



Convention on
Biological Diversity



CBD-FAO Workshop on Restoration of Forests and other Ecosystems

27 June- 1 July 2016, Bangkok, Thailand

Trans-boundary Biodiversity Conservation in Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex between Cambodia, Lao PDR and Thailand



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ITTO Biodiversity Partnerships

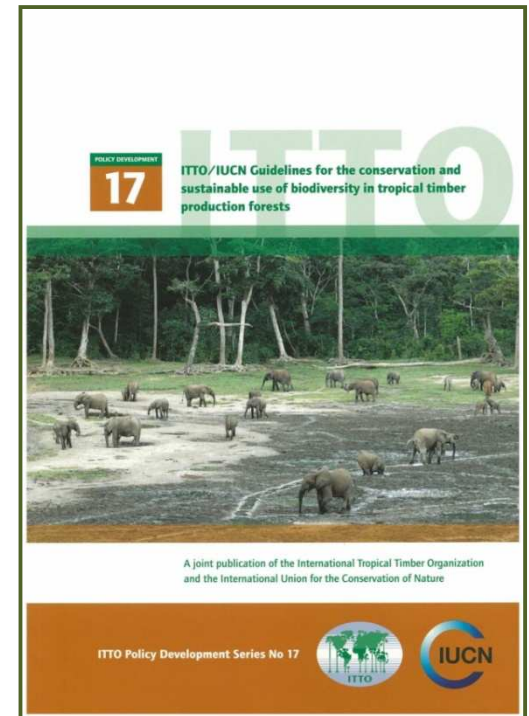
ITTO/IUCN Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Tropical Timber Production Forests (2009)

ITTO/CBD Collaborative Initiative for Tropical Forest Biodiversity

- Management of the **Emerald Triangle Protected Forests** Complex for Transboundary Biodiversity Conservation b/n Thailand, Cambodia and Laos
- Capacity Building for SFM and Biodiversity Conservation in the ITTO **Congo Basin Countries**
- Building Capacities of ACTO Countries in Biodiversity Conservation in Managed Forests of the **Amazon**

APFNet-ITTO-Sarawak FD

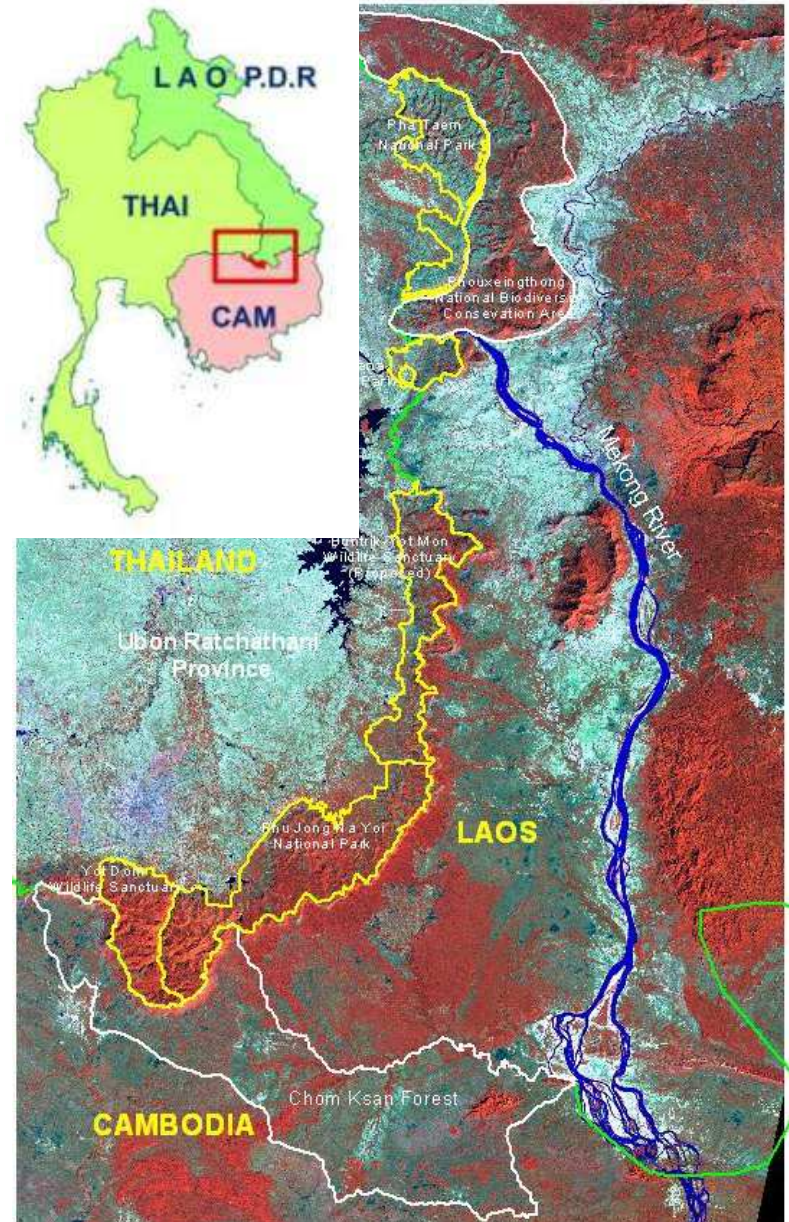
CBFM of Sungai Medihit Watershed, Sarawak - Indigenous Kelabit and Penan communities



The Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex

- Last refuge for populations of more than 50 wildlife species on the IUCN Red List, including 10 which are listed as Critically Endangered
- Extensive intact block of a unique landscape in the Greater Mekong Sub-region

Protected Area	Area (km2)
Pha Taem NP	353
Kaeng Tana NP	84
Phu Jong-Na Yoi NP	697
Yot Dom WS	235
Buntrarik-Yot Mon WS	365
Phou Xieng Thong NBCA	1,200
Dong Khanthung Protected Forest	1,700
Preah Vihear Protected Forest	1,900
Total	6,534



Iconic Wildlife Species



Rhino



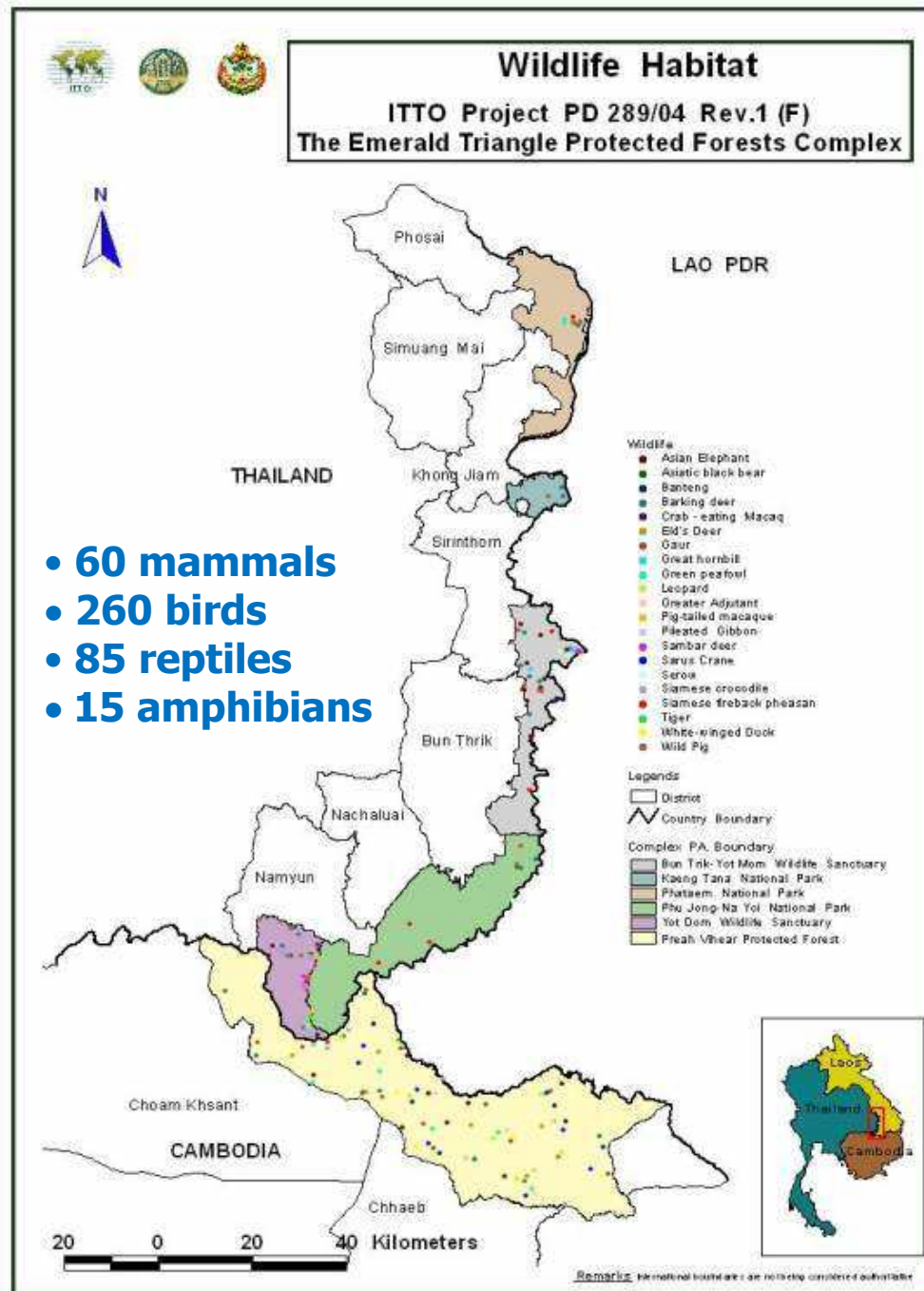
Eld's deer



Giant Ibis



Sarus crane



- 60 mammals
- 260 birds
- 85 reptiles
- 15 amphibians



Wildlife Distributions in Heterogeneous Landscapes



The Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex

Phase I, II & III

Phase I (2001-04)	To initiate a management planning process in a framework of TBCAs	Thailand (+Cambodia)	US\$629,624 (Japan, Switzerland, USA)
Phase II (2008-10)	To enhance protection measures and monitoring of biological resources of TBCAs through involvement of local communities and stakeholders	Thailand & Cambodia	US\$688,208 (Japan, Switzerland, USA)
