

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

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Enriching Biodiversity in Production Landscapes through
Sustainable Forest Management in the Tropics

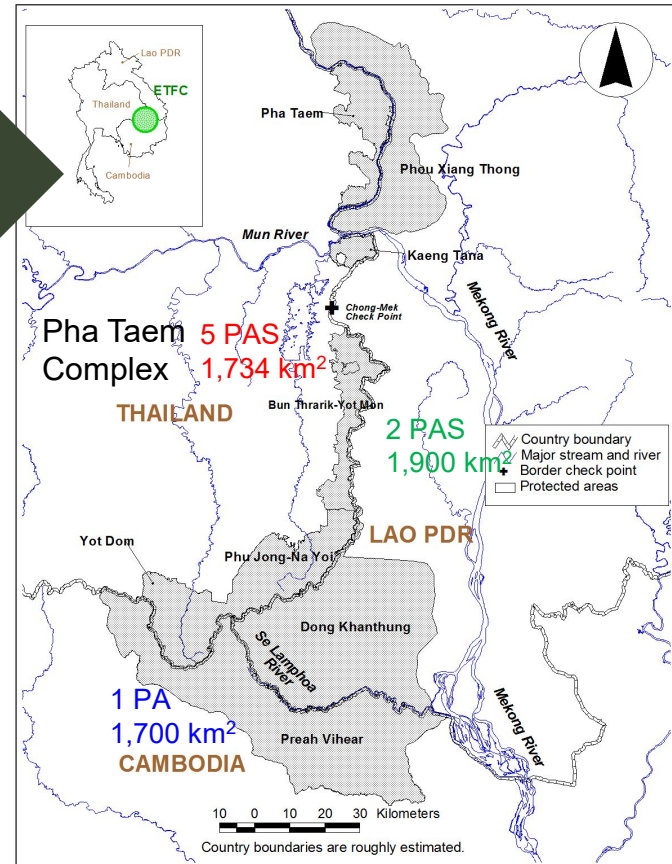
18th UNFF: 10 May 2023

@ UNHQ, New York



The Emerald Triangle

The largest remaining extensive **intact block** of a unique landscape of global importance for biodiversity conservation in the Mekong Basin.



International significance of iconic spp.



Rhino



Eld's deer



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



Sarus crane



Giant Ibis



Drivers

- Disparity of social & economic conditions
- Poor capacity of human resources & conservation efforts
- Border dispute



Threats

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





ITTO's Project Milestones

Phase 1:
2001-04
Thailand

Phase 2:
2008-10
Thailand
Cambodia

Phase 3:
2012-15
Thailand
Cambodia
Lao PDR

Objectives: Towards trans-boundary 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**

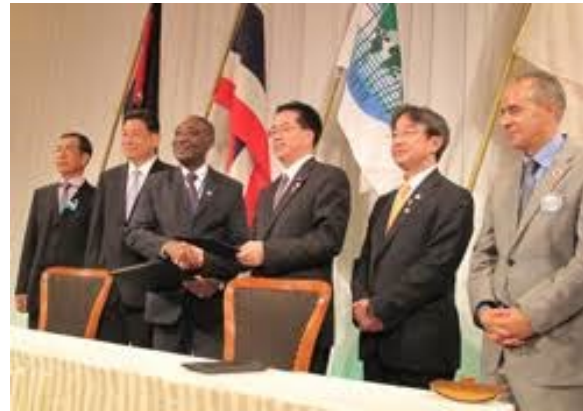
To strengthen the
protection of trans-
boundary habitats of
the wide-ranging
species in the Emerald
Triangle

