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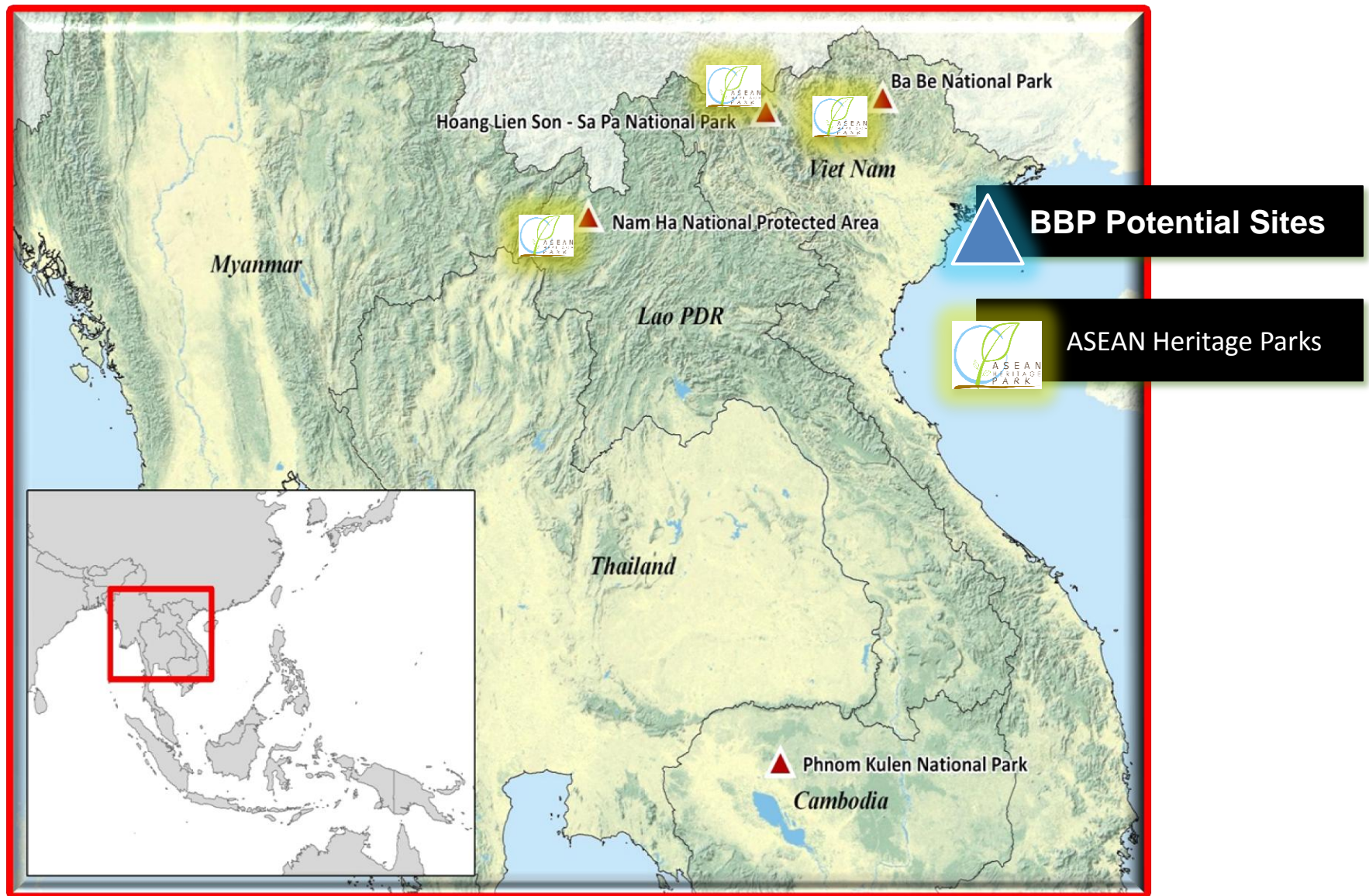
BBP

Biodiversity-based Products

WORKSHOP ON
LAUNCHING THE LAO BAMBOO PLATFORM (LBP)
15-16 JUNE 2015

BBP/ICBF Projects
Souvanhpheng Phommase

Where is BBP works? Cambodia, Lao and Vietnam (CLV)



BBP-Module Input to achieve communities' livelihood improvement
and Biodiversity Protection **within a value chain (VC) development**

*For whole value chain (BBP-
Module INPUT)*

- Product innovation (raw material as well as final products) in cooperation with all VC- actors.
- Improvement of market infos & access, linkages, regular contracting
- Regulation of Marketing & Biotrade (Import/Export, Quota etc) with Ministries (= Chain Enabler)
- Introduction of standards (Certification/ Ecolabelling)

