## Bamboo investments in Bokeo Province

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### **Project Objective**

Improve target communities' livelihood through:

- -improved information and data system
- -appropriate harvesting technical (cost effectiveness)
- -value chain
- -access to market
- -appropriate processing technique
- -village forest mgt plan
- -teak certificate issuing

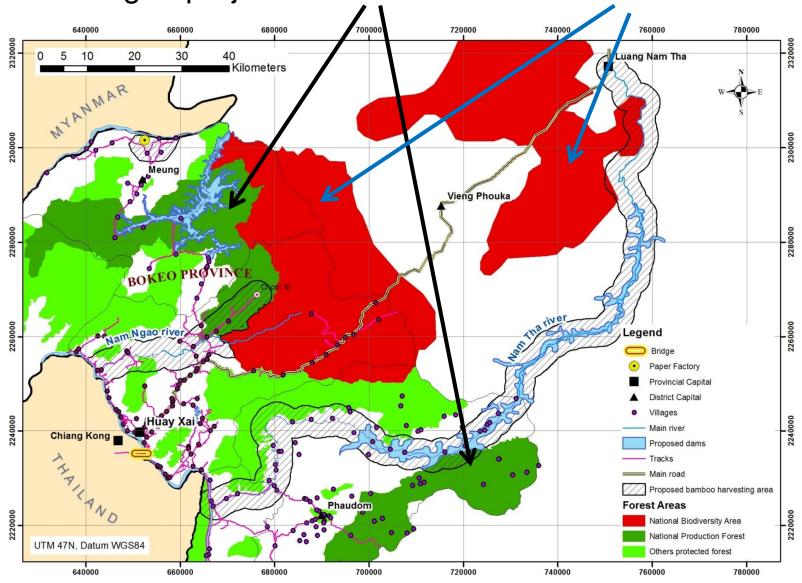


### Target areas

Tested-Namyon area, Huaysai district, Bokeo



ForInfo and EEP Pilot sites and attempted embedding of project in SUFORD-SU and KFW ICBF

