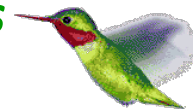




Convention on
Biological Diversity

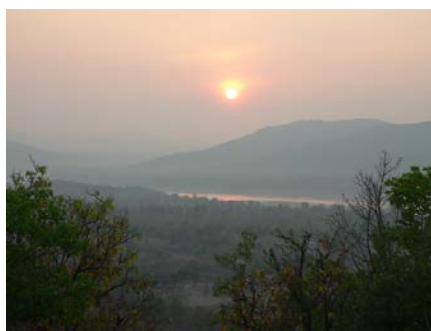


Management of the Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex to Promote Cooperation for Trans-boundary Biodiversity Conservation between Thailand, Cambodia and Laos



**Asia Pacific Regional Workshop on TBCA: Empowering Forestry
Communities and Women in Sustainable Livelihood Development.**

Pontianak, West Kalimantan, Indonesia, 6-8 March 2018

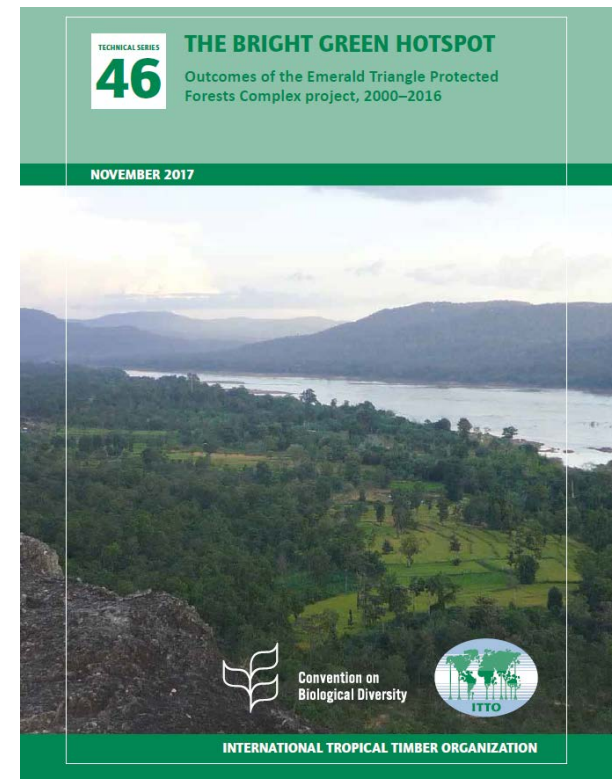


Cambodia and Thailand Project Teams

The Bright Green Hotspot

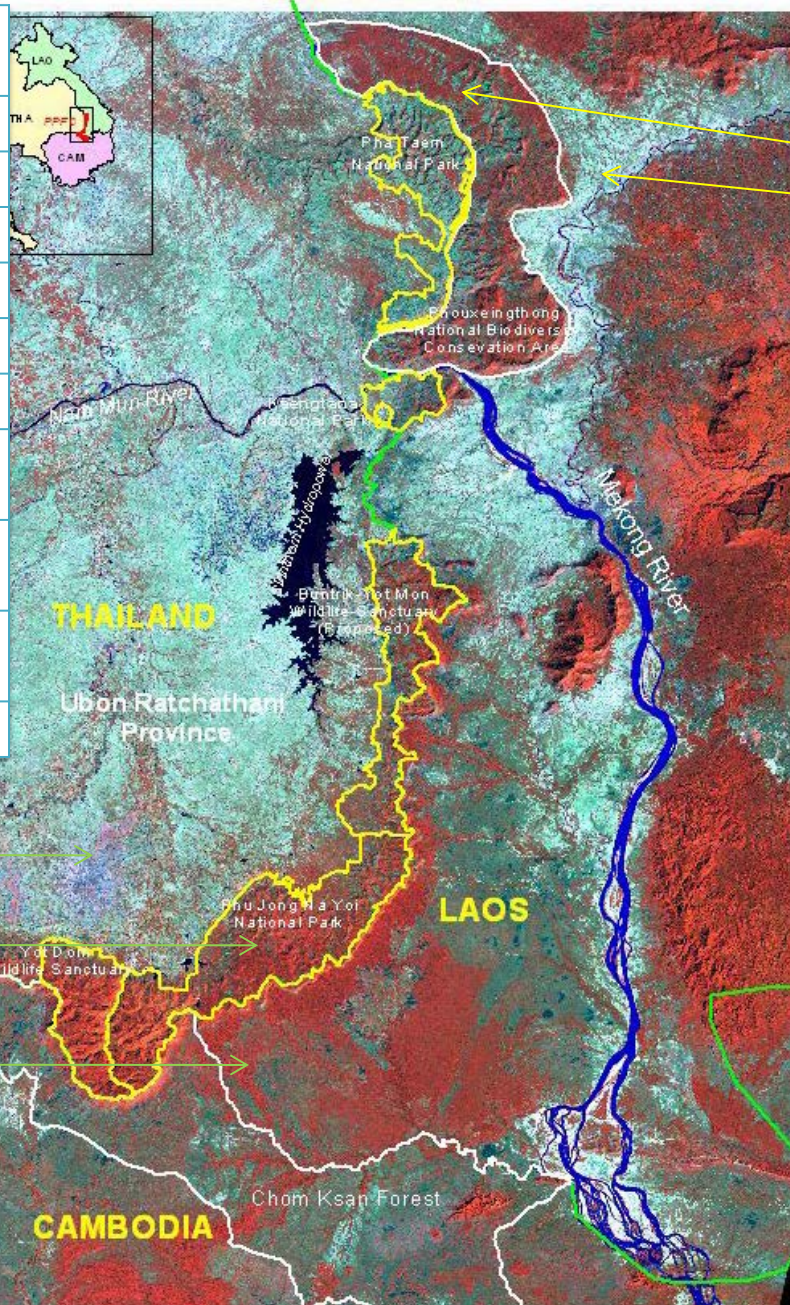


The Bright Green Hotspot: Outcomes of the Emerald Triangle Protected Forest Complex between Cambodia-Lao PDR and Thailand:



