



# **TRANS-BOUNDARY BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION IN THE EMERALD TRIANGLE PROTECTED FORESTS COMPLEX BETWEEN CAMBODIA, LAO PDR AND THAILAND**

**ITTO Project PD 577/10 Rev.1 (F)**

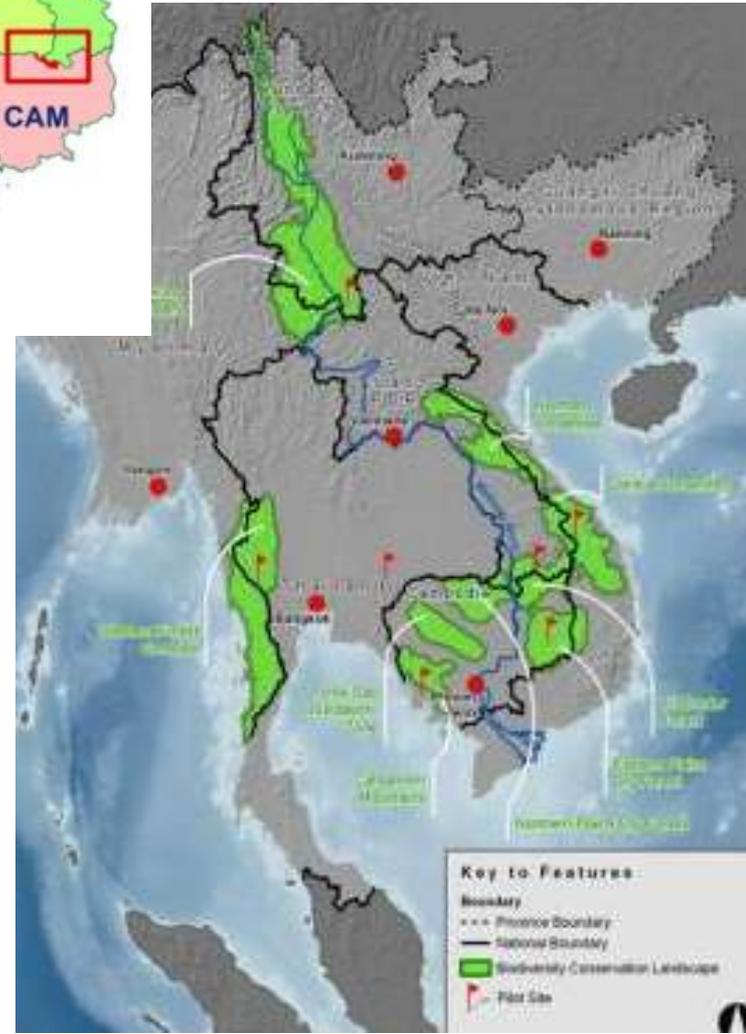


# WHAT IS A TRANS-BOUNDARY CONSERVATION AREA-TBCA?

It is “an area of **land and/or sea** that straddles one or more boundaries **between states, sub-national units** such as provinces and regions, autonomous areas and/or areas **beyond the limits of national sovereignty or jurisdiction**, whose constitute parts are especially dedicated to the **protection and maintenance of biological diversity** through legal or other effective means”

# The Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex

- **The largest remaining extensive intact block of a unique landscape of global importance for biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation.**
- **One of the most important of the Biodiversity Conservation Corridors in the Greater Mekong Sub-region.**
- **The last refuge for populations of more than 50 wildlife species on the IUCN Red List, including ten which are listed as Critically Endangered.**



# Integrated Project Objectives

ITTO supported a Transboundary Biodiversity Conservation Pilot Project in Thailand, and the Transboundary Biodiversity Conservation in the Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex between Thailand, Cambodia and Lao PDR .

**Phase I - 36 months from October 2001 to December 2004 (implemented only in Thailand with the cooperation of Cambodia and Lao PDR)**

- to initiate a management planning process in a framework of trans-boundary cooperation for biodiversity conservation.
- to promote cooperation between Thailand, Cambodia and Lao PDR.

**Phase II - 28 months from March 2008 to June 2010 (implemented in Thailand and Cambodia with the cooperation of Lao PDR)**

- to strengthen cooperation between the three countries.
- to enhance protection measures and the monitoring of the biological resources of shared trans-boundary areas.
- to strengthen the involvement of local communities and stakeholders to ensure sustainable uses and management of natural resources.

