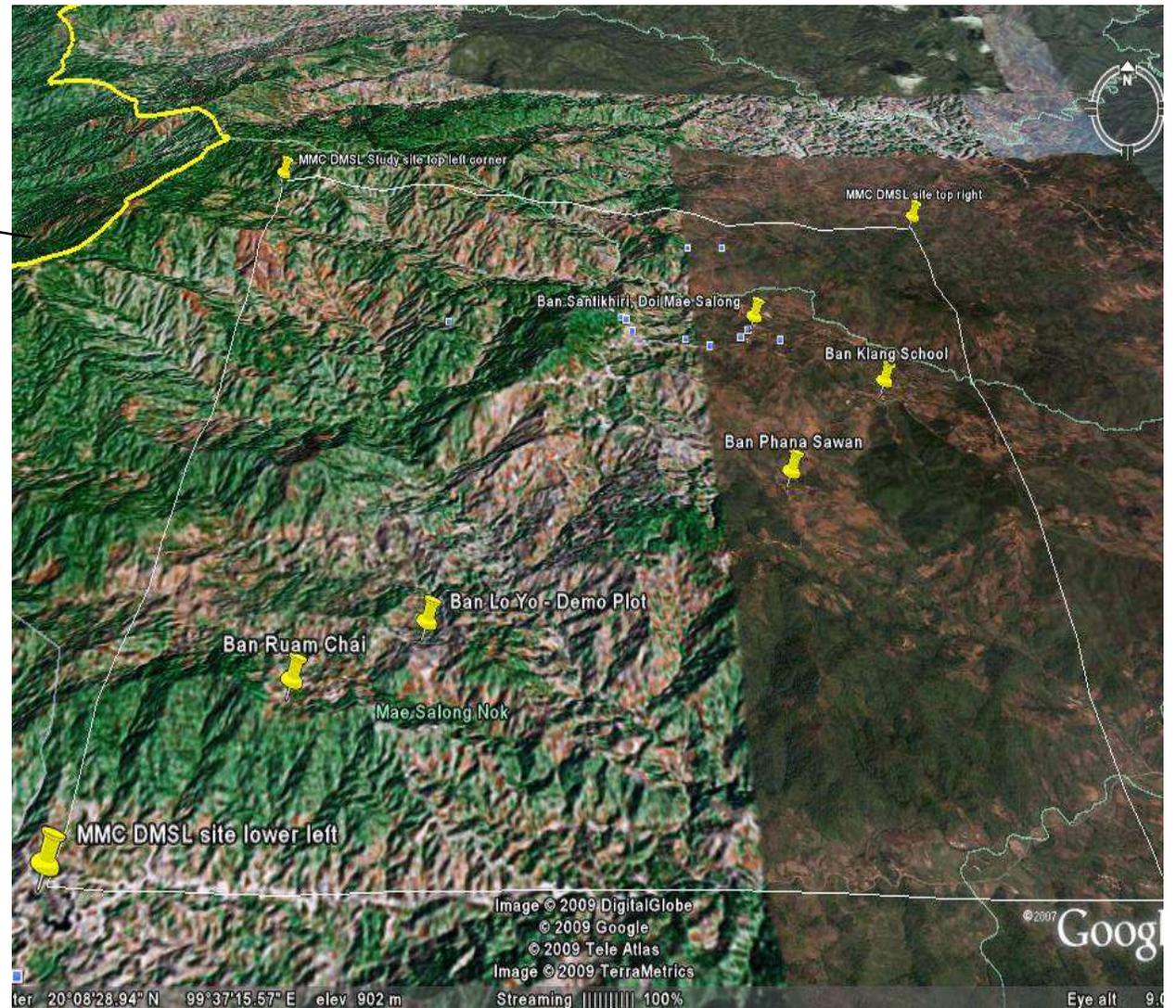
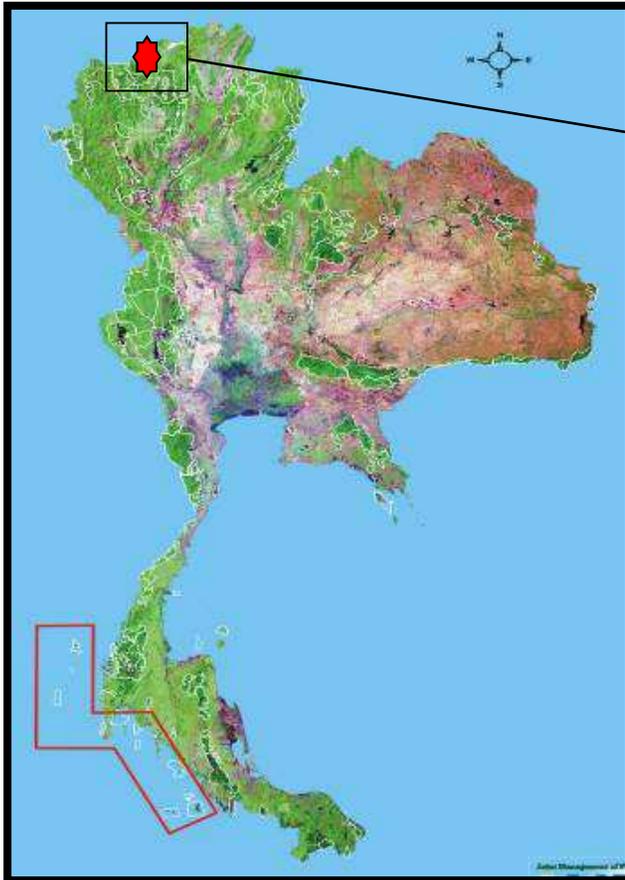