The Emerald Triangle Trans-boundary Area

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



1. Mountainous Evergreen Forest

4. Hilly Dry Forest

5. Agriculture Land

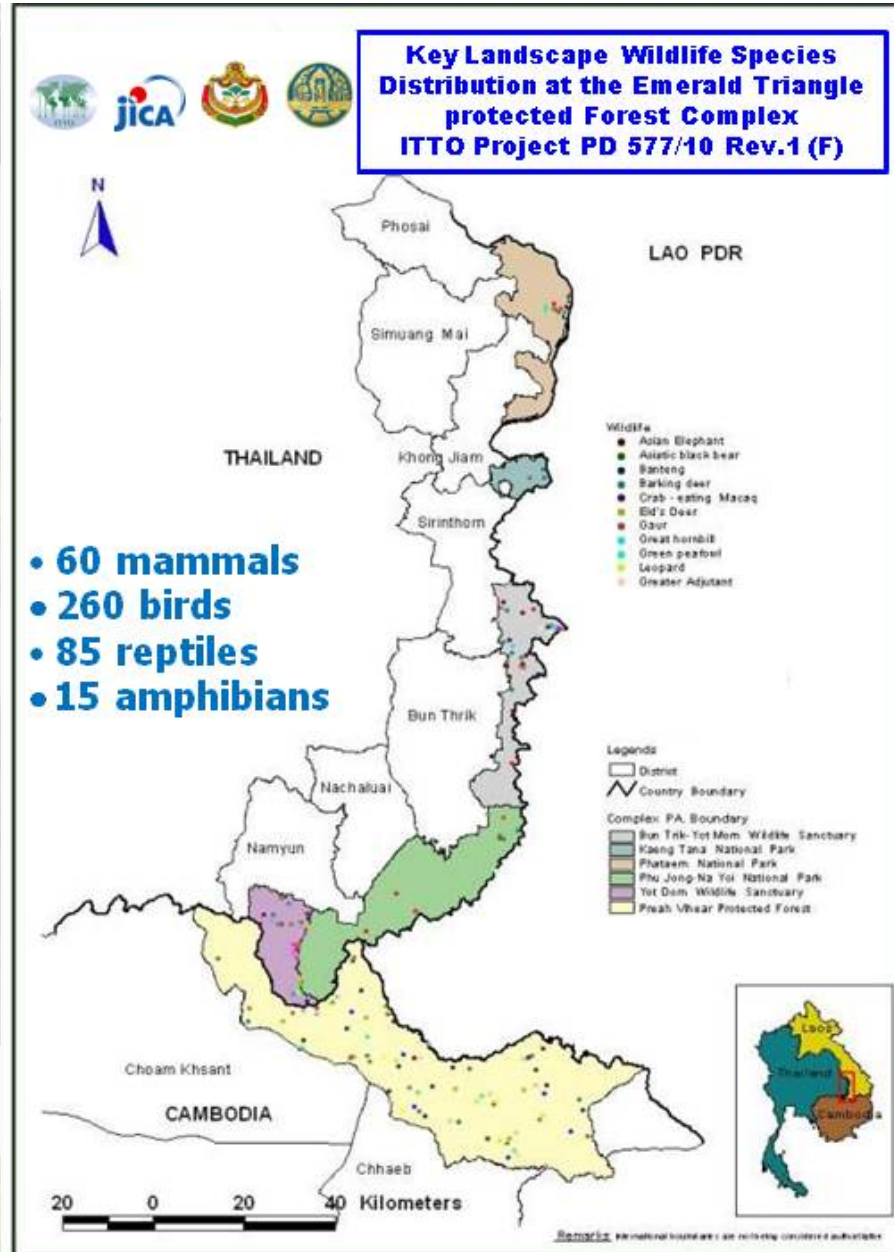
- The largest remaining, extensive intact block of a unique landscape of global importance for biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- One of the most important Biodiversity Conservation Corridors of the Greater Mekong Sub-region.
- The last refuge for populations of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