Border dispute
& disparities



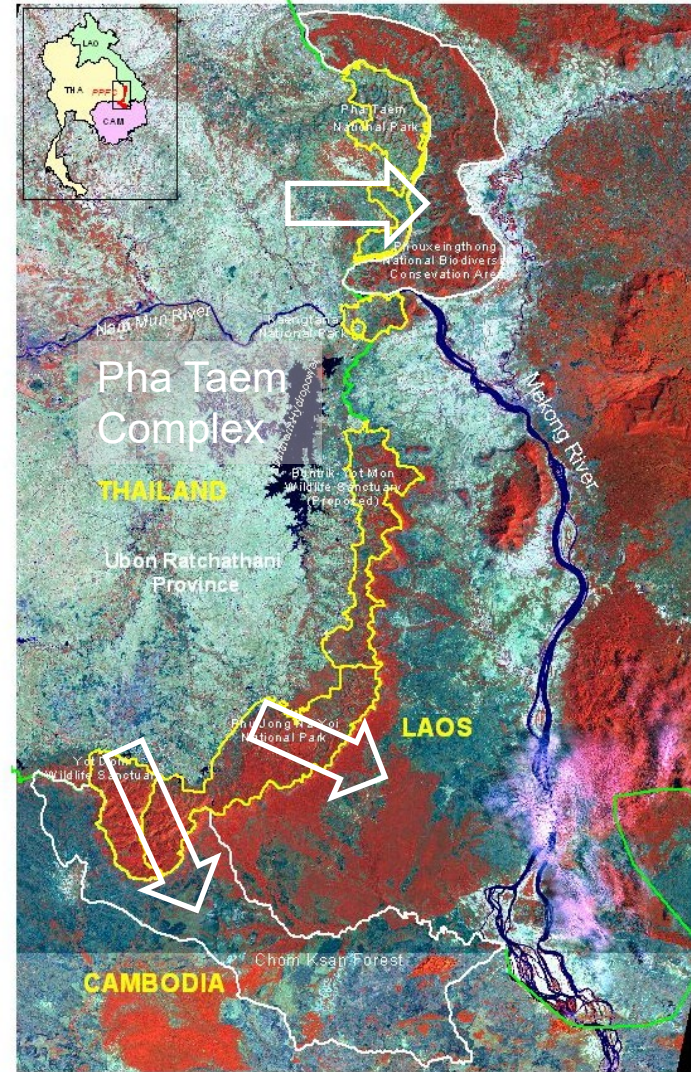
- Initial cooperation to achieve **conservation goal among three countries**
 - Cambodia shows interests;
 - Awareness raising in the BZ
- **GIS database** and species distribution maps (Thailand)
- **Long-term management plan** (20 yrs) in the framework of TBCA

Significant Outputs of Phase I (2001-2004)



Significant Outputs of Phase II (2008-2010)

- 1. Expand conservation landscape & TBCA framework**
Pha Taem (1,700 km²) > **Emerald Triangle (5,400 km²)**
- 2. Built commitment and trust** – collective collaboration
(physical actions and soft collaboration)



Reducing forest use & eradicate poverty through nature-based development projects in the buffer zones (forest production landscape)



Value-added bamboo handicraft products



Domesticated wild orchids

Awareness Raising & Capacity Building

Royal Arboreal Day



Engagement with local people
and student



Community-based mapping

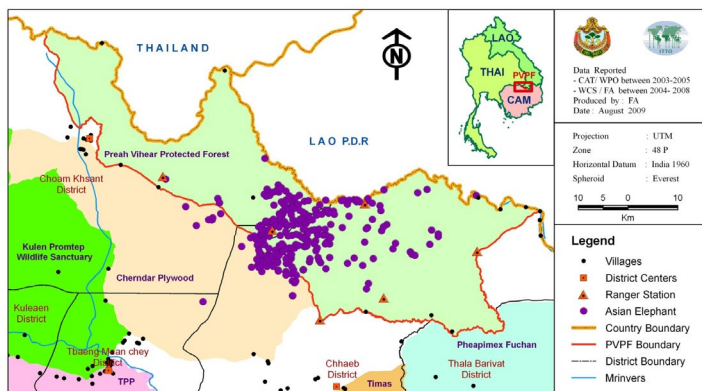


Wildlife monitoring



Significant Outputs of Phase III (2012-2015)

- Jointly surveyed wildlife occurrences across the Emerald Triangle and **shared** the spatial data.
- strengthened the **protection of trans-boundary habitats** of the wide-ranging species