Forest landscape restoration initiatives in Thailand: Case studies of Doi Mae Salong (Chiang Rai) and Dong Phrayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex



Doi Mae Salong, Chiang Rai





Background



- Province situated near Myanmar border
- Occupied by Kuomintang remnants since 1961
- Other ethnic groups: Akha, Lisu, Lahu, Shan, Yao
- Refugees from Myanmar
- Royal Thai Armed Forces Development Command initiated a reforestation project in 2007 to celebrate King's 80th birthday



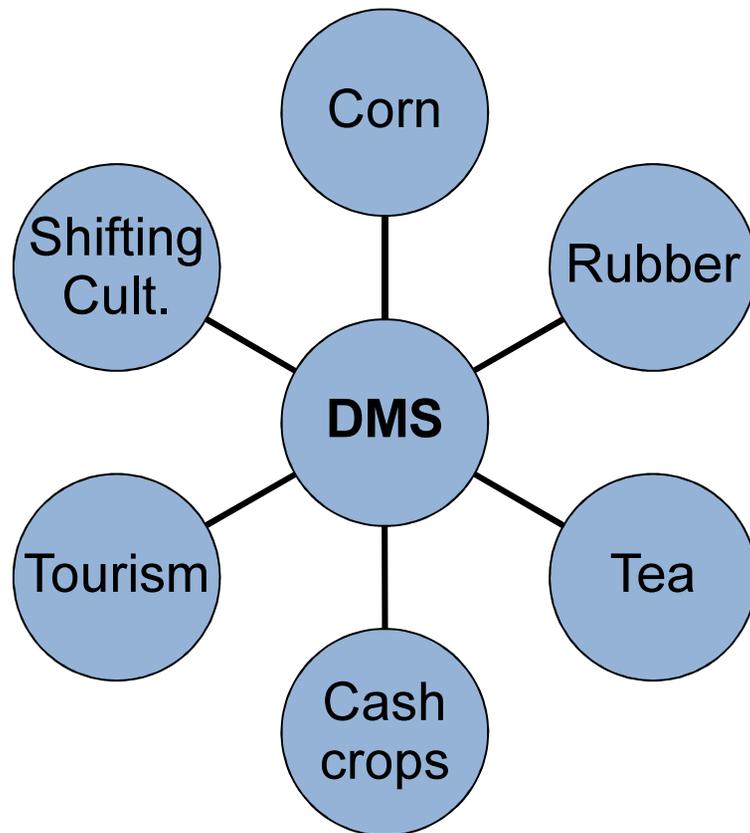
Background

- Strong reactions to planting programme
- Army invited IUCN to help do things differently
- New approach based on multi-stakeholder platforms and negotiation
- “Things done differently”
- Part of IUCN Livelihoods and Landscapes Strategy – specific approach





