

Mainstreaming Concept and Approaches of SEPLS in Eastern Plains Landscape of Cambodia through CAMPAS Project



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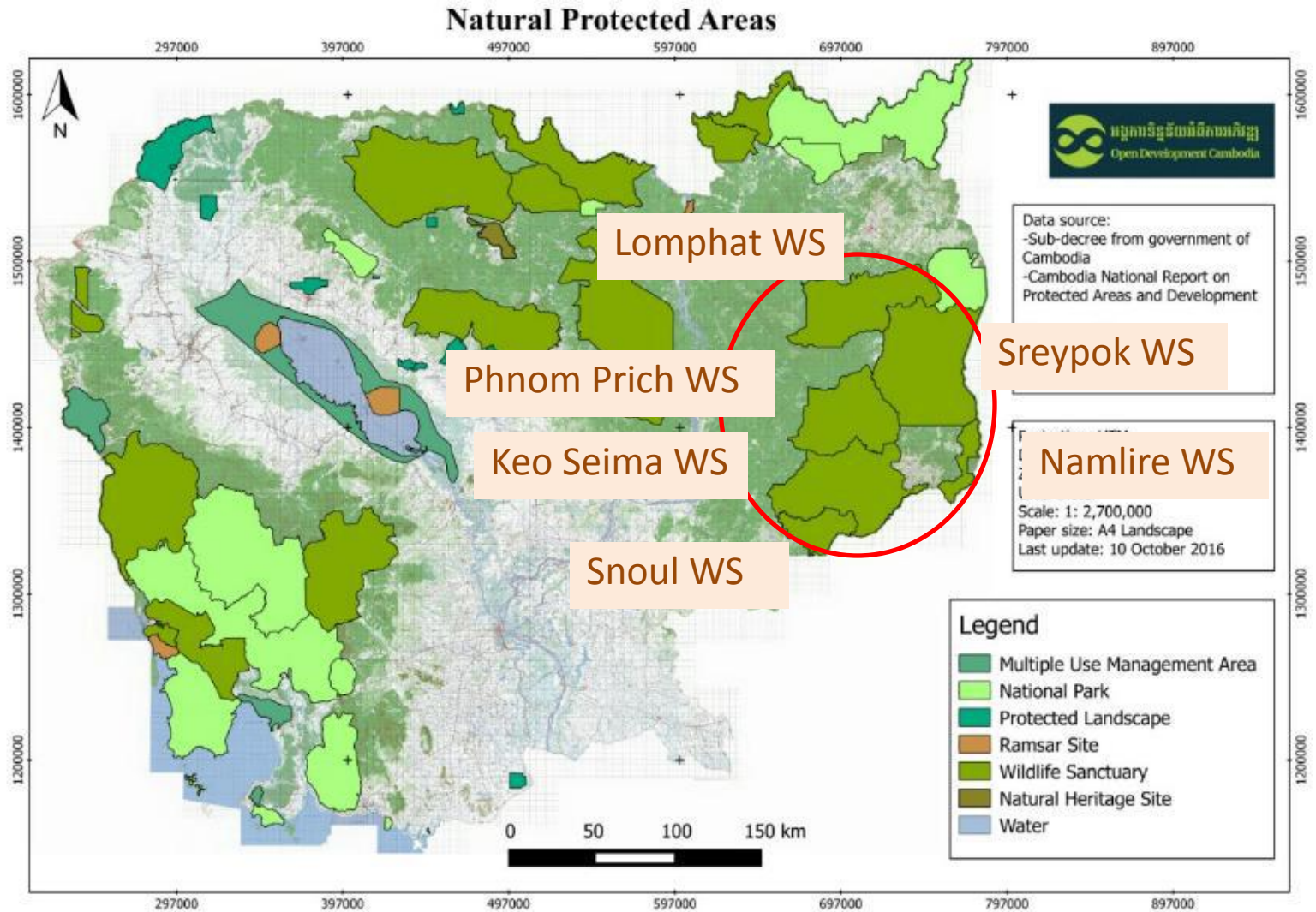


What is CAMPAS?

Project called “Strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape-based collaborative management of Cambodia's Protected Area System as demonstrated in the Eastern Plains Landscape”

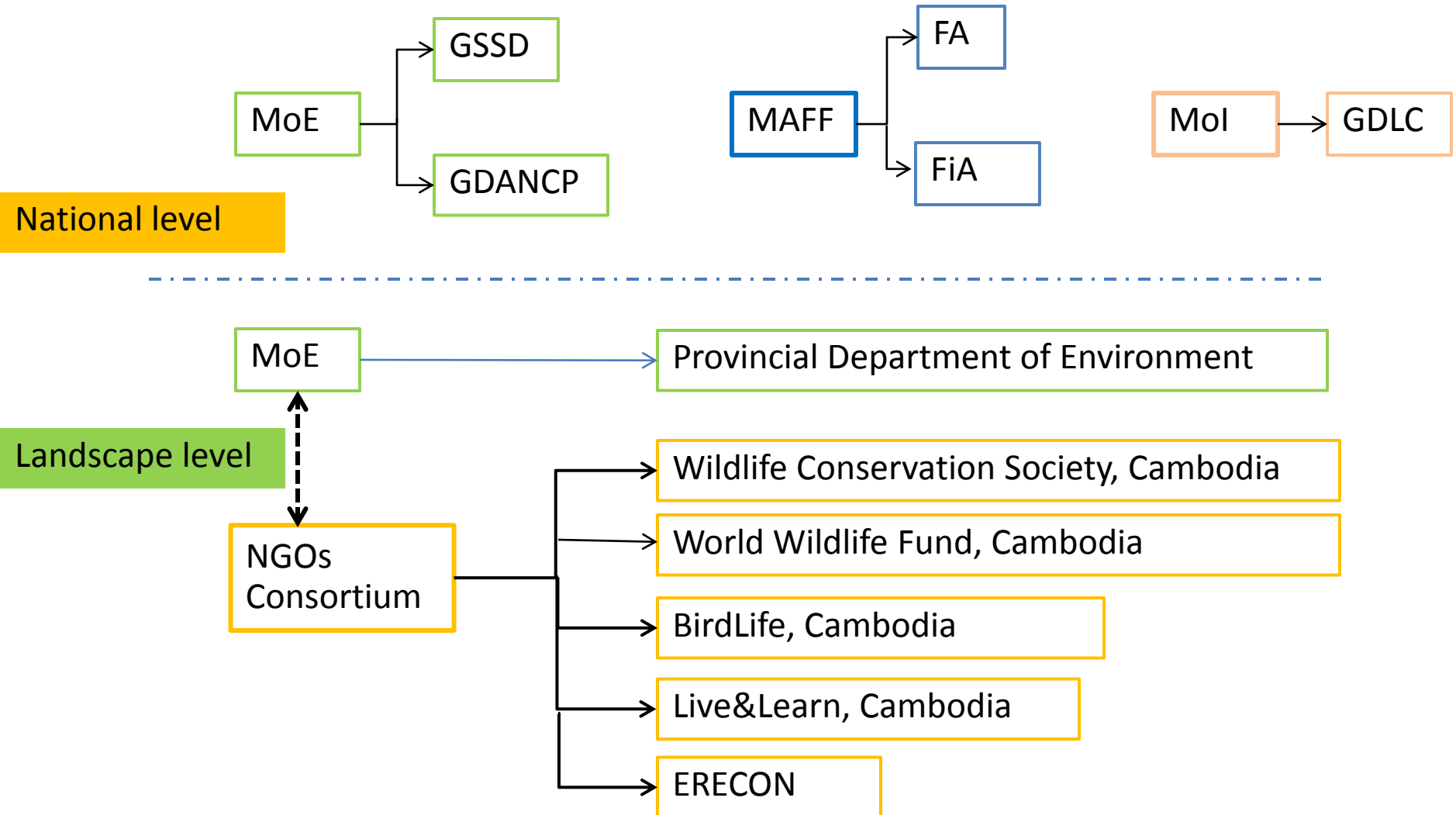
Objectives of CAMPAS

- Improve the sustainability of the Cambodia's system of protected areas, mainstream biodiversity into production landscapes, and to promote conservation of carbon stock
- Outcome 1 (National level) Strengthened national vision and support for landscape-based protected area and forest management
- Outcome 2 (Landscape level) Integrated landscape management to safeguard forests, biodiversity, and carbon stocks in the Eastern Plains Landscape



