



S4-P4

ADB

Strategic Program for Climate Resilience

*Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Planning (TA 8179)
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Indigenous/Traditional Practices for Climate Change Adaptation in Agriculture

Name: Lay Chanthy

Position: Climate Change Adaptation Specialist

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Cases of indigenous/traditional adaptation practices

- Cases of existing indigenous/traditional practicing in responding to climate change
- List indigenous/traditional practices in agriculture collected
 - **Participatory community forest protection in Mondulkiri Province**
 - Farmer water user community in Mondulkiri Province
 - Upland farming and agroforestry in Mondulkiri Province
 - Cultivation of local rice variety in Chi Kho Leu Commune in Koh Kong Province
 - Adaptation of traditional raising of green mussels in coastal communities in Koh Kong Province



A case of Participatory community forest protection in Mondulkiri Province

Key information of the case

- **Theme:** indigenous/traditional climate change adaptation practices
- Sre Ey community forest protection is located in Sre Ey commune, Sen Monorom District, Mondulkiri Province
- **Geographical information:** plateau and mountain ecozone, protected forests,
- **Climate change:** drought, increased temperature, ..



Sre Ey Community Forest Protection

- **People:** the majority of people are of the Phnong ethnic group.
- **Livelihood practice:** agriculture including shifting cultivation, extraction of NTFP, laboring, & ecotourism
- **Problems faced:** Forest resources degraded, illegal logging, climate change, increasing shortage of water for farming.
- **Problem addressed:** the community desperately need alternative sources of income and ways to address the severe water shortage.



Sre Ey Forest Protection Community

- **Community forest land use:** (i) spirit forest, (ii) burial land, (iii) shifting cultivation field, (iv) residential, and (v) reserve forest areas.
- Progress of the community
 - In 1996, the entire forest areas in Sre Ey was **transformed into protected areas**
 - In 2009: formed as Sre Ey community based protected area
 - In 2012, Provincial Department of Environment recognized the community
 - In 2014, the **Biodiversity Conservation Corridor (BCC) project** supported the community to protect the forest and its biodiversity.
 - Increase availability of water resource and sanitation
 - Improve forest condition through protecting forest and replanting tree.
 - Building of fire road



Sre Ey Forest Protection Community

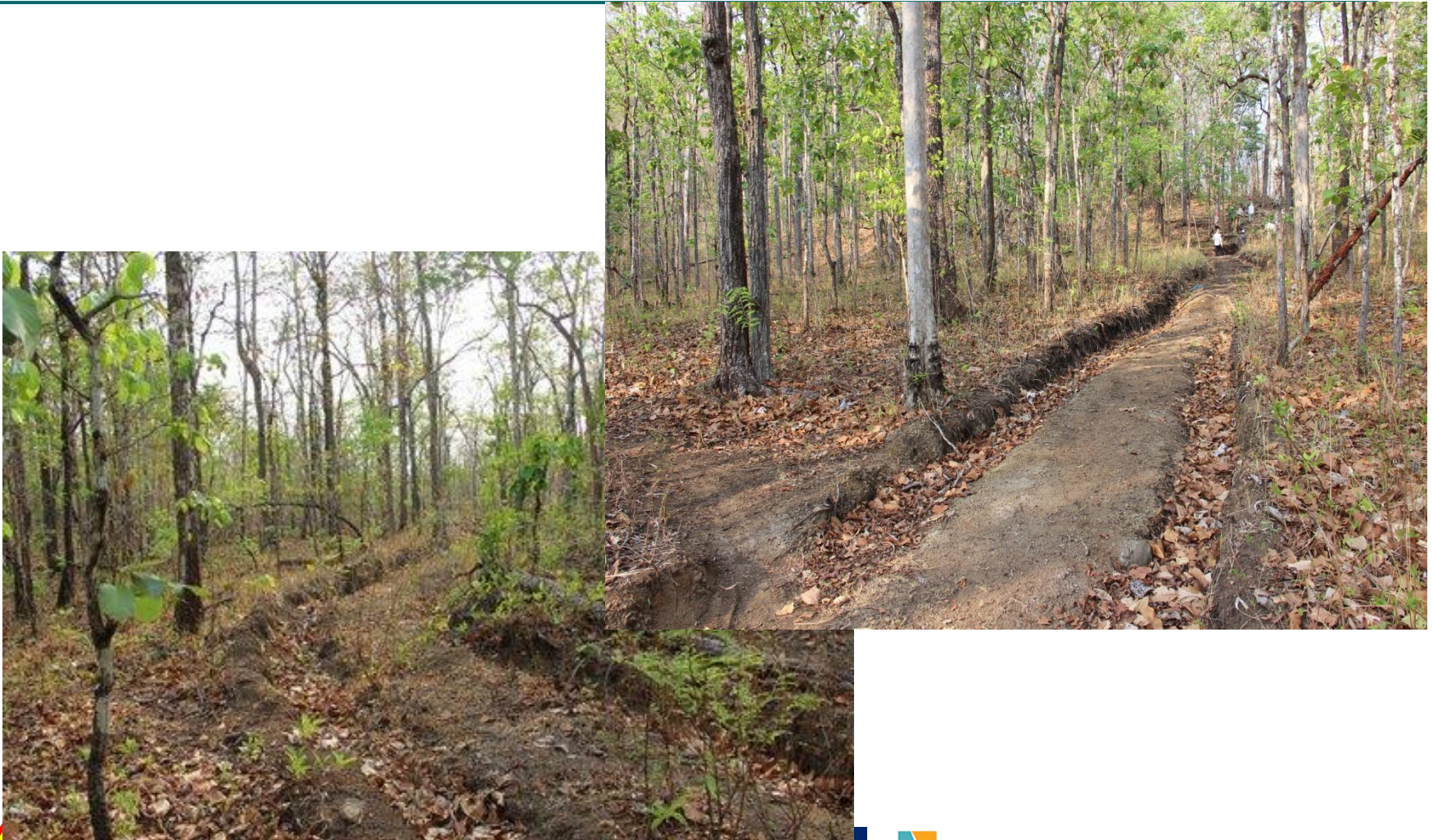


Adaptation Measures of Community

- Community forest management help stabilise the forest environment, reduce erosion, and increase income from production of NTFP's
- Building of fire road: for protection of forest fire during hot period
- **Agriculture:** changing from **rice that yield at low** consumes a lot of water to alternative crop such as cassava crop that requires much less water and provide a better income through high yield and prices.
- Increase availability of water resource and improve sanitation: (BCC provides construction of water bodies and sanitation)
- Improve forest through protecting existing forest and replanting trees: (BCC provides 5500 tree seedling per year to community to replant trees).



Adaptation Measures of Community



Adaptation Measures of Community



Benefits from the Practice

- The community has conserved and improved livelihood adapt to climate change through:
 - Project forest and increasing NTFP
 - Change crop varieties that use less water and give better income
 - protected of natural water source and harvesting rain water.
- Provide potential in attracting tourists and enhancing ecotourism.
- Sre Ey protected forest community enhanced income of households and contribute to their food security and livelihoods.



Cautions of Practices

- **Community forestry, ecotourism and NTFP's:**
 - Not every community managed protected forest area is suited to eco-tourism,
 - the case of Sre Ey Commune, more needs to be done to see how NTFPs can be better managed.
- **Comment – BCC project:**
 - provides only 5,500 tree seedlings per year is small number. Survival rate of the seedlings is only 60-70% should increase number of distribution,
 - Increase capacity of community in harvesting rain water through increase number of jars.

Thank You