Situation and Dynamics



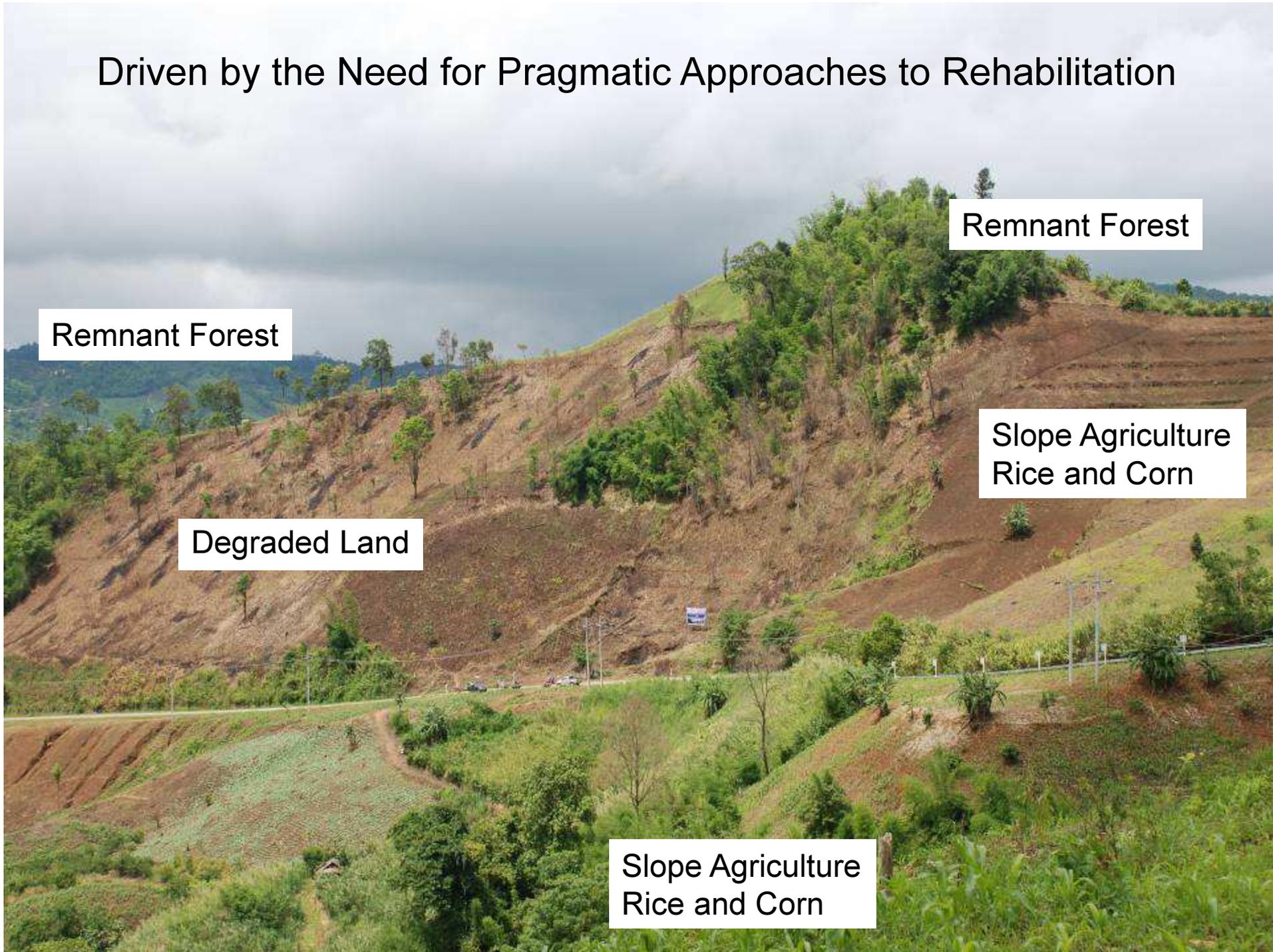
- Migrant labor (5,000 people) cause unexpected population growth demanding more land
- Price of land increased
- Overuse of agro-chemicals
- Land tenure



Livelihoods and Landscape Strategy (LLS)

- Livelihoods and landscape is an approach to **poverty reduction** that seeks to enable the rural poor to expand their economic opportunities while **sustaining and enhancing forest and other biological resources**.
- By working together, a shared understanding of the value of forests for improving local livelihoods can be built, with a view to influencing policies that can **reduce poverty and conserve forest**.

