



Second Meetings of the APFNet Council
Siem Reap, 10 – 11 May 2016

Multi-function forest restoration and management of degraded forest areas in Cambodia

So Thea

Mobile: 0976207925; Email:sothea67@hotmail.com

Outline

- **Background**
- **Key results**
- **Outcomes**
- **Lessons learned**

Background

Project title	Multi-function forest restoration and management of degraded forest areas in Cambodia
Supervisory agency	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Executing agency	Institute of Forest and Wildlife Research and Development (IRD)
Duration	2011 – 2015 (36 months)
Target area:	Siem Reap and Kampong Thom province, Cambodia
APFNet grant(USD)	386,570

Context

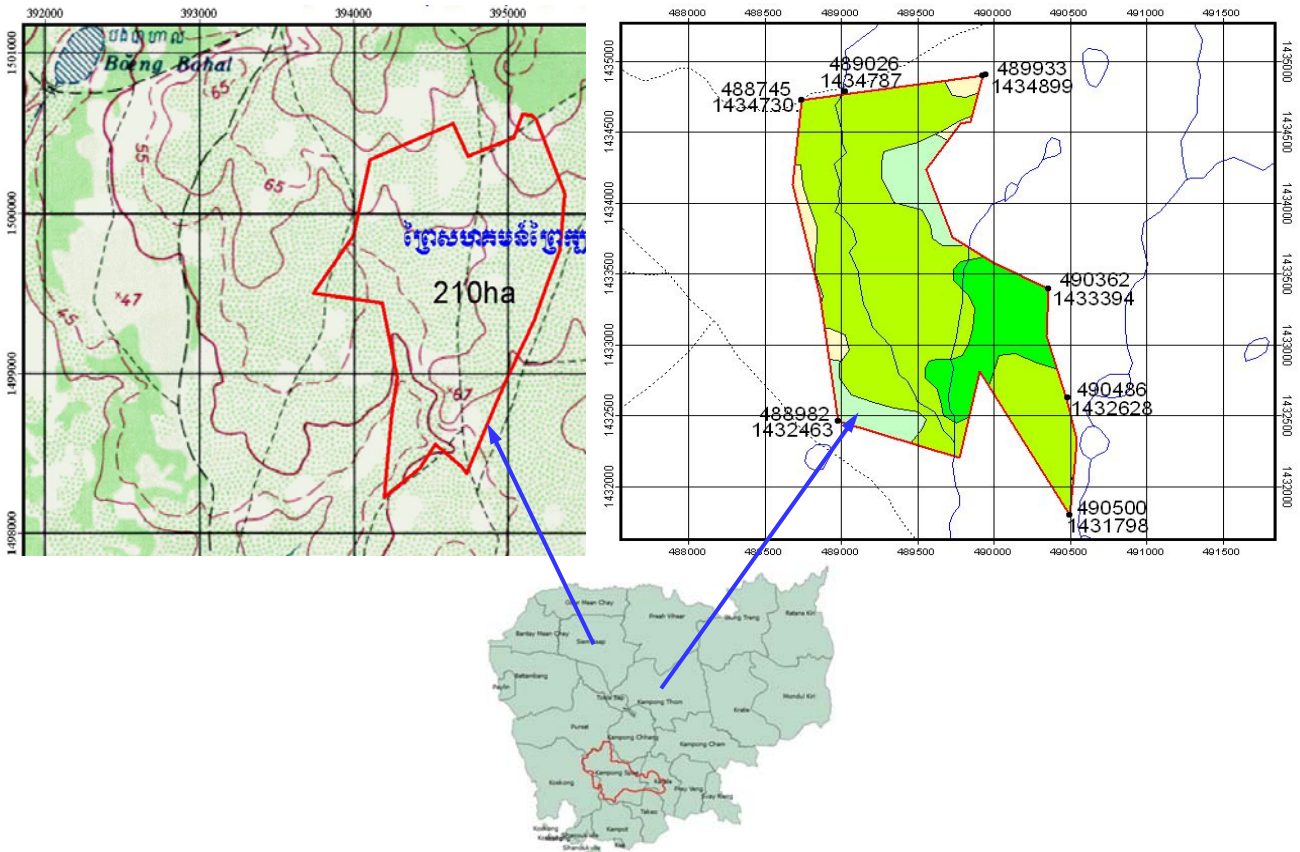
About 400,000 ha of natural forests were placed under the management of local communities through Community Forestry system.