Markets & Consumers
(local, regional, international)

Product Manufacturers

Intermediaries
(Traders)

Local actors
(Producer/
Collector/
Processor/
Consolidator)

*At local level
(BBP-Module INPUT)*

- Trainings on conservation & sustainable use of natural resources & biodiversity
- Trainings on sustainable harvesting, product quality, quantity & sustainable supply
- Establishment of Storage & Processing Facilities
- Organization as Producers & Traders/ Trainings



BBP provides Financial Assistance for:

Local
Incentives

450,000 Euro

150,000 Euro/Focus Country:
Cambodia, Laos PDR, & Viet Nam
- For Conduct of Pilot Measures -
(BBP & VC Development in AHPs & NPA)

Workshops,
Trainings,
Conferences

200,000 Euro

**Human Capacity Development –
Training on: VC, Marketing, ICT
Management, Communications**

ICT
Consulting
Services

225,000 Euro

Information platform & Help Desk
development at ACB for AMS

Road Map and Milestones

10-11 2015
INCEPTION
PHASE

Inception Workshop
+ 3 National Working
Groups

10-11 2015
INCEPTION
PHASE

Output of National
Working Groups:
Annual Planning
(Activities & Finances
2016)

12 2015-04 2018
OPERATION
PHASE

**Implementation and
Monitoring
Evaluation WS
in 04-2018**

05 2018-02 2019
CONSOLIDATION
PHASE

Marketing and
Roll-Out of Flagships

Raw Materials for potential BBPs:

> 200 NTFP species for trade

1. Medicinal plants/herbs
2. Essential Oils (agarwood; citrus peels; lemon grass; flowers)
3. Benzoin resin (for perfumes, balms, medicines)
4. Mulberry bark (for Mulberry Paper)
5. Job's tear (food, medicine. Liquor)
6. Incense
7. Bamboo (food)
8. **Bamboo** and rattan (handicrafts & furniture)
9. Shrub barks
10. Cardamom
11. Red Mushroom
12. Orchids