Driven by the Need for Pragmatic Approaches to Rehabilitation



Remnant Forest

Remnant Forest

Degraded Land

Slope Agriculture
Rice and Corn

Slope Agriculture
Rice and Corn



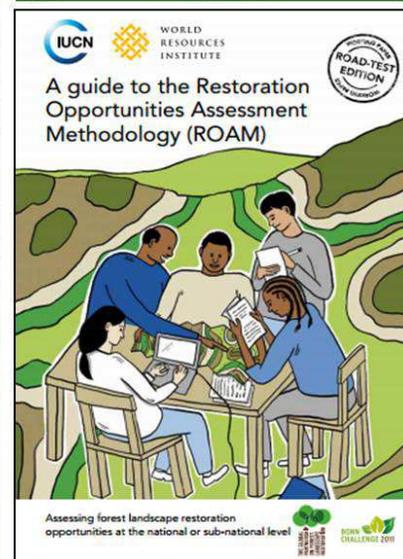
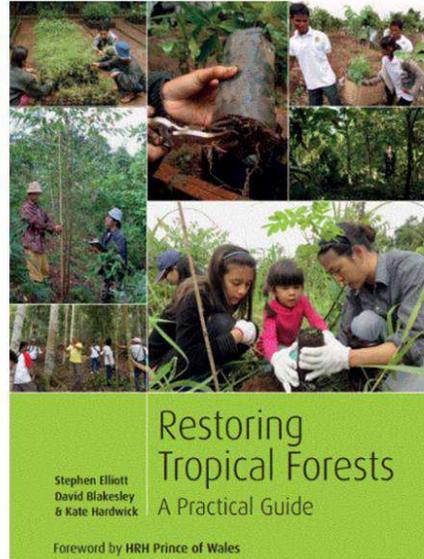
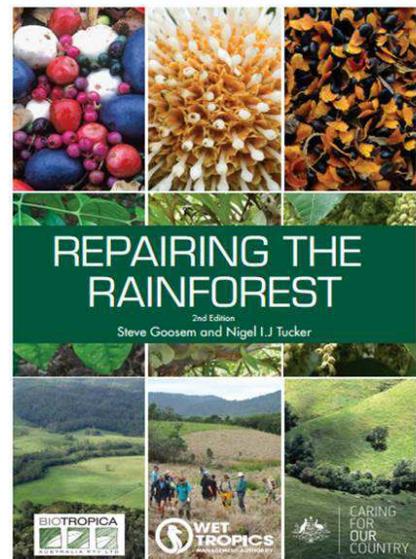
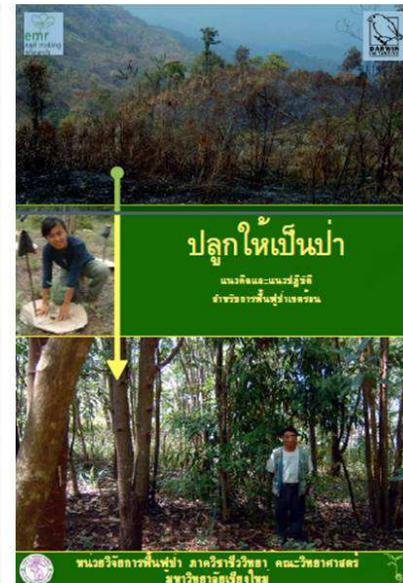
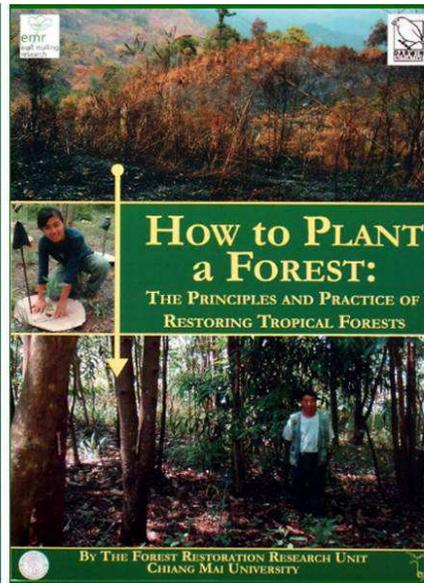
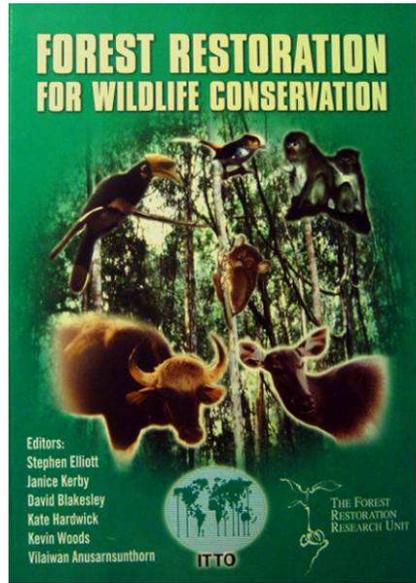
Beginning Land Use Planning