One of the objectives of community forestry system is to improve livelihoods of participating communities through access to timber and non-timber forest products (NTFP).

The majority of community forests are degraded with limited stock of timber and non-timber forest products.

=> Objectives (trainings and nurseries)

Location



Visions of local communities:

- Tbeng Lech CF: “The community forest will recover and the biodiversity is restored that can provide forest products for home consumption and support the ecotourism industry of the community.”
- O Soam CF: “A forest composed of big trees that could support the housing construction needs of our children, with abundant NTFPs and creek has fishes that could support the livelihoods of the community.”

Key results

89 local communities trained on seedling production and forest rehabilitation;

Two community nurseries (nursery bed of 8×12 m) and its affiliated facilities were established;

A total area of 50 ha was restored with species identified by communities, high-value timber species, fruit trees and agricultural crops; and

A total number of 102 demarcating poles erected along the boundaries of O Soam CF (with participations of local communities, local authorities and provincial FA).







Outcomes

- Capacity of local communities to produce seedlings and conduct forest rehabilitation. Knowledge and skills on seed collection, seed pretreatment, preparation of potting mixes, and particularly the nurseries and affiliated facilities did not exist at the two CFs before the project intervention.
- One of the important activities was the demarcation of the boundaries of O Soam CF. The boundary demarcation (planting of demarcating posts) conducted with participation of local authorities and local FA. The CF is well recognized on the ground by relevant stake holders. No more forest encroachment to the CF allowing the forests to thrive at their full potential.

Outcomes (cont.)

- The nurseries have become an additional source of income generation for local communities. Knowledge and skills on seedling production obtained during the project implementation have been used for producing seedlings for supplying to local markets, NGOs and government institutions involving in tree planting. For example, O Soam nursery supplied 3,600 seedlings of six species to local FA for planting in 2015.
- Local communities at the two CFs will remain the key players in disseminating of experience on forest restoration to others.

Lessons learnt

- A baseline study on the pre project human, physical, ecological environments, in order to measure potential changes;
- Local communities at the two project sites have a willingness to learn all aspects of forest restoration because they share a common goal, reverse their forests back to the conditions before they were degraded;
- It is recommended to extend the 15-Year Term for CFs. Longer term of CFs will motivate the communities in developing and investing on rehabilitation of the degraded forests and they can be assured to get benefits from their investment; and
- Adopt a landscape level planning for restoration. This will allow the different land use plans to be integrated and priority areas can be identified. The benefits of restoration can also be identified.

Thank you



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Landscape Approach to Sustainable Management of Forests in Prek Thnot Watersheds

So Thea

Mobile: 0976207925; Email:sothea67@hotmail.com

Outline

- **Overview of Prek Thnot Watershed**
- **Importance of Prek Thnot Watershed**
- **Problems in Prek Thnot Watershed**
- **Project objectives**
- **Key achievements**
- **Lesson learned**

Project title	Landscape Approach to Sustainable Management of Forests in Prek Thnot Watersheds
Supervisory agency	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Executing agency	Institute of Forest and Wildlife Research and Development (IRD)
Expected project duration:	01/07/15 to 30/06/18, (36 months)
Target area:	Kampong Speu province, Cambodia
APFNet grant(USD)	\$499,215