1. Mountainous Evergreen Forest

2. Lowland Evergreen Forest

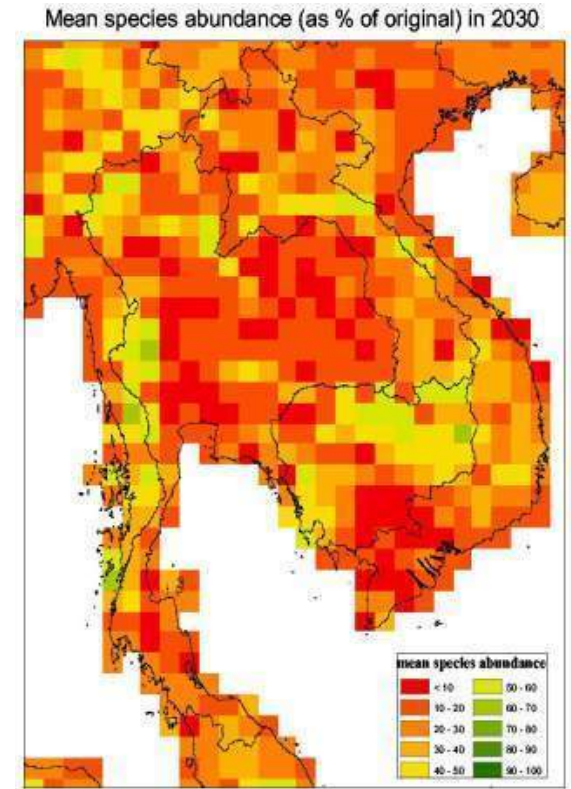
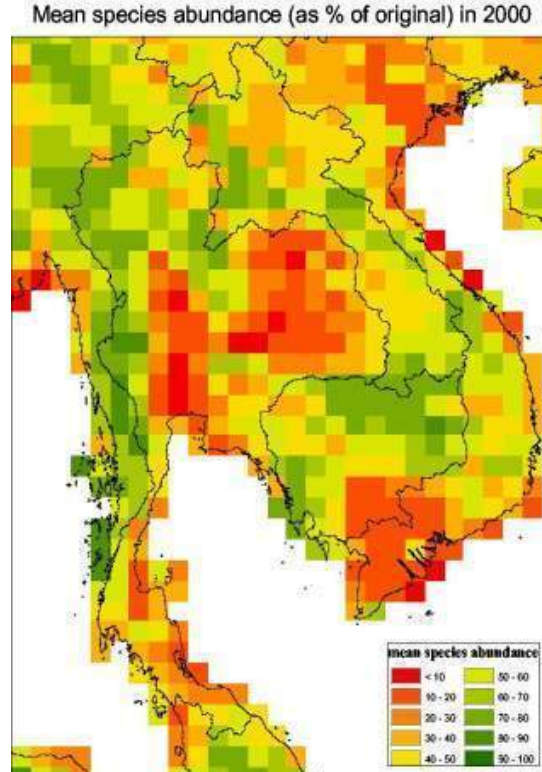
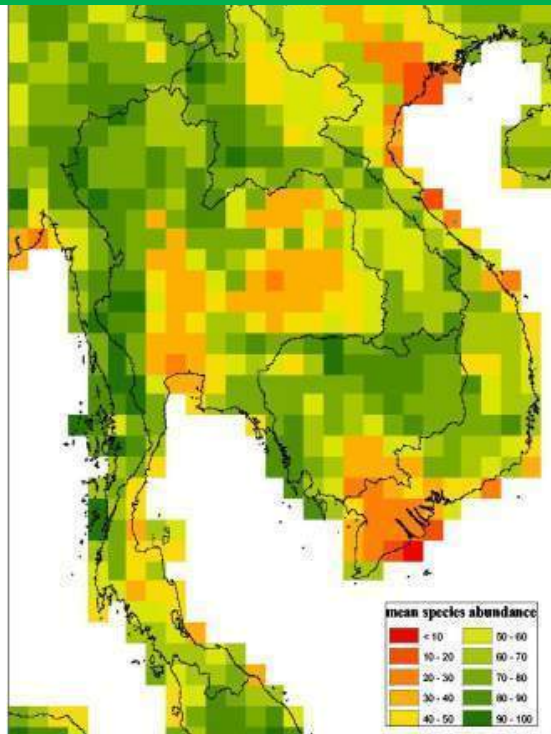
3. Lowland Dry Forest

Landscape Wildlife Species in the Trans-boundary Area



'Impetus for Project Intervention'

Trend of Species Abundance in Greater Mekong Sub-Region



Source: Ben ten Brink "BCI Measuring and Modelling Biodiversity;" 2006.



Phased Approach to Integrated Cross-Border Management

Phase I 2001-04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Soft cooperation” - To initiate management planning process in a framework of Trans Boundary Conservation Areas (TBCAs). 	Thailand (Cambodia)	US \$629,624 Japan Switzerland USA
Phase II 2008-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To establish Common Vision as a collaborative management framework and improve community livelihoods. - To enhance protection measures and monitoring of biological resources of TBCAs through involvement of relevant stakeholders and local communities. 	Thailand and Cambodia	US \$688,205 Japan Switzerland USA
Phase III 2012-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint wildlife monitoring research and on-the-job training. - To strengthen the protection of trans-boundary habitats of protected wide-ranging species in the Emerald Triangle. 	Thailand, Cambodia (Lao PDR))US \$2,051,000 Japan under collaborative initiative of ITTO, CBD, and JICA at CBD COP 10, Nagoya 2010.

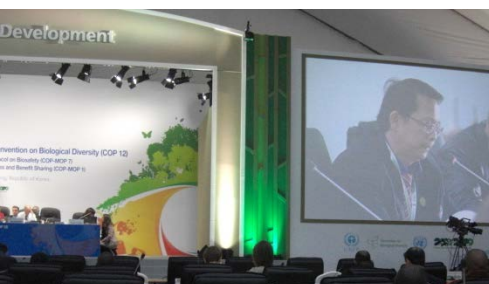
Phase III: Objectives, Outputs, and Activities

Development Objective: To contribute to the conservation of trans-boundary biodiversity in the Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex between Thailand, Cambodia and Laos.

