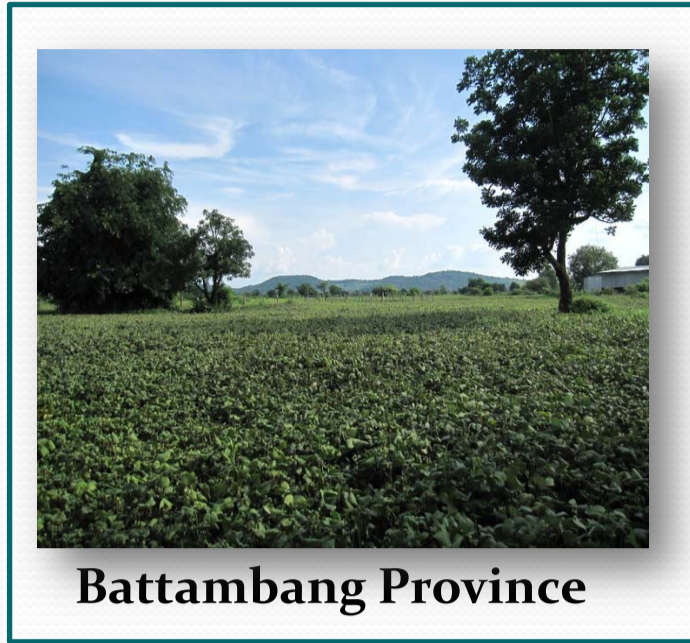


IPSI Activity Cluster 5: On-the-Ground Activities



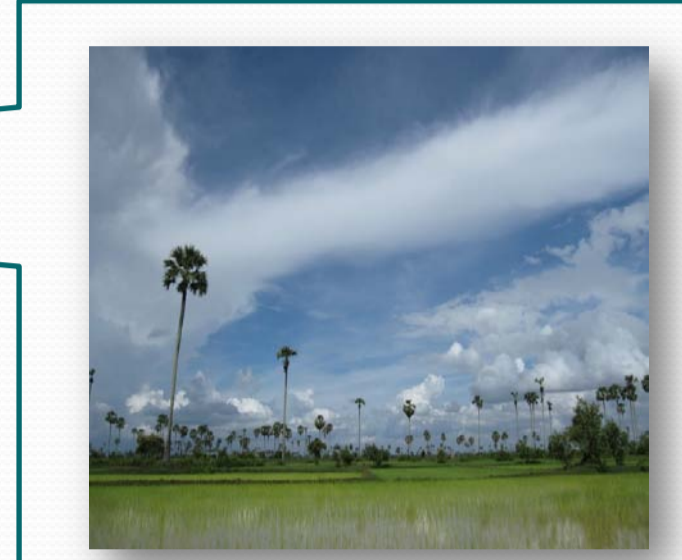
Battambang Province



Fig. 1 Location and landscapes of program areas in Cambodia



Mondul Kiri Province



Kampong Cham Province

The Institute of Environment Rehabilitation and Conservation (ERECON), with financial support from the MITSUI & Co., Ltd. Environment Fund, has been conducting the Program on Promoting Sustainable Use of Natural Resources through Restoring and Conserving Satoyama in Cambodia from October 2010 to September 2013. The program has been collaborated with the Ministry of Environment (MOE), Cambodia, the Royal University of Agriculture (RUA), Cambodia and the United Nations University-Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS). This program aims to restore and conserve Satoyama landscapes for promoting sustainable use and management of natural resources in three regions of Cambodia.

- ❖ During the program period, workshops and seminars on Satoyama function at local community, ecosystem services in Satoyama landscapes, utilization and conservation of Satoyama landscapes, reforestation by multi-purposes trees, seed propagation and agro-biodiversity were conducted at 6 villages and 6 elementary schools in Kampong Cham, Battambang and Mondul Kiri provinces (Fig. 2).
- ❖ Moreover, training on surveying natural resources at community level and tree nursery management was conducted (Fig. 3).
- ❖ In 2011, natural resources surveys were conducted in three regions to investigate the existing natural resources as well as the degree of its degradation and natural resource utilization and management of local communities.
- ❖ According to the results of the survey, it was concluded that reforestation needs to be promoted to increase bio-diversity in local communities. Thus, materials and knowledge for making tree nurseries were provided to communities in the program areas. Trees from local nurseries were used to restore the degraded natural forest as well as enhance their well being through reforestation activities in three regions (Figs. 4-5).
- ❖ In the last stage of the program, an International Satoyama Symposium will be held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.



Fig. 2 Workshop for students



Fig. 3 Training for surveying natural resources



Fig. 4 Tree nursery in Battambang

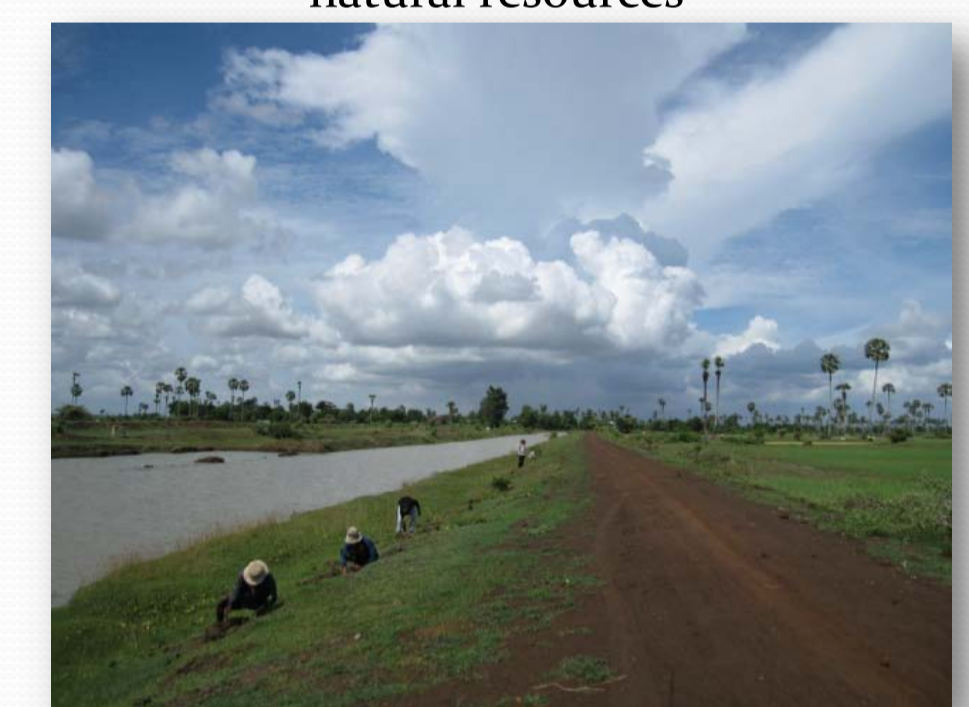


Fig. 5 Reforestation in Kampong Cham



Fig. 6 Workshop in Mondul Kiri



Fig. 7 Workshop on agro-biodiversity



Fig. 8 Reforestation in Kampong Cham



Fig. 9 Reforestation in Mondul Kiri

- ❖ The program helped the villagers in the program areas deepen their awareness of the importance of restoring and conserving Satoyama landscapes through the workshops and seminars (Figs. 6-7).
- ❖ Moreover, the villagers gained more knowledge about seed propagation and nursery management through the training.
- ❖ Reforestation activities in the villages and the elementary schools have succeeded in increasing the number of trees and bio-diversity in the areas (Figs. 8-9).
- ❖ Experiences and knowledge from this program are disseminated to raise awareness about natural resources conservation among local people in other areas.
- ❖ However, more activities should be implemented to restore and conserve Satoyama landscapes.
- ❖ Especially in Mondul Kiri, agro-forestry should be introduced to prevent soil erosion as well as decrease the intensity of slash and burn farming practice.
- ❖ In Battambang, low-input agricultural systems should be promoted to decrease the effects of agro-chemicals on the soil and water environment.
- ❖ Additionally in Kampong Cham, effective utilization of natural resources should be promoted, especially focusing on the cyclic use of farm residues.