

**The Tenasserim Biodiversity Conservation Corridor
Western Forest Complex - Kaeng Krachan Complex, Thailand**

**BCI Pilot Site Implementation: Status Report
ADB TA 6289 (Phase I 2006–2009)**

December 2007

ABBREVIATIONS

| | | |
|--------|---|--|
| ADB | - | Asian Development Bank |
| BCI | - | Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Initiative |
| CEP | - | Core Environment Program |
| DNP | - | National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department |
| EOC | - | Environment Operations Center |
| GIS | - | geographical information system |
| GMS | - | Greater Mekong Subregion |
| ha | - | hectare |
| km | - | kilometer |
| LoAs | - | letters of agreement |
| MNRE | - | Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment |
| NP | - | national park |
| NRM | - | natural resource management |
| NSU | - | national support unit |
| NTFP | - | non timber forest product |
| PA | - | protected area |
| PRF | - | Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund |
| RETA | - | regional technical assistance |
| WCS | - | Wildlife Conservation Society |
| WEFCOM | - | Western Forest Complex |
| WGE | - | Working Group on Environment |

A. Project Context and Implementation Arrangements

1. Under the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Core Environment Program and Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Initiative (CEP/BCI) currently being executed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) as a regional technical assistance (RETA) 6289¹, the biodiversity corridor activities are being implemented in the period 2006–2009 in the Tenasserim connecting Western Forest and Kaeng Krachan Complexes on the western border of Thailand with Myanmar. The BCI site covers selected villages and Tambons in two provinces: Ratchaburi and Kanchanaburi.

2. BCI Pilot site implementation consists of five sub-components, which are:

- (i) **Poverty reduction:** assessing socioeconomic situation in the site and supporting livelihood improvement interventions in selected clusters and villages
- (ii) **Land use planning and land management :** assessing land use practices and supporting secure land tenure measures for beneficiaries
- (iii) **Restoring ecosystem connectivity:** reducing ecosystem fragmentation by linking two or more protected areas through linear or stepping stone corridors
- (iv) **Capacity building:** transferring skills and knowledge to beneficiaries and institutions to enable sustainable use, management of biodiversity corridors, and scaling up of investments
- (v) **Sustainable financing:** identifying modalities of securing long term financing for natural resource management, livelihood improvement, and maintenance of ecosystem services and biodiversity corridors.

3. In Thailand, BCI pilot site activities are promoted, coordinated and monitored at national level by National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department (DNP) within the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE). The Ministry is the focal point for the GMS Working Group on Environment (WGE). MNRE and DNP are provided support services by the GMS Environment Operations Center (EOC), assisting in outsourcing surveys, coordinating studies, visits and other tasks at the request of DNP or MNRE.

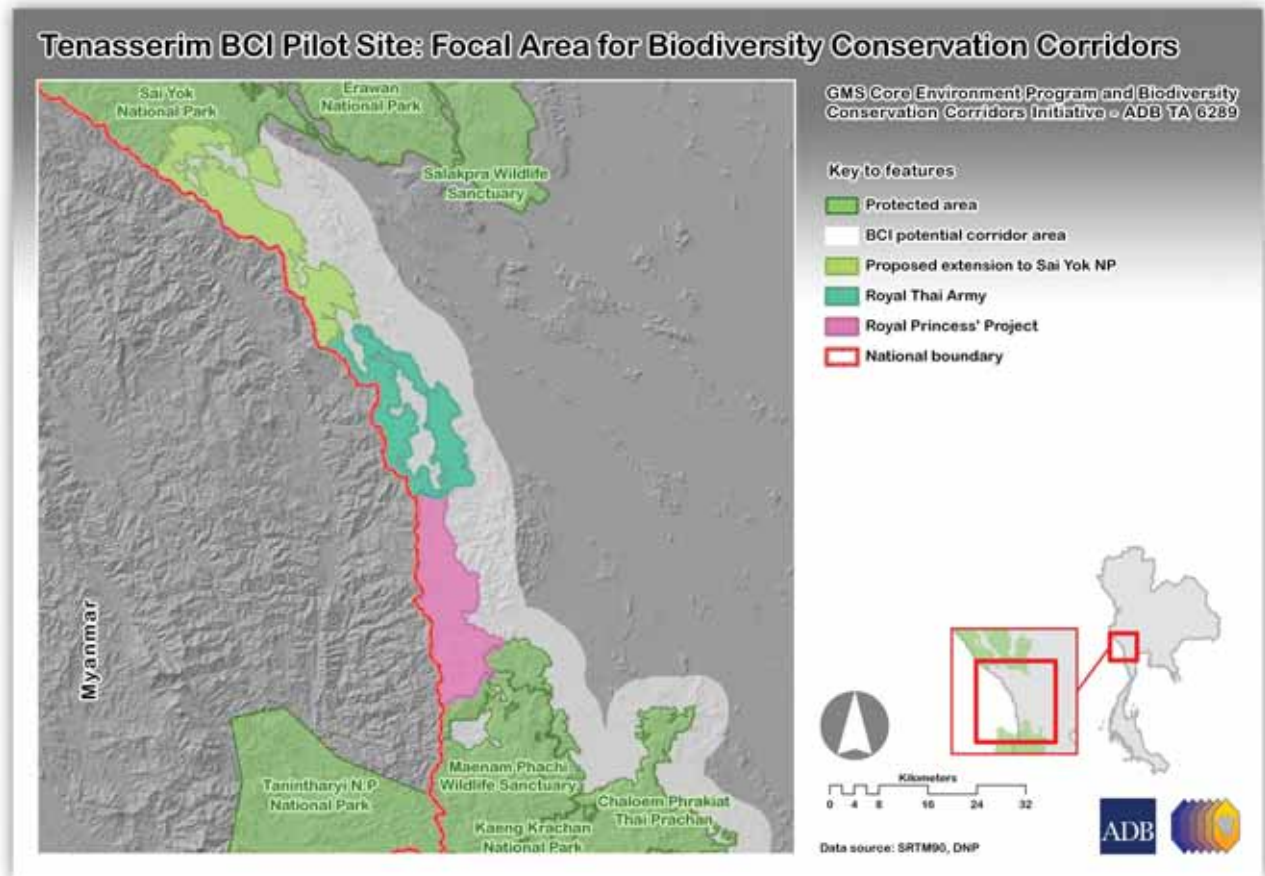
4. BCI site activities are implemented by the regional offices of DNP and the superintendents of the concerned national parks located in the site as well as in partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Thailand Program. ADB has entered into Letters of Agreement (LoAs) with DNP and WCS Thailand Program to provide financial support and technical guidance. Subregional oversight and monitoring is carried out by the GMS Environment Operations Center (EOC) based in Bangkok, which is also the Secretariat to WGE.

¹ ADB RETA 6289 is being funded by the Asian Development Bank, the Governments of Netherlands and Sweden, and the Poverty Reduction Fund Cooperation (PRF) supported by United Kingdom.

B. Location of Pilot Sites

5. The Thailand biodiversity conservation corridor is in the Tenasserim range in western Thailand, between the Western Forest Complex (WEFCOM) and the Kaeng Krachan Complex (Map 1). To the west, both complexes border forested areas in Myanmar.

Map 1. The Tenasserim Range with WEFCOM and Kaeng Krachan Complexes



6. In the north, the biodiversity corridor area starts at the southern tip of Sai Yok National Park, adjoining a proposed extension area of Sai Yok, connecting with areas under the administration of the Royal Thai Army, the Princess Sirindhom Nature Study Center and touching on the northern borders of the Maenam Phachi Wildlife Sanctuary and the Chaloem Phrakiat Thai Prachan National Park. The total length of the corridor is over 70 km, but phase I (2006–2009) activities are concentrated in selected clusters in the corridor along a 5 km width strip from the border. In subsequent phases, the program plans to cover a 10 km strip from the border.

C. Corridor Focus and Design

1. The Cluster Approach along the 5 km corridor strip from the border

7. There are four selected clusters across the length of the Tenasserim BCI pilot site (Map 2), which are receiving project services and inputs and studies are being carried out. These are: the northern section of the biodiversity corridor called the Sai Yok Cluster, located in the proposed extension area of Sai Yok National Park. The southern section of the corridor includes the Suan Phueng Cluster located in the Princess Sirindhorn project area; the Tanaosri Cluster located around the Queen Sirikit Indigenous Plant Study Center bordering Maenam Phachi Wildlife Sanctuary; and the Ban Bueng Cluster bordering with the Chaloe Phrakiat Thai Prachan National Park.

8. Currently, a total of 20 villages are being targetted in the corridor and these are located in the selected clusters. For ease of reference, the biodiversity corridor has been divided into the northern and southern sectors and current land use and other socioeconomic information is dealt with by reference to clusters.

Map 2. The four clusters as focus in the Tenasserim Range Corridor

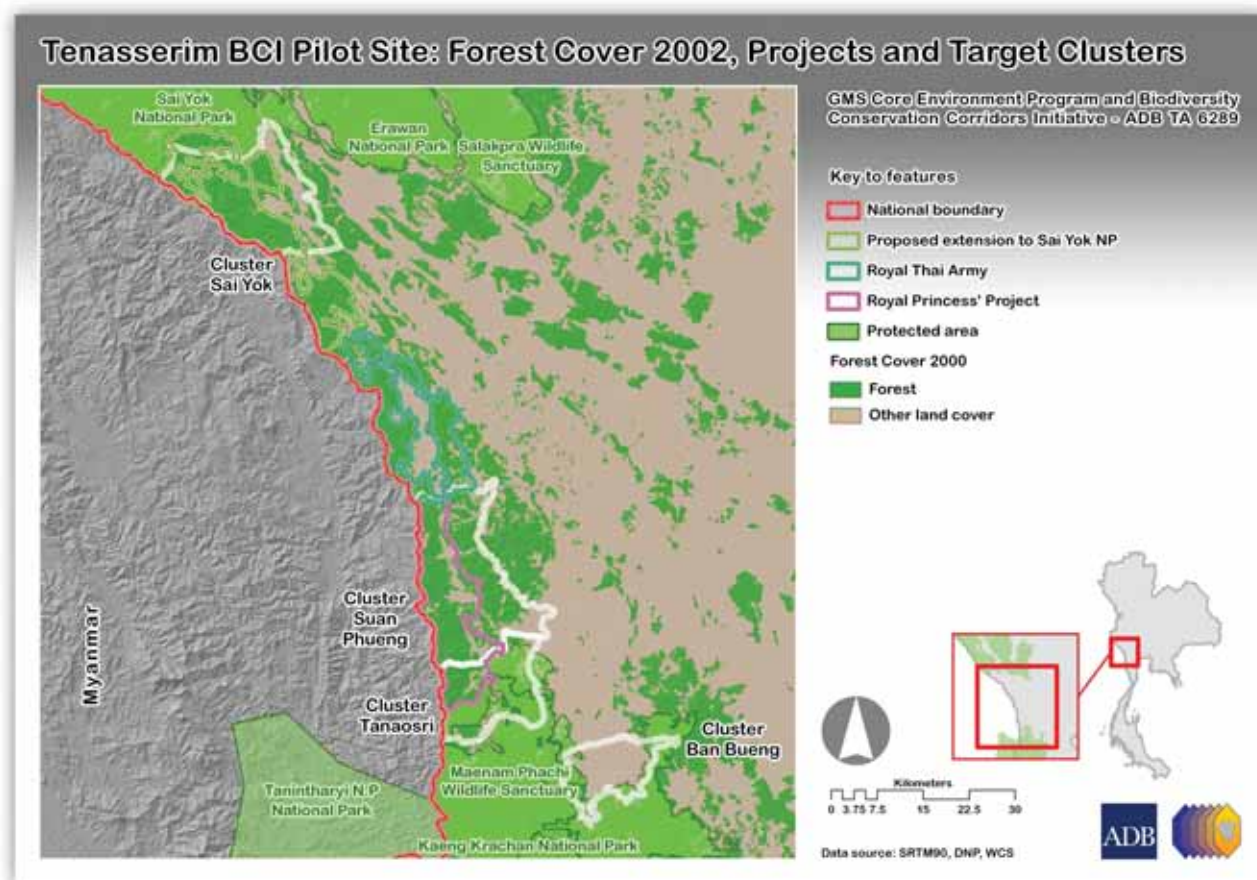
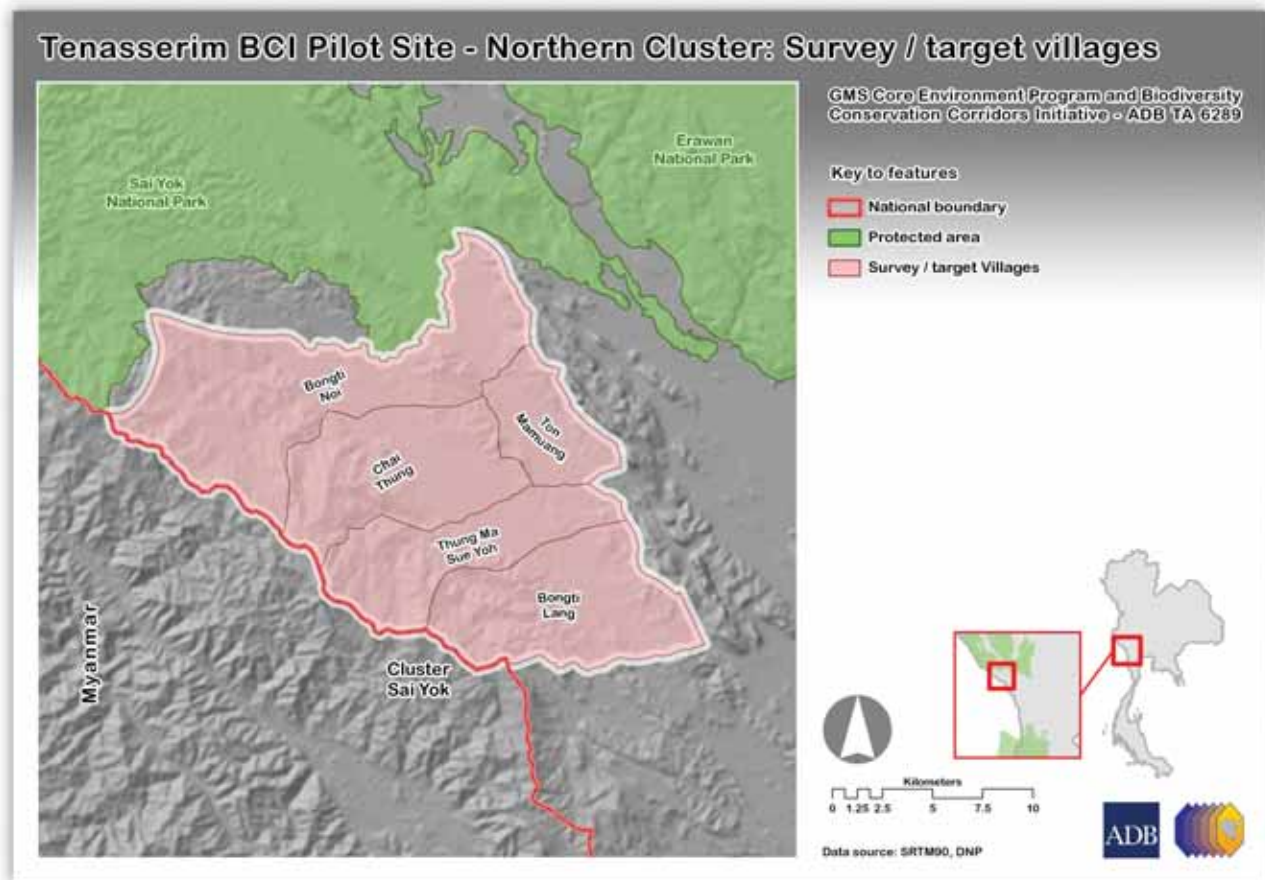


Table 1. BCI target clusters and villages

| Village | No. | Sub-District | District | Province |
|--|-----|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| Tanaosri Cluster - Queen Sirikit Indigenous Plant Study Center (5 villages) | | | | |
| 1. Ban Tha Makham | 2 | Tanaosri | Suan Phueng | Ratchaburi |
| 2. Ban Huay Muang | 3 | Tanaosri | Suan Phueng | Ratchaburi |
| 3. Ban Huay Haeng | 5 | Tanaosri | Suan Phueng | Ratchaburi |
| 4. Ban Huay Namnak | 6 | Tanaosri | Suan Phueng | Ratchaburi |
| 5. Ban Bohwee | 4 | Tanaosri | Suan Phueng | Ratchaburi |
| Suan Phueng Cluster - Princess Sirindhorn Nature Study Center (5 Villages) | | | | |
| 6. Ban Thung Fhak | 2 | Suan Phueng | Suan Phueng | Ratchaburi |
| 7. Ban Phapok | 3 | Suan Phueng | Suan Phueng | Ratchaburi |
| 8. Ban Thamhin | 5 | Suan Phueng | Suan Phueng | Ratchaburi |
| 9. Ban Huay Phak | 7 | Suan Phueng | Suan Phueng | Ratchaburi |
| 10. Ban Tako Lang | 8 | Suan Phueng | Suan Phueng | Ratchaburi |
| Ban Bueng Cluster - Thai Prachan National Park (5 Villages) | | | | |
| 11. Ban Pong Krathing | 1 | Ban Bueng | Ban Kha | Ratchaburi |
| 12. Ban Punam Ron | 4 | Ban Bueng | Ban Kha | Ratchaburi |
| 13. Ban Dongka | 9 | Ban Bueng | Ban Kha | Ratchaburi |
| 14. Ban Huay Makrud | 10 | Ban Bueng | Ban Kha | Ratchaburi |
| 15. Ban Phuhin | 13 | Ban Bueng | Ban Kha | Ratchaburi |
| Sai Yok Cluster – Sai Yok National Park (5 Villages) | | | | |
| 16. Ban Ton Mamuang | 7 | Wang Kra Chae | Sai Yok | Kanchanaburi |
| 17. Ban Bongti Noi | 8 | Wang Kra Chae | Sai Yok | Kanchanaburi |
| 18. Ban Chai Thung | 9 | Wang Kra Chae | Sai Yok | Kanchanaburi |
| 19. Ban Bongti Lang | 2 | Bong Ti | Sai Yok | Kanchanaburi |
| 20. Ban Thung Ma Sue Yoh | 4 | Bong Ti | Sai Yok | Kanchanaburi |

9. In the northern cluster (Sai Yok), there are five target villages (Map 3).

Map 3. Example of village distribution in the Northern Cluster (Sai Yok)

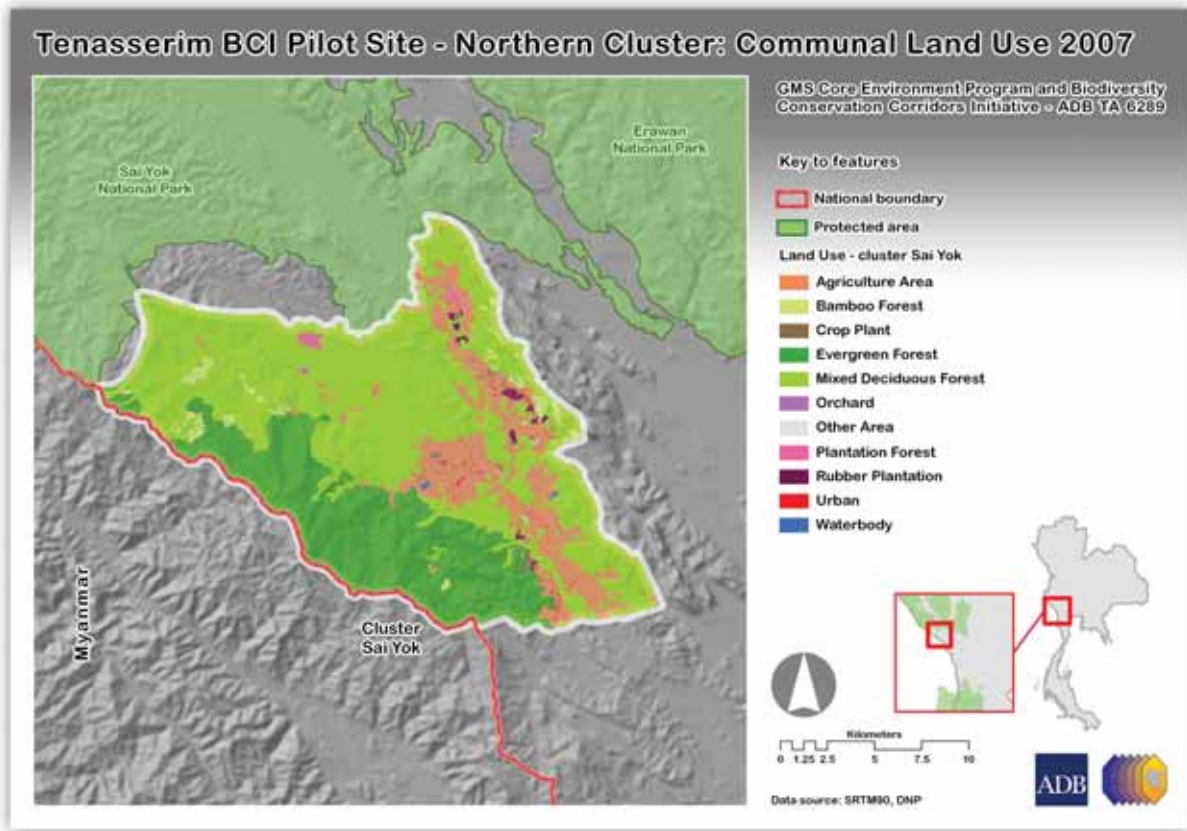


2. Land Use in the Clusters

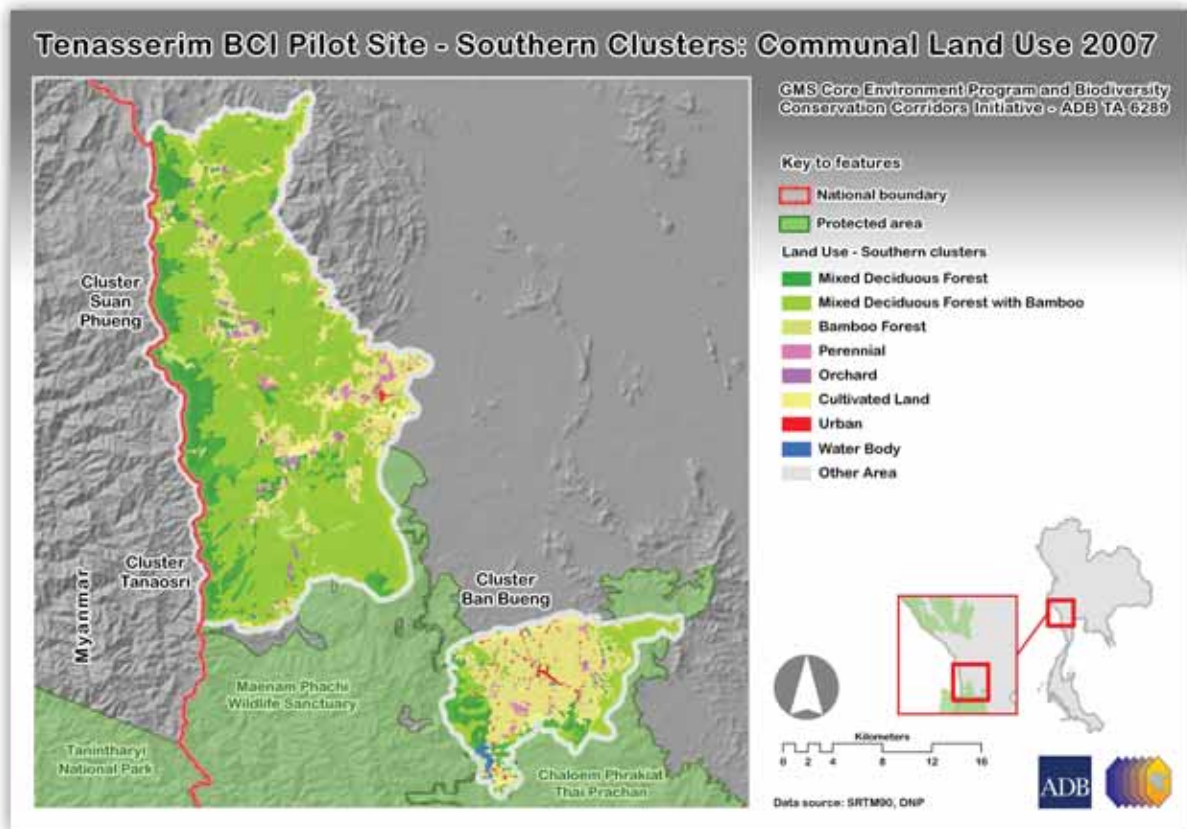
10. In the northern cluster (Sai Yok), there is a large patch of evergreen forest bordering with mixed deciduous forest, some parts of which are now under agricultural and other use. The link of evergreen and deciduous mixed forest along the border to Sai Yok National Park still seems to be intact (Map 4), although this link needs to be consolidated and restored in areas, which are degraded. Development activities in the northern cluster are rapidly expanding and it is important to demarcate a linear and unbroken forest corridor using existing patches to connect Sai Yok National Park in the north with the area administered by the Thai Military in the south.

11. In the southern clusters (Map 5), a very narrow strip of mixed deciduous forest can be detected along the border, which appears broken in places, especially where mining activities were previously undertaken in the Suan Phueng Cluster. Cultivated land is mostly along areas of settlement and roads and large areas are covered with bamboo or mixed bamboo and deciduous forest. In the Ban Bueng Cluster, a very thin strip of forest is acting as a buffer between areas under development and the Thai Prachan National Park.

Map 4. Land Use in the Northern Cluster (Sai Yok)



Map 5. Land Use in the Southern Clusters



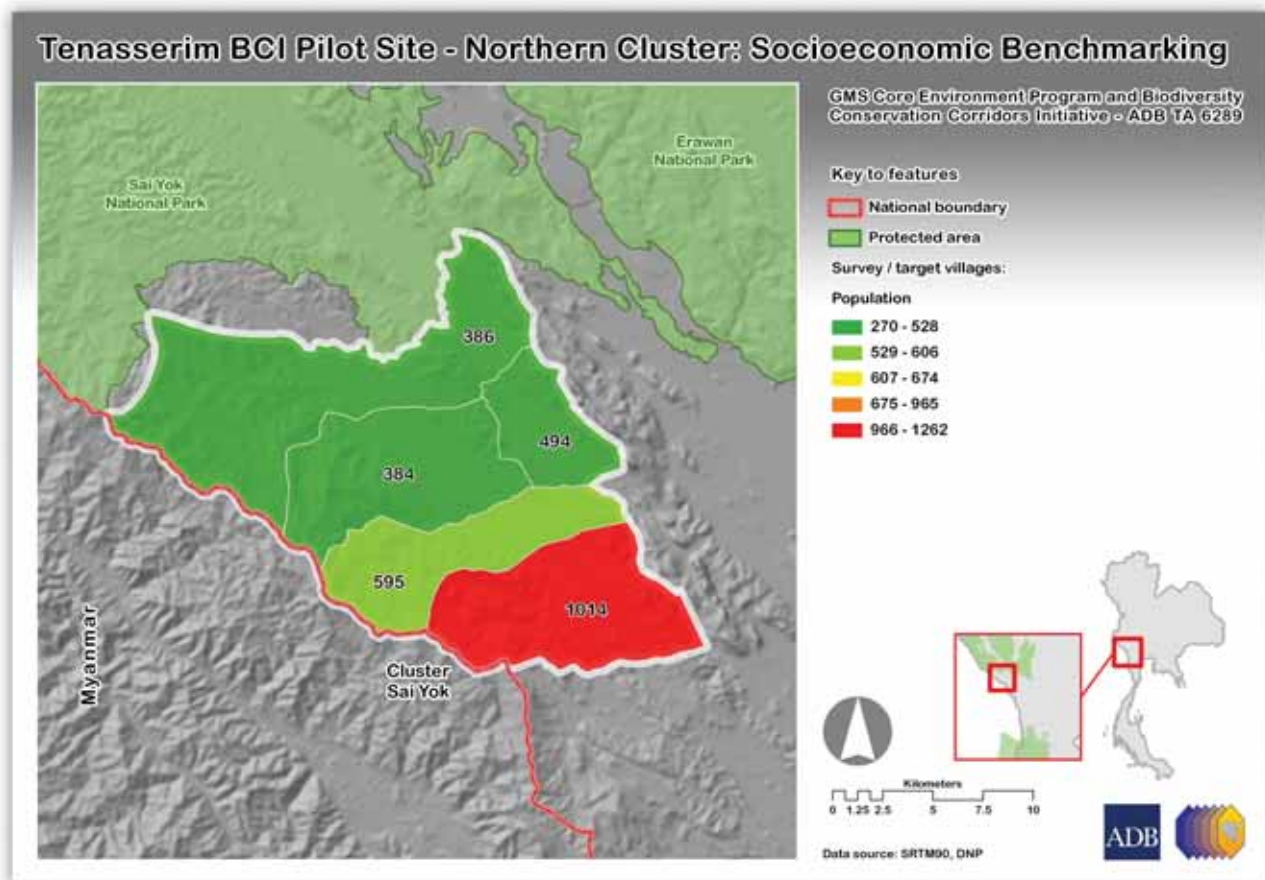
12. The largest proportion of the working population is engaged in agricultural activities, with a significant number also supplying unskilled labor to larger farms or to other sectors, especially construction. Most households do not own land, with about 46% holding land use permits, with no right to sell it. The most important crops are rice, cassava and sugar cane.

13. Villagers are highly dependent on the forest as an additional source of livelihood. More than 80% of the households gather bamboo shoots and mushrooms from the forest, as well as various types of vegetables and dried wood, for both consumption and sale. Households living in and around Sai Yok National Park also hunt wild animals and collect honey.

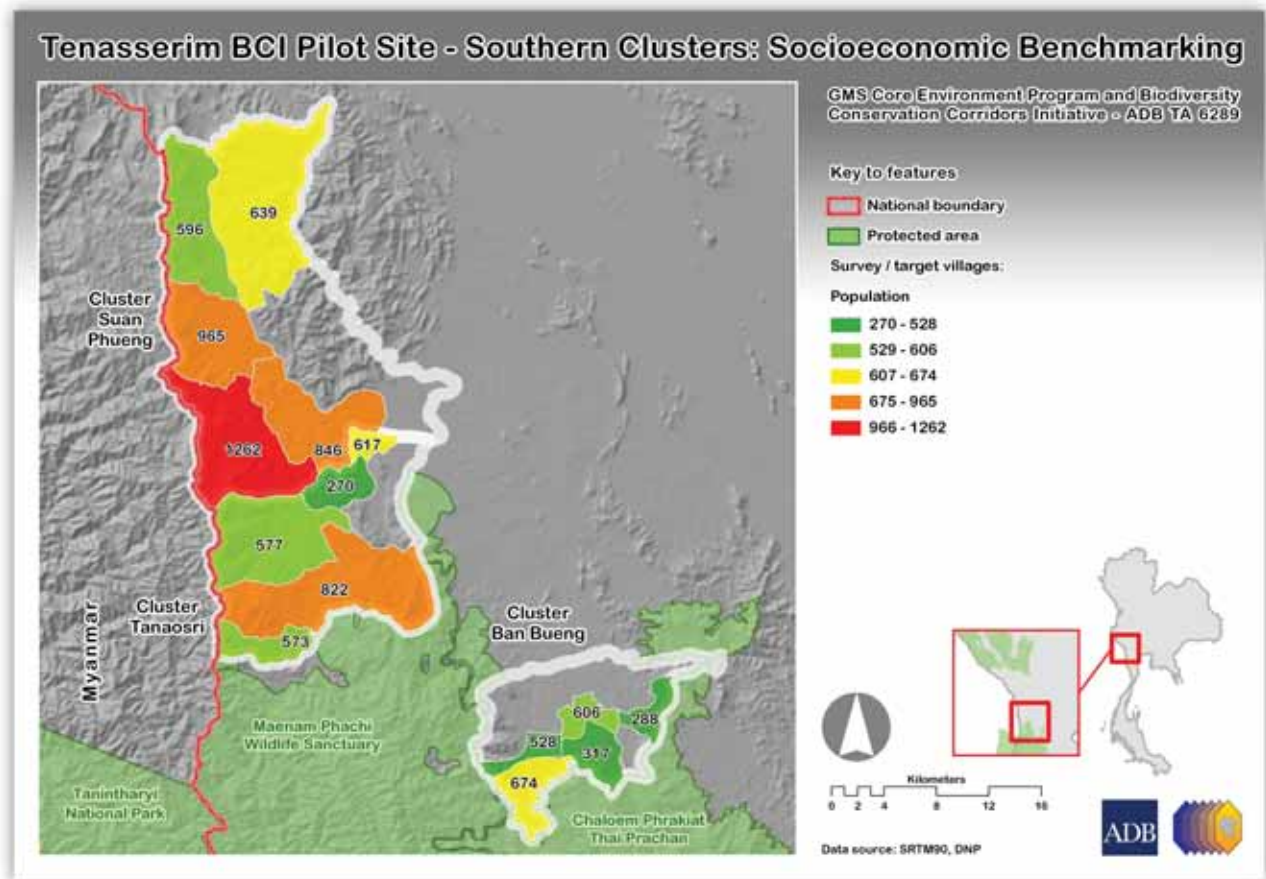
D. Socioeconomic Context

14. The estimated total population in the clusters is 12,453 comprised of 4,438 households, the majority of which identify themselves as Thai, including significant numbers of ethnic minorities. The largest ethnic group is Karen, comprising about one-third of the population in the Tanaosri Cluster (Queen Sirikit Indigenous Plant Study Center) and the Suan Phueng Cluster (Princess Sirindhorn Nature Study Center). Mon and Burman ethnic groups are 4% in the Princess Sirindhorn Study Center and Sai Yok National Park. Small groups of Laotians, Chinese and Indians are spread across the site.

Map 6. Population in the Northern Cluster



Map 7. Population in the Southern Clusters



15. In the Princess Sirindhorn Nature Study Center, 1 out of 10 inhabitants was born in Myanmar, and about 1 in 5 was born outside of the two provinces of Ratchaburi or Kanchanaburi, covered by the corridor. Most of these villagers do not hold a Thai identification card, but carry only temporary residence cards²; and in some cases have no documentation. This lack of citizenship limits their ability to access basic social services such as education, employment and health services and makes them vulnerable. As a result of Government policy, recently, a small number of these villagers has obtained official documents for Thai residence³ and a very small proportion holds work permits.

16. The 2007 socioeconomic assessment of BCI target villages conducted on behalf of DNP by Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University indicated that about 76% of the surveyed population speak Thai at home. Of the two different spoken Karen languages — Karen-Scor and Karen-Po, the latter was identified as being used more often. About 3% of households in Thai Prachan use Mon as their mother tongue, while about 7% of households in Sai Yok National Park use mostly Thai-Esarn, indicating past migration flows from the northeastern part of Thailand.

² A color card is a temporary residence card for specific locations issued to aliens and stateless people. There are 19 different types of color cards referring to different conditions.

³ In 2004, the Thai government required undocumented migrants from Lao PDR, Cambodia and Myanmar to register and about 1.3 million did so at the time.

17. Women play a double role at home and outside as they are also involved in income generating activities to supplement the family's earnings. Statistics show the number of women in agriculture is slightly higher than men. During project consultations at household level, some of the women explicitly underlined the burden they bear as a result of the added responsibility. This is compounded by the fact that they are "expected to work hard" in their dual role, while society still considers men as the breadwinners.

18. Between 4% to 15% of farmers interviewed, used agricultural produce exclusively for consumption, with the remaining being sold to traders, rice mills, processing factories and local buyers. In Sai Yok National Park, many use the services of a cooperative. Decisions on price are generally with the buyer. Villagers in locations with more limited access to roads and markets have less negotiating power, and feel compelled to sell their produce at whatever price offered.

19. Average monthly household incomes (Baht 6,500) in BCI target villages are much lower than the 2004 national monthly average (Baht 14,778), even though the respective provinces' average is very close, if not higher, than the national standard in the referenced year (Baht 19,425 in Ratchaburi and Baht 11,944 in Kanchanaburi). The average expenditure level in this area is much lower than the national and provincial averages, with almost half of the household expenditures spent on food.

20. Most villagers are indebted with loans averaging Baht 21,000 per household. Although lower than provincial and national figures, this level of debt is steep in comparison to the villagers' level of income. Non-Thai households are more likely to borrow money informally from grocery stores, relatives, neighbors or friends. On the other hand, Thai households have more access to formal credit services, especially to facilities such as village funds and agriculture cooperative banks. Nonetheless, this does not preclude the Thai from using grocery shops as an alternative source of loans. In general, when debts are made with credit institutions, the main purpose is for agricultural production; when more informal channels are pursued, the main purpose is for acquiring consumer goods, including food. Payment for extensive health care and repayment of debt also leads to further indebtedness.

21. Statistics on household incomes and other wealth indicators show that BCI target villages appear to be poorer than other villages in the same province. Provincial data also confirms that the districts to which they belong, namely Suan Phueng, Ban Kha and especially Sai Yok, have the highest proportion of households with incomes below the poverty line when compared to other districts in the same province. Among the four clusters, the villages in Tanaosri Cluster (Queen Sirikit Indigenous Plant Study Center) have larger numbers of poor and very poor households, while a higher number of households in Ban Bueng Cluster (Thai Prachan) and Suan Phueng Cluster (Princess Sirindhorn Nature Study Center) have larger proportions of better off households according to a household wealth index, derived from the availability of household durable goods such as television, telephone, and vehicles (Table 2).

Map 8. Income in the Northern Cluster

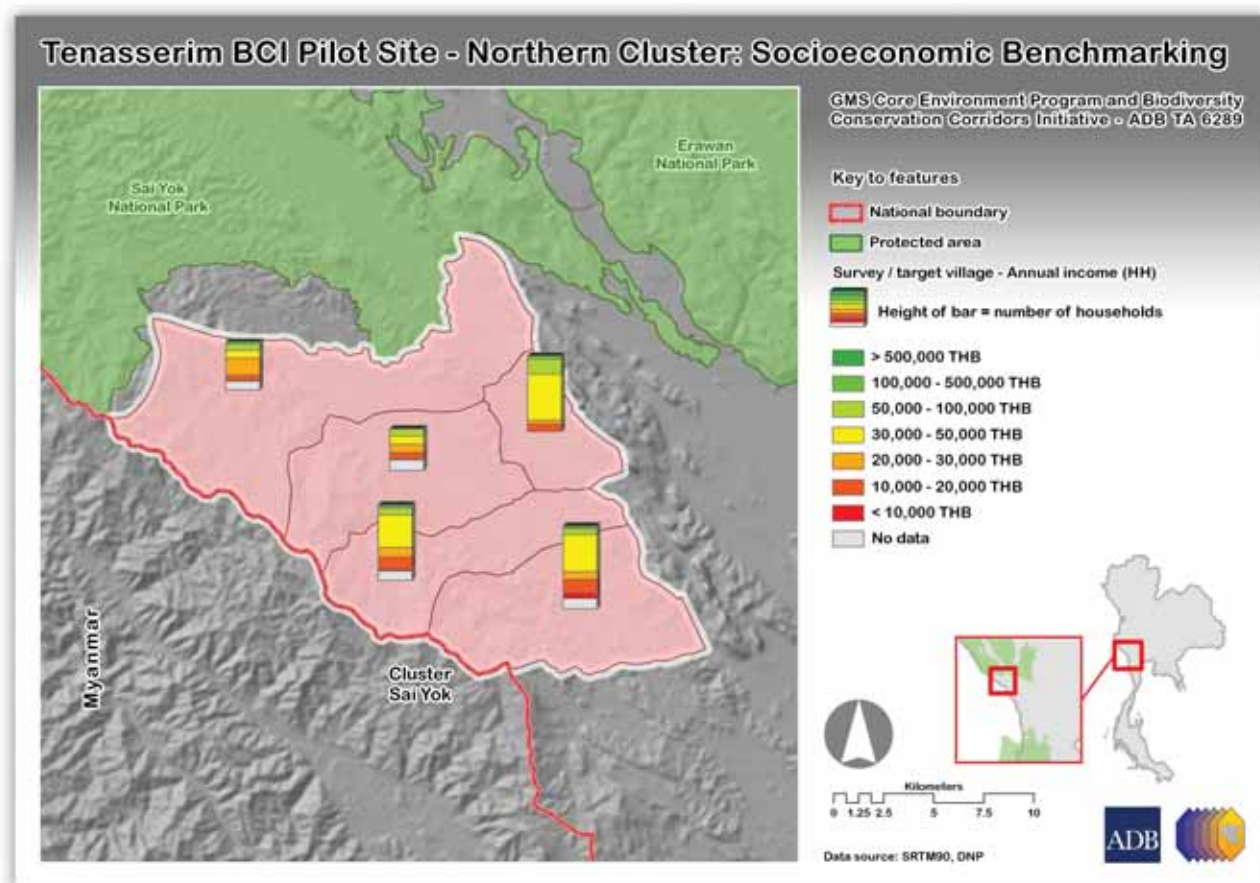
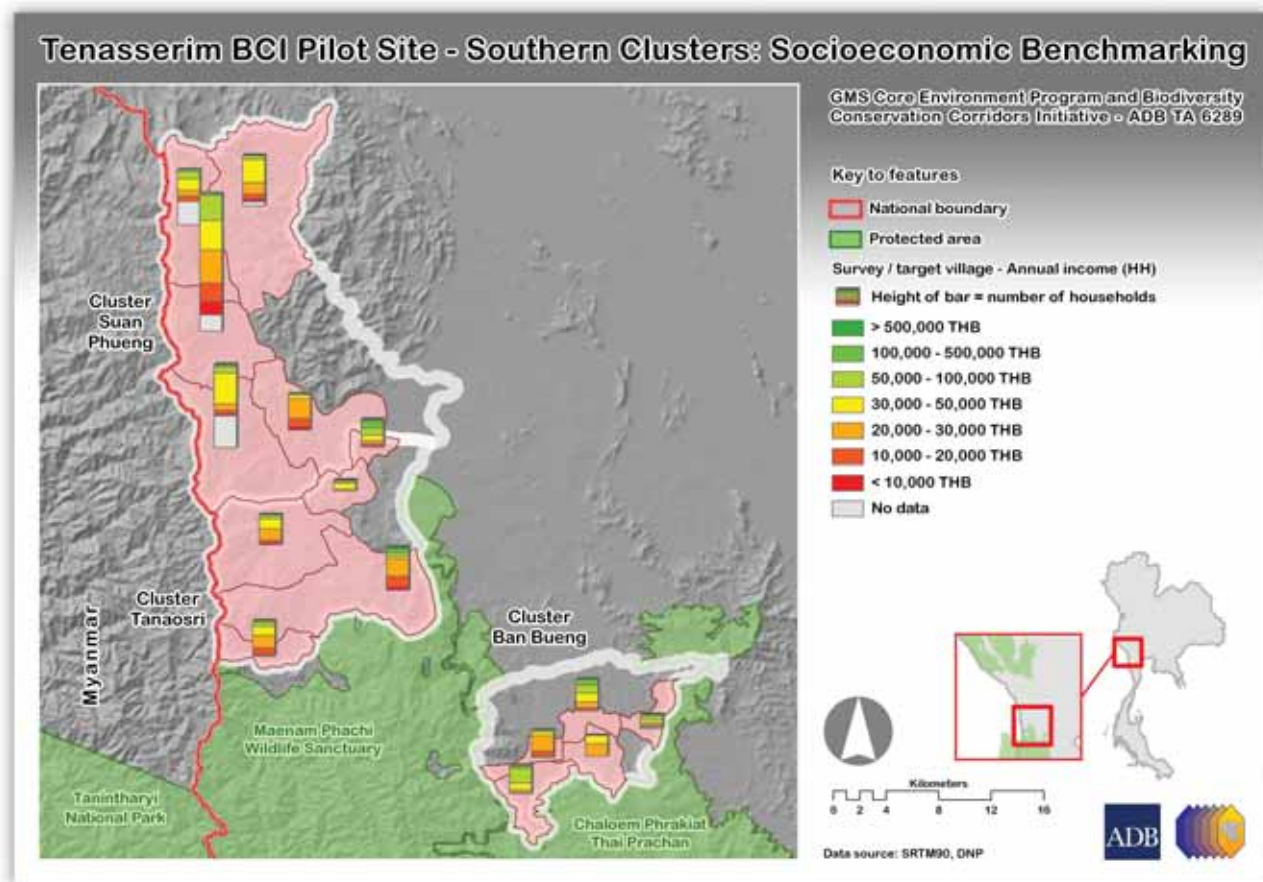


Table 2. Household wealth by cluster

| Relative wealth based on household consumer durables | Tanaosri Cluster (Sirikit) | Suan Phueng Cluster (Sirindhorn) | Ban Bueng Cluster (Thai Prachan) | Sai Yok Cluster (Sai Yok) | Total |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| Relative household wealth index | | | | | |
| Very Poor | 28.6% | 18.0% | 12.8% | 20.2% | 19.3% |
| Poor | 20.5% | 17.6% | 21.2% | 25.1% | 20.8% |
| Moderate | 22.4% | 20.3% | 16.3% | 21.7% | 20.1% |
| Rich | 13.7% | 21.0% | 24.1% | 18.7% | 19.8% |
| Very Rich | 14.9% | 23.1% | 25.6% | 14.3% | 20.1% |
| Total | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Number (Household) | 161 | 295 | 203 | 203 | 862 |

Map 9. Income in the Southern Clusters



22. Findings from field studies indicate lower levels of education in the pilot site compared to the latest provincial and national averages. The mean years of schooling for population aged 6 years and older in the pilot site is 6.1 years for Thai and 4.3 years for non-Thai. In 2005, the provincial average for Ratchaburi and Kanchanaburi was 7.6 years and for entire Thailand 8.2 years, with no significant variation expected in more recent years. Approximately 17% of respondents had no formal education in either Thailand or Myanmar, and villagers with a primary education level were the predominant group in every cluster. Women were likely to have lower levels of education than men, with almost twice the number of women without any formal education.

23. About half of the surveyed households had a sick family member during the month preceding the survey period. Data showed that only when self-medication did not help, patients resorted to the use of public hospitals and health centers. A significant proportion of patients in the three BCI southern clusters in Ratchaburi went to private clinics, probably because of easier access to transportation and difficulties in accessing public services due to language barriers and lack of personal documentation.

24. Household conditions varied among the BCI target villages, with relatively better overall conditions in the cluster villages located in the Suan Phueng and Tanaosri Clusters (Princess Sirindhorn Study Center and Queen Sirikit Indigenous Plant Study Center). Households in the pilot site had less access to electricity,

piped water, gas or electric stove for cooking, and refrigerators relative to the provincial and national averages. Most households keep rain water in tanks or big jars for drinking and depend largely on wood from the forest and charcoal for cooking. Households without electricity use solar cell or battery.

25. The BCI villagers identified the following household and community needs as priority areas:

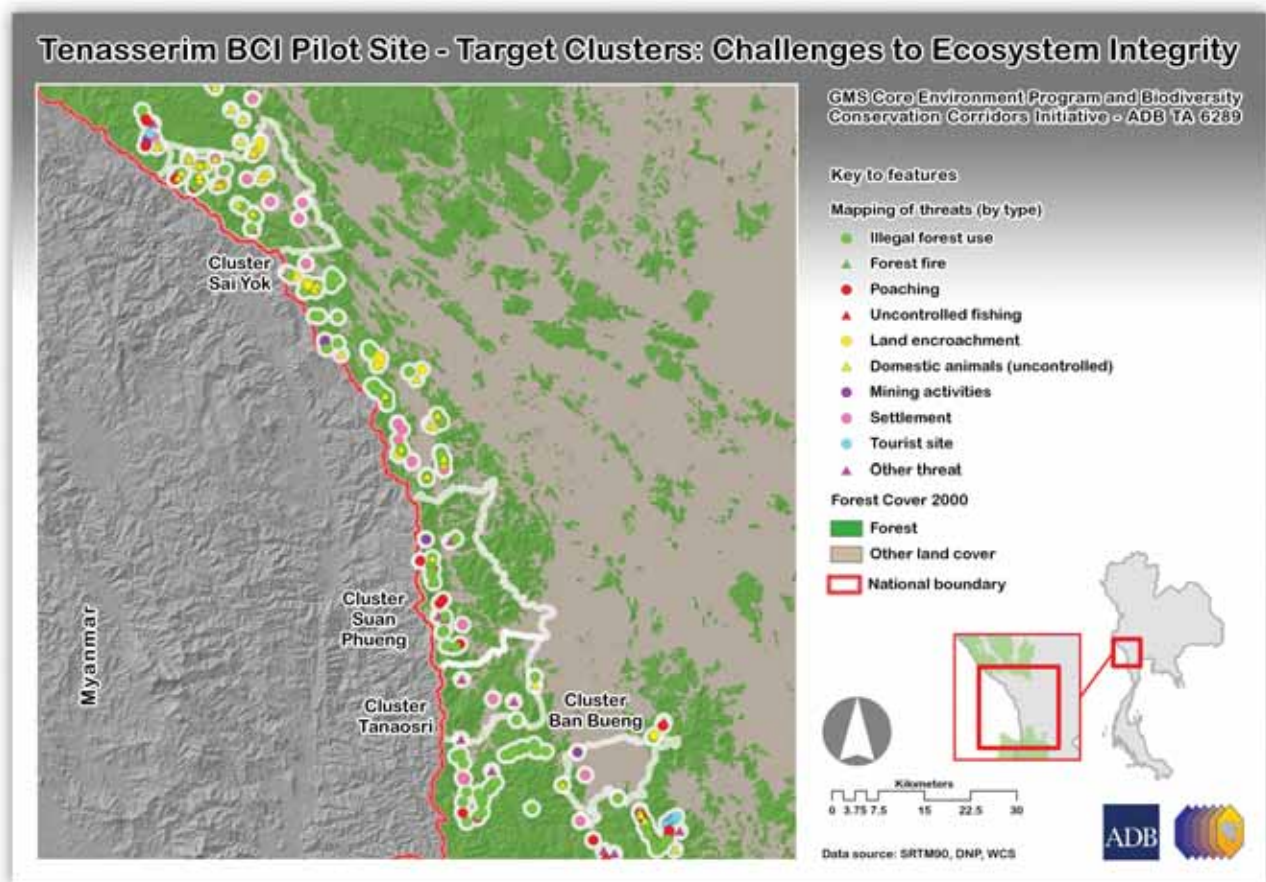
- (i) Promote income generating activities and provide support in the improvement of household financial situation and reduction of high level of debt
- (ii) Provide pro-poor credit facilities
- (iii) Improve access to water (reduce water shortage), especially for irrigation purposes
- (iv) Institute reforms to improve land rights and ownership
- (v) Facilitate better access to and use of electricity
- (vi) Improve road infrastructure
- (vii) Support creation of employment
- (viii) Promote access to markets to enhance better control over prices
- (ix) Develop telecommunication services to facilitate mobile telephone coverage in certain areas.

E. Challenges

26. The BCI pilot site (over 70 km corridor connection) between the southern boundary of Sai Yok National Park and the northern boundary of Maenam Phachi Wildlife Sanctuary and Thai Prachan National Park is under increasing development pressure from commercial plantations, tourism resorts, recreational projects, and housing. Previously, the area also had mining activities and abandoned mining areas require restoration. Most of the villages in the border area have limited land area or access to land for agriculture. And many are dependent on the forest and its products to support their livelihoods.

27. Furthermore, the area is under pressure from refugees and in-migration. The forested area is also prone to forest fires. All these pressures, as can be seen in Map 10, create challenges to the ecosystem integrity in the Tenasserim BCI pilot site. Forest cover in 2007, as compared to 2000, is degraded and needs restoration and human assisted natural regeneration. A clear, linear forest link along the border connecting Sai Yok National Park to Thai Prachan National Park needs to be established and maintained to improve habitat connectivity and ecosystem function and services.

Map 10. Challenges to ecosystem integrity



F. Implementation Status

1. Poverty Reduction

28. Update of socioeconomic data in four clusters and 20 villages is completed and identification of local livelihood alternatives (options) is underway. One income generating activity identified is village nurseries, of which four were established for pilot activities and as demonstration for other villages: one village under Sai Yok Cluster (Ban Ton Mamuang), one village under Tanaosri Cluster (Queen Sirikit - Ban Huay Muang) and two villages under Ban Bueng Cluster (Thai Prachan - Ban Punam Ron and Ban Pong Krathing). The villagers received materials for growing seedlings for forest restoration and sold these seedlings back to the project. They also received seedlings for fruit trees as well as natural resource products like bamboo and rattan, which is grown by villagers in their homesteads or around the village for their own use. Through these BCI project activities they are encouraged to reduce pressure on the forest. Studies will be carried out on forestry benefits from non timber forest products (NTFP) and their contribution to livelihood development of the community and establishment of village funds for economic development and poverty reduction.

29. In 2007, DNP promoted wage earning opportunities generating some 8,500 days of paid labor at Baht 300/person day for the purpose of land preparation, planting for ecosystem restoration and check dam construction.

2. Land use planning and management

30. A review of the land use, land evaluation and land changes using GIS was accomplished in four clusters by the officers from the central unit of DNP in cooperation with the field officers. In 2008, a study on ecological and agricultural tourism development possibilities is to be undertaken and a linear forest corridor and connectivity map is to be developed. In collaboration with other government agencies, the project is exploring the possibility of providing access to land in certain villages close to the border.

3. Restoring Ecosystem Connectivity

31. The construction of check dams was undertaken in the BCI pilot site to increase water retention in the head watershed areas in order to provide or increase water supply to the downstream watershed as well as to minimize risks of forest fire. According to the plan, 525 mixed check dams will be constructed. Communities have already participated in the construction of 510 check dams in the area of Tanaosri Cluster (Queen Sirikit), Suan Pheung Cluster (Princess Sirindhorn Project) and Sai Yok National Park Cluster. Of these, 308 mixed check dams were constructed in two watersheds by Queen Sirikit Indigenous Plant Study Center, 117 were constructed in one watershed by Princess Sirindhorn Project, and 85 were constructed in two watersheds by Sai Yok National Park. The cost of mixed check dams is Baht 5,000/dam. The construction of check dams was done in compliance with the manual issued by the Watershed Conservation and Management Office of the National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department.

32. The target for forest restoration with indigenous species in identified degraded areas (gaps) was set at 1,250 rai⁴ (approximately 200 ha). In the Sai Yok Cluster, villagers were employed to raise 37,500 indigenous species seedlings and currently 250 rai (40 ha) of forest have been restored so far near Sai Yok National Park. Seven local species were raised at the village nurseries:

- 1) *Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels - 11,500 seedlings
- 2) *Melia azedarach* L. - 5,000 seedlings
- 3) *Celtis tetrandra* Roxb - 5,000 seedlings
- 4) *Azzeria xylocarpa* (Kurz) Craib - 5,000 seedlings
- 5) Bamboo (*Thyrsostachys siamensis* Becc.) - 5,000 seedlings
- 6) *Oroxylum indicum* (L.) Kurz - 3,000 seedlings
- 7) *Pterocarpus macrocarpus* Kurz - 3,000 seedlings.

⁴ 6.25 rai =1 ha.

33. In the Thai Prachan National Park, areas have been surveyed and selected species will be planted in Ban Ka district on the left bank of Phachi River connecting Thai Prachan National Park and Maenam Phachi Wildlife Sanctuary. The target is approximately 1,000 rais (about 160 ha). 150,000 seedlings are being raised using 12 indigenous species at two nurseries:

- 1) Rattan (*Calamus siamensis* Becc.) - 20,000 seedlings
- 2) Bamboo (*Thyrsostachys siamensis* Gamble) - 40,000 seedlings
- 3) *Terminalia bellirica* (Gaerth.)Roxb. - 10,000 seedlings
- 4) *Acacia catechu* (L.f.) Wild. - 5,000 seedlings
- 5) *Cassia fistula* Linn. - 15,000 seedlings
- 6) *Dalbergia cana* Graham ex Kurz - 10,000 seedlings
- 7) *Alstonia scholaris* (L.)R. Br. - 10,000 seedlings
- 8) *Archidendron clypealis* (Jack)Nielsen - 12,000 seedlings
- 9) *Pterocarpus macrocarpus* Kurz - 2,000 seedlings
- 10) *Wrightia arborea* (Dennst.)Mabb. - 10,000 seedlings
- 11) *Lagerstroemia loudonii* C. Presl Teijsm. & Binn. - 10,000 seedlings
- 12) *Lagerstroemia calyculata* Kurz - 6,000 seedlings.

34. Species selection in the restoration area was based on the study of forest structure in the area and consideration of dominant species such as *Pterocarpus macrocarpus*, *Oroxylum indicum*, *Azelia xylocarpa*. Additionally, species were selected based on choices preferred by local people for use as food bank species (e.g. *Thyrsostachys siamensis* Gamble, etc.). All seedlings were produced in the village nurseries and DNP provided additional funds for nursery establishment. The seedlings are bought by the project from the villagers for restoration at the price of Baht 2/seedling, thus providing cash input to beneficiaries.

35. DNP officers undertook visits to the 20 target villages to improve public relations and awareness in terms of forest protection, fire prevention, and launch a "best village" contest. Evaluation of the genetic diversity of plants will be undertaken in 2008.

4. Capacity Building

36. During the reporting period, capacity building has been undertaken at the village level for nursery establishment and seedlings production. In 2008, skills of officers from central and regional units will be improved through training and field studies. Training will also be provided to village communities on management of the natural resources in the corridors.

5. Sustainable Financing

37. This activity will be undertaken in 2008 in collaboration with the GMS Environmental Operations Center.

G. Future Outlook

1. Expected Outputs by 2009

38. The expected outputs by 2009 are as follows:

- (i) Alternative livelihoods study with market analysis conducted and potential for eco and agro-tourism identified;
- (ii) Nursery establishment and plantation site identification for community forest activities initiated in all 20 villages in the four clusters along the corridor in Tenasserim BCI pilot site;
- (iii) Community forest activities started in selected villages;
- (iv) Co-management agreements with communities initiated and participation in PA committees enabled;
- (v) Land use patterns identified, land allocation proposals and demarcation of proposed PA extension area agreed with Provincial Committee and appropriate authorities in the BCI pilot site;
- (vi) Potential corridor areas and stepping stones identified in the Tenasserim BCI pilot site, restoring a north-south linear forest connectivity;
- (vii) Capacity building on community forest management and transfer of knowledge and skills to communities;
- (viii) Sustainable funding mechanisms for covering operational activities in the corridor identified and proposed for implementation to Government; and
- (ix) Regulatory framework for establishing and maintaining biodiversity corridors with fiscal incentive policy put in place.

2. BCI Upscaling beyond 2009

39. Successful implementation in the clusters of Tenasserim will provide a basis for scaling up BCI activities. By the end of 2009, a draft proposal will be drawn up for scaling up of BCI activities covering all villages in the corridor (expansion beyond the 20 villages in the cluster), and a detailed restoration plan with investment estimates will be designed and implemented to establish a linear forest corridor connecting Sai Yok National Park to Thai Prachan National Park.

40. Furthermore, it is envisaged that BCI scaling up will include establishment of a transboundary eco-cultural and tourism site on the border with Cambodia (Preah Vihear) and cooperation links will be established between Cambodia and Thailand connecting the Khao Yai – Taplan National Park Complex with the protected areas on the Cambodian border.