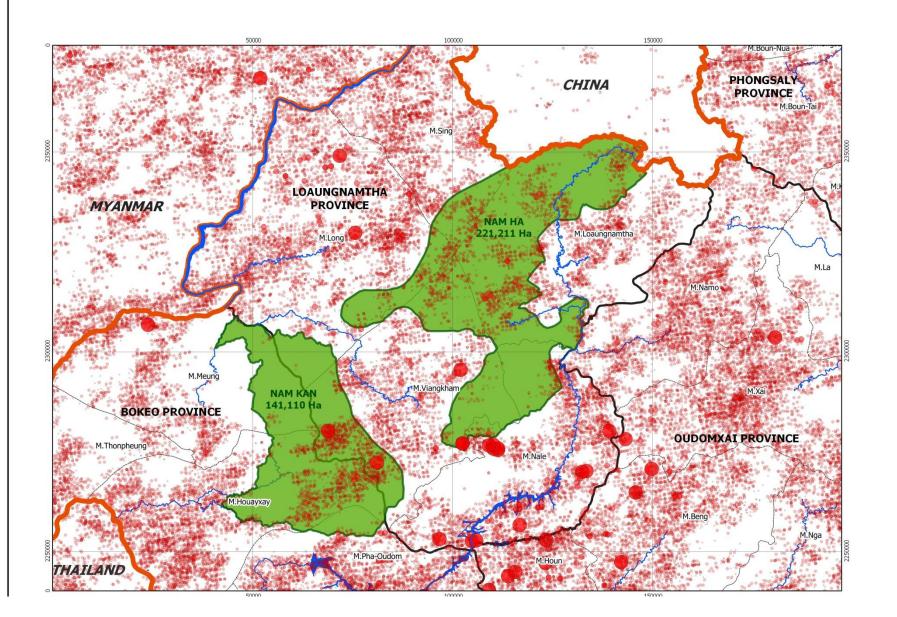


# Value chains based on Bamboo in secondary forests (major land use under village forestry)



#### Fire Data for NPA Nam Ha & Nam Kan (2005-2012)

Luangnamtha and Bokeo Province, LAO PDR



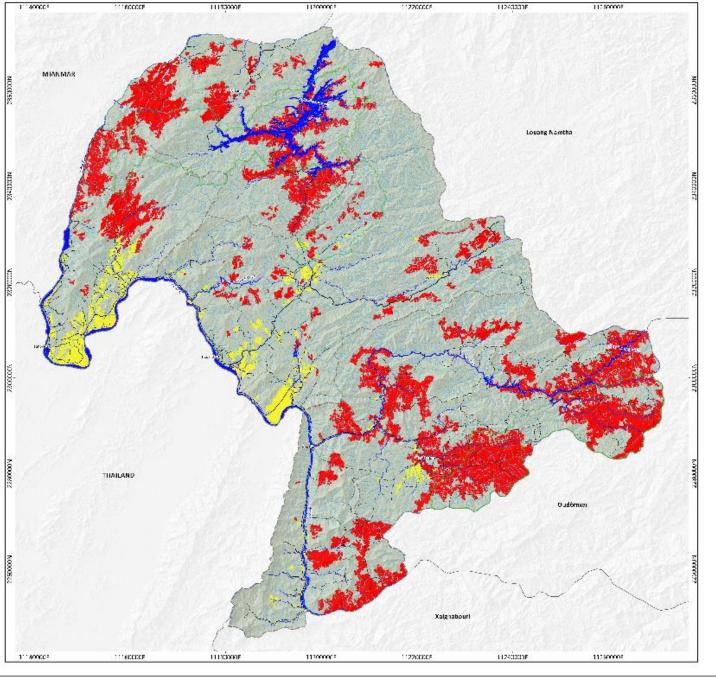
Value chain 1: Banana Props: Demand: 2500 props /ha/yr = Total 20 -30 000 t/yr ??



#### **Activities:**

Support communities in improved extraction efficiency:

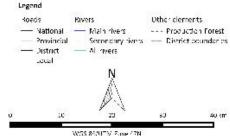
- Currently 50 to 100 props/pers/day
- Improve productivity with sulky, crawler, tractor trailer to 200 to 300 props/pers /day



# Banana plantation and bamboo resource accesibility in Bokeo, LAO PDR



	Bamboo	Total area (ha)	%
Tonoheung		10814	10,1
Meung		25873	24,1
HouaiXay		7439	6,9
Paktha		12472	11,6
Pha Oudom		50765	47,3
Bokeo		107364	100,0
	Banana	Total area (na)	%
Tonoheung		7820	48,6
Meung		0	0,0
HouaiXay		6585	40,9
Paktha		602	3,7
Pha Oudom		1074	6,7
Bokeo		16080	100,0





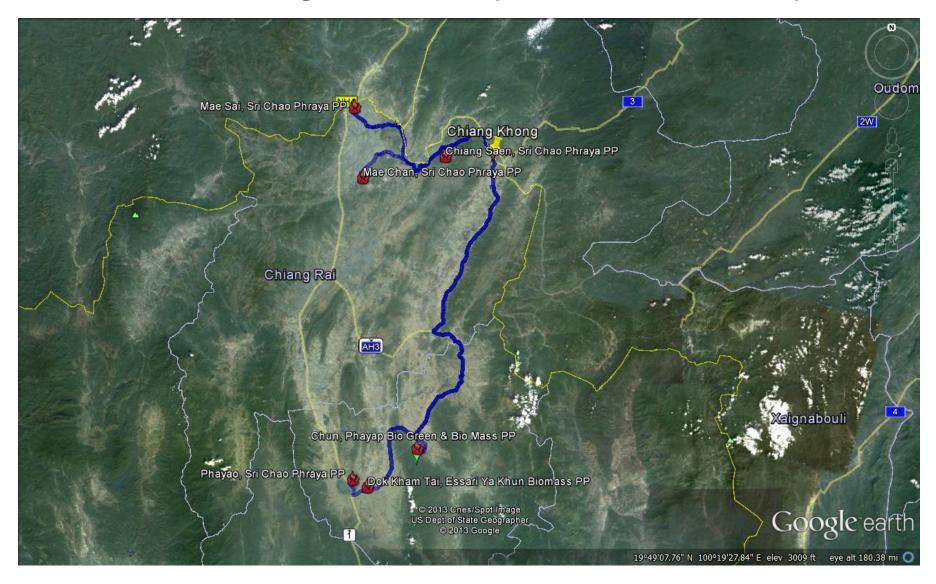
# Value chain 2: Industrial scale bamboo (pulp) Meung Bokeo Demand: 5000 t/year



#### **Activities**:

- •Factory was operational in 2010 but is currently not in operation
- Factory borders Meung PFA