Overview of Prek Thnot Watershed

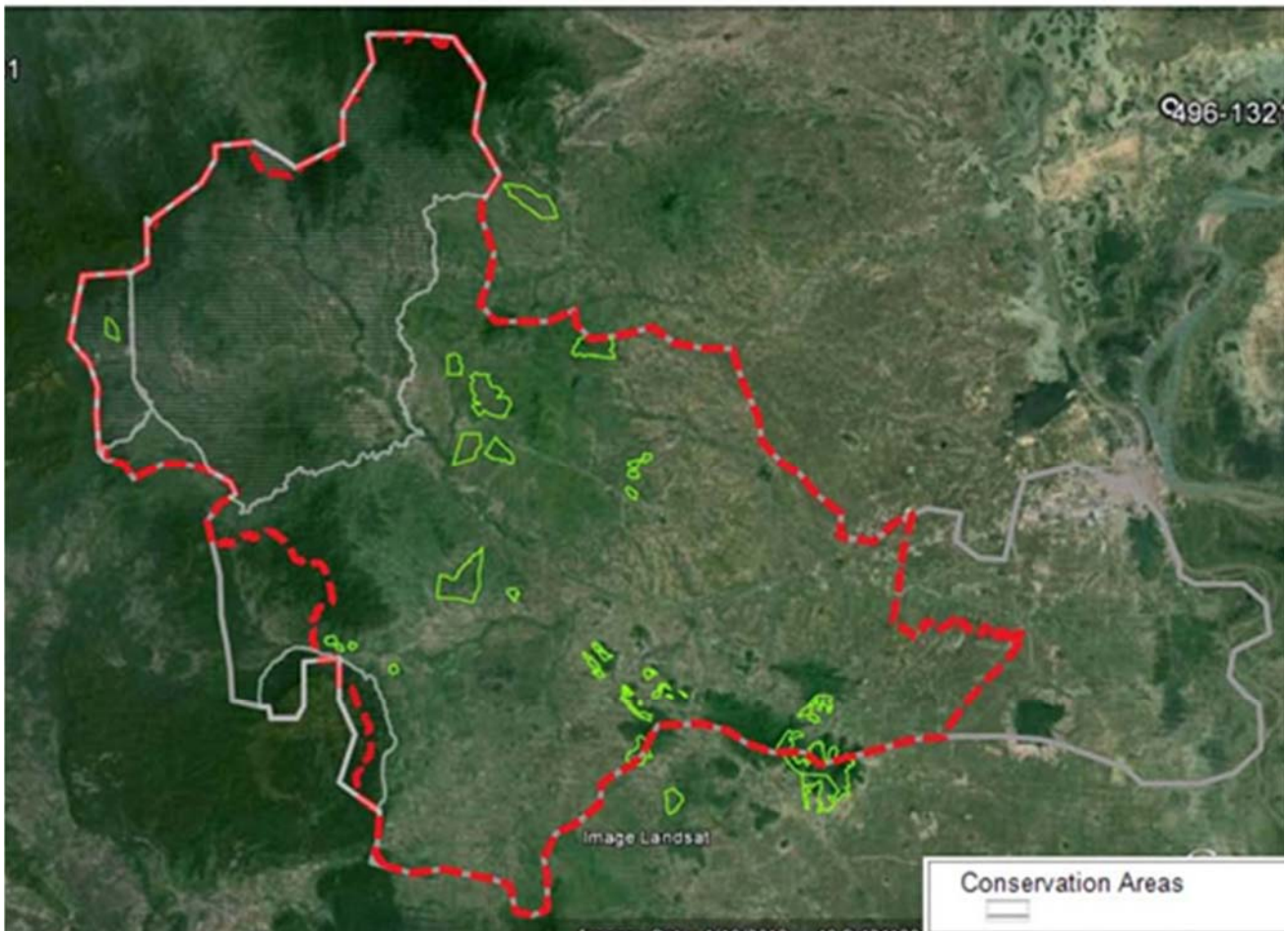
- Prek Thnot watershed covers the provinces of Kampong Speu, Kandal and Phnom Penh. Most part of Prek Thnot watershed is located in Kampong Speu province
- The watershed partly or entirely covers approximately 65 Communes, and six Districts

Area of Prek Thnot Watershed

	Area (Has.)
K. Speu	480,306 Has. (79.8%)
Outside	121,570 Has. (20.2%)
Total Area	601,876 Has.