- Agreements on priority areas:
 - Steep slopes
 - Headwaters
- Negotiating other land uses
- Avoid reforesting land used for agriculture
- Increase productivity of agricultural land to reduce encroachment and generate income





Approaches





Approaches

- Participatory land use planning and zoning of forest – agriculture land, participatory formation of land use criteria
- Planted over 800,000 trees in 3 years, total area of 4,000 rai (640 ha), 40 species
- Framework species approach demonstration plot
- School and community nurseries





Livelihoods/Poverty Reduction

- Agro-forestry practices, Arabica coffee, Macadamia, Bamboo, Rattan and multi-purpose fast-growing species
- Soil and water conservation measures, improving soil fertility, bio-fertilizer
- Improvement of small-scale irrigation system
- Paddy terrace initiative
- Community-based ecotourism



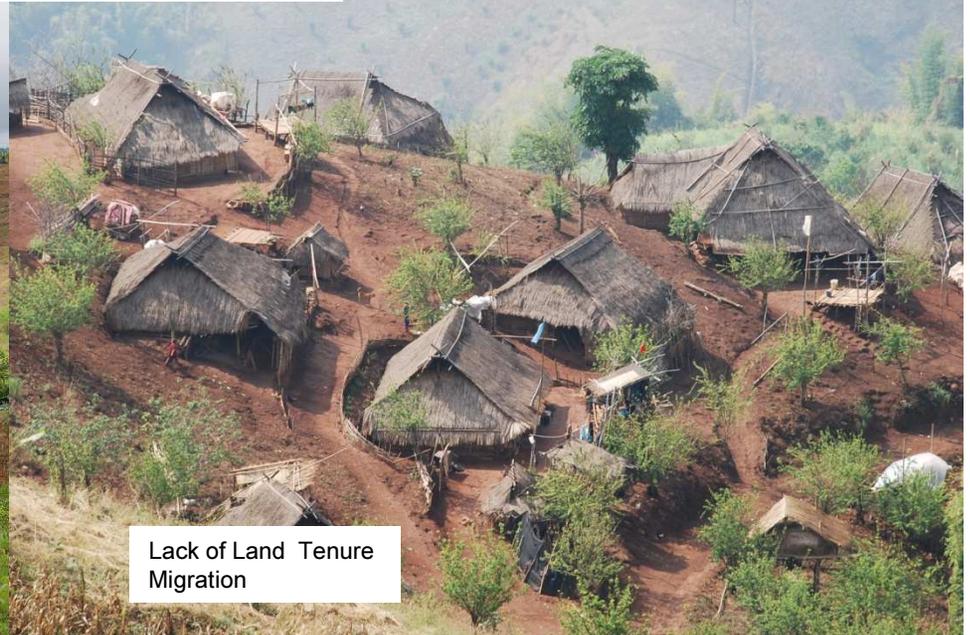
Other Agricultural Use



Poverty

Integrated Approach

Degradation



Lack of Land Tenure Migration



Challenges

- Balancing the needs of different stakeholders, forest-land-water users (up- and downstream)
- Developing alternative livelihoods that make a meaningful reduction in poverty while improving conservation of the area
- Removing constraints (turning natural capital into assets):
 - Building institutional arrangements
 - Tenure
 - Markets



