



Second Expert Meeting on South South Cooperation on Biological Diversity



Thailand



has a total land area of **513,115** sq km, lying in a hot and humid climatic zone in the middle of Southeast Asia. Such a location enriches biodiversity as it connects all forms of life in the Himalayan Mountain range and the southern part of China with the Malay Peninsula and the humid areas of Cambodia and Laos. This in turn supports a variety of tropical ecosystems.

His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej and His Royal Projects



- Using environmentally friendly techniques and utilizing moderate amounts of locally available resources; over 3,000 projects nationwide
- Many Royal Projects are dedicated to dealing with environmental issues
- 6 Living Natural Museums



Cooperation on Environmental Programme (Mekong Sub-region Program)

Biodiversity Corridor Initiatives

The GMS Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Initiative (GMS BCI) will undertake activities in five pilot sites to conserve habitats for wildlife, enhance ecological services, such as water supply and flood protection, and improve local community welfare through poverty alleviation measures and sustainable use of natural resources.

- The five GMS BCI pilot sites are:
- [Cardamom Mountains](#)
- [Xe Pian - Dong Hua Sao - Dong Ampham](#)
- [Xishuangbanna](#)
- [Tenasserim: Western Forest - Kaeng Krachan](#)
- [Ngoc Linh - Xe Sap](#)

Why Biodiversity Corridors?

- Landscape species require large spatial areas of contiguous habitat, or core areas connected by habitat linkages or **corridors** to meet their natural ecological and behavioral requirements.
- Today human-induced habitat loss and fragmentation are seen to be major threats to biodiversity conservation. One way of mitigating the negative effects of fragmentation is to improve habitat connectivity.

- **Biodiversity corridors** can be continuous strips of land or 'stepping stones' that are patches of suitable habitat used to improve ecological coherence and for combating fragmentation. They provide functional linkages between core protected areas stimulating or allowing species migration between areas.

Western Forest Complex or WEFCOM

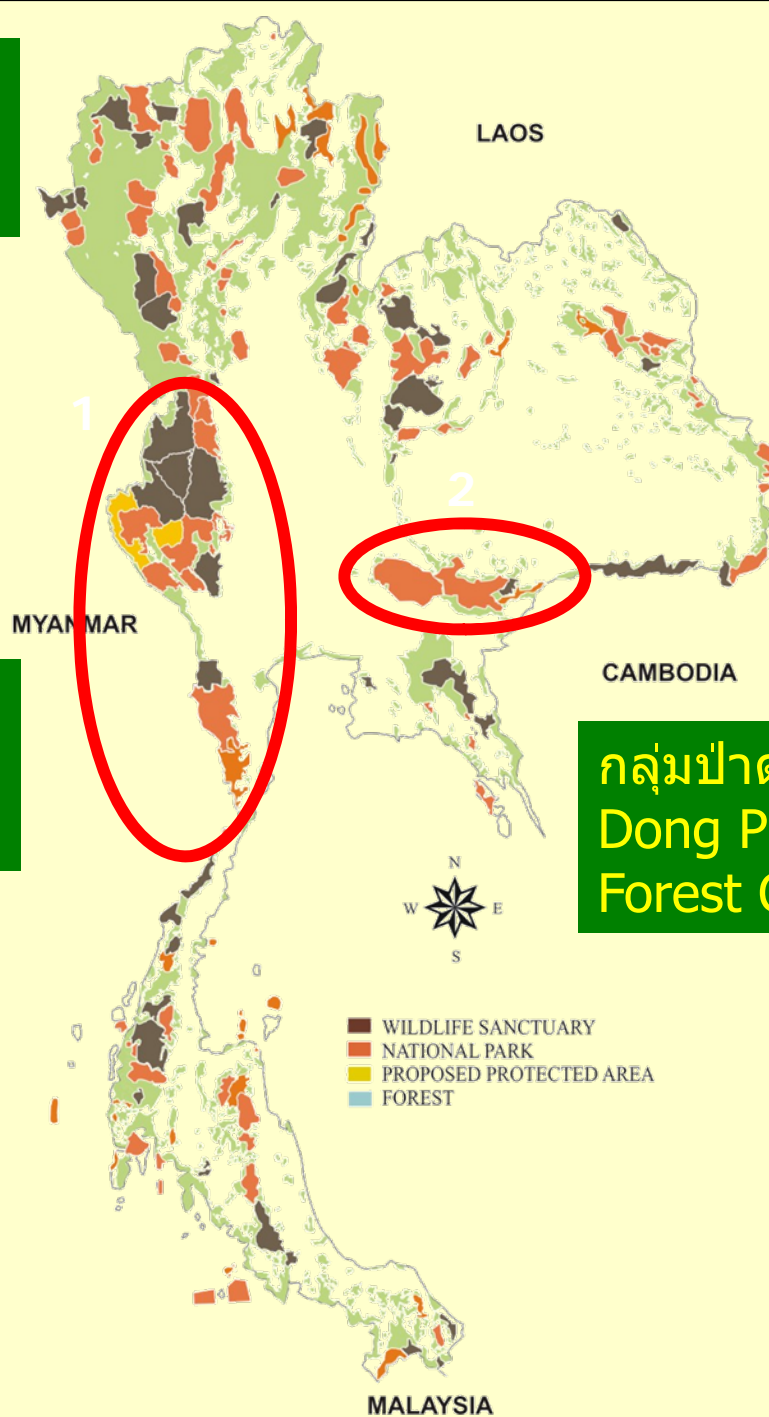
- **One of the most significant regions for wildlife conservation in Asia, WEFCOM includes 11 national parks and six wildlife sanctuaries covering 4,432,233 rai (18,730 square km) of almost continuous forest in six provinces of Thailand.**
- **The World Heritage Site of Huai Kha Khaeng and Thung Yai Wildlife Sanctuaries, designated in 1991, forms the core of the complex.**

