



Integrated Nature Conservation and Sustainable Resource Management in the Hin Nam No Region

Bualapa District Office
for Natural Resources and Environment
P.O.Box 555, Thakhek, Khammouane, Lao PDR



Activity progress report

Activity name	Supporting the sustainable use of natural resources in Control Use Zone (CUZ)
Location	Ban Thongxam, Bualapha district, Khammouane province
Reporting period	23-25 February 2016
Reported by	Vanvay Chitpaseuth Livelihood Advisor, IP-consult

Introduction:

Hin Nam No NPA is governed through a system of co-management where local communities are engaged in the management of conservation and sustainable use of natural biodiversity resources. For supporting the sustainable management of Hin Nam No NPA, GIZ has been working together with local authorities of Bualapha district to develop a sustainable income generation for villagers who are living around HNN NPA from eco-tourism service, sustainable use of natural resources as well as improving the management of HNN NPA by villagers’ participation through co-management system includes set up VCMC and DCMC.

The development of sustainable use of natural biodiversity resources inside Hin Nam No NPA is quite challenged to implement via the situation of illegal exploitation of natural resources is rapidly increasing. So, this activity was selected as a pilot activity to test in at least 2 villages in different cluster village. The lessons learnt from this activity would be elaborated to develop a guideline on implementing the sustainable use of natural resources inside Hin Nam No NPA which is scaling up to all villages around Hin Nam No NPA.

Purpose of the report

- Explanations of participatory methodologies have been used in working with villagers for data collection of NTFP using and making the rule for sustainable use of natural resources in CUZ of HNN NPA.
- Briefly the outputs of what have been done in Ban Thongsam
- Given the recommendations on what should be done in the next steps.

Village information

Ban Thongsam is located in Ban Dou cluster village and has total ????????? ha of village land, ????? ha of village land cover inside HNN NPA. Ban Thongsam has only one ethnic group named “Yoi “with consists of 58 household, 390 people (202 women). Ban Thongsam was set up in many hundred years ago. Ban Thongsam was given name by calling as name of wet land place near by the village.

Ban Thongxam is the last village of Ban Dou cluster and has joined boundary with Vietnam border, Ban Dou and Ban Vangmanuer. Now, the head village is Mr. ????????? and the deputy is Mr. ??????????

Accompanying staffs

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Sipaseuth Nasay | Livelihoods Unit |
| 2. Ms. Souksavanh Thongmanyvanh | Livelihoods Unit |
| 3. Mr. Maek Thaebmavong | Database Unit |
| 4. Mr. Souphanit | Area Management Unit |
| 5. Mr. Ronny | IP-Consult/GIZ-HNN NPA |
| 6. Mr. Thomas | GIZ-HNN NPA |
| 7. Mr. Vanvay Chitpaseuth | IP-Consult/GIZ-HNN NPA |

Methodologies and outputs

On the job training for developing the model on sustainable use of NTFP and aquatic animals in Ban Thongxam was done in 1.5 days from 24-25/02/2016 by involving of 3 advisors, 5 district counter parts and 36 villagers. The main purpose of work is for making the regulation of sustainable use of natural resources inside CUZ by participatory approach of 7 steps as describing below:

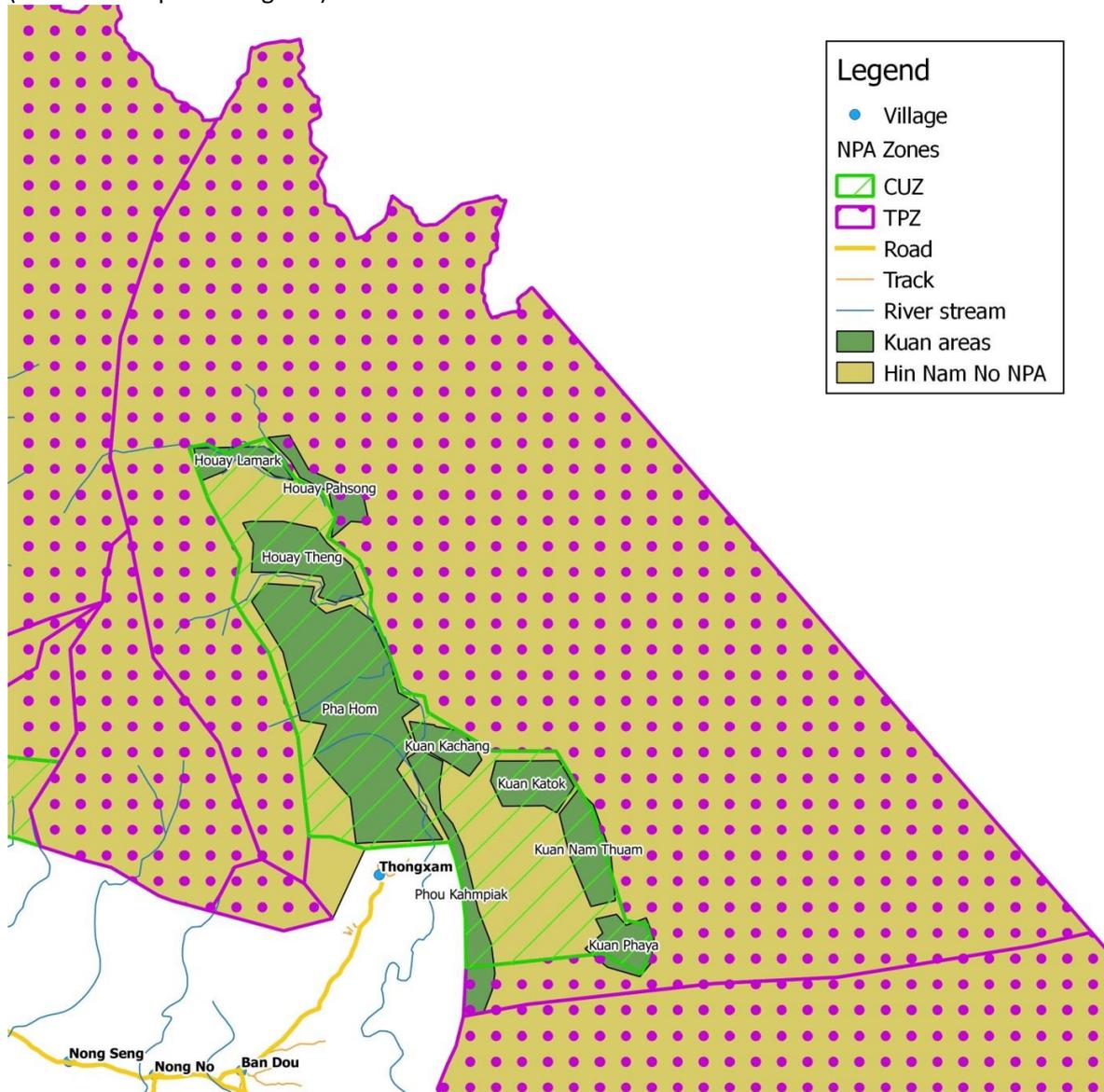
1. Introduction of team and work objectives

It is very important step before start working with villagers; facilitators have to review the reasons why we should do this activity and linking the important of activity to sustainable management of HNN NPA. At the same time, this is to make a good relationship between team and villagers. Main point of this step is to make the villagers have a good understanding about the team, the purpose of work and time need. Giving the clear explanation of activity’s linkage to other activities what the project has supported in the past until today. During the meeting, facilitators could bring up some opened questions about the history of village, culture, social information and what the experiences of villagers about natural resources using and their problems what have ever happened in the village. This is also the time to start collecting the village information before working in the next step.

2. Participatory mapping on Control Use Zone

This is to facilitate the villagers have opportunity to draw their village map by putting the local names of each location inside village land and CUZ. This is very helpful tool to make the team and villagers to start understanding the village image and its details of geology. By this step, team will support the villagers explain about the line of village boundary and Control Use Zone boundary by using their local names of each place where the boundary line goes on. The main point of this step is trying to support the villagers to put the local names of each locations inside CUZ and also try to divide the CUZ into sub-areas depends on the villagers have ever called the name of those area. Making the CUZ into many sub-areas can help the team to identify the situation of natural resources in each sub-area easier and help the team can talk about the areas inside CUZ in the same language with villagers

(Final CUZ map of Thongxam).



3. List of NTFPs

It is for helping the team to collect the NTFP and small aquatic animals have been used in the village by using A0 sheet which is already drawing the table for facilitate to the villagers list out the NTFP-aquatic animal species have been used in the village. This tool will help the team to start understanding of the plenty of NTFPs in the village. The table can also specify on the using of each NTFP and the purpose of using such for medicine, eating, selling or using as materials

Table 1: List of NTFP and aquatic animal in Thongxam

No	List of NTFP	English name	Purpose of use				Used parts
			Medicine	sell	Eat	Materials	
1	cardamom	Cinamomum sp,	✓	✓			fruit
2	Rattan shoot	Daemonorop sp,			✓		shoot, cane
3	(Boun + Thoun)	Dendrocalamus					shoot, cane
4	Bamboo shoot	?			✓		shoot
5	rattan cane	?		✓		✓	cane
6	Sanh	Raphis sp			✓		shoot
7	Red mushroom	?	✓	✓			all part
8	Broom grass	?		✓		✓	flower
9	Maktao	Arenga Westerhoutii					Shoot
10	Kok Hom	?	✓	✓			all parts
11	Dragon blood	Dracaena Loureiri	✓	✓			all parts
12	Orchids	?		✓			all parts
13	broom grass	Saccharum arundinaceum Retz		✓			flower
14	Red mushroom	?	✓	✓			all parts
15	Mak Ka Ba	?		✓			fruit
16	Hoa ka Bao	?	✓				fruit
17	Mak Khor	?			✓	✓	fruit, leave
18	Herb	?					all parts

No	List of aquatic animals	Purpose of use				Used parts
		Medicine	sell	Eat	Materials	
18	Fish		✓	✓		
19	frog		✓	✓		
20	Crab		✓	✓		
21	eel		✓	✓		
22	snail		✓	✓		

4. Ranking of NTFPs important

After finishing the tool for making the list of NTFPs, the team can continue to start ranking the important of NTFPs by facilitate the villagers to select the top 10 or 15 NTFPs what they have used a lot especially the NTFPs were used for selling and eating because these NTFP species could become the endanger species from over harvesting and / or unsustainable harvesting. The result of this tool can also be a part of baseline data on the situation of NTFP using in the village.

Dealing with this tool, team can you use A0 sheet which already drawing and writing down the list of the top NTFP species in the table, using the 50 or 100 seeds of tamarind to be score and facilitate the villagers to put the seeds of tamarind on each NTFP species by keeping discussion with villagers for ensuring the villagers understand how to scoring properly.

Example 2: Using the tamarind seeds as scores



5. Ranking of NTFP resources availability inside CUZ

In general inside CUZ of the village there are still many sub-areas that villagers are used to call those sub-areas by indigenous names. It means that villagers know the boundary of sub-areas very well and the availability of NTFP inside. This tool is to help the team and villagers identify on which sub-area is still plenty of resources and which one is already poor. The questions could bring up during the process for finding the reasons on the situation of NTFP in every sub-area and also help in identify the proportion of NTFP collectors from outside and inside the village to go in each sub-area.

Table 2: Availability of NTFP resources ranking in CUZ, Thongxam

No	Name of sub-areas	NTFP species in sub-areas	Ranking result
1	Houay Lamak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shoot of Raphis sp - rattan shoot (Boun + Thoun) - frog - wild banana - bamboo shoot - crab - fish - shrimp - rattan - broom grass - wild mushroom - Maktao 	I
2	Houay Phasong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - rattan shoot (Boun + Thoun) - rattan cane - crab - small frog 	II

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fish - orchids - dragon blood - Maktao 	
3	Houay Teng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - rattan shoot (Boun) - wild banana (banana flower) - crab - orchid - fish - Maktao 	IV
4	Kouan Kachao	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - rattan shoot (Boun + Thoun) - bamboo shoot - wild orchids - bamboo mushroom(Het Mai Phang) - Dragon blood - Maktao 	VI
5	Kouan Katok	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shoot of Raphis sp (Sanh Yai) - wild orchids - bamboo mushroom(Het Mai Phang) - Dragon blood - Maktao 	V
6	Phoupakor + Pahom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - wild mushroom - rattan shoot (Boun + Thoun) - frog - Shoot of Raphis sp - crab 	III
7	Kouan Namthoum + Kouan Phaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - wild mushroom - rattan shoot (Boun + Thoun) - frog - Shoot of Raphis sp - Crab - Dragon blood - Bamboo mushroom - Bamboo shoot - Maktao 	VI
8	Phoukhampien	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bamboo shoot - Dragon blood - Wild orchids - Bamboo mushroom - Wild edible vegetable - Phak Wanh - Mushroom 	VI

6. Proportion of NTFP using in sub-areas

This is to identify the proportion of collectors entering into each sub-area for using NTFP and aquatic animal. The CUZ of Thongxam village is divided into 8 sub-areas by

Table 3: Proportion of NTFP collectors to sub-areas inside CUZ of Ban Thongsam

No	Name of Sub-areas in CUZ	Scoring by men	%	Scoring by women	%
1	Houay Lamak	11	22	6	12
2	Houay Phasong	8	16	15	30
3	Houay Teng	6	12	12	24
4	Phoukhampiet	5	10	4	8
5	Kouan Kachao	4	8	3	6
6	Kouan Namthoum + Kouan Phaya	7	14	0	0
7	Kouan Katok	3	6	0	0
8	Phou Phakhor + PhaHom	6	12	10	20
		50		50	

7. Trend discussion and drafting the regulation of sustainable use of NTFP and aquatic animals

This is the most important step to facilitate the villagers make a draft regulation on sustainable use of natural resources in the village. Facilitators have to summarize all the issues have been discussed from the beginning until this step, trying to explain to villagers which are the main problems for making NTFP resource reduce. Facilitator also can run this process by using the problems tree analysis or making the solution table as simple way (see in e.g. below). The solution from this step will be noted down and putting into the description of regulation...

Main problems	Causes	Solutions
Rapidly reduction of aquatic animals - Fish - Frog - Snail - Water insects	1. Many collectors from outside 2. No rule for sustainable use of resources	1. Set up the conservation zone for protecting the aquatic and rule making. 2. Announcement of the rule to outsiders and internal villagers.
❖ Rapidly reduction of NTFP - Wild orchids - Rattan, Sanh	1. Poor 2. Many collectors 3. Unsustainable harvesting 4. No rule	1. Rule making 2. Set up revolving harvesting and sustainable harvesting system

8. Forest walk

Main findings

- Villagers of Vangmaneur are major poacher for wildlife hunting in the forest of Ban Thongxam, so Thongxam villagers have complained a lot to the situation of vangmaneur villagers' encroachment.
- There are not so many species of NTFP have been used in Thongxam village, but Sanh "Raphis laoensis", Rattan shoot "Boun Daemonorops lenkinsiana" is reducing very fast because over harvesting by many collectors from outside.
- Thongsam is very cooperative village to work with the project.

Finalized the CUZ map of Ban Thongxam

CUZ map of Ban Thongxam has been completely delineation by participatory working of villagers. The total of CUZ in Ban Thongsam is DDDDDD ha, which is divided to 8 sub-areas as showing in the map bellows:

- Help villagers to draw a map of CUZ by putting the local names of each sub-area inside CUZ and writing the explanation of CUZ boundary line.
- Completed to make a draft regulation on sustainable use of NTFPs and aquatic animals inside CUZ
- Improve the participatory method with villagers about zonation and sustainable use of natural resources.

Related issues

- Villagers of Ban Thongxam complained to "Sa-Lang group" villagers of Vangmaneur that they always encroach into their forest land for hunting and collecting the NTFP.
- The encroachment of outsiders into Ban Thongxam forest land for illegal hunting, fishing is increasing a lot.
- Main cause for making NTFP reduction rapidly is NTFP collecting for selling by using unsustainable technique such as collecting all orchids on the trees, collecting the NTFP in the same place every year, fishing by bombing, use chemical and using electric. Over harvesting of NTFP in the same place for many years is also making NTFP decreased.

Recommendations

- Even now, sustainable use of NTFP was completely drafted by agreeing of Ban Thongxam villagers, but the rule is still needed to submit for endorsement by DDMC and the announcement of the rule is quite important for making the neighboring villages around Ban Thongxam recognize the rule and respect to this rule.

- Installation of signboards at the FCZ of Ban Thongxam is still needed to support for making outside people prompt the FCZ and will not do the rule contravention
- A part in supporting to the sustainable use of natural resource inside CUZ, a detail survey of natural resource of endanger species such rattan shoot, Sanh, etc...it is still needed to implement in the village for set up the revolving harvesting system of NTFP and set up the rehabilitation of NTFP sub-area.
- Big signboard to show the CUZ map and village land with description of sustainable use of NTFP should be installed in the village for making all villagers understand about the rule and location of CUZ.

Next plan

- Organize the village meeting for endorsement of the rule and announcing the rule to outsiders
- Set up the revolving harvesting system according to each sub-areas inside CUZ by installing the signboards, Making the big signboards for showing the revolving plots for NTFP collecting.

Annex:

1. Draft regulation on sustainable use of natural resource of Thongsam

Annex 1: Draft Rules for sustainable use of natural resources in Thongxam village

Lao People Democratic Republic

Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

----000----

Drafted regulation for sustainable use of natural resources
inside CUZ of Ban Thongxam, Bualapha district, Khammouane

Reference:

- Refer to co-management by law for management of HNN NPA, signed by district governor on dated:
- Refer to the agreement of Thongxam meeting for making the regulation on sustainable use of natural resources on dated: 24-25/02/2016

Article 1: general meaning of the regulation

For supporting the sustainable use of natural resources especially for using of NTFP and aquatic animal inside CUZ of Ban Thongxam, It was made by the agreement of all villagers in Ban Thongxam and non against to the co-management by law of Bualapha district.

Article 2: Sustainable harvesting of NTFP

For sustainable NTFP harvesting:

- Collecting the wild orchid should do by left some parts of orchid on the tree, collecting all orchids is prohibited. Collectors should keep a part of orchids on the tree for re-growing.
- Don't use the fire to burn the Dragon blood trees, collectors can collect only the die parts of Dragon blood remaining in the forest
- Collecting the rattan shoots, Raphis shoot should do as revolving harvesting in each year.
- For Houay Lamark and Houay Pha Song are selected to be the protected area, but villagers still can collecting the NTFPs inside these areas for household consumption only, not collecting for selling
- Everything inside the cave is strictly not allowed to use, if there is any violation could be fined according to the agreement of villagers

Limited volume of NTFP harvest for household consumption

List of NTFP		
1. Fish	One fisherman can catch the fish maximum 2 kg per time by using sustainable technical technique.	No fishing period is started from August to October of each year

	All unsustainable technique is prohibited. The violators would be fined accordingly to the Co-management by law	
2. Rattan shoot and Raphis shoot	One villager can collect the rattan/ Sanh shoot for household consumption maximum 5 kg/time/person, the violators could be fined 200.000 kip / time/ person	
FCZ in front of the cave is permanently fish conservation zone	No fishing in FCZ at all, violator would be fined depends on the FCZ rules was already made by villagers	
Phou Khampien	This area is selected to be the rehabilitation area for NTFP species	

Bualapha district, Date:.....

signed by head DDMC