Specific Objective: To strengthen the protection of trans-boundary habitats of protected wide-ranging wildlife species in the Emerald Triangle.

Output 1 : Management plans incorporating research results on wide-ranging species and ecological processes, which are compatible between countries, are established and implemented.	Output2: Capacity of multi-stakeholders in biodiversity conservation and monitoring is strengthened.	Output3 : Local communities are empowered to implement activities linking livelihoods improvement to reduced dependence on resources of protected areas
8 activities 38 sub-activities	8 activities 29 sub-activities	7 activities 31 sub-activities

Project Presentation - UN CBD COP 10, COP 11, COP 12, & COP 13.



Raising Awareness of Forest and Wildlife Biodiversity



Forest inventory activities conducted with students from the Royal University of Agriculture and Prek Leap National School of Agriculture.



Project field staff mentoring student researchers in wildlife survey methods in the Preah Vihear Protected Forest.



GIS Applications

Training on GIS and land use planning mapping for Preah Vihear Forestry Administration Cantonment officers.



Delegates from Thailand, Cambodia and Lao PDR planting rosewood at the project headquarters of the Preah Vihear Forestry Administration Cantonment.



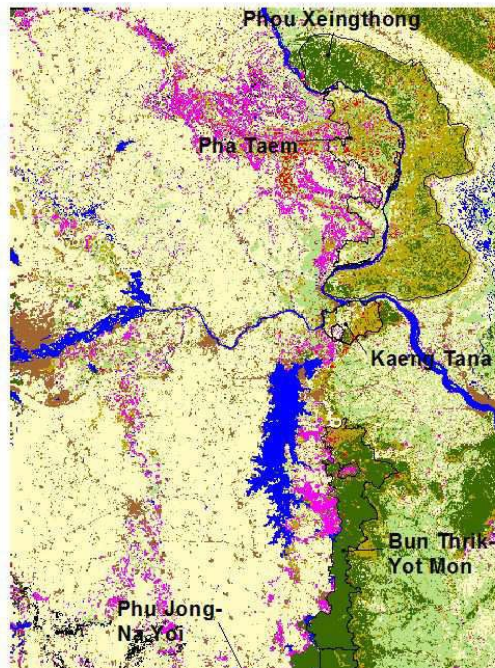
Capacity Building on GIS applications.



Land Use Modeling Applications

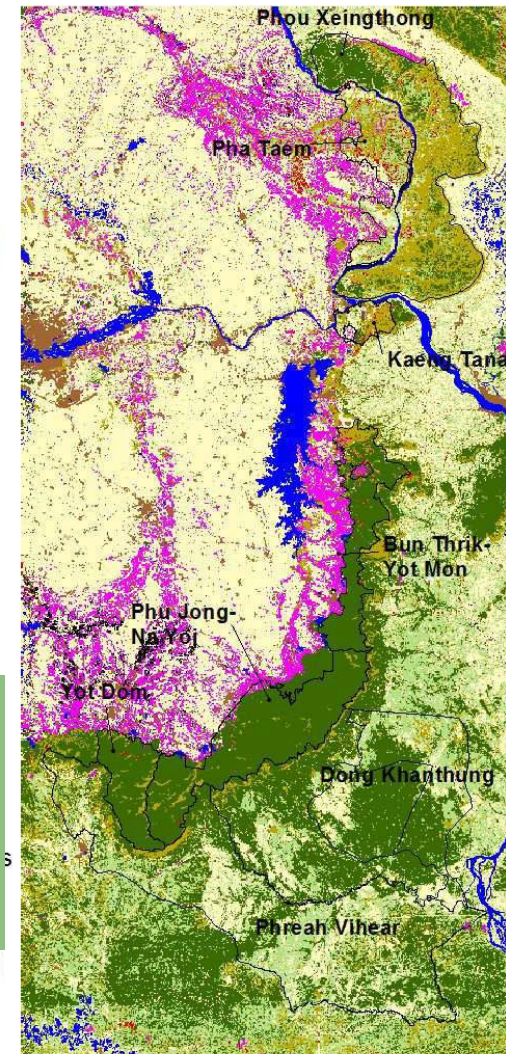


LAND USE/LAND COVER



a) 2003

b) 2013



Critical Questions

- What are key drivers and **future land use** patterns?
- Where are **good habitats** for landscape species in the ETFC?
- What does landscape ecology contribute to trans-boundary habitats and the **conservation of biodiversity (CBD Aichi 2020 Targets)**?



