

IPSI Case Study Summary Sheet

Basic Information

Title of case			
Resin trees: A vital source of the Phnong people's livelihood in transition in Cambodia			
Submitting IPSI member organization(s)			
Institute of Environmental Rehabilitation and Conservation (ERECON)			
Other contributing organization(s) <i>(IPSI members and/or non-members)</i>			
Tokyo University of Agriculture			
Author(s) and affiliation(s)			
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Format of case study <i>(manuscript or audiovisual)</i>	Manuscript	Language	English
Keywords			
Phnong; Resin trees; Economic land concession; Illegal logging; Livelihoods			
Date of submission <i>(or update, if this is an update of an existing case study)</i>		19 February 2018	
Web link <i>(of the case study or lead organization if available for more information)</i>			

Geographical Information

Country <i>(where site(s) or activities described in the case study are located – can be multiple, or even “global”)</i>									
Cambodia									
Location(s) <i>(within the country or countries – leave blank if specific location(s) cannot be identified)</i>									
Mondulkiri Province									
Longitude/latitude or Google Maps link <i>(if location is identified)</i>									
https://www.google.co.jp/maps/@12.7409718,106.418583,8z?hl=en									
Ecosystem(s)									
Forest	x	Grassland		Agricultural		In-land water		Coastal	
Dryland		Mountain		Urban/peri-urban		Other <i>(Please specify)</i>			
Socioeconomic and environmental characteristics of the area									
<p>The geographical character of the province is undulating uplands, mostly covered by forests with some lowland valleys. In the hilly landscape of the province, the Phnong ethnic people account for up to 80 percent of the total population. In 2009, the forest areas of the province covered 1,311,589 hectares, while cultivated land areas covered 117,211 hectares. Although rich in biodiversity, the province remains one of the poorest in the country.</p>									
Description of human-nature interactions in the area									
<p>The Phnong depend on self-sufficient agriculture for their livelihoods. The main product is upland rice for household consumption. However, the Phnong often suffer from shortages in production due to low inputs and lack of irrigation systems. Thus, non-timber forest products, especially resin, are very important to them as a main source of cash during periods of rice shortage.</p>									

Contents

Status (<i>"ongoing" or "completed"</i>)	Completed	Period (<i>MM/YY to MM/YY</i>)	11/14 to 08/16
Rationale (<i>why activities or policies described, or information shared in the case study are needed – within 50 words</i>)			
Resin extracted from Dipterocarp trees is collected and sold to middlemen for manufacturing paint, making boat sealant, making torches or varnish. However, expansion of economic land concession (ELC) for rubber and other agricultural crops in the province, along with illegal logging, have become threats to the Phnong's resin trees.			
Objectives (<i>goals of activities or policies described, or of producing the case study – within 50 words</i>)			
The objectives of this study were to understand the causes of the decrease in resin trees, the effects upon the Phnong's livelihoods and the ways in which they cope with the challenges. Moreover, the findings from this study are expected to serve as a solution and to support the communities in coping with the challenges they are facing.			
Activities and/or practices employed (<i>within 50 words</i>)			
To understand the causes and effects of the decrease in resin trees upon the Phnong's livelihoods and ways in which they cope with this challenge, on-site observations, semi-structured interviews and focus group interviews were conducted with resin tappers, resin traders and community leaders in two villages in Mondulkiri between November 2014 and August 2016.			
Results (<i>within 50 words</i>)			
Results showed that the average number of resin trees per household varied from 30 to 250 trees. The number of resin trees owned was proportional to the amount of income generated from resin, varying largely from USD 125 to USD 1,620 annually. The main threats to resin trees were found to be the overlap of lands containing stands of resin trees with ELCs and illegal logging.			
Lessons learned (<i>factors in success or failure, challenges and opportunities – within 40 words</i>)			
Sustainable solutions proposed to support villagers in coping with these challenges include gaining legitimate rights and ownership over resin trees, building the capacity of community forestry members, involving stands of resin trees in REDD+ or carbon mitigation programmes and increasing agricultural productivity to enhance food security.			
Key messages (<i>within 40 words</i>)			
Saving resin trees not only has implications for conservation of trees and nature, but also conserves and supports the livelihoods of indigenous people who depend heavily on the resin trees as their safety net. Without support from related organizations and authorities, the future of these vulnerable people in Mondulkiri is insecure.			
Relationship to other IPSI activities (<i>if the case study is related to any other IPSI collaborative activities, case studies, etc.</i>)			
This case study originally appeared in the Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review v. 3.			
Funding (<i>any relevant information about funding of activities or projects described in the case study</i>)			
This study was conducted during the field activities of the programme on promoting sustainable utilization of natural resources through the conservation of Satoyama landscapes in rural areas of Cambodia in 2014 and the reforestation programme in Mondulkiri on 2016. The programmes were funded by the AEON Environmental Foundation and the National Land Afforestation Promotion Organization, respectively.			

Contributions to Global Agendas

CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets (<https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>)

The table below shows based on the self-evaluation by author(s). ● and ■ indicates the “direct” or “indirect” contributions to the CBD’s Aichi Biodiversity Targets respectively to which the work described in this case study contributes to.

Strategic Goal A				Strategic Goal B					
		■	■			●			
Strategic Goal C			Strategic Goal D			Strategic Goal E			
■							■	●	

UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>)

The table below shows based on the self-evaluation by author(s). ● and ■ indicates the “direct” or “indirect” contributions to the SDGs respectively to which the work described in this case study contributes to.

	●						■	
		●			■			