NAM HA ASEAN HERITAGE PARK BBP Value Chain Potentials



Bamboo resource and value chains

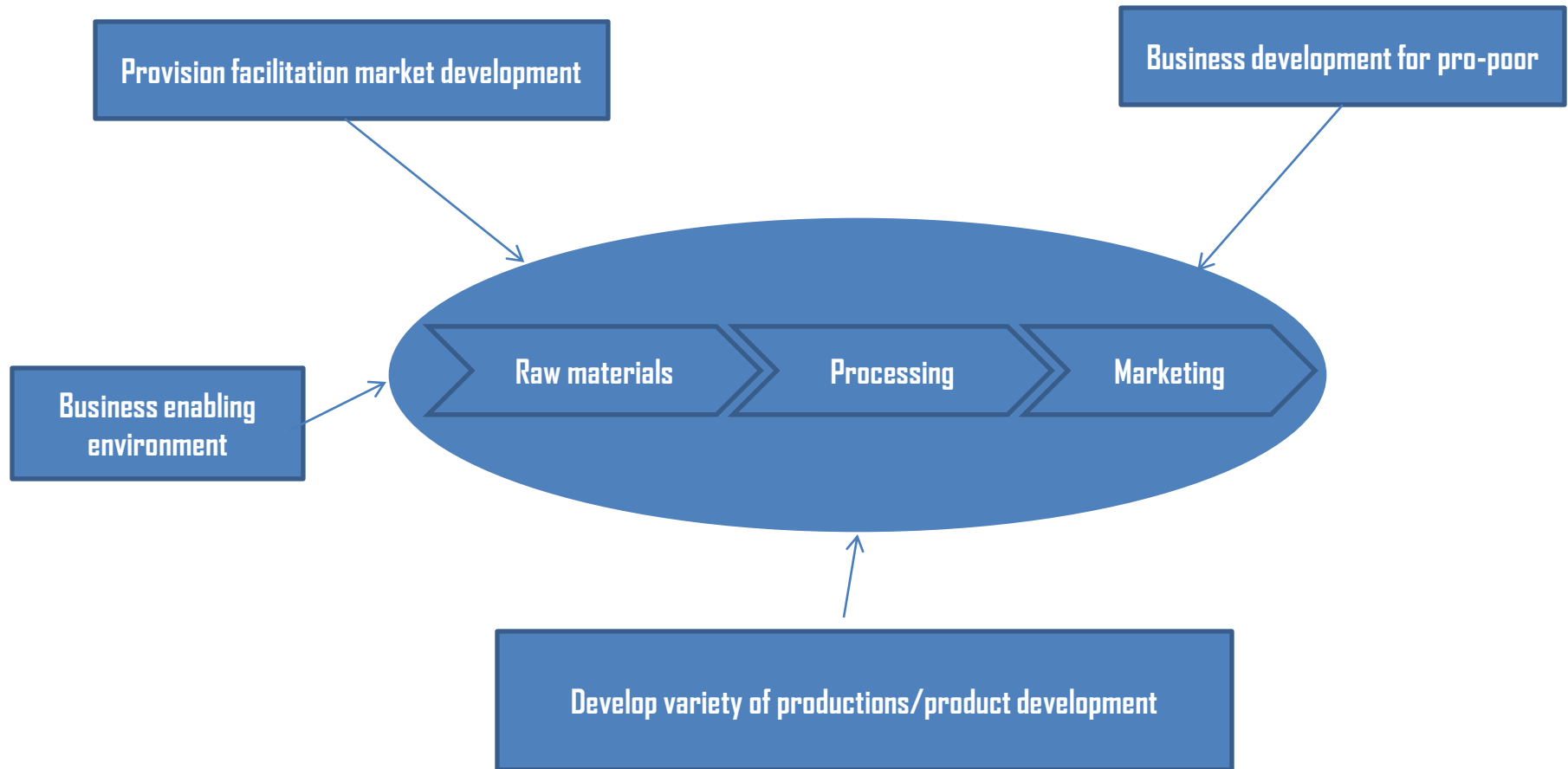
Economy Impact

- 1 **Number of Village: 04 pilot villages, 02 districts (LN and Nalae)**
- 2 **Impact: 251 families,**
- 4 **PIE: 1,297 people**
- 5 **Buffer zone: 250 hectares and 4 species: Mai Hok, Mai Xang, Mai Fang, Mai Sod, Mai Hia**

Business Development Model BB in NamHa

Intervention Concept: BBP-ICBF support the development of an enabling business environment

Business Model: BBP will introduce new & well received (according to market demand) furniture & handicraft designs (based on the experiences made in the districts around Vientiane already)



Strategy adopted by the project and implementation

- **A Vision:** The BBP Project wants to support with its activities-apart from Livelihood Improvement & Biodiversity Protection-also the development of a National Bamboo Strategy (in line with GRET's approach), as an overall political strategy BBP support to promote bamboo value chain/value link approach
- **Market Demand:** Local & regional (Thai, China, Vietnam) markets are & will be explored and village production will address their demand
- Implementation method used on bamboo management, Producers group organization, and business development
- After BBP completed successfully developed BB value chain model then ICBF project will scaling up scaling up from 4 villages to 40 villages, 5 districts, Luang Namtha Province

GAP Analysis for bamboo furniture & Handicraft

Strengths & Opportunities	Weaknesses & Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High potential of bamboo resources as a sound basis to produce bamboo furniture and handicrafts• Community commitment for bamboo handicraft and bamboo furniture production• From four main bamboo species commercial products could be developed• Bamboo VC can be built upon existing experiences among experts & communities in Lao PDR• Existing Bamboo network in Lao PDR can be used for marketing• Multipurpose use as firewood, tools, furniture & handicrafts, building materials and food (bamboo shoots)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The villagers do not yet see the long-term benefit of working together to protect natural resources and forest• The villagers are protecting their forest resources for sustainable use and do not see the benefit of using these for the production and marketing of BBPs• Lack of regulation by laws and law enforcement at village level.• Value chain for bamboo is not yet developed• Limitations in terms of production and marketing,• Insufficient knowledge of market demand and business entrepreneurship• Lack of capacity in terms of new product designs for bamboo, to meet the market demand.• Bamboo forest inventory required

Lessons learned and way forwards

Bamboo as a wood substitute:

- Material to building house
- Furniture
- Flooring
- Parquet
- Particle board
- Charcoal
- Souvenir
- Iphone speaker





KFW

Integrated Conservation of Forests and Biodiversity (ICBF)

Mr. Richard Hackman, ISLMFE

Why ICBF?

