



WWF

50 YEARS
OF CONSERVATION

THANK YOU
FOR YOUR SUPPORT

S3A-P5

Sustainable NTFP Harvesting in Projected Areas of Eastern Plains Landscape

Moul Phath – EPL Manager, WWF
Cambodia

29-30 Nov 16, Preah Sihanouk Province



CONTENT

1. WWF strategy
2. Priority areas for WWF Cambodia
3. Eastern plains landscape (EPL)
4. EPL program and approaches
5. Project contribution to climate change adaptation
6. NTFP value chains
7. Challenges
8. Lessons learnt
9. Further action plans



STRATEGY OF WWF CAMBODIA

“The ecological integrity and biodiversity of Cambodia’s priority places are maintained and restored, contributing to the overall ecological Integrity of the Greater Mekong. Humanity’s footprint stays within Cambodia’s capacity to sustain the full diversity of species and ecosystems. WWF-Cambodia is recognized as the leading Cambodian conservation organization.”



TRANSFORMING LAND- USE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT:

National and sub-national government, private sector/development partners and CSOs have adopted and implemented ecosystem services based land use planning and management

BUILDING A TRULY GREEN ECONOMY:

The Cambodian Government 2018-2022 National Development Plan has been developed based on best practise green economy principles (including natural capital and ecosystem services valuation, scenarios, and trade-offs) with effective implementation underway

INFLUENCING FINANCIAL

FLOWS: Foreign and government investment flows to follow green and sustainable investment guidelines increased by 50 % compare to 2014 and in line with national level policy (e.g NSDP, Rectangular Strategy)

INSPIRING CSOs, PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP:

Common agreement on GE vision, principles and roadmap that set-up clear monitoring and watchdog structure (Technical Working Group on Forestry and Environment agreement)



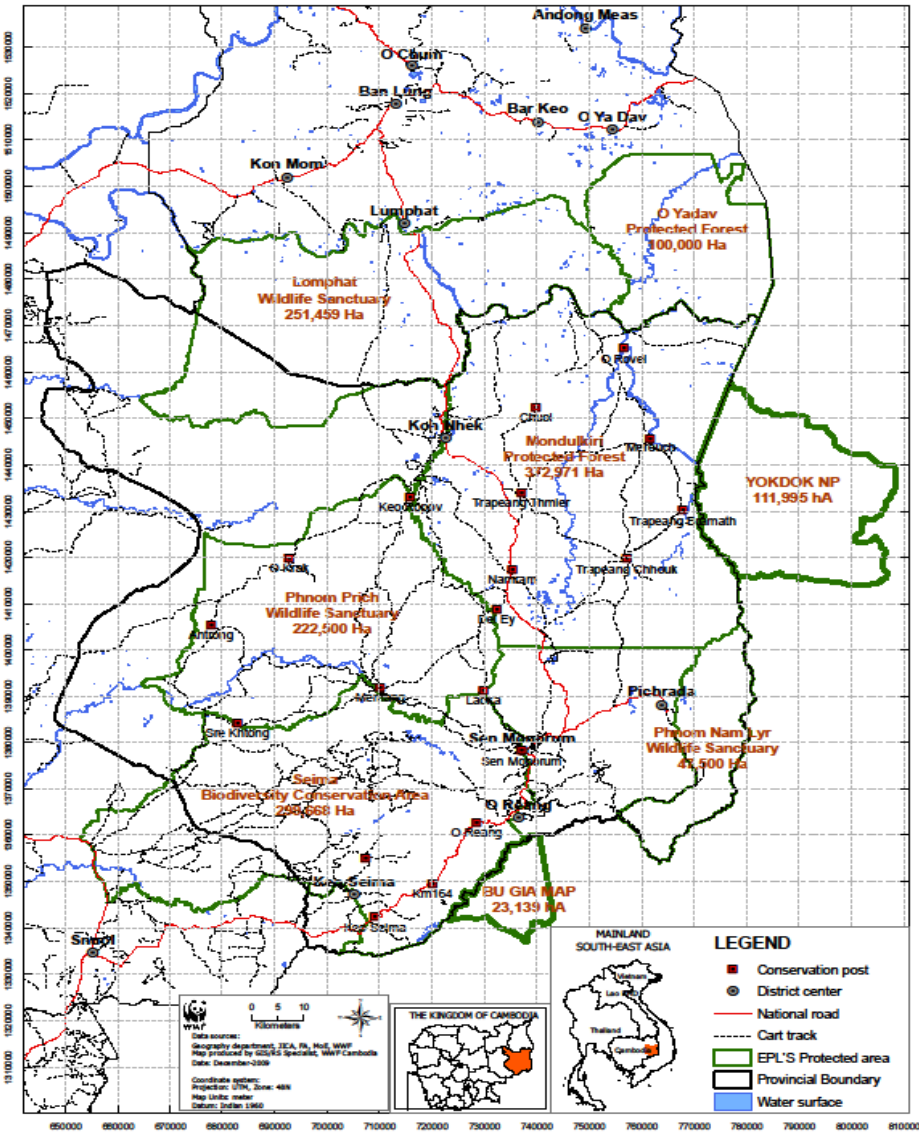
WWF CAMBODIA PRIORITY AREAS





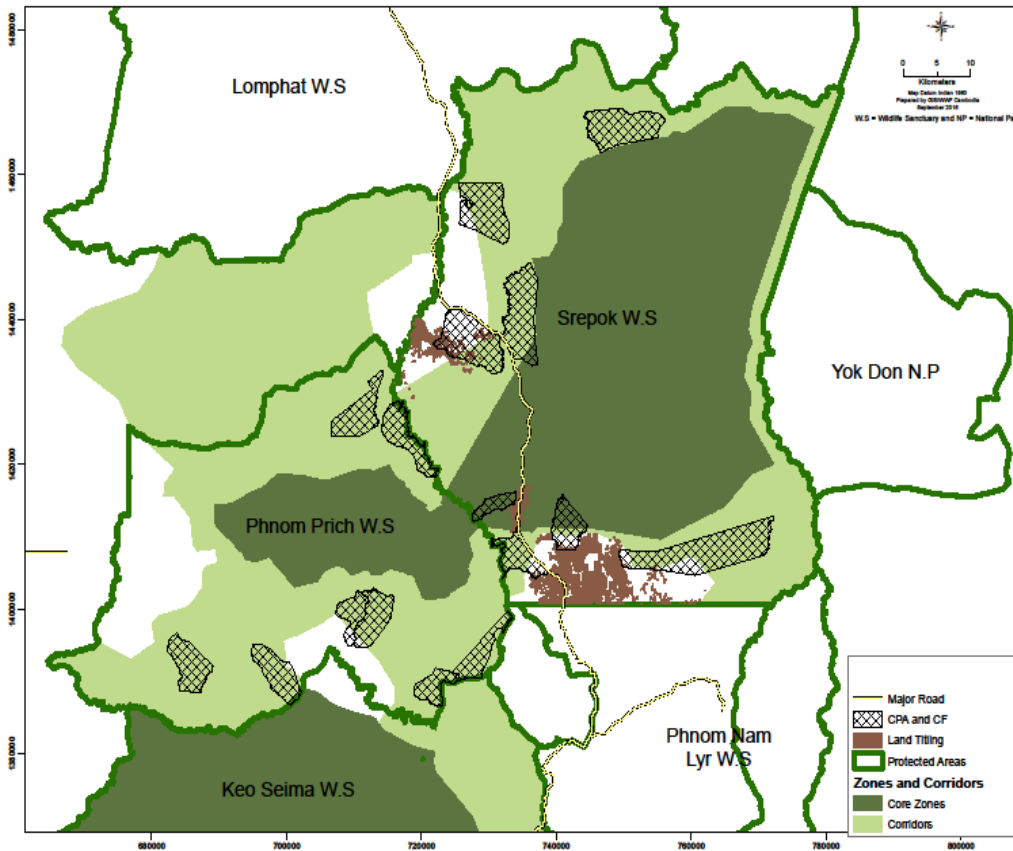
EASTERN PLAINS LANDSCAPE

Eastern Plains Landscape in Mondulkiri Province, Cambodia





EASTERN PLAINS LANDSCAPE



1. Target Beneficiaries:

- 34,726 people (17,070 F)
- 7,658 families
- 36 of 91 villages
- 13 of 21 communes
- 4 of 5 districts

2. Direct beneficiaries:

- 9,492 people (4,925 F)
- 2,480 families
- 16 Communities (8 CPAs + 8 CFs: under transferring process to CPAs)
- 28 villages

Total Population: 71,824 (35,609 families). Total IP: 43,976. Phnong is majority: 34,022 (MKR-PDoP 2014)



EPL PROGRAM AND APPROACHES

- SFB/USAID (Jun 16)
- Tiger Projects: CH, BE, US, SWE (FY17/20)
- SusBen/EU (FY18)
- CSO Engagement (FY17-18)
- Beekeeping & NTFP Livelihood Support (FY17)
- BCC/ADB (CY19)
- BMZ (CY21)
- SFB (FY17)
- Others (fund raising)



10 landscape approaches: Conservation Impact Management, stakeholders engagement, Landscape Vision, Natural Capital, Integrated economic & spatial planning, Policy analysis, Early Warning System, Landscape Governance, Sustainable financing, Communication



WHAT PROJECTS CONTRIBUTED TO CCA?

NTFP Enterprises

- 3 Bamboo enterprises
- 4 honey enterprises
- 6 resin enterprise
- 3 Ecotourism (CBET)

Beekeeping (piloting)

- Baseline data
- Planting seedling
- Collected local bees species
- Exchange visit

Agro-forestry (piloting)

- 04 families selected
- Provide d training and planning
- Support material and equipment

Future plan





- Sustainable NTFP product expansion, Sleng seed
- New NTFP product identify (wild grape, other)
- Marketing linkage

- Provide skills
- Natural beekeeping expansion (feasible)
- Piloting local bees species

- Agriculture practice via potential crop adaptation identification, e.g. conservation based pepper plantation
- Increase beneficiaries



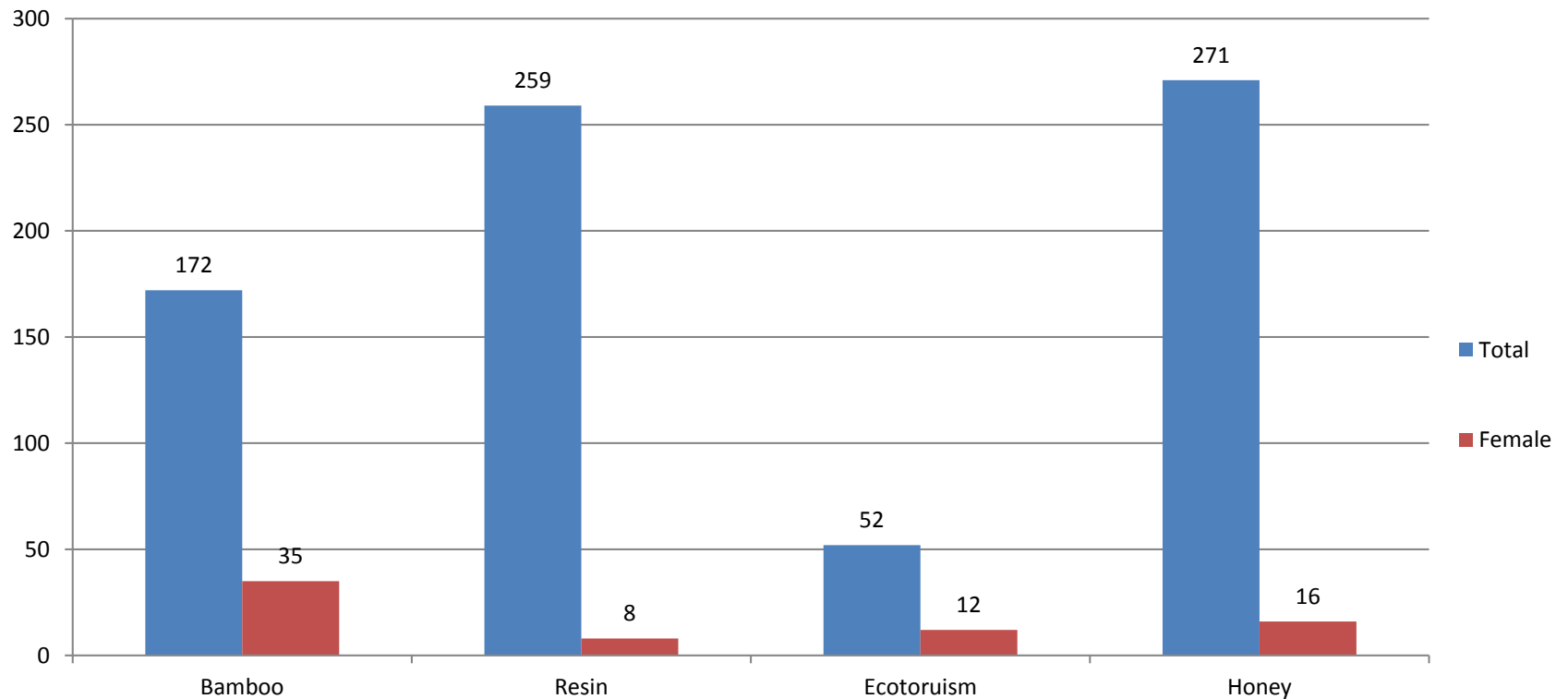
WHAT PROJECTS CONTRIBUTED TO CCA?

			
<p>Formation of CBNEs</p>	<p>Packaging of forest honey</p>	<p>Filtering resin (quality and price)</p>	<p>Bamboo products</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 13 CBNEs village level• 1 business group province level• Community shop	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 57% price increase• 10 times increased (400-4,000 liters)• \$28,000 annual cross income	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stable price (\$2.5 per Kg) - \$3 in plan• 16 tons annual production 2015• \$40,000 annual gross income	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Start up stage• Contract with company – 71,595 m• Projected income \$6,303



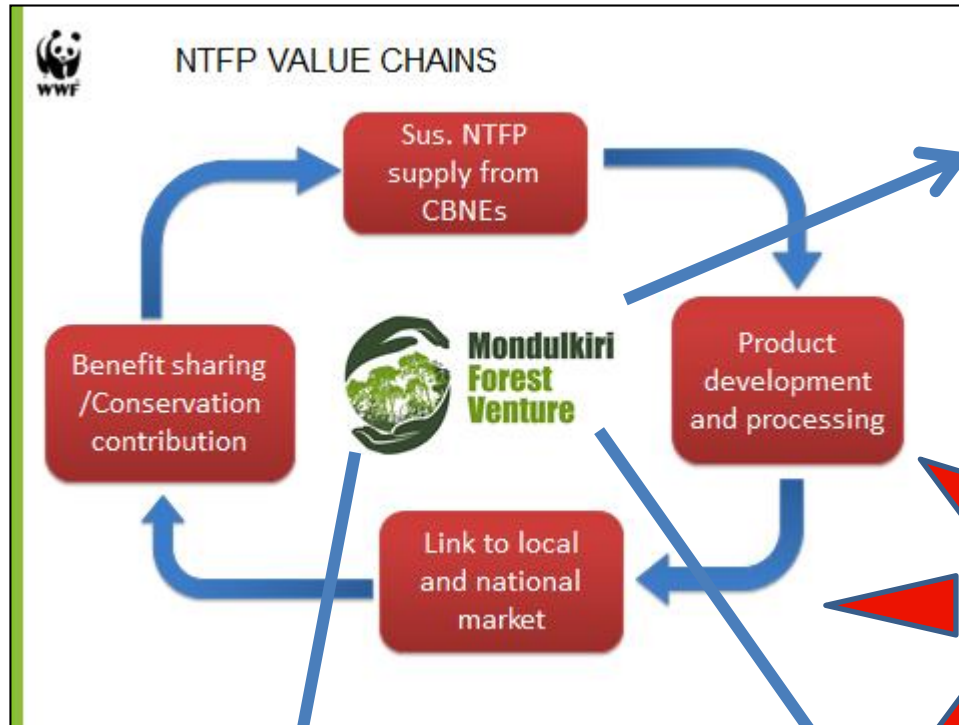
WHAT PROJECTS CONTRIBUTED TO CCA?

- 04 Honey enterprises groups
- 03 bamboo Enterprises groups
- 06 Resin enterprises groups
- 03 Ecotourism (CBET)





ROAD MAP AND NTFP VALUE CHAINS



Honey:

- CBHE/CDAC
- Public



Conservation-based agriculture



Bamboo:

- Bambusa Company
- New competitor identification

Resins:

- Capacity filtering
- Looking for local and international markets











CHALLENGES

1. Farmers still practice agriculture based seasons and natural offers, e.g. no soil suitability for agriculture indicator and crops calendar. Caused human activities inside the conserved forest.
2. Migration from lowland provinces: companies' labors/workers with family members. Caused forest land encroachment for farming expansion and transaction
3. Companies involved buying the certificated land from people for their farms purposes.
4. Continuously illegal logging for pepper poles plantation and semi products of furniture
5. Wildlife hunting and trade during dry season after rice harvesting



LESSONS LEARNT

1. Participation of CPA members to protect the habitats and connect ecosystem inside corridors between SWS-PPWS, SWS-LWS, and PPWS-KSWS with strong support of all relevant government agencies.
2. Increasing income generation of the enterprise members due to honey, resin and bamboo products with conservation contribution (benefit sharing). However, the contribution is insufficient due to requirement effective CPA forest monitoring
3. Effective law enforcement intervention and environmental education mainstreamed into the selected primary schools, CPA, PA, commune, district and province development plans



NEXT 5-YEAR PLANS (further action plans)

1. Expanding CPAs corridors by connecting CPA boundaries as fencing Pas (PPWS and SWS)
2. NFTP products marketing expansion for both local and international market (bamboo, honey and resin) – MFV & Bambusa companies and identifying other competitors.
3. Expand natural wild honey products and pilot natural beekeeping through providing skills to selected farmers/members
4. Conservation-based agricultural practice without agriculture land expansion (land suitability should be considered), e.g. agroforestry development, natural pepper plantation and market



CONCLUSION

(Sustainable NTFP Collection)

1. Community use their skills to harvest NTFP with sustainable way and well manage, e.g. innovation, team management, business record
2. Mitigate human wildlife conflict, e.g. zoning for bamboo harvesting, identify wild grape fruit, and crop prevention from wildlife
3. CPA members not involve poaching, e.g. not bring domestic dogs and other hunting equipment to forest
4. Contribute benefits for supporting biodiversity conservation within the CPA s
5. Qualifying products and market linkage, e.g. packaging and promotion



Thank You



Mondulkiri NGO Network