b) Updated by Landsat TM

Socioeconomic Impacts of Integrated Conservation and Community Livelihood Development (ICDP) Activities



Socioeconomic Impacts of Rice Banks and Cow Banks



Monitoring the development of rice bank and cow bank activities provided through the project to local communities.



‘Socioeconomic Impacts of Infrastructure Development’ Water Wells and Storage Ponds



Environmental Impacts of patrolling activities to suppress forest and wildlife offenses.



Wild meat confiscated from illegal traders and loggers in the Preah Vihear Protected Forest.



Wildlife confiscated at An Ses, an international checkpoint between Thailand and Cambodia, and released into the forest



‘Policy Development’

Promoting Political Support for the Integrated Preah Vihear Protected Area Management Plan



National Arbor Day in Cambodia

Demonstration of partnership with His Majesty the King

His Majesty the King of Cambodia provides a Royal audience to the Forestry Administration and reviews the Management Plan of the Preah Vihear Protected Forest.





'Common Vision'



“By 2025, Cambodia, Laos and Thailand will have established a **common cooperative framework** for the **conservation and sustainable management** of the ETFC of the GMS in order to strengthen the protection of the **trans-boundary habitats of wide-ranging wildlife species** and will endeavor to **maintain the viability and ecological integrity** of the forest ecosystems and increase its land use and climate change adaptation capability to transform the ETFC into an **international symbol of TBCAs**.”



Challenges and Opportunities

- **Challenges for forest biodiversity conservation** include: poverty; political commitment; governance; legal frameworks, institutions; and human and financial resources.
- **Sound land use policy and security of tenure of gazetted forests** are crucial for ensuring biodiversity conservation; Conservation, protection and production forests must be set aside in forest landscapes.
- **Landscape-based ecosystem management** of protected areas is increasing to support biodiversity corridors to landscape management (IPSI, UNEP-IEMP GMS initiative, ADB GMS Environment Program, HoB ...).
- **Conservation can benefit communities, but efforts must be sustained and lead to self-reliance;** Poverty may be alleviated through integrated forest biodiversity conservation and development activities that consider livelihood improvement to be high priority.
- **Investment Incentive** (public and private) in natural capital to foster economic viability, with people centered/socially acceptable, quality of ecosystem integrity.