- **The area has international conservation value, being one of the most significant refuges for many of mainland Southeast Asia's threatened large mammal species.**
- **Large mammals include Tiger, Asian Tapir, Asian Elephant, two bear species, Gaur, Banteng and the last population of wild Water Buffalo in the country.**

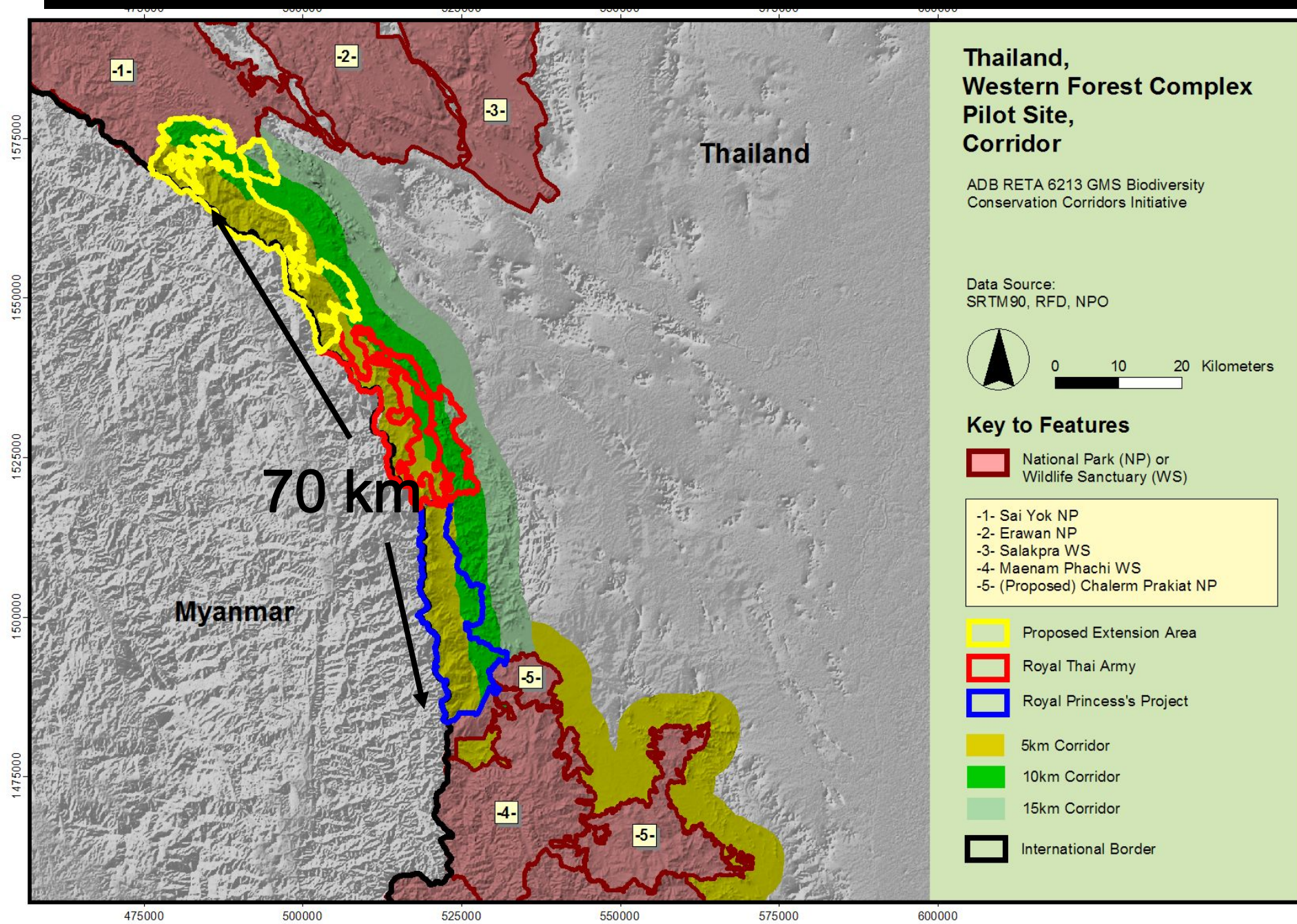
พื้นที่นำร่อง (BCI Pilot Sites)

เทือกเขาตะนาวศรี
Tenasserim - Western
Forest Complex (TWFC)

กลุ่มป่าดงพญาเย็น-เขาใหญ่
Dong Phrayayen - Khao Yai
Forest Complex (DPKYFC)



Thailand Western Forest Complex Pilot Sites Corridor



คุณค่าทางความหลากหลายทางชีวภาพ Biological Value

นิเวศภูมิภาค - กลุ่มป่าตะวันตก

- ป่าดิบเขา (Kayah-Karen montane rain forests)
- ป่าดิบชื้น (Tenasserim-South Thailand Semi-evergreen Rain Forests)

แหล่งที่อยู่อาศัย (Major Habitat Type)

- ป่าไม้ใบกว้างในเขตร้อนชื้นและกึ่งร้อนชื้น (Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forest)