Relative Location of Prek Thnot





Importance of Prek Thnot Watershed

- Food Security: At the southeastern part of Prek Thnot watershed is the rice production area of the province
- Livelihoods of forest-dependent communities (CF and CPA)
- It has a networks of rivers that supports the fishing communities
- Source of Investment (ELCs)
- Protection from extreme weather condition: it is a catchment that drains rain water towards Phnom Penh



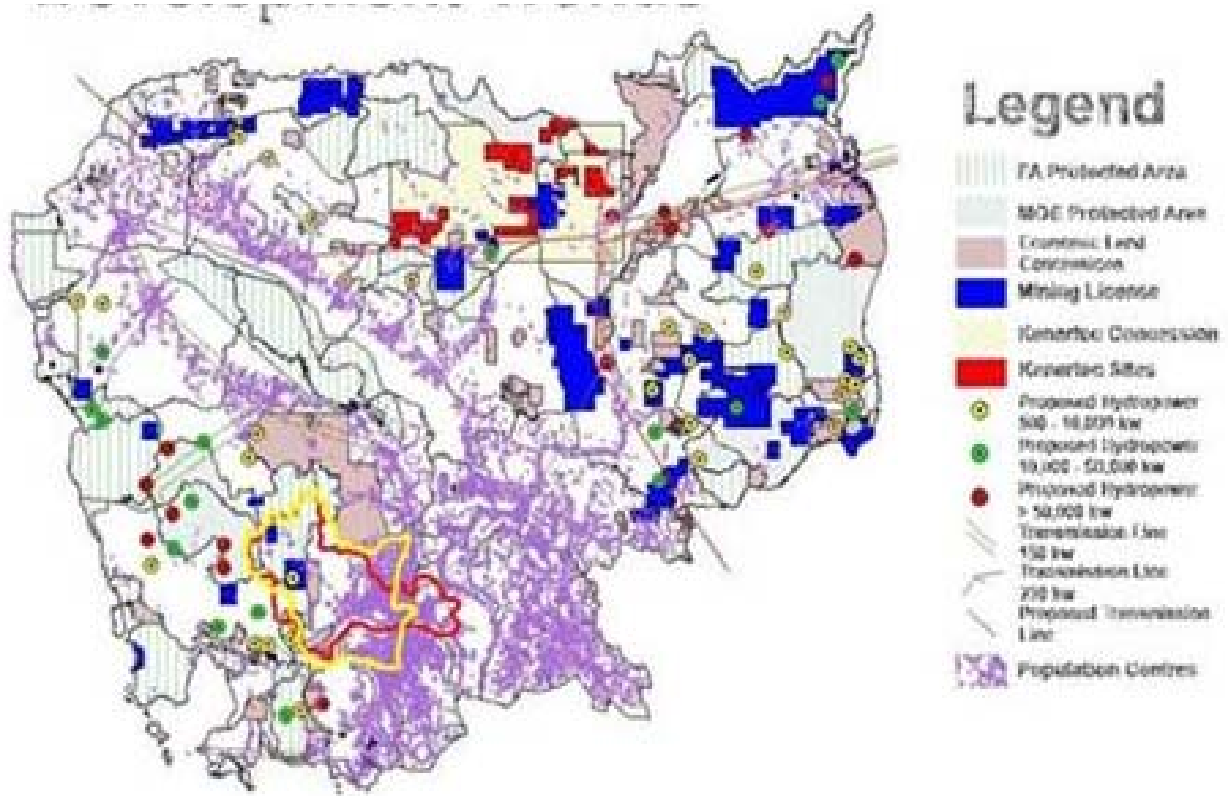
Problems in Prek Thnot Watershed

Flooding in the lowland areas

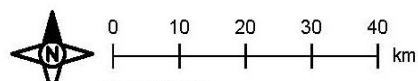
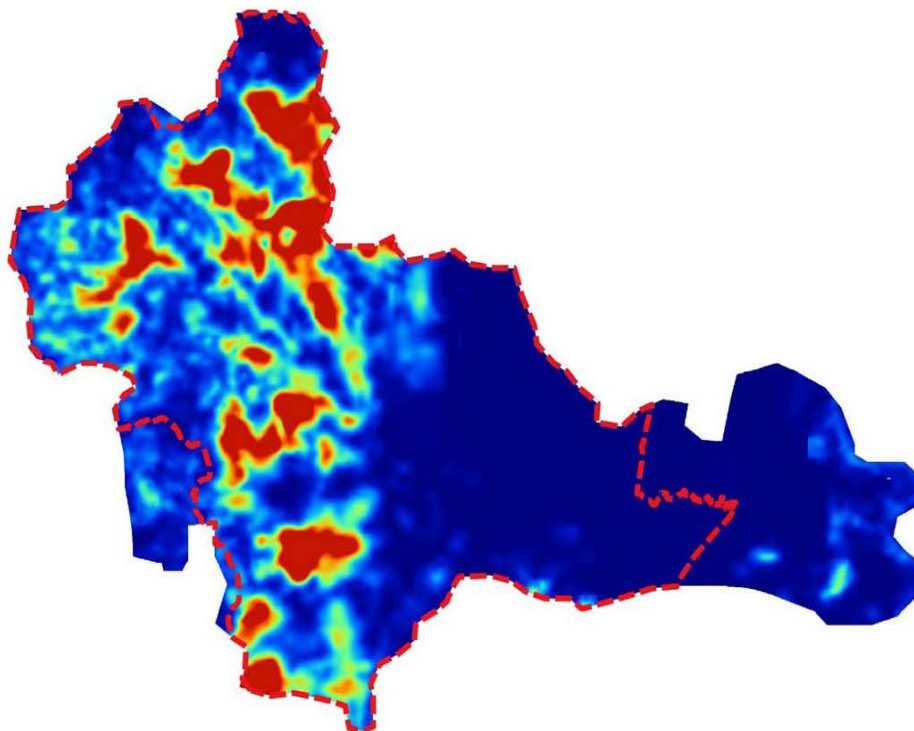
- The loss of forest cover significantly diminished the protective role of Prek Thnot watershed and increase the vulnerability of the downstream communities.
 - The flood in October 12, 2011 has affected homes, infrastructures, schools, temples, hospitals and crops in 24 communes and 4 districts with the following estimated damage:
 - **Building/Construction:** 14,570 homes, 3 health care centers, 11 temples, 4 military buildings, 13 engineering military buildings, 22 schools (3 high schools, 2 secondary schools, 16 primary schools and 1 kindergarten).
 - **People:** 75,027 persons equaling to 17,150 families are affected by flood.
 - **Infrastructure:** 129 roads were damaged (DBST, Asphalt Concrete) including 81 red gravel roads and paths. 1 bridge approach slab was subsided (Osak Proyut Bridge) in Snor Commune of Por Sen Chey District.
 - **Crops:** Impact 834.73h of farmland, of which 680.98h was damaged.
- *Source: <http://www.phnompenh.gov.kh/phnom-penh-city-about-flood-in-2011-349.html>*



Conflicting Land Use



Deforestation and Forest Degradation



Objectives

The objectives of this project are as follows:

- (1) To build capacity and raise awareness on the concept of integrated watershed/landscape planning for stakeholders;
- (2) To develop a watershed management plan of Prek Thnot watershed with participation of stakeholders;
- (3) To share the experiences and lessons learned from the project to stakeholders

Expected outputs

Output 1.1 Improved knowledge and awareness of the target stakeholders on the concept of integrated Watershed Planning

Output 2.1 Integrated watershed landscape development plan for Prek Thnot Watershed developed

Output 2.2 Two demonstration sites on agroforestry system, contributing to soil and water conservation and livelihoods established