☐ Biodiversity & forests under increased pressure



Project Objective

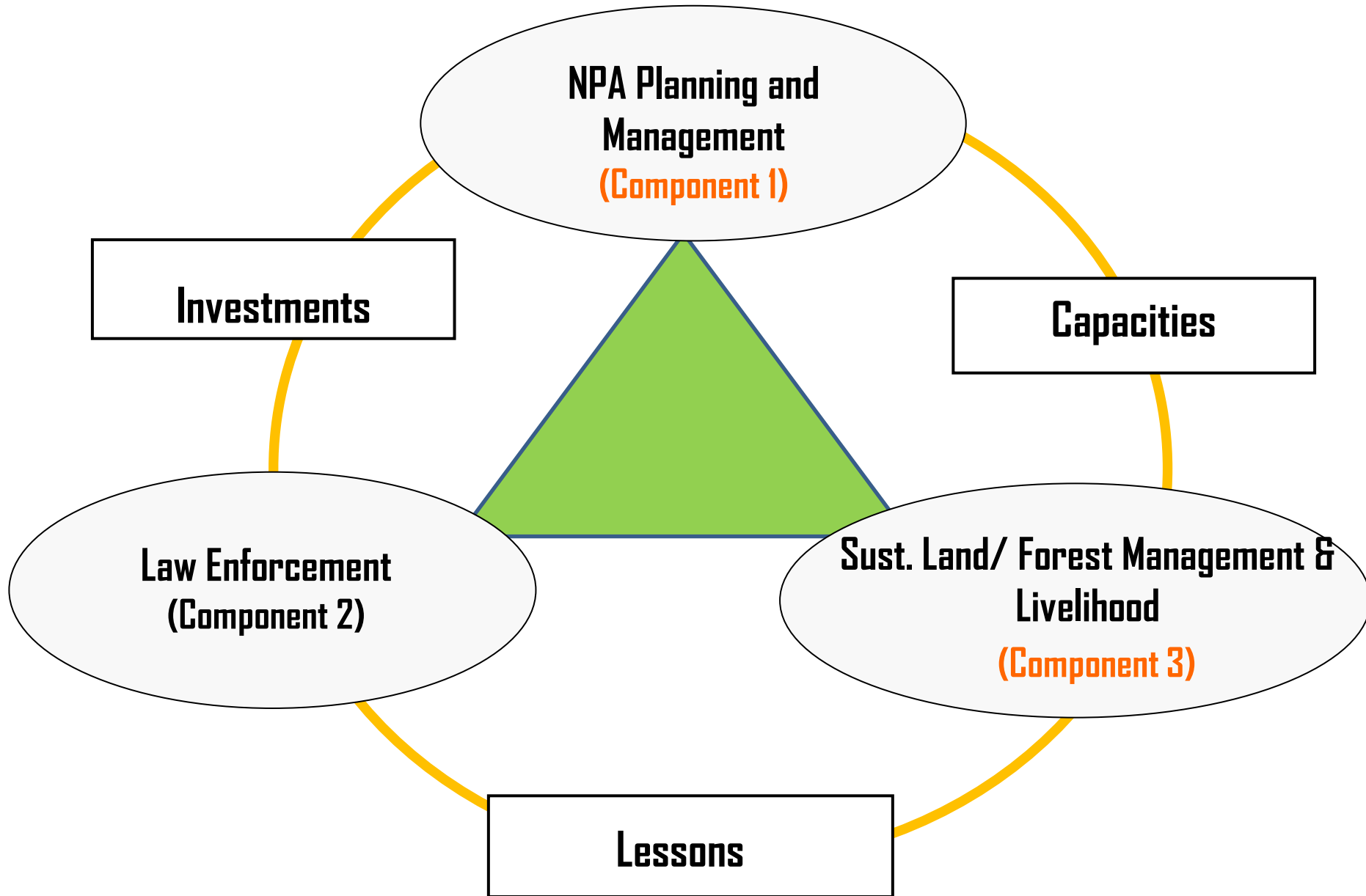
☐ Project objective:

- 'Effective management of 2 target landscapes comprising NPA's and corridors contribute to sustaining biodiversity in forest ecosystems, while supporting livelihoods of forest-dependent communities'

☐ Expected impacts

- Management effectiveness in NPA's improved
- Population of selected key species at least stabilized
- Reduction of forest cover decline
- Increased income for participating households

Support Framework



Component III – Concept

Present threats:

- Forest conversion for cash crops (rubber, bananas)
- Wildlife poaching, trade
- NTFP over-use, and trade
- Extensive and low productivity agriculture
- Limited alternative livelihoods
- Lack of funds to invest/ incentives
- Insecure tenure



Component 3 activities:

- Community engagement/ grievance
- PLUP and land registration
- Funds to invest in alternative livelihood (on/ off farm)
- Improved extension services
- Funds for forest conservation and use
- Access to vocational training
- Forest based products/ NTFPs
- Private sector cooperation (e.g. marketing)