ความโดดเด่นด้านชีวภาพ

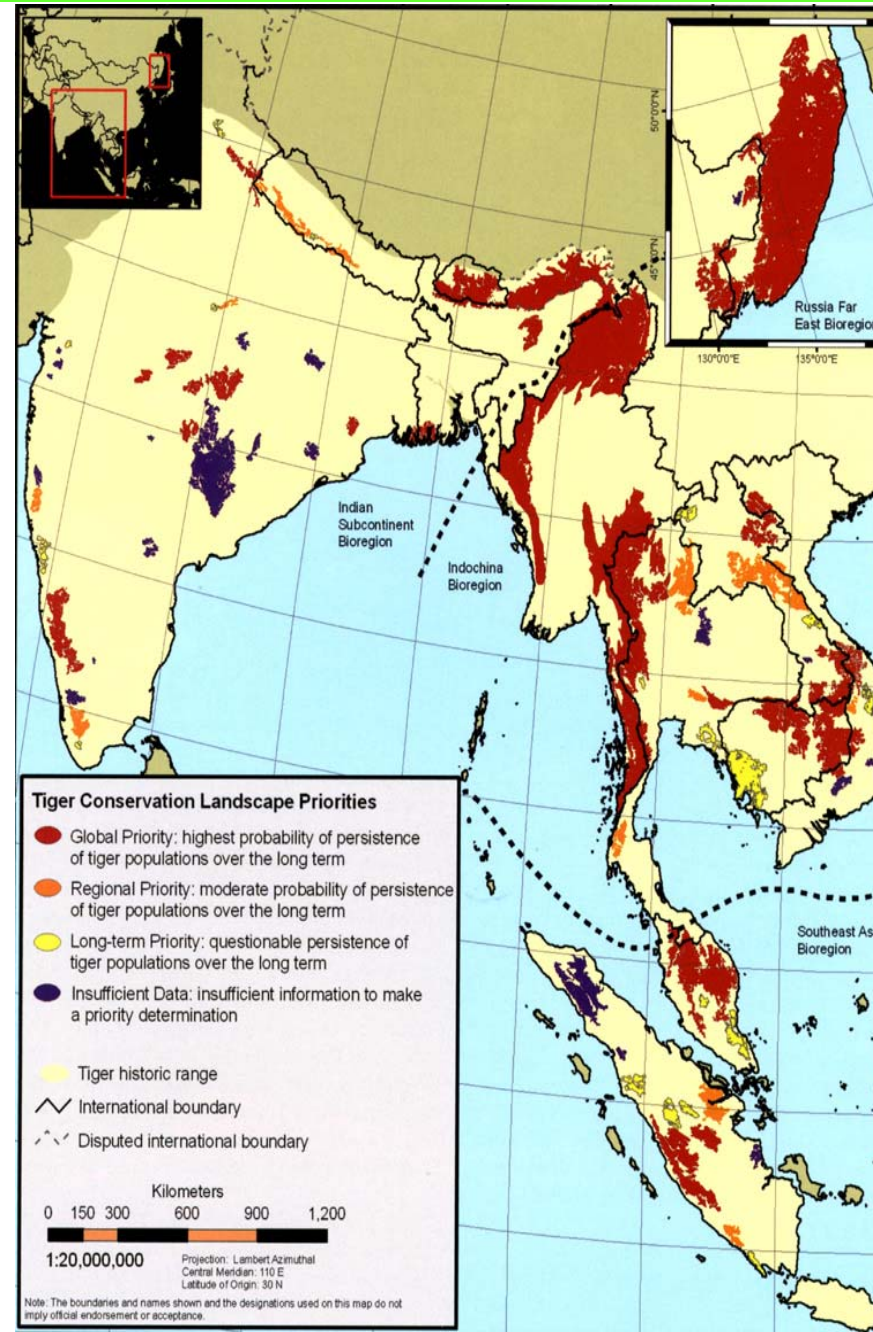
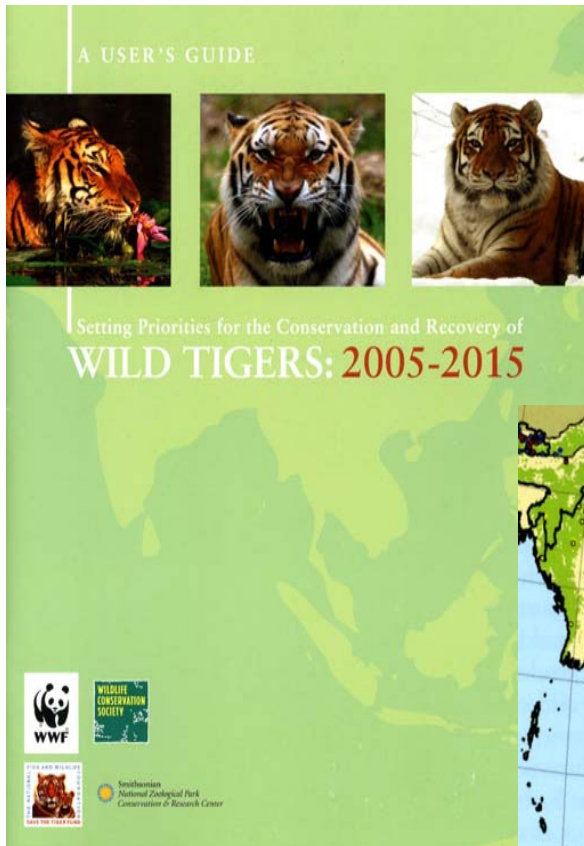
- ความหลากหลายทางชีวภาพของชนิดพันธุ์นกและสัตว์เลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมมากที่สุดในแถบอินโดจีน (Highest Diversity of Birds & Mammals in Indo-Pacific Region (Asian Elephant & Tiger))

พื้นที่มรดกโลก (UNESCO World Heritage Site)



ความสำคัญของพื้นที่ (Area significance)

(Tiger conservation landscape
CLASS I and **GLOBAL PRIORITY**)



ASEAN-WEN

- ASEAN-WEN stands for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations' Wildlife Enforcement Network.
- It is the world's largest wildlife law enforcement network that involves police, customs and environment agencies of all 10 ASEAN countries – Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Vietnam and Thailand.

ASEAN-WEN is:

- A regional Intergovernmental law-enforcement network designed to combat the illegal wildlife trade
- A proactive response to Southeast Asia's alarming levels of wildlife trafficking and loss
- A mechanism by which countries can share information and learn from each other's best practices

- Through annual meetings, workshops and trainings, ASEAN-WEN facilitates increased capacity and better coordination and collaboration of law enforcement agencies between Southeast Asian countries, regionally and globally. Links with the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) offices, Interpol, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of Justice and other wildlife law enforcement groups has broadened the Network's reach. Along with an increase in ASEAN-WEN's visibility, the region has also experienced a recent increase in wildlife law enforcement actions in Southeast Asia.
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- ASEAN-WEN receives support from the [United States Agency for International Development \(USAID\)](#) and [U.S. Department of State](#), as well as in-kind donations from ASEAN Member Countries.

Mekong River Commission (MRC)

- Governments of the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Kingdom of Thailand, and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam
- Highlighted on Water Resources Management Activities



Promoting Coral Reef Monitoring & Public Awareness Through a **Network of Dive Operators for Protection of Coral Reefs in Southeast Asia:**

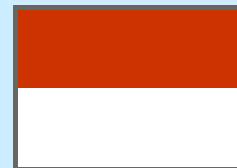
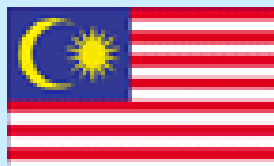
‘Green Fins’ Programme

(supported by UNEP East Asian Seas Action Plan, co-ordinated by the Regional Coordinating Unit)

To protect and conserve coral reefs by establishing and implementing environmentally friendly guidelines to promote a sustainable diving tourism industry

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

ASEAN ROADMAP FOR AN ASEAN COMMUNITY 2009-2015



ASEAN Dialogue Partners



US



Canada



Australia



New Zealand



Russia



EU



UNDP



China



ROK



Japan



India



Pakistan

(sectoral
partner)



**ASEAN
Socio-Cultural
Community
(ASCC)**



2020

**ASCC
Plan of Action**

2004-2010

**Vientiane
Action Programme
(VAP)**

ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community

D. Promoting Sustainable Management of Nature Conservation and Biodiversity

- Actions:

II The ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity to provide additional support in all its activities to the CLMV countries with regard to sustainable management of biodiversity in the region

Millennium Development Goals

eight goals that 192 United Nations member states have agreed to try to achieve **by the year 2015**. ...



United Nations Millennium Development Goals - MDGs



1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger



5 Improve maternal health



2 Achieve universal primary Education



6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases



3 Promote gender equality and empowerment women



7 Ensure environmental Sustainability



4 Reduce child mortality



8 Develop a global partnership for development

ASEAN CENTRE FOR BIODIVERSITY (ACB)

- ACB has supported AMS through various workshops that helped enhance the country's capacity to conserve biodiversity and meet its commitments to various multilateral environmental agreements

ACB supports ASEAN governments in the following areas that are of global and regional importance:

- (1) Agriculture and food security, including food certification and biodiversity;
- (2) Access to, and fair and equitable sharing of benefits from biological and genetic resources;
- (3) Climate change and biodiversity conservation;
- (4) Ecotourism and biodiversity conservation;
- (5) Payment for ecosystems services scheme and valuation of biodiversity;
- (6) Wildlife enforcement;
- (7) Managing invasive alien species;
- (8) Peatland management and biodiversity;
- (10) Global Taxonomic Initiative;
- (11) Support to the Programme of Work on Protected Areas;
- (12) Managing biodiversity information and knowledge.

Proposed Items to put in the draft

- Identification of priority areas of actions (including critical emerging challenges) eg: climate change adaptation measures to minimise poverty and food insecurity among vulnerable communities; loss of wetlands and deforestation, which present risks to biodiversity and peoples' livelihoods;
- Coordination (share information, combine resources, capacity building)
- Mechanism for collaboration Information-sharing networks

- Exploring and identifying opportunities for expansion of cooperation between the organisation's current Dialogue Partners and Development Partners, in particular to address common challenges, as well as identifying new Development Partners and other stakeholders.
- Develop synergy between on-going and past initiatives (optimize resources).
- Identify gaps for future focus.

- CEPA, the media can be a powerful tool to promote S-S Cooperation.
- Business and private sector involved





**Sub-Regional Capacity Development Workshop for
ASEAN Countries on Communication, Education and
Public Awareness and Media Relations in South-East Asia**



Gran Melia Hotel, Jakarta, Indonesia • 30 November - 03 December 2009

“If you don't exist in the media, for all practical purposes, you don't exist.”

Daniel Schorr
Senior News Analyst
National Public Radio

Resolution adopted at the 63 rd Session of the
UNGA

Proposed by Thailand

- 14. Stresses the importance of private sector engagement for the implementation of the objectives of the Convention and the achievement of the 2010 target, and invites business to align their policies and practices more explicitly with the objectives of the Convention , including , inter alia, through partnership*

Business and Private Sector

- Strengthen the involvement of business and private sector Creating an enabling environment for South-South private sector development and business collaboration for development.
- Contributions from Dialogue Partners and other donor institutions will remain an important funding source , especially for funds intended to support very specific programmes and activities.
- Another possible source of complementary funding for Regional and sub regional activities is the private sector.

SATOYAMA Initiatives

http://unfccc.meta-fusion.com/kongresse/CBD2008_2/downU080528_CBD_COP9_side-event_SATOYAMA_SGA - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit Go To Favorites Help



Address http://unfccc.meta-fusion.com/kongresse/CBD2008_2/downU080528_CBD_COP9_side-event_SATOYAMA_SGA.pdf



“SATOYAMA” Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

Various type of “SATOYAMA”



SATOYAMA, or Satoyama landscape, can be found between the cities and the deep mountains. It consists of farming and forestry communities and the secondary environments that surround them. These rich environments have been formed by long-term sustainable use of limited regional resources by the local people. An important feature of the SATOYAMA is that various types of environments, including vegetable fields and orchards, rice paddies, irrigation ponds and ditches, pastures, managed grasslands, and coppices and other secondary woodlands, are distributed in a complicated mosaic pattern.

Sustainable use



Rich biodiversity



Traditional culture



- What are the essentials for successful cooperation?
- what elements should be considered or included in a cooperation strategy?
- How it should be similar or different to existing similar mechanisms? – value added !!!!!
- What is the most effective way to proceed?



ONE NATURE - ONE WORLD - OUR FUTURE
COP 9 MOP 4 Bonn Germany 2008



Convention on
Biological Diversity

Humans are important for
biological diversity.

Then let us discuss it with them.



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SAWAS DEE KA