Phase III (2012-16)	To strengthen the protection of trans-boundary habitats of the protected wide-ranging species in the Emerald Triangle	Thailand, Cambodia & Laos	US\$2,051,000 (Japan) Under CBD/ITTO collaborative initiative At CBD COP10, Nagoya, 2010

**Better Informed Decisions in Protection
of Trans-boundary Biodiversity**

Expected Outputs Phase III and Aichi Targets

Project Outputs	Aichi Targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none">I. Management plans incorporating research results on wide-ranging species and ecological processes are established and implemented.II. Capacity of multi-stakeholders in biodiversity conservation and monitoring is strengthened.III. Local communities are empowered to implement activities linking livelihoods improvement.	<p>Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved</p> <p>Target 7: By 2020, forestry are managed sustainably,....</p> <p>Target 11: By 2020, 17 per cent of terrestrial, are conserved through well connected systems of protected areas.</p> <p>Target 15: By 2020, restoration of 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems</p>



Capacity Building

GIS Mapping



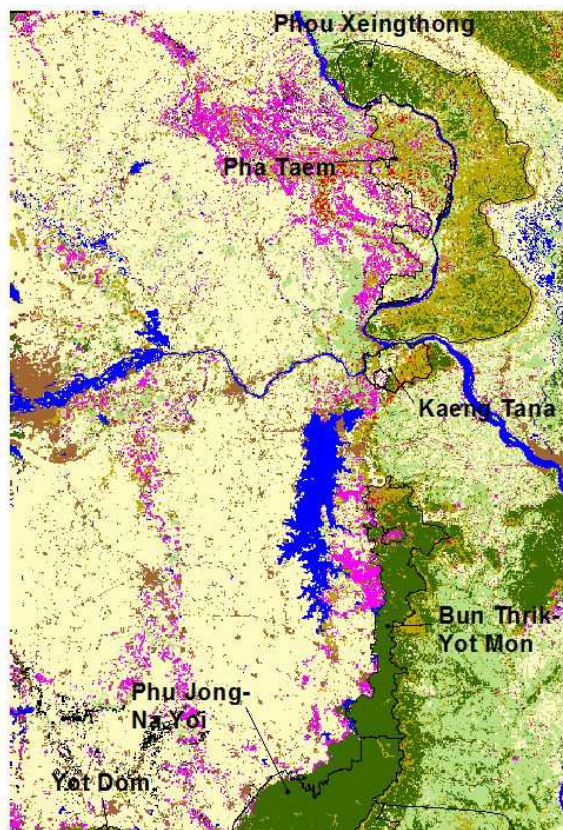
- *Introduction of GIS, Map Reading and GPS (28-29 Nov. 2013)*
- *GIS Modeling for Forest Land Use (10-15 March 2014 in Cambodia)*
- *Species distribution modeling (Tentative Oct. 2014 @ Ubon Ratchathani)*