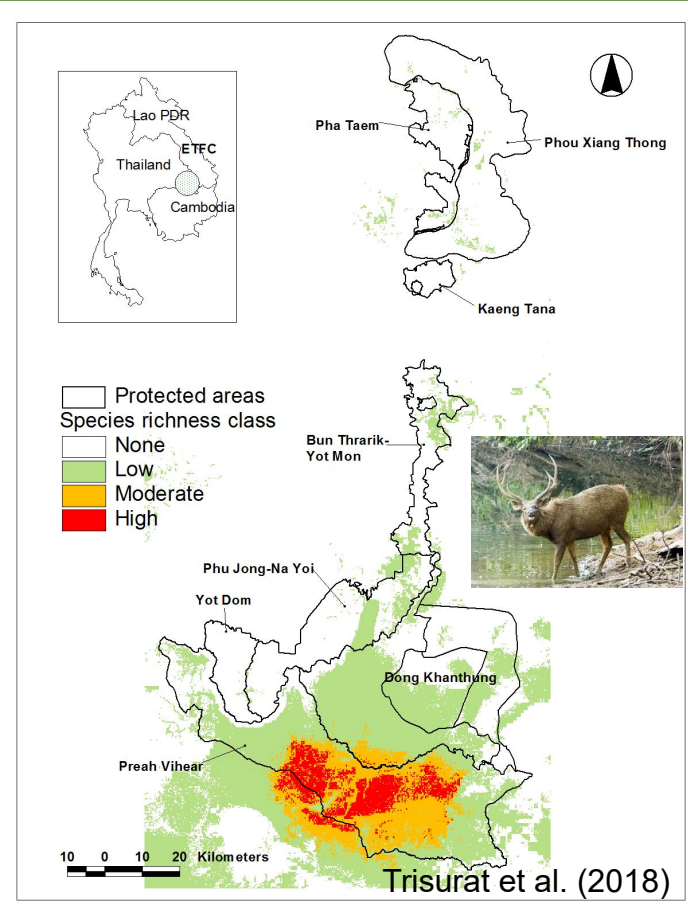
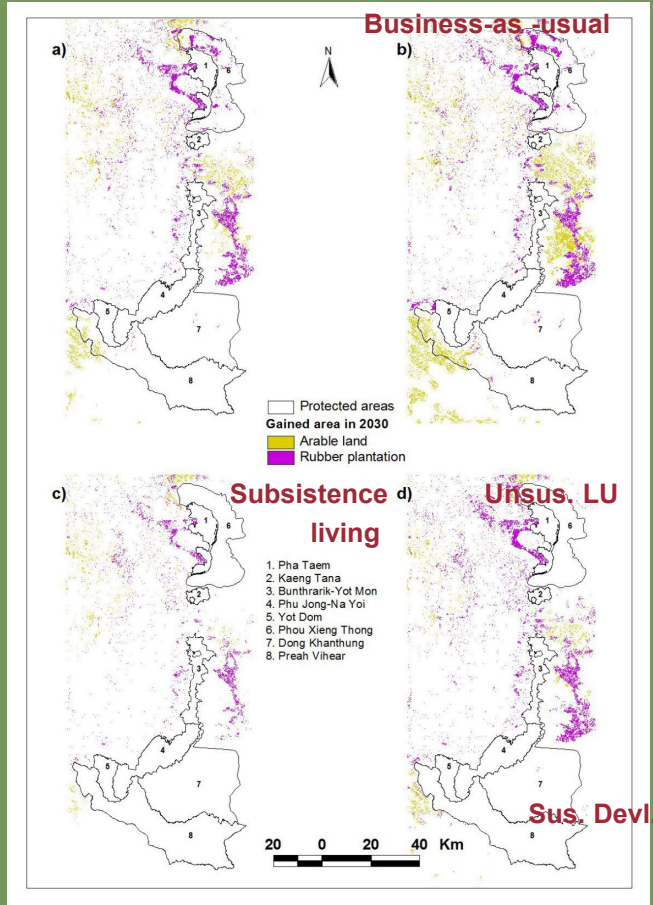