13



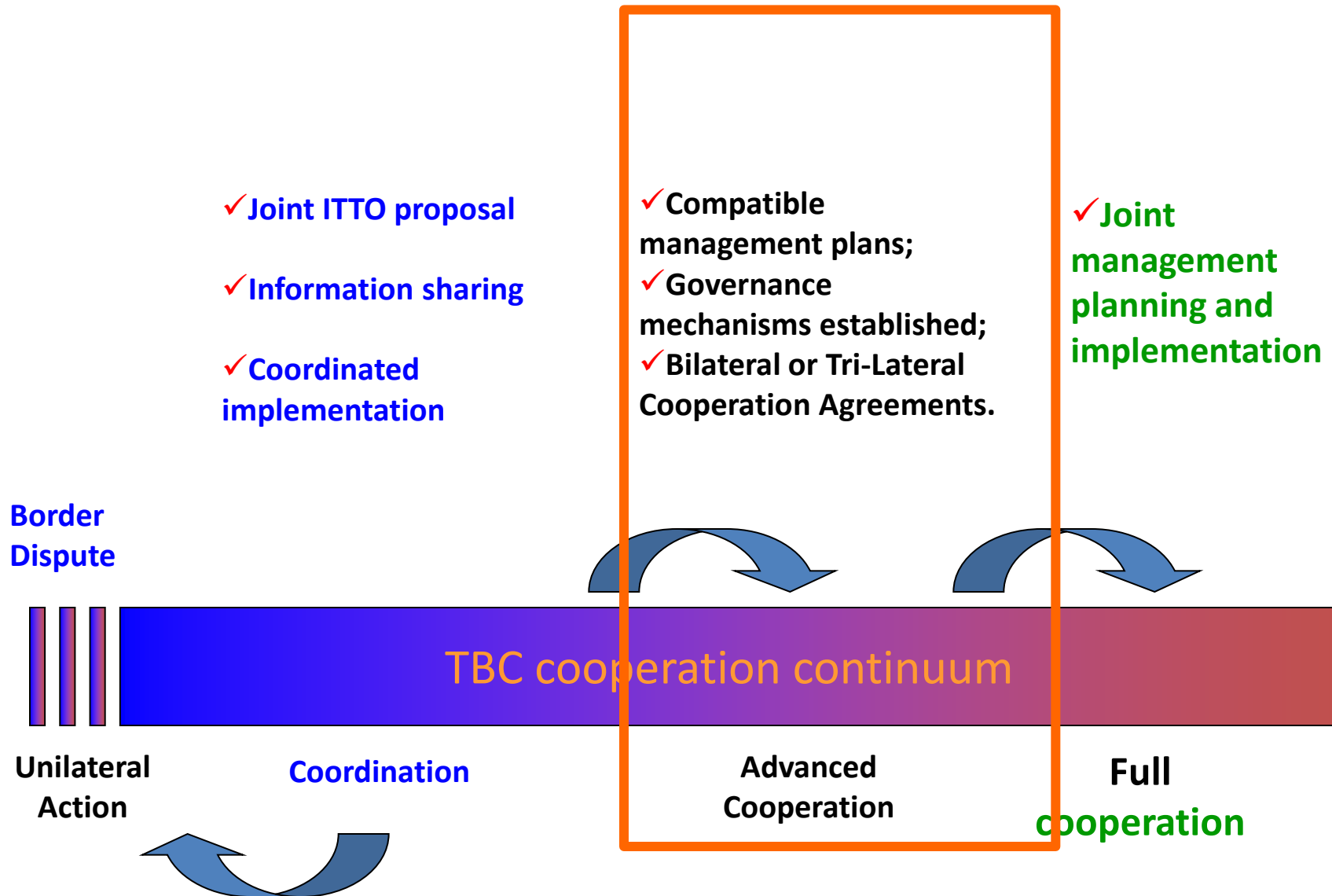
Lessons Learned

- Each country involved in a trans-boundary conservation initiative should participate in, and agree to, the development of a shared vision, and indicate in the clearest manner that it is committed to contribute to the greatest extent possible to its implementation and achievement.
- Technical cooperation preceded political cooperation in this trans-boundary conservation project and so, much of the emphasis of activities in early stages should be directed to expanding opportunities for technical cooperation between participating countries.
- Political support is essential to the ultimate success of any trans-boundary conservation project and sufficient consideration should be directed to consolidate internal and external political support through the institutionalization of on-going meetings with local and national government officials in each participating country, as well as between government officials from each one of the participating countries.

Lessons Learned

- Income generation in a trans-boundary conservation project is most effectively established as a community or family enterprise and not as a project activity, with a focus on participatory village planning of natural resource use and/or conservation and the development of corresponding business plans incorporating realistic assessments of markets.
- Efforts to raise the awareness of local communities, government officials, and others of the importance of conservation in trans-boundary conservation projects should be an on-going pursuit.
- The sustainability of trans-boundary conservation projects must be assured at several interrelated levels, including that of the administrative and political level, the technical and managerial level, the rural community livelihood level, and at the financial resources level. This must be accomplished within the much broader context of the socioeconomic and political conditions that define the relationships between or among participating countries.

Trans-boundary Biodiversity Conservation Continuum



Acknowledgements



Thank You Very Much! Terima Kasih Banyak!

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