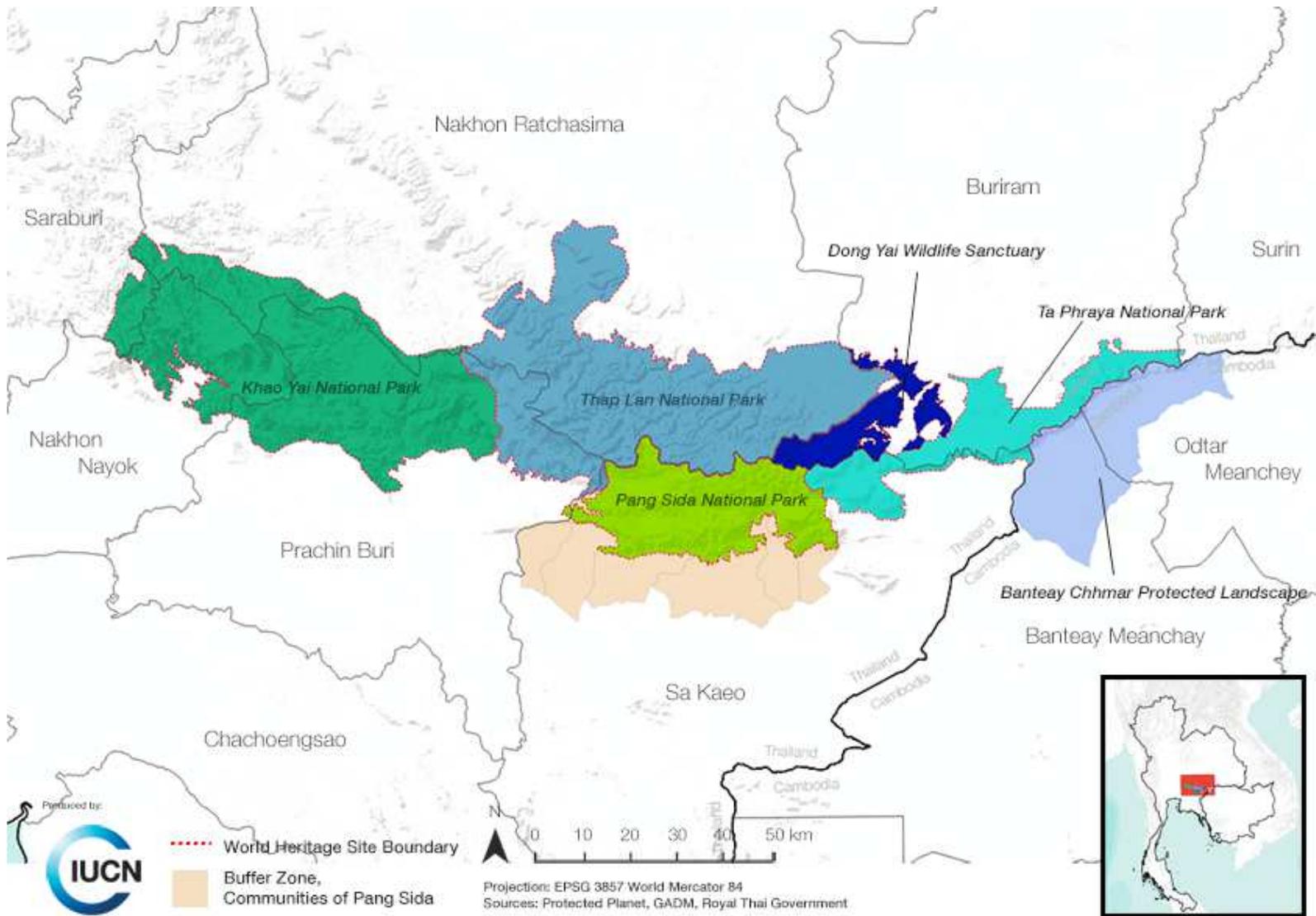
แปลงปลูกป่าสาธิต
โครงการความร่วมมือระหว่าง
• บก. กองทัพอากาศ - สถาบันเทคโนโลยีการเกษตร (IUCN)
• หน่วยวิจัยฟื้นฟูป่า มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่ - อำเภอแม่จัน
ปลูกเมื่อ ๒๕๕๑