**Phase III - 36 months from August/September 2012 to August/September 2015 (implemented in Thailand and Cambodia with selected research activities in Lao PDR)**

- to strengthen the protection of trans-boundary habitats of protected wide-ranging wildlife species in the Emerald Triangle.



Protected Area	(km <sup>2</sup> )
Pha Taem NP	353
Kaeng Tana NP	84
Phu Jong-Na Yoi NP	697
Yot Dom WS	235
Buntrarik-Yot Mon WS	365
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,734</b>
Phou Xieng Thong NBCA	1,200
Dong Khanthung Protected Forest	1,700
Preah Vihear Protected Forest	1,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,534</b>



# Capacity Building – GIS mapping

- Introduction of GIS, Map Reading and GPS (28-29 Nov. 2013)
- GIS Modeling for Forest Land Use (10-15 March 2014 in Cambodia)
- Species distribution modeling (Tentative Oct. 2014 @ Ubon Ratchathani)



# Wildlife Training & Field Survey



Classroom training and field practices for technical staff of the three countries.



# Wildlife Surveys

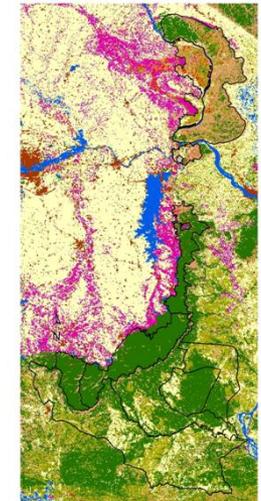
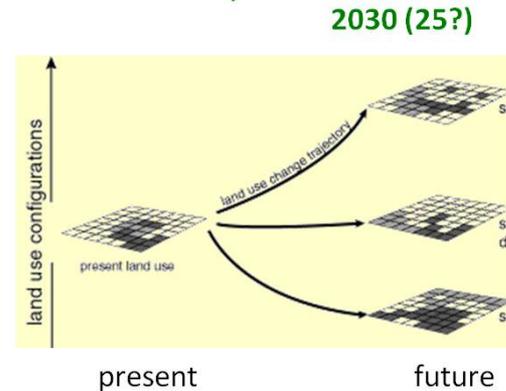
The effective use of guide books, camera traps, interviews and reports.



# Scenario Development and LULC Modeling



- Important drivers?
- Uncertainty?



# UNIQUENESS OF ETFC FOR TBCAs



Showcase under the CBD/ITTO collaborative initiative (CBD COP 12 & World Park Congress)

- ✓ Joint proposal
- ✓ Information sharing
- ✓ Coordinated implementation
- ✓ Compatible management plans
- ✓ Governance mechanisms
- ✓ Bilateral or Trilateral Cooperation Agreements
- ✓ Joint management planning and implementation

Border Disputes



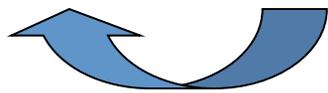
Cooperation Continuum

Unilateral Action

Coordination

Advanced Cooperation

Full cooperation (one ecosystem)



# Achievements

- 1. Management plans incorporating research results on wide-ranging species and ecological processes, which are compatible between countries, are established and implemented.**
- 2. 1A. Establishment of an Institutional Mechanism for Coordination of Trans-boundary Biodiversity Conservation.**
- 3. Capacity of multi-stakeholders in biodiversity conservation and monitoring is strengthened.**
- 4. Local communities are empowered to implement activities linking livelihood improvements to reduced dependence on resources of protected areas.**

## Awareness Raising & Livelihood Development



## Law Enforcement



## Cross-border Collaboration

- RFD Thailand and FA Cambodia signed an MOU.**
- Periodic exchange visits and meetings between The Governors of Preah Vihear Province (Cambodia) and Ubon Rachathani Province (Thailand).**
- Dialogues on a broad range of issues are underway to facilitate Trans-boundary Biodiversity Conservation and improve coordination of cross-border Law Enforcement.**
- Joint Trainings on Forest Land Use Scenarios and Wildlife Surveys strengthen between Thailand, Cambodia and Laos.**

# Lessons Learned

## **Lesson learned:**

1. TBC requires fully support from all participating countries at political level;
2. Level of problems/constraints/progress of each country varies from one country to others;
3. Participation of key stakeholders is one of essence to success, esp., local communities, etc.;
4. Continuation on the effort is needed for TBC sustainability.

# Acknowledgements



*Thank You for Your Attention!*