Output 2.3 Forest-based community enterprise supported

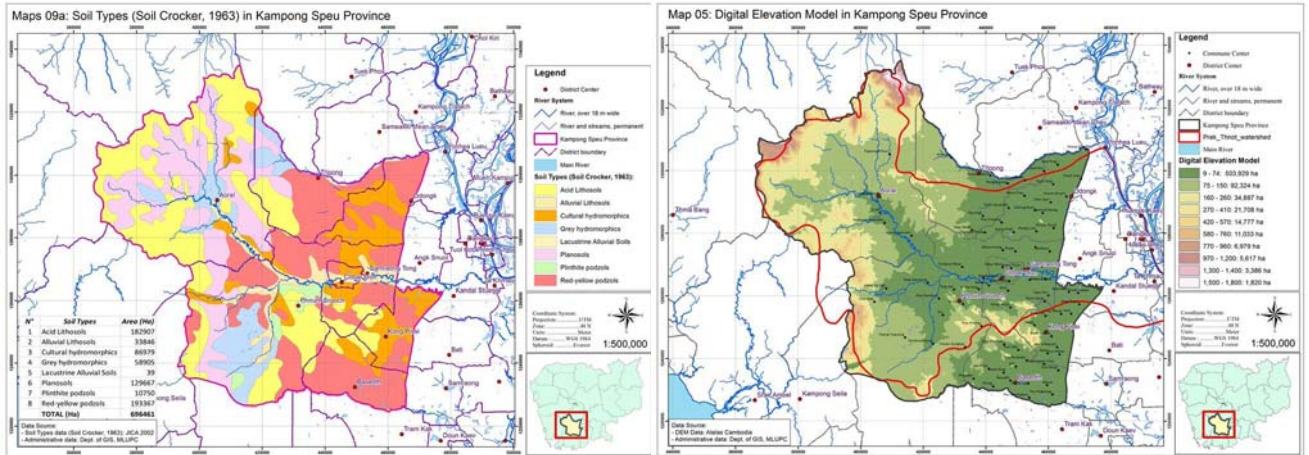
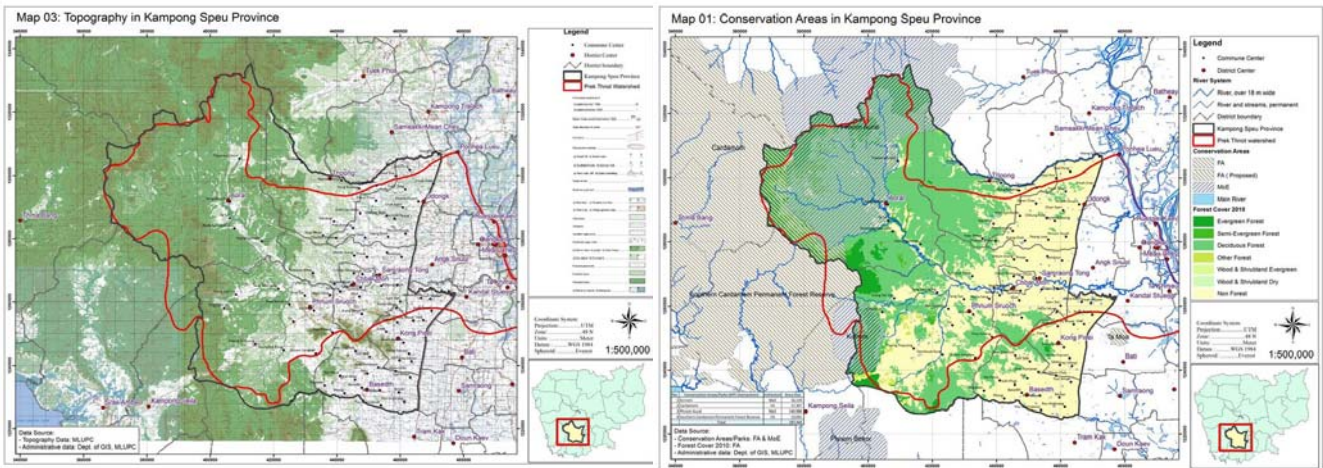
Output 3.1 Project success and experiences disseminated and policy briefs for the sustainable development of the Prek Thnot Watershed developed

Key achievements

- Training on Agroforestry
- Training of GIS
- Collection of based maps
- Consultation workshop => Criteria for land uses identified

Agroforestry/Soil and Water Conservation Training Activities





The Workshop



Lesson Learned

- Bigger plot for agroforestry practice in the hillside would provide a better view/landscape for not only crop production but also for other benefit such as tourism attraction.

Thank You