Dong Phrayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex

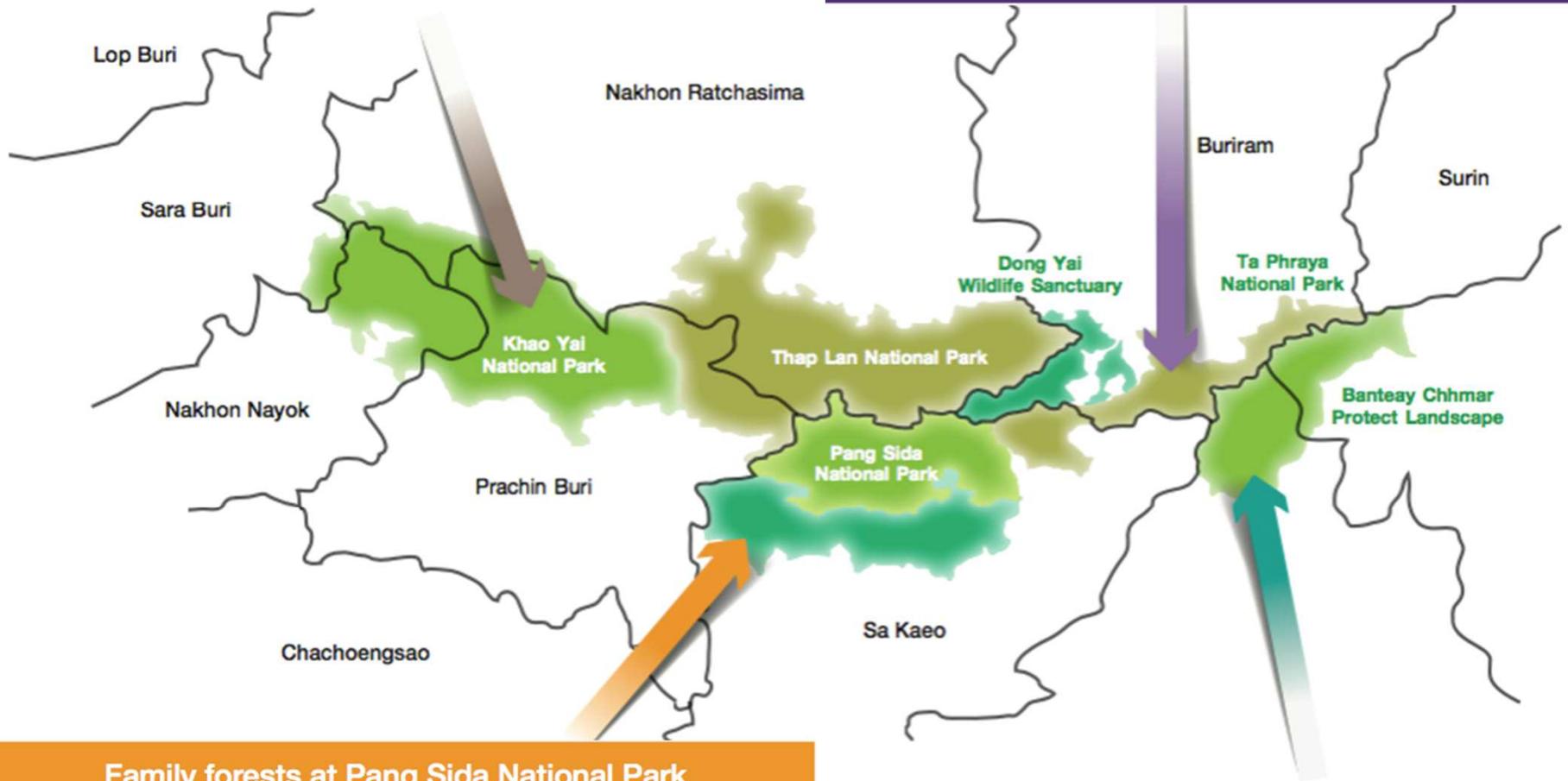




Dong Phrayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex

Addressing illegal logging of Siamese Rosewood

Community Forestry and Transboundary Reforestation at Ta Phraya National Park



Family forests at Pang Sida National Park

Transboundary collaboration with Cambodia



Outcomes: Transboundary reforestation

Community Forestry and Transboundary Reforestation:

- Total restoration / conservation area of 4,167 rai (667 hectare) established under the joint responsibility of local communities and government agencies in the transboundary area around Ta Phraya National Park (Thailand and Cambodia).





Outcomes: Buffer zone management

Community Forestry and Transboundary Reforestation:

- Improved buffer zone management through collaboration and community engagement in forest restoration and conservation in the transboundary area around Ta Phraya National Park.





Family forests / community nurseries

Community Forests and Family Forests:

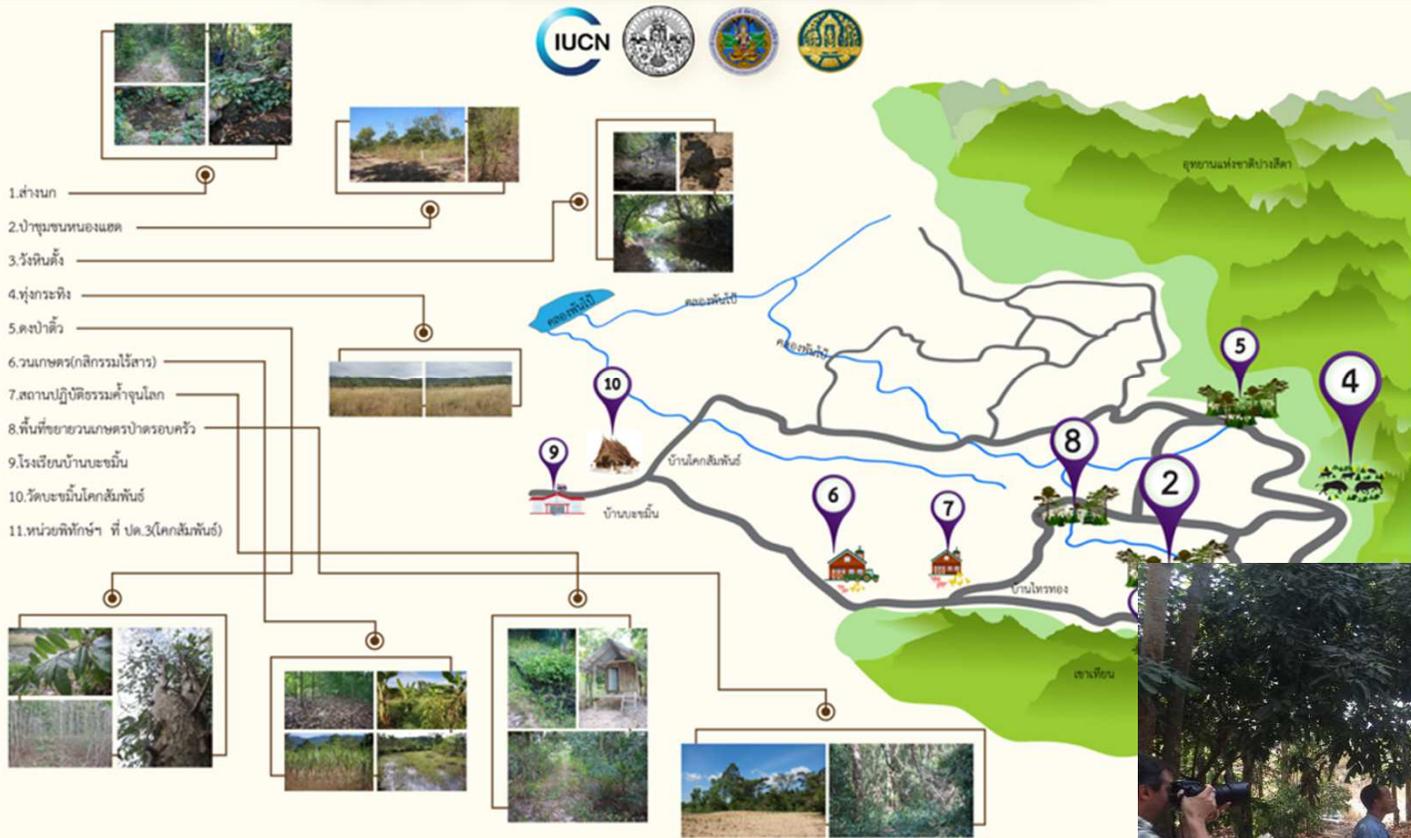
- Family forest and farm practices and community forests applied in four communities in the buffer zone of Pang Sida National Park, and in six communities in the buffer zone of Ta Phraya National Park.





Community nature trails

เส้นทางศึกษาธรรมชาติรอบผืนป่ามรดกโลก (อุทยานแห่งชาติปางสีดา)
ณ คุ่มไทรทอง บ้านชะมื่น ตำบลโคกปี่ฆ้อง อำเภอเมือง จังหวัดสระแก้ว





Contribution to Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Aichi Target 5

“By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.”

Aichi Target 11

“By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.”



World Heritage Community Engagement



- Community engagement in World Heritage Sites
- Family forests and PA buffer zone management

Projects:

- Protected Areas and Transboundary Conservation for Climate Change Adaptation: Dong Phrayayen-Khao Yai World Heritage Site (KNCF)
- Kaeng Krachan World Heritage Nomination



Transboundary visit to Pang Sida National Park, February 2015



Thank You



“ป่าฝนที่ถูกทำลายได้จุดประกายแห่งความรู้ที่รักและพิศชอบในใจของหลาย ๆ คน
ให้รักษาสิ่งที่มีอยู่และพยายามสร้างสิ่งที่ถูกทำลายขึ้นมาใหม่”

Steve Goosem and Nigel I.J Tucker, “Repairing the Rainforest” 1995