Source: OpenDevelopment Cambodia, 2016

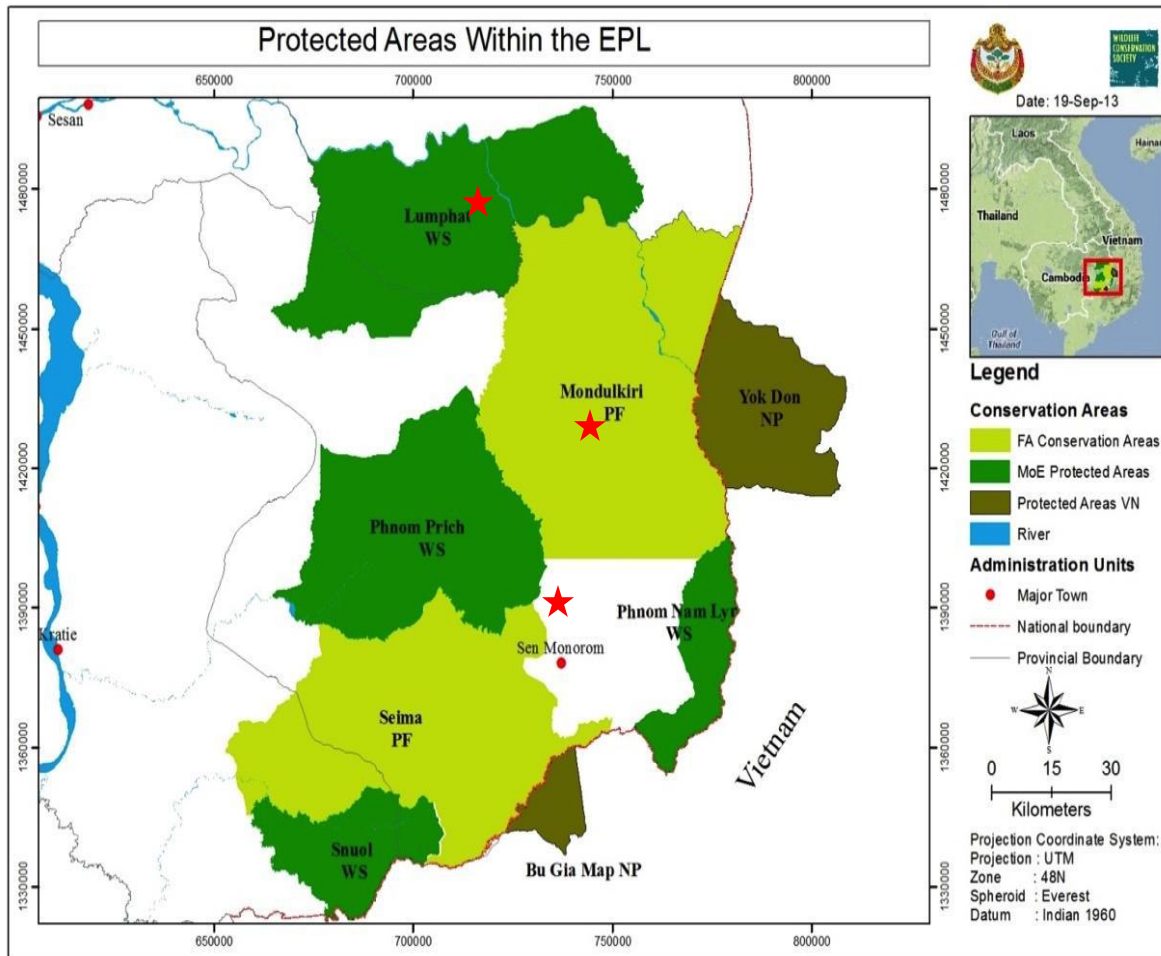
Implementing agencies



ERECON's focus

- **Outcome 2 Integrated landscape management to safeguard forests, biodiversity, and carbon stocks in the Eastern Plains Landscape**
- *Deliverable 2.4.1: Community-based and gender sensitive forest management and rehabilitation established in community natural resource management areas on the basis of Mondulkiri Landscape Plan*
- Establish habitat restoration with native tree plantations and enhance agro-forestry practices
- Increase resource and livelihood security for communities in community protected areas

Background information of target areas



Target villages locate in Lomphat, Sreypok and at the border of Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary.

Up to 80 percent of population in target villages is Phnong.

Numbers of households in target villages are 101, 447 and 228 households.

Background information of target areas



Main occupation is agriculture, upland rice is produced for household consumption, main source of cash income comes from collecting NTFPs such as liquid resin, wild honey, rattan and bamboo.

Problems found in the project area

- Deforestation and illegal logging
- Changes in land use and infrastructural construction)
- Less alternative livelihood
- Low agricultural productivity
- Low literacy



ERECON's activities

- *Restoring SEPLS by reforestation focusing on native trees and promoting agro-forestry practice*
- *Establishing groups of NTFPs utilization and management for enhancing community livelihood as well as enhance gender equity in natural resource utilization and management*



Challenges to mainstreaming the activities

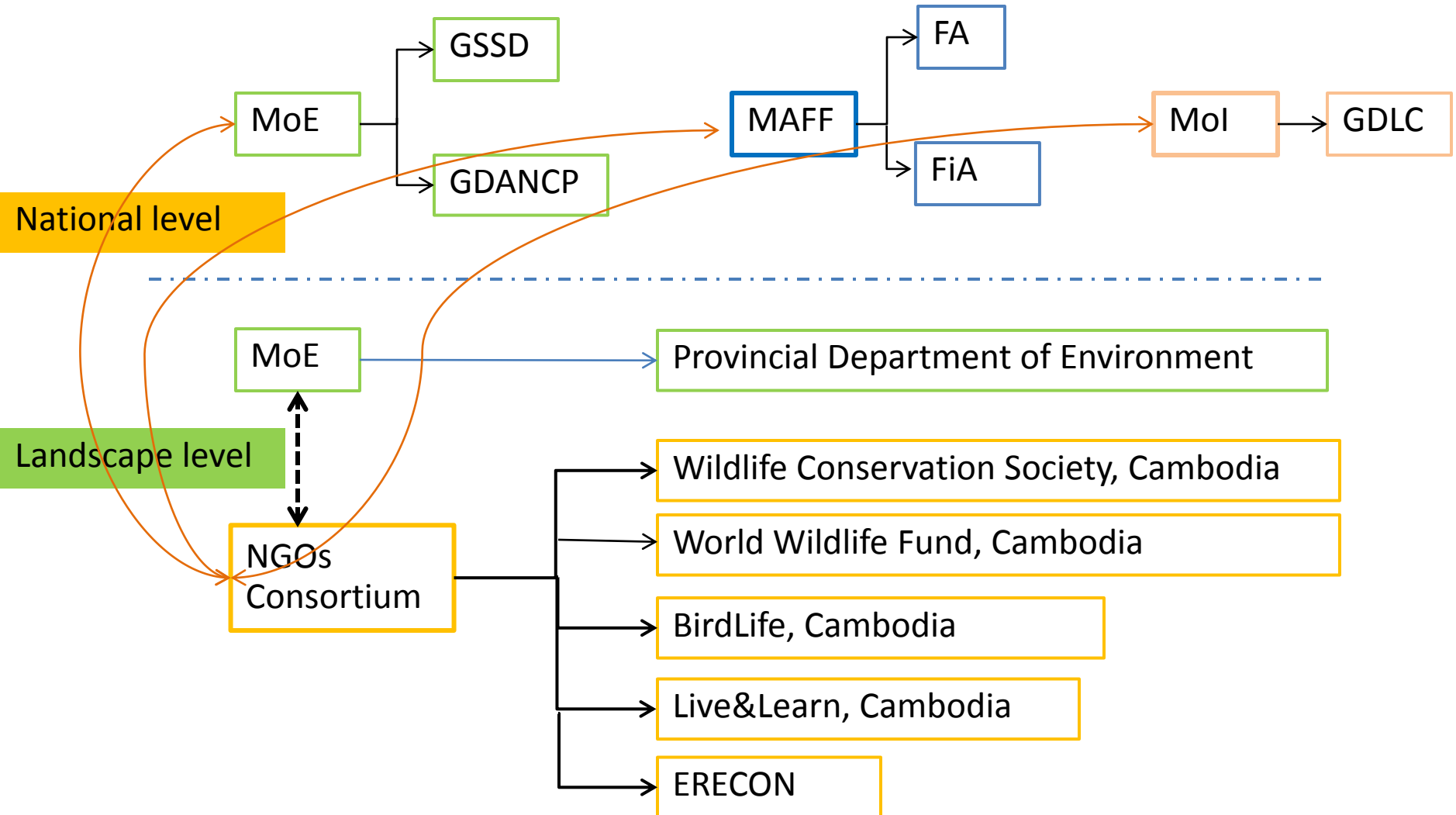
- Land use changes
- Decrease of forest cover
- Unsustainable management of natural resources
- Population growth and in-migration
- Locals and relevant authorities lack of knowledge and understanding for maintaining SEPLS



Opportunity to solve the challenges

- CAMPAS project is implementing by multi-stakeholders, NGO partners, relevant authorities and civil society (Community Forest Management Group or Community Protected Area Management Groups)
- Opportunity to mainstream the concept of SEPLS either in national level through policy makers in the relevant ministries or in project site level through various activities implementing by NGO partners and civil society

Opportunity to mainstreaming SELPS approach with multi-stakeholders



Recommendations

Multi-stakeholders are implementing CAMPAS project both policy makers and conservation and development agencies. It is a good chance for conservation and development agencies who work in the landscape level to feedback knowledge and lessons learnt to policy makers in order to conserve socio-ecological production landscapes in Mondulkiri and replicate in other parts of the country.



Thank you for your kind attention!