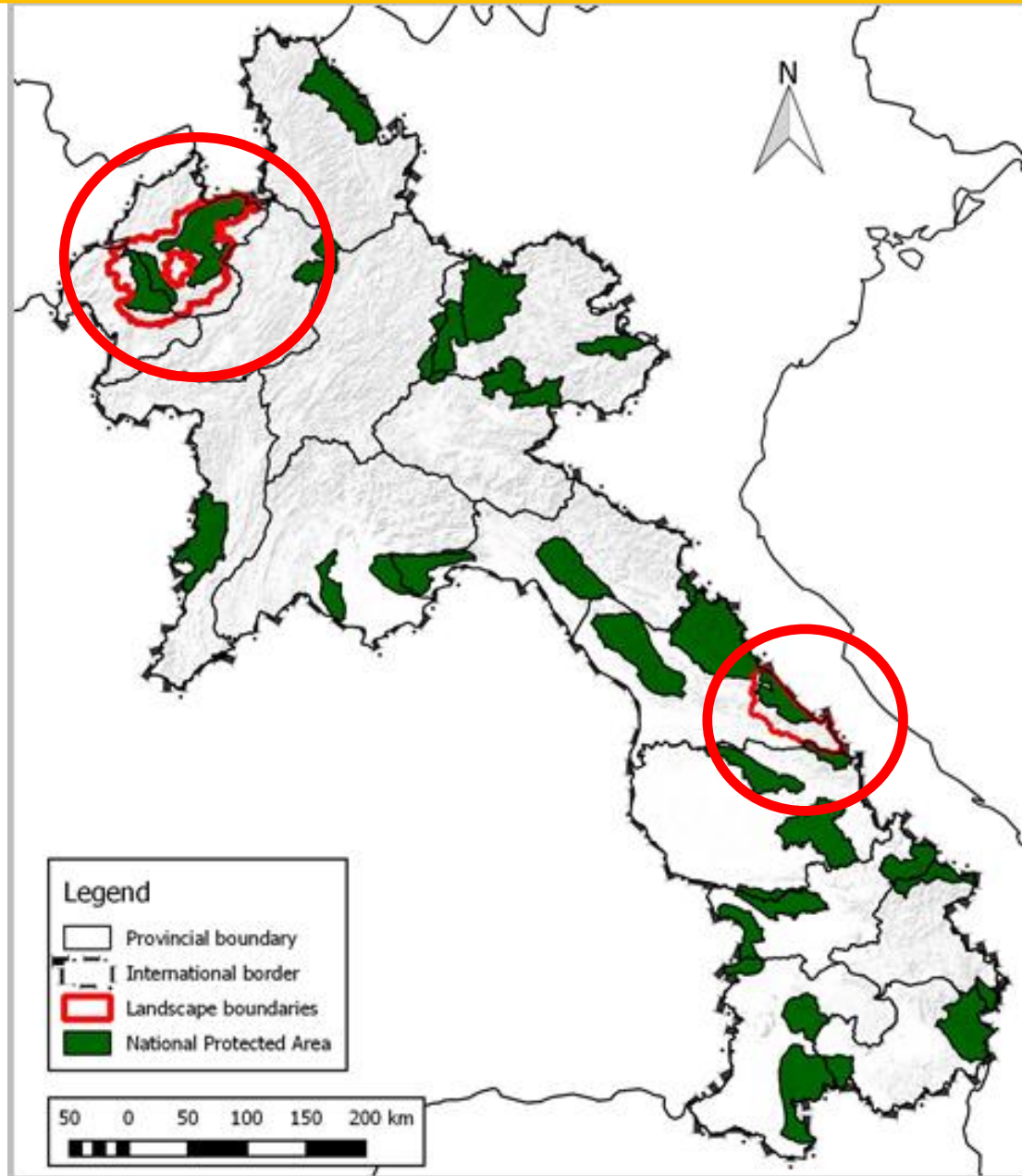


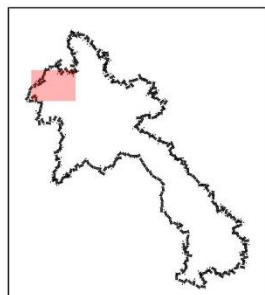
Maintain and/or increase forests/ biodiversity



Conservation Landscapes

- **Northern conservation landscape (NCLS)** – Nam Ha and Nam Khan NPA's & corridors
- **Central conservation landscape (CCLS)** – Hin Nam No NPA, provincial forests & corridors