# **Value chain 3**: Banboo fuel chips for Power Plants in Chiang Rai Province (Northern GMS Corridor)



### **Chipper leased under EEP**



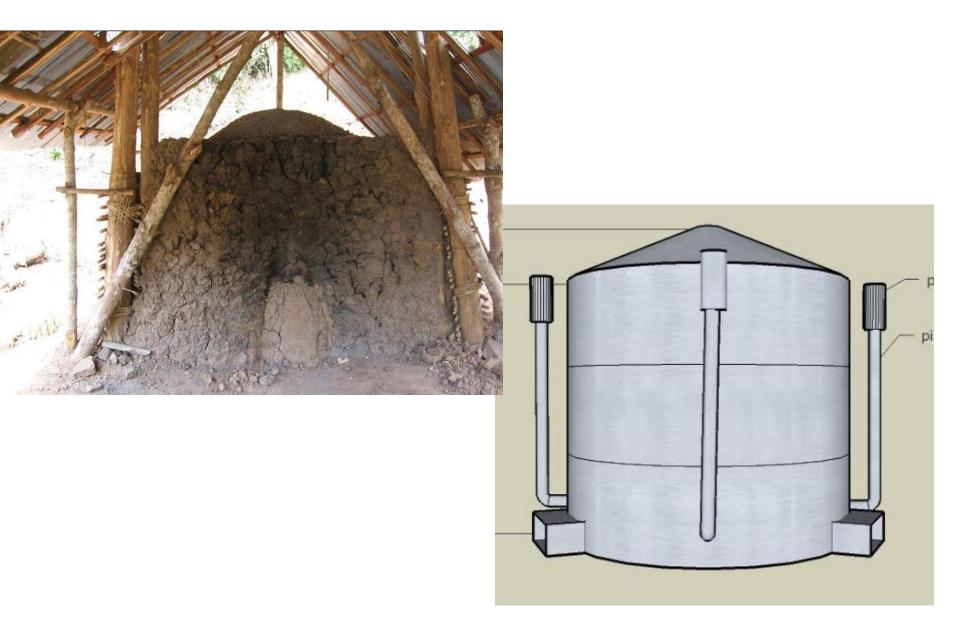
### Value chain 4: Bamboo Pellets for Export (EEP)

Bamboo and wood chips 1200 to 1500 Baht/ton Chiang Rai

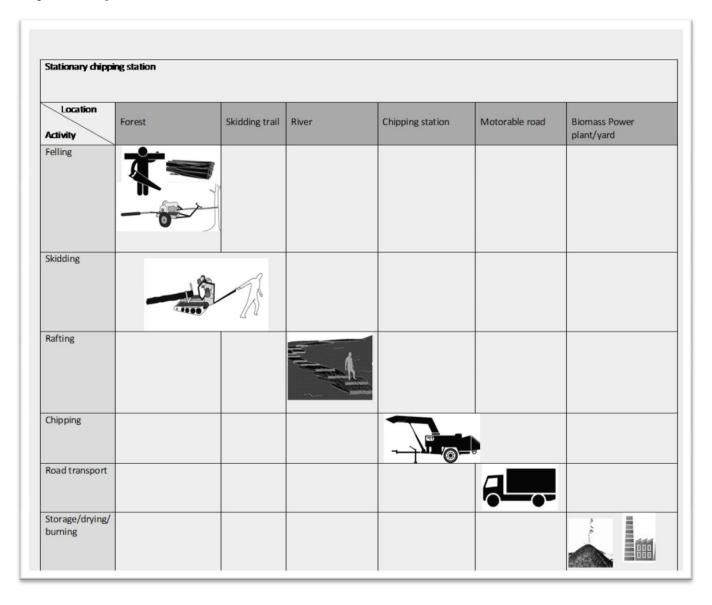
Pellets for export 4200 Baht /ton FOB BKK



### **Value chain 5**: Bamboo and wood charcoal



# Main focus of both projects: Support efficiency improvement in primary steps in value chains



### First harvesting Pilot site under EEP





### **Harvesting with horses**



Extraction of bamboo and logs with locally bred horses. ( own photo)

Note: maximum loads of this system will be around 250 kg for level or down hill situations.

The locally manufactured skidding shoe reduces friction when dragging the log on the ground.

### 1960 Vineyard winch with 100 m extraction distance



Prototype bamboo sulky following ideas of Finland APPRODEV project 1990 (Africa) modified with break and clams



### Sulky skidding trials in Bokeo (February 2013)



### **Extraction with imported Scandinavian Iron Horse**



### Locally converted Mini crawler (February 2013)



### **Extraction with tractor winch**



### Bamboo rafting on Longai river N. E. India



## Bamboo Value Chain Barred

- High costs raw material supply -> processing location (infrastructure, < semi-processing, < scale, disorganized collection)
- Unclear land tenure and commercial rights leading to unsustainable use of resources
- Business skills of communities unattractive for business partners
- No access to finance to invest in equipment
- Inter-country differences in rules and procedures (non-tariff, royalties, biomass subsidies)
- Unclear on bamboo policy and law

### Conclusion

- If communities are to benefit from Green Value Chain opportunities, need to:
  - Improve both efficiency in and outside the value chain needs to be able to compete with other countries & other products
  - Parallel capacity building (business, organization) efforts and developing a supportive business environment (tenure, trade regulations, investment provision of support services)
  - Government support and effort