Target species

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

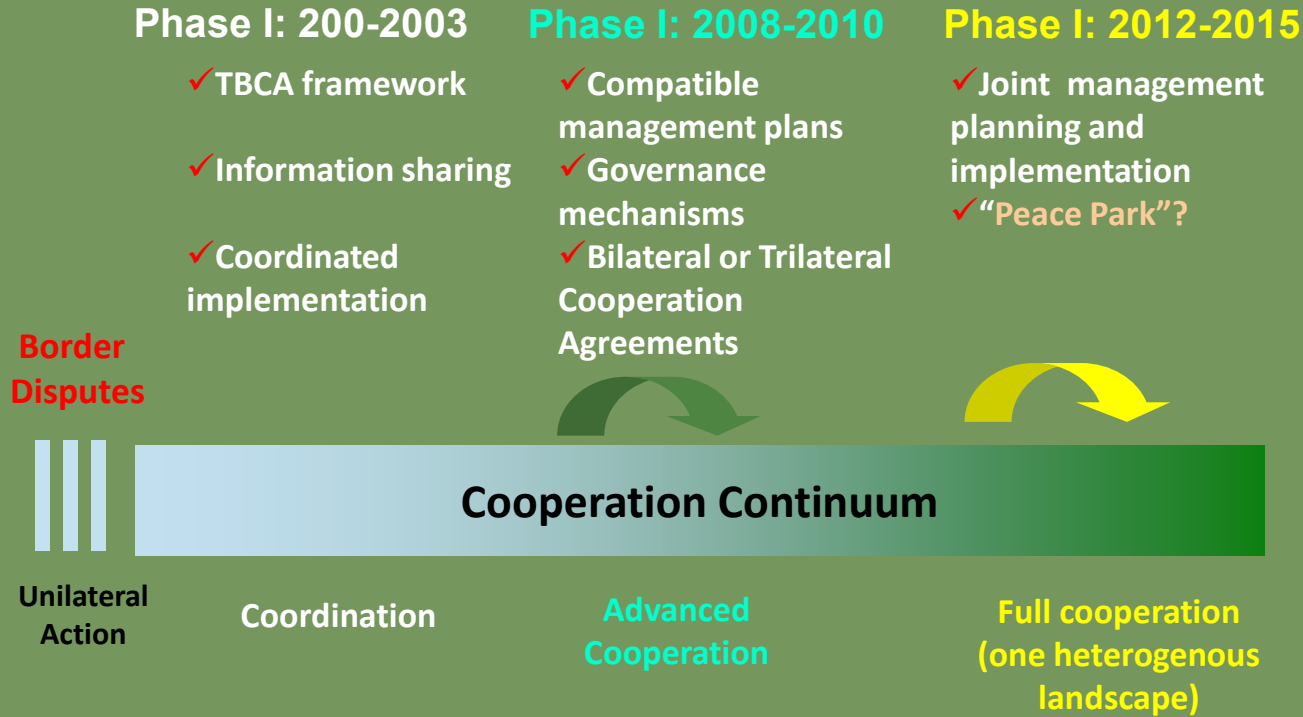


Land Use Change Prediction and Prioritize Protection





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



Conclusions



- TBC concept/mechanism reduces border dispute between Thailand and Cambodia.
- Increase levels of cooperation, trust and capacity of PAs staff and livelihood of local people
- **Cooperative Framework towards conservation partnership:** Common vision & spatial planning in both conservation and production landscape

Contribute to Kunming-Montreal GBF 2030:

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

Acknowledgements

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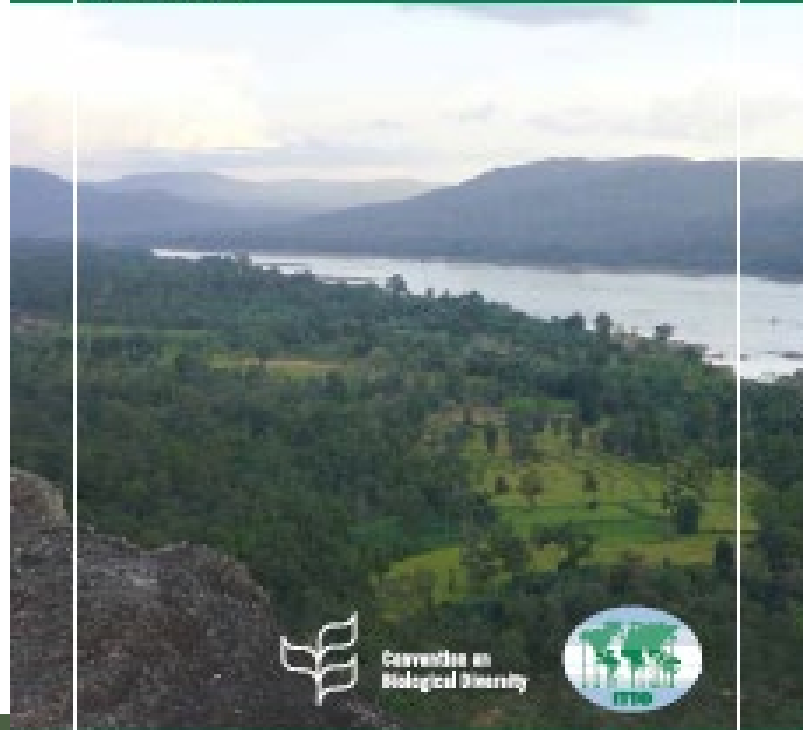


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THE BRIGHT GREEN HOTSPOT

Outcomes of the Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex project, 2000–2016

NOVEMBER 2017



Convention on
Biological Diversity



INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION