



Investing in Community Capacities for Socio-Ecological Landscape Management

**CBD COP12, Pyeongchang
IPSI Side Event, 8 October 2014**

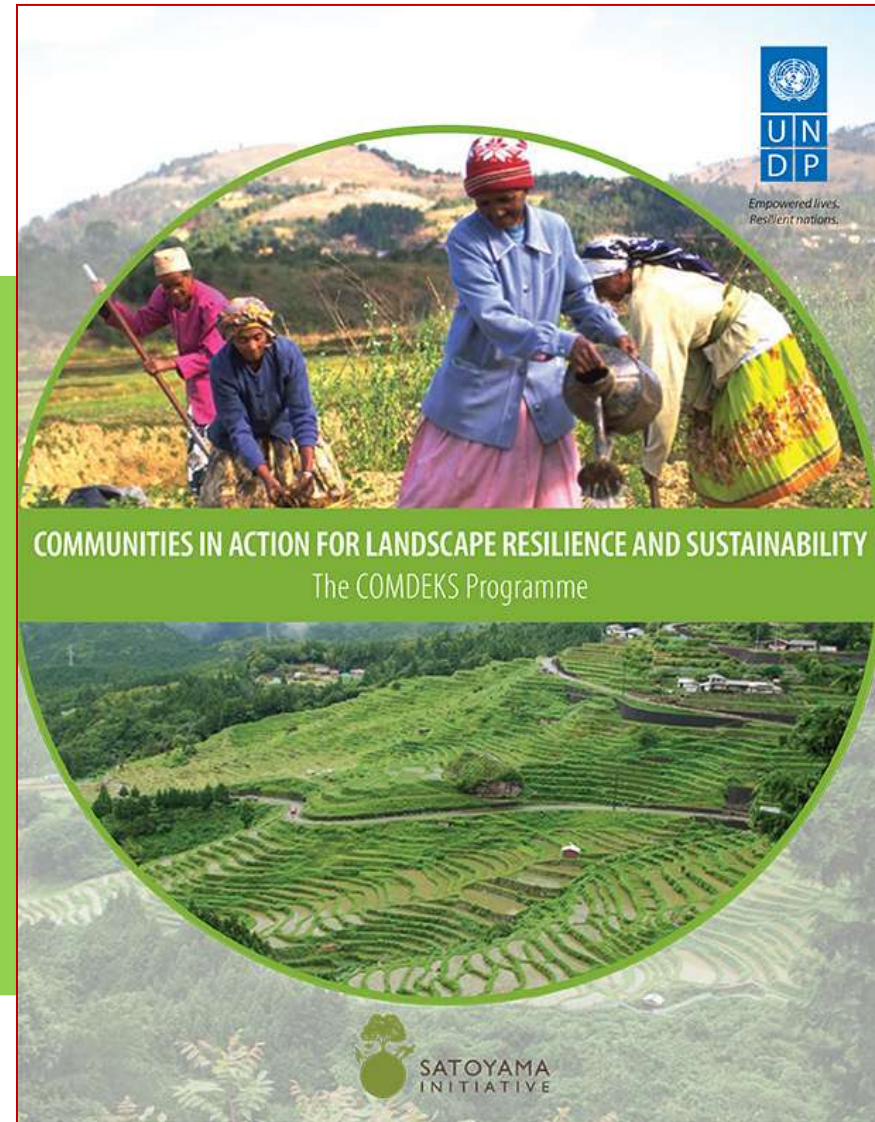
**Nick Remple, UNDP
Bureau for Programme and Policy Support**

Very brief summary

- 20 countries, 20 landscapes of all kinds
- Over 100 projects financed to date
- Financed by the Japan Biodiversity Fund
- Delivered through 20 Country Programs of the GEF Small Grants Program – cofinancing of 1:1
- Countries include:
- **Africa:** Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Namibia, Niger; **Asia/Pac:** Bhutan, Cambodia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Mongolia, Nepal; **ECIS:** Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, Turkey, **LAC:** Brazil, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ecuador;

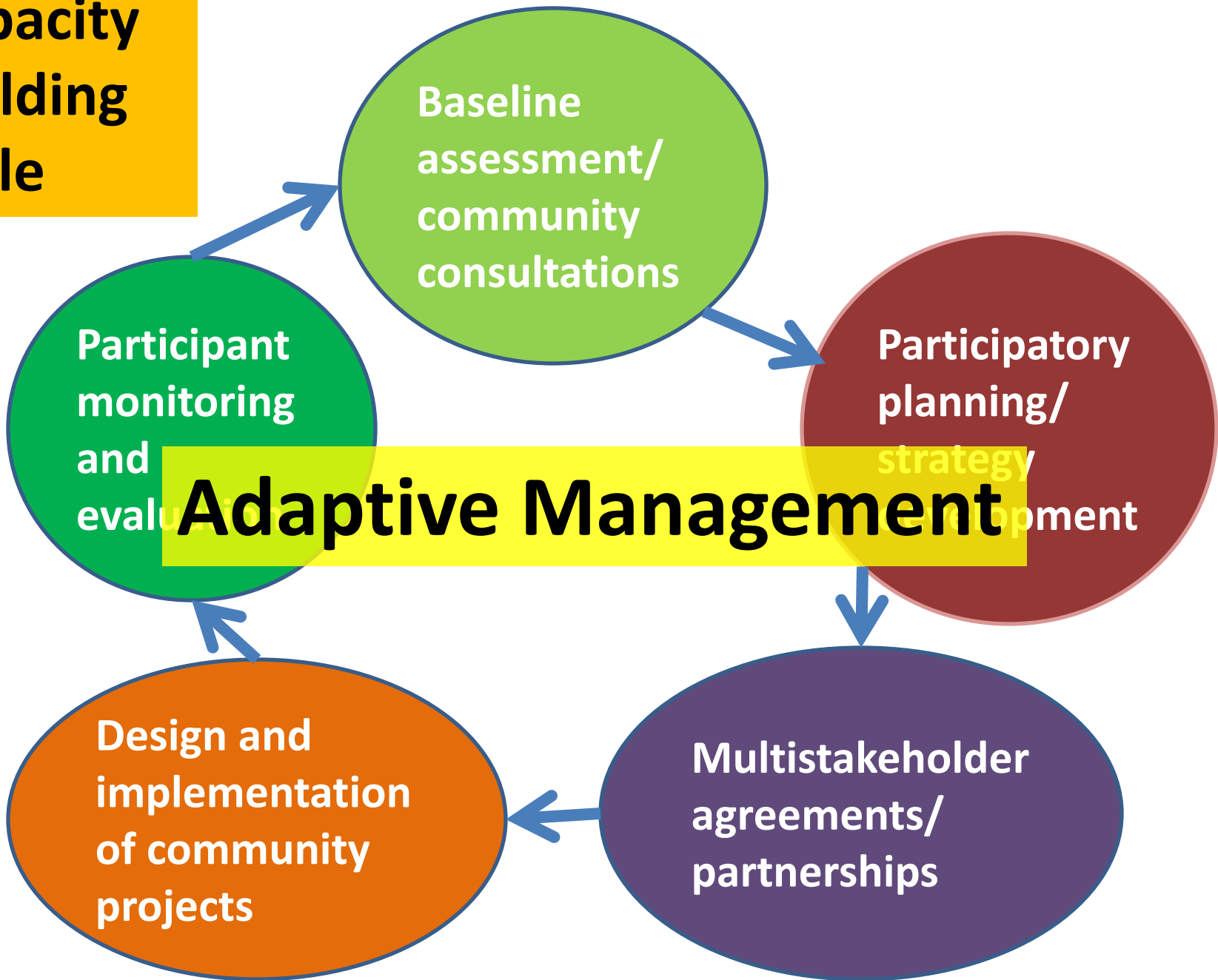
Dimensions of Investing in Community Capacities

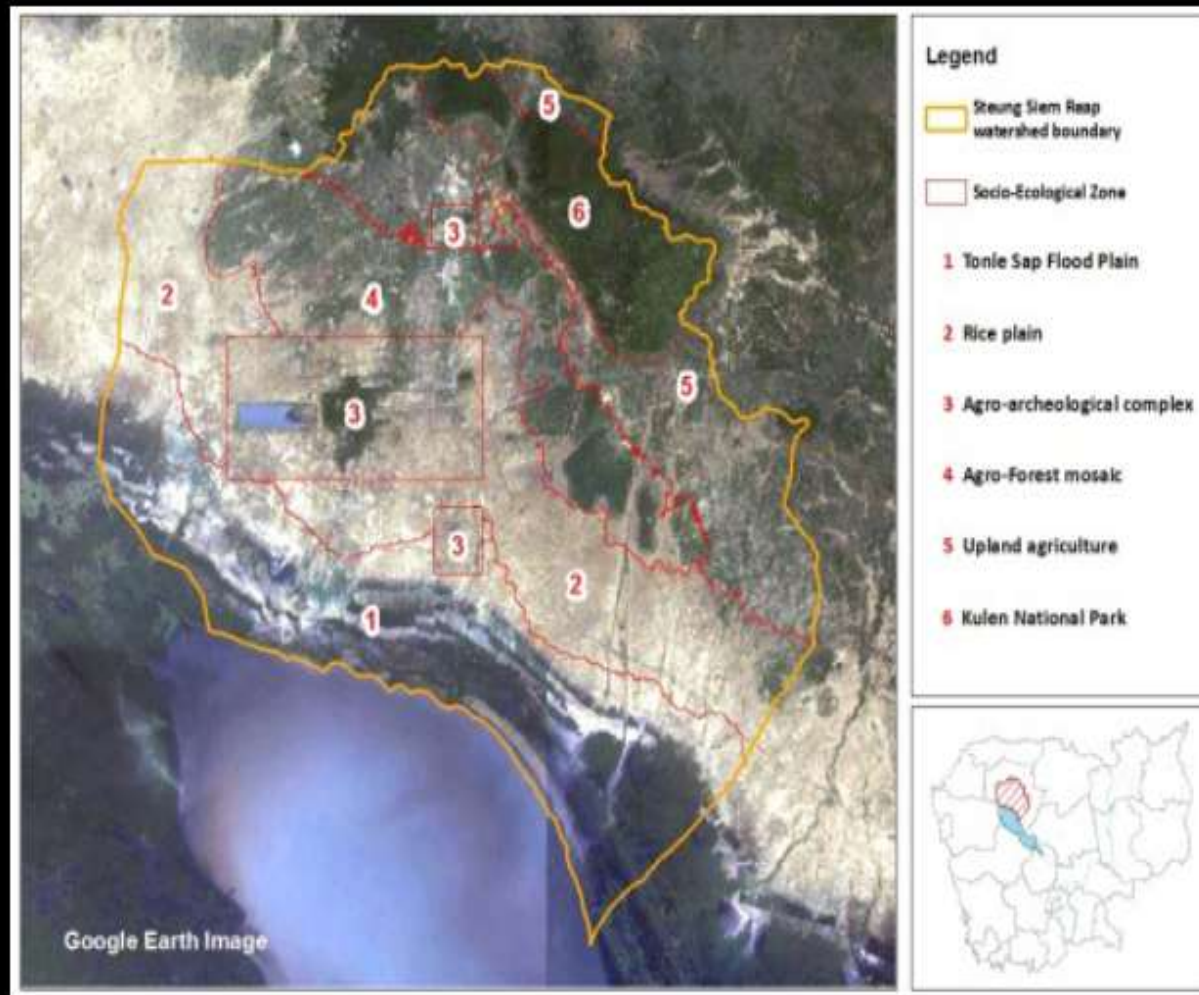
- Individual and organizational empowerment for collective action
- Result of exercising agency: making and implementing own decisions
- Builds ownership, commitment, responsibility, as well as skills
- Learning-by-doing within adaptive management framework
- Participation in policy dialogue



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Capacity building cycle





Six distinct areas were identified in the target landscape using Geographic Information System (GIS). The six zones identified include (1) Tonle Sap flood plain, (2) rice plain, (3) agro-archeological complex, (4) agro-forest mosaic, (5) upland

CAMBODIA: multistakeholder groups identify landscape level outcomes and indicators

Landscape Outcomes	Key Performance Indicators
<p>Outcome 1: Degraded biodiversity and ecosystem services are restored through multi-functional land use systems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of hectares or percentage of land area managed under sustainable multifunctional land use systems.
<p>Outcome 2: Ecologically sound agricultural production systems in the target landscape are strengthened for a sustainable increase in crop yield and productivity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of hectares or percentage of agricultural land put into sound ecological production systems.• Percentage increase in yield of major crops due to project activities.
<p>Outcome 3: Livelihoods of people in the landscape are improved through the development of ecologically sound and community-owned income-generating activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of new income-generating activities/measures being implemented that are biologically and culturally practical.• Percentage increase in income from project activities.
<p>Outcome 4: Robust governance systems are established and strengthened for effective participatory decision making at the landscape level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of community-based organizations established and strengthened with a mandate for conservation and development in the target landscape.• Number of development plans adopted that integrate landscape management perspectives.

For each Resilience Outcome above, the Landscape Strategy provides the following guidance on the appropriate

CAMBODIA: Country Program Landscape Strategy



COUNTRY LANDSCAPES PROGRAM STRATEGY

RESTORING LANDSCAPES IN STEUNG SIEM REAP WATERSHED AREA



CAMBODIA: multistakeholder agreements on types of projects to be implemented

- **Outcome 1** – ecosystem services restored
 - Reforestation and tree nursery development in areas under community forestry (zone 6);
 - Promoting of multipurpose trees and plantations on private forest lands (zones 4, 5, 6);
 - Supporting the integration of community forestry and grazing areas into Commune Land Use Plans (zones 4, 5);

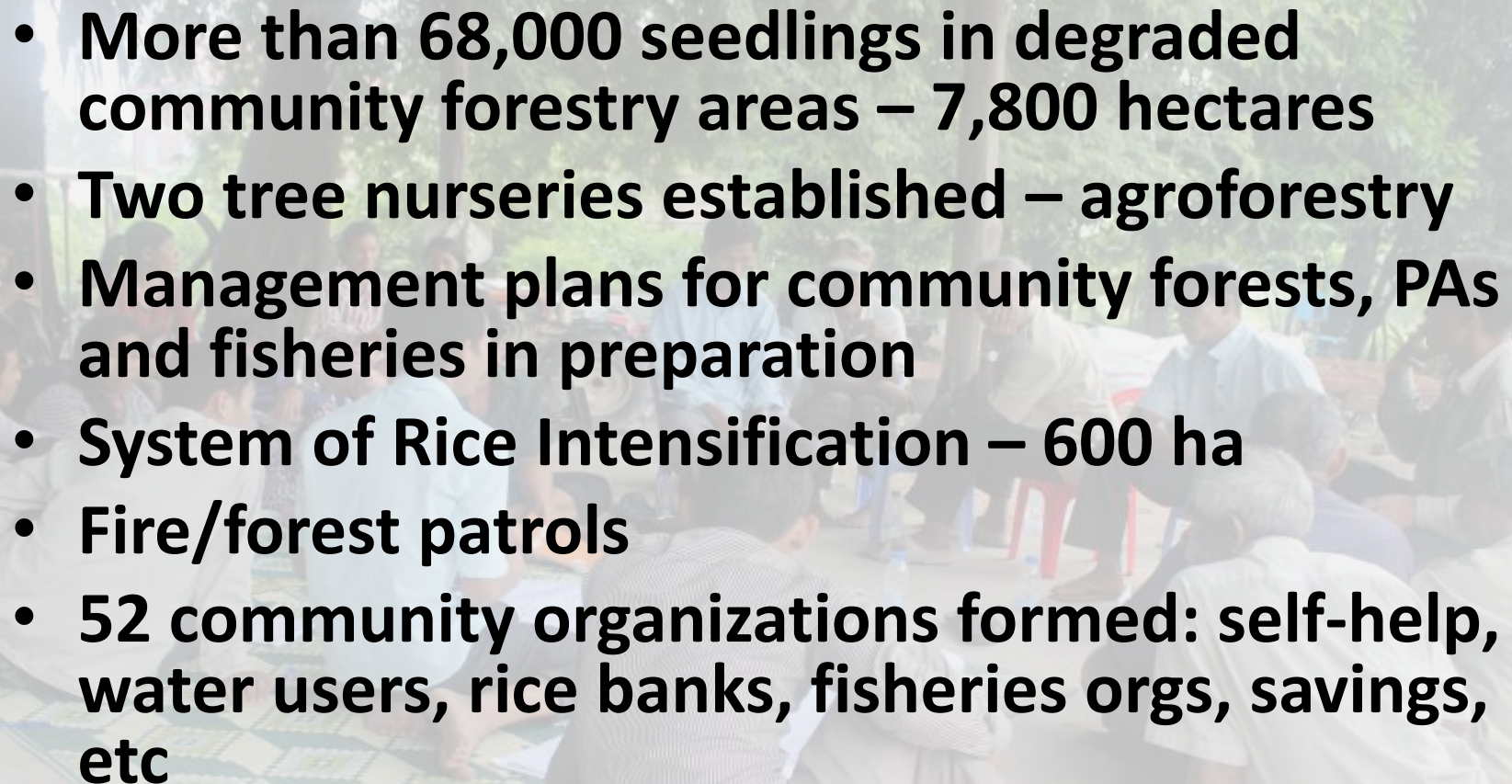
Outcomes 2-4 are similarly constructed – activities/land use zone

- **#2: Agroecological production systems**
 - Green manures, SRI, hedgerows, etc.
- **#3: Livelihood enhancement**
 - Beekeeping, ecotourism, producers' associations
- **#4: Robust governance systems**
 - Strengthen community forestry, fishing, and PA associations
 - Integrate them into commune land use and development plans

Table C-2. COMDEKS Community-Led Projects in Steung Siem Reap Watershed Areas, Cambodia

Project	Grantee (LNGO/CBO)	Contribution to Landscape Resilience Outcomes	Description
Ecology System Restoration and Community Livelihood Improvement of Steung Siem Reap Watershed	Sataphana Chivit Organization (SCO) US\$50,000	Outcomes 1, 2, 3	Build capacity of communities in the Kok Thlok Leu commune to conserve 10 ha of forest and to manage its 9-ha Community Fisheries Conservation area to increase the natural fish stock. Rehabilitate 2500 m of small canals and 70 m of dams so that farmers have sufficient water to increase crops yields on 500 ha of crop land. Introduce integrated farming systems to 100 farmers. Organize 5 women's saving groups to increase livelihood options.
Promoting Community Forestry Management and Community Livelihood Improvement in Chansor Commune, Soutr Nikum District, Siem Reap Province	Human Resource and Rural Economic Development Organization (HURREDO) US\$47,600	Outcomes 1, 3, 4	Build capacity of three Community Forestry Committees to conserve more than 550 ha of Community Forest Areas by preparing 15-year Community Forestry Management Plans. Demarcate community forestry areas in Chansor Tbong Community Forest and organize community to construct 5,000 m of fire road there. Construct community tree nursery to produce seedlings for forest restoration. Establish agroforestry demonstration sites (pineapple and Chinese Bamboo) and provide training in bee-keeping, as well as developing market connections for these enterprises.
Flooded Forest and Fish Refuge Management of Community-Based Eco-Tourism at Kampong Phluk Commune, Prasat Reung District, Siem Reap Province	Kampong Phluk Community-Based Ecotourism (KPCBET) US\$47,200	Outcomes 1, 3, 4	Improve the economic and ecological resilience of Kampong Phluk Commune by conserving more than 7,900 ha of flooded forest and replanting 15 ha of flooded forest on degraded land. Conserve 13 ha of fish refuge to increase natural fish stock in the target areas. Improve the success of community-based eco-tourism by strengthening the management capacity of community members and providing new tourist

CAMBODIA: Results to date

- **More than 68,000 seedlings in degraded community forestry areas – 7,800 hectares**
 - **Two tree nurseries established – agroforestry**
 - **Management plans for community forests, PAs and fisheries in preparation**
 - **System of Rice Intensification – 600 ha**
 - **Fire/forest patrols**
 - **52 community organizations formed: self-help, water users, rice banks, fisheries orgs, savings, etc**
- 
- A group of people, including men and women, are sitting on the ground in a circle, engaged in a community meeting or training session. They are outdoors, with trees and a building visible in the background. The people are dressed in casual clothing, and some are wearing hats. The ground is dirt, and there is a patterned mat on the ground.

CAMBODIA: Lessons learned

- Involving local government in community driven landscape planning ensures coordination of technical departments and support to projects
- Close temporal link between local voice and action builds ownership, enthusiasm, trust
- Socio-ecological resilience is an adaptive process requiring time, build-up of community implementation capacities, partnership commitment

Further thoughts

- More time/\$ for consultation, planning, CB
- Increased multistakeholder partnerships and collaboration with other interventions
- Explore/understand landscape level effects
- Carry out next step landscape strategy revisions, adjustments, adaptation
- **We will replicate/adapt COMDEKS landscape approach to GEF Small Grants Program Country Programs – 15+ countries**



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Promoting Community Forestry Management and Community Livelihood Improvement at Chhlong Commune, Siem Reap
District, Siem Reap Province, Project under Community Development & Knowledge Management of the Satoyama Initiative

Thank you!

