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
Capacity building cycle

- Baseline assessment/community consultations
- Participatory planning/strategy development
- Multistakeholder agreements/partnerships
- Design and implementation of community projects
- Participant monitoring and evaluation

Adaptive Management
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 agriculture, and (6) Kulen National Park.
CAMBODIA: multistakeholder groups identify landscape level outcomes and indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Landscape Outcomes</th>
<th>Key Performance Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 1:</td>
<td>- Number of hectares or percentage of land area managed under sustainable multifunctional land use systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degraded biodiversity and ecosystem services are restored through multi-functional land use systems.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 2:</td>
<td>- Number of hectares or percentage of agricultural land put into sound ecological production systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecologically sound agricultural production systems in the target landscape are strengthened for a sustainable increase in crop yield and productivity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 3:</td>
<td>- Percentage increase in yield of major crops due to project activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihoods of people in the landscape are improved through the development of ecologically sound and community-owned income-generating activities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 4:</td>
<td>- Number of new income-generating activities/ measures being implemented that are biologically and culturally practical.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robust governance systems are established and strengthened for effective participatory decision making at the landscape level.</td>
<td>- Percentage increase in income from project activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Number of community-based organizations established and strengthened with a mandate for conservation and development in the target landscape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Number of development plans adopted that integrate landscape management perspectives.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For each Resilience Outcome above, the Landscape Strategy provides the following guidance on the appropriate form of the activity.
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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Grantee (LNGO/CBO)</th>
<th>Contribution to Landscape Resilience Outcomes</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ecology System Restoration and Community Livelihood Improvement of Steung Siem Reap Watershed</td>
<td>Sataphana Chivit Organization (SCO)</td>
<td>Outcomes 1, 2, 3</td>
<td>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 crop yields on 500 ha of crop land. Introduce integrated farming systems to 100 farmers. Organize 5 women’s saving groups to increase livelihood options.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promoting Community Forestry Management and Community Livelihood Improvement in Chansor Commune, South Nikum District, Siem Reap Province</td>
<td>Human Resource and Rural Economic Development Organization (HURREDO)</td>
<td>Outcomes 1, 3, 4</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flooded Forest and Fish Refuge Management of Community-Based Eco-Tourism at Kampong Phluk Commune, Prasat Ream District, Siem Reap Province</td>
<td>Kampong Phluk Community-Based Ecotourism (KPCBET)</td>
<td>Outcomes 1, 3, 4</td>
<td>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 tourists.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
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
Thank you!