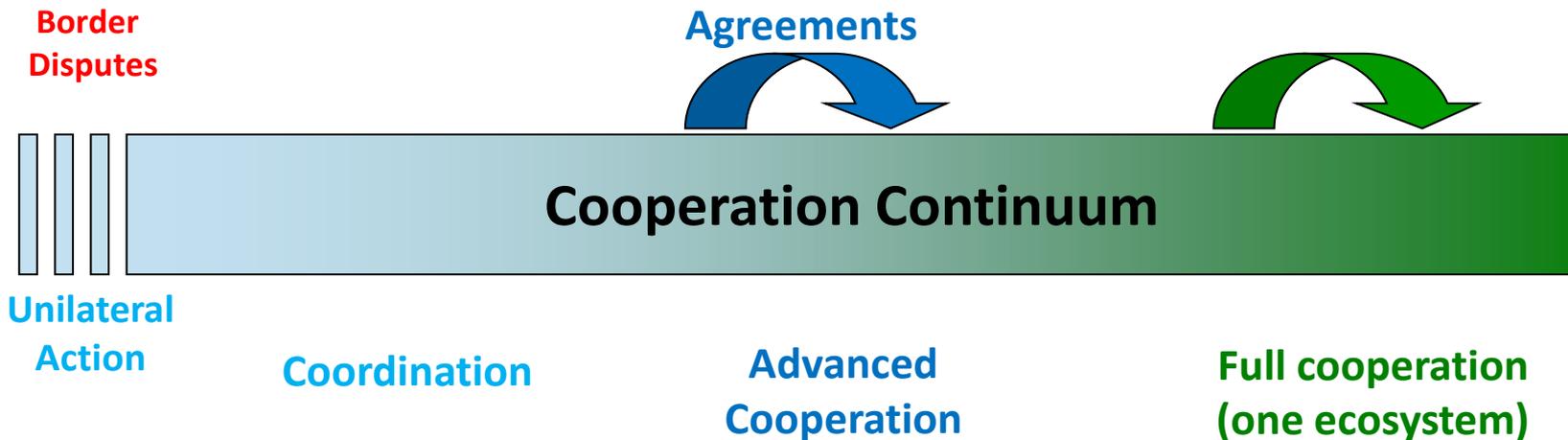
- ✓ Joint proposal
- ✓ Information sharing
- ✓ Coordinated implementation

Phase I: 2008-2010

- ✓ Compatible management plans
- ✓ Governance mechanisms
- ✓ Bilateral or Trilateral Cooperation Agreements

Phase I: 2012-2015

- ✓ Joint management planning and implementation
- ✓ "Peace Park"?



Conclusions

- TBC concept reduces border dispute between Thailand and Cambodia.
- Increase levels of cooperation, trust and capacity and livelihood of local people (international support & engagement)
- **Cooperative Framework towards conservation partnership:**
Common vision & proactive spatial planning to cope with uncertainty
- **Contribute to post 2020 targets:**
conserve the persistence of globally important species, esp. wide-ranging species

Acknowledgements