Wildlife Survey: effective use of guide books, camera traps, interviews

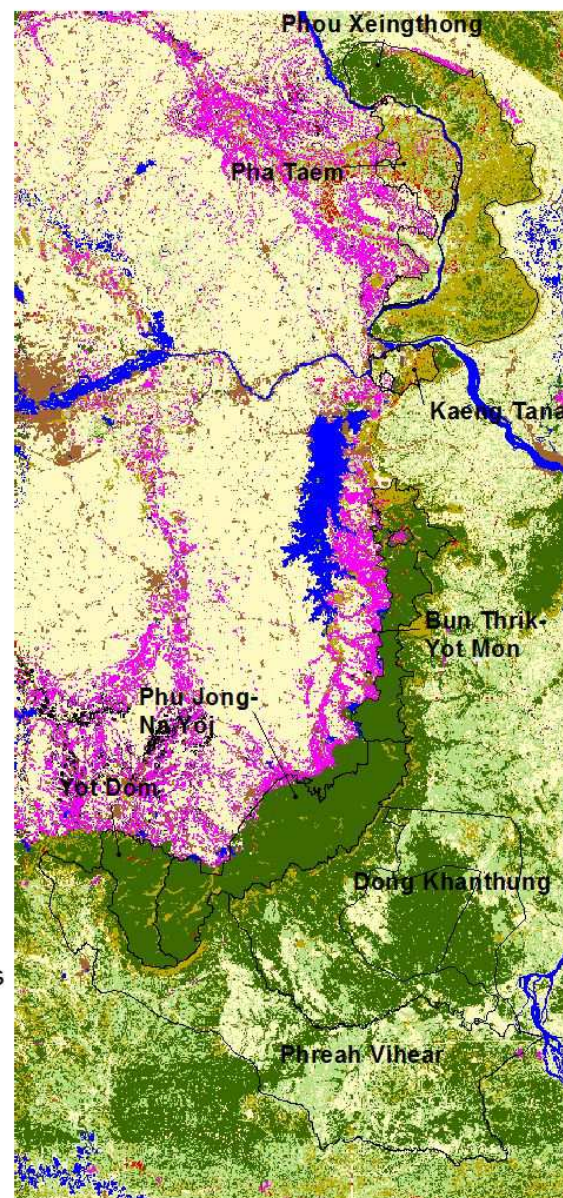




LAND USE/LAND COVER



a) 2003



b) 2013

	Protected areas
Land use/land cover classes	
	Evergreen forest
	Mixed deciduous forest
	Dry dipterocarp forest
	Forest plantation
	Rubber plantation
	Oil palm
	Cassava
	Paddy field
	Bare soil/rock outcrop
	Urban/Infrastructure
	Water body

Key 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 the trans-boundary habitats & **conservation of biodiversity (CBD Aichi 2020 Targets)**?

Awareness Raising & Livelihood Improvement



Food Bank
& Nursery



Painting Competition
& Home Stay



Bamboo Plants
& Handicrafts



Law Enforcement in Cambodia

Consultations with local leaders, police and military



Stopping illegal logging



Patrolling



Shutting down an illegal sawmill



Outreach of Emerald Triangle Protected Forests

**2014
National
Arbor Day in
Cambodia**

**Demonstration of
ETFC partnership
to the King**



Key Messages from Regional Conference on Biodiversity Conservation of GMS (Siem Reap, March 2016)

- ❑ **Challenges for forest biodiversity conservation** include: poverty; political commitment; governance; legal frameworks, institutions; human and financial resources
- ❑ **Sound land use policy and security of tenure of gazetted forests** are crucial for achieving 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 must lead to self-reliance** Poverty can be alleviated through integrated forest biodiversity conservation and development activities that consider livelihood improvement as a high priority concern





'Common Vision'



“By 2020, 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**.”



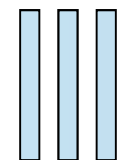
Sustainability of Emerald Triangle Protected Forests

- ❑ Technical cooperation has been enhanced but the sustainability remains challenge
- ❑ Showcase under the CBD/ITTO collaborative initiative (CBD COP 13)
- ❑ *Think globally act locally* → *Think locally act globally*



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

Border
Disputes



Unilateral
Action

Coordination

Advanced
Cooperation

Full cooperation
(one ecosystem)



Sustainable Cooperation of TBCAs

Acknowledgements



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Thank You for Your Attention!