



LOCAL PEOPLE PARTICIPATION IN SAO LA NATURE RESERVE

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WELCOME TO SAO LA NATURE RESERVE





FORMATION PROCESS

1999 – Initial ideas about the formation



27.02.2010 → Feasibility study of formation of Sao La Nature Reserve



Ngày 9.10.2013 → Decision of formation of Sao La Nature Reserve



Ngày 28.03.2014 → Decision of formation a Forest protection department under Sao La Nature Reserve: 15



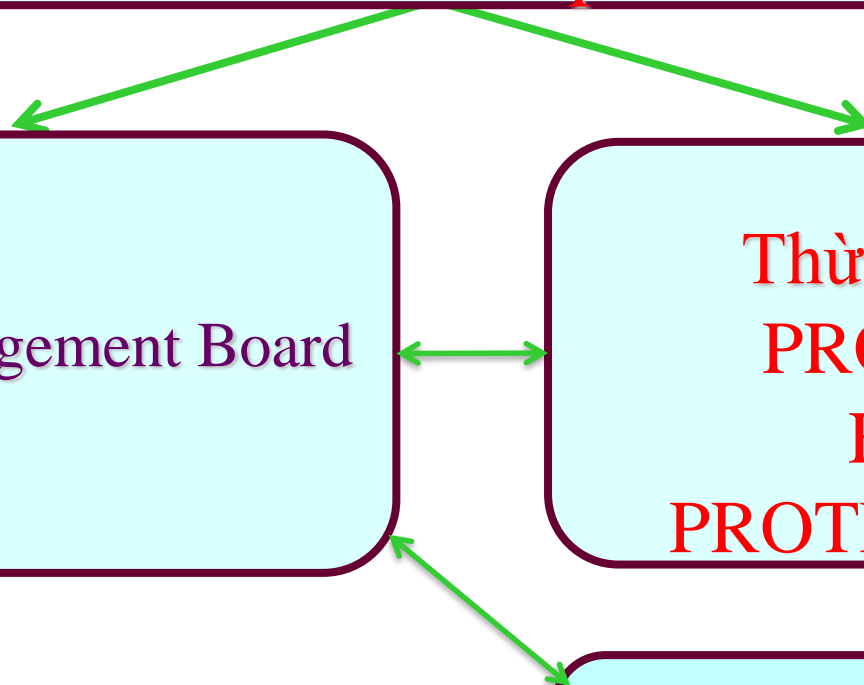
Management structure

Department of Agriculture
and Rural development

Sao La Management Board

Thừa Thiên Huế
PROVINCIAL
FOREST
PROTECTION DEP.

Sao La forest protection
department





Personnel resources

Total personnel: 94 people

MB: 11

FPD: 14

WWF: 16

**Contracted:
53**

- Payment for forest environmental services provide sustainable financial sources for both the Protected area and also good incentives for local participation
- Livelihood development is really needed for forest dependent communities to reduce pressure from forest resources.
- Participation of related actors: government, local authorities, forest protection



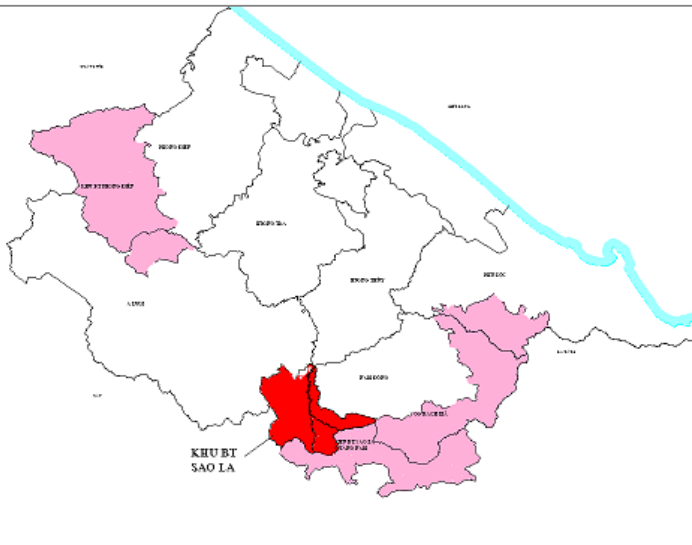
DIỆN TÍCH KHU BẢO TỒN SAO LA



TOTAL AREA: 15.519,93 ha
in adjacent with the buffer zones

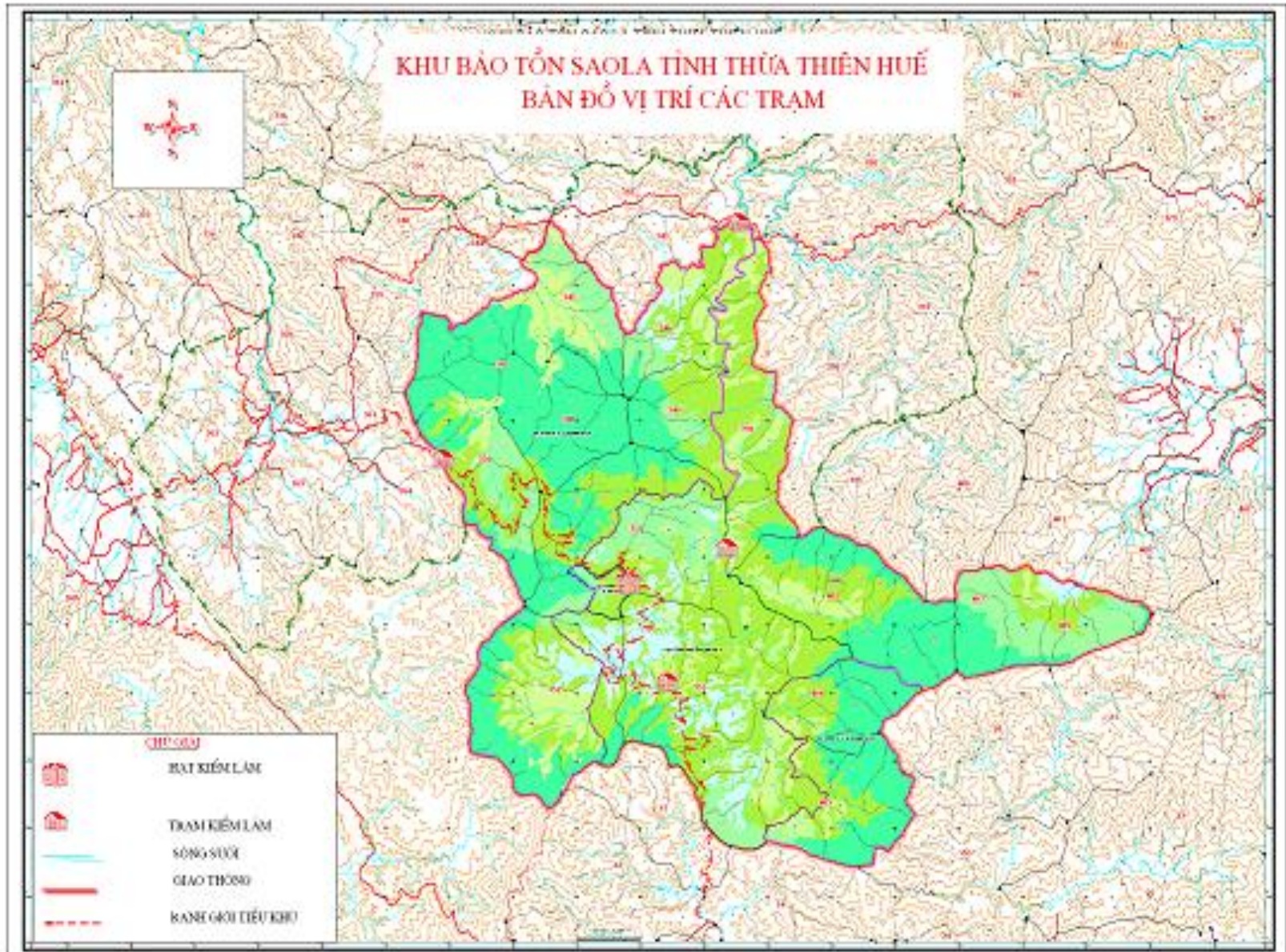
A Lưới district: A Roàng, Hương
Nguyên communes

Nam Đông district: Dương Hòa,
Hương Thủy, Thượng
Quảng, Thượng Long communes





Protection divisions





Challenges in forest resource protection

1. Logging:



Amount (m ³)	2010	2011	2012	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017
	20,23	9,956	3,021	5,865	2,376			





Challenges in forest resource protection

2. Animal hunting:

- for trading and local usage





Challenges in forest resource protection

3. *Over harvesting of Non-timber forest product :*





4. Infrastructure development:

- Forest destruction
- Easy access to forest resources

5. Poverty and hunger:

- Ethnic groups has 1-2 month lacking of food
- 15% do not have a stable job





Solutions from the Sao La nature reserve

1. *Forest protection:*

- Formation of forest protection groups (members from local people)
- Forest contract for protection (community, groups of HHs, and individuals)
- Payment for forest environmental services (PFES)

=> Attached the rights and duties of local people to forest resources





HIỆU QUẢ DỰ ÁN CARBI-WWF TRONG TUẦN TRA BẢO VỆ RỪNG

1. Forest protection:

- Snare traps removed



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Snare traps collected	10.629	5.292	8.199	13.411	18.971	14.243	12.244



Solutions from the Sao La nature reserve



2. Livelihood development:

- Support local people through the guidance from Decree 24
- Support local livelihood through the source from PFES program
- Eco-tourism participation and local traditional





Solutions from the Sao La nature reserve



2. Livelihood development:

- Support local people through the guidance from Decree 24
- Support local livelihood through the source from PFES program
- Eco-tourism activities participation from local people

=> Reduce the dependency of local people on forest resources





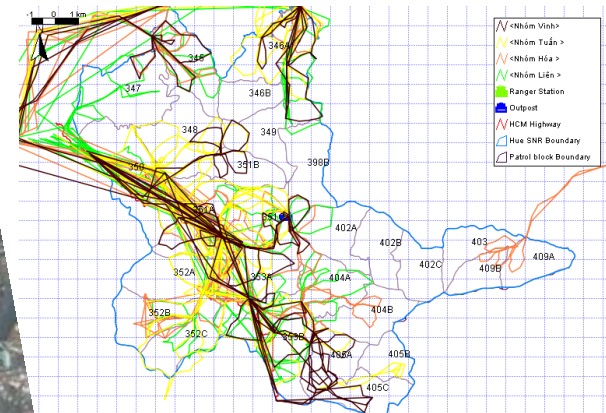
Solutions from the Sao La nature reserve



3. *Trainings, awareness raising and capability buildings*

- Forest protection management and patrolling
- Nursery production
- Plantation forest development
- Forest enrichment and Non-timber forest development.

=> Increase the production capability for local people





Solutions from the Sao La nature reserve



4. Implement the government programs

- Decision 24/2012/QĐ-TTg from the Prime Minister: 40 millions VND/community/years for livelihood development
- Degree 75/2015/NĐ-CP of the government about the mechanism, policy support on forest protection attached with ethnic people
- Provincial district authorities support

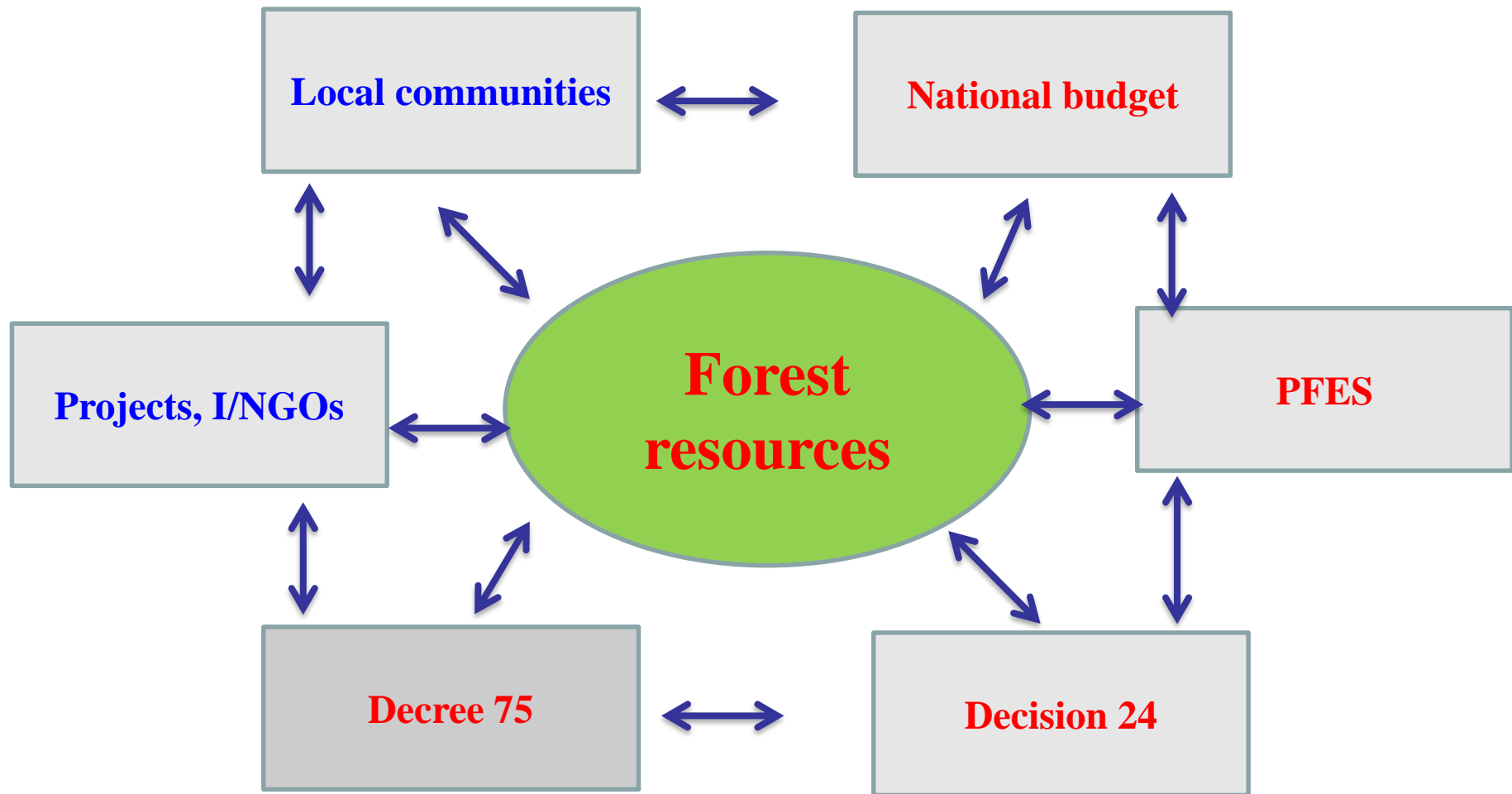
5. Project and I/NGOs support

- Management plan for local community
- Training and awareness raising
- Livelihood development





SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF FOREST RESOURCES





Conclusions

- Local participation is the most important factor influencing the success in protected area management.
- Suitable mechanism for participation and benefit sharing mechanism is the key to the success for sustainable forest management.
- Payment for forest environmental services provide sustainable financial sources for both the Protected area and also good incentives for local participation
- Livelihood development is really needed for forest dependent communities to reduce pressure from forest resources.
- Participation of related actors: government, local authorities, forest protection department, projects and I/NGOs provide supplemental supports
- Awareness and capability building for local people is really needed.



Cảm ơn quý vị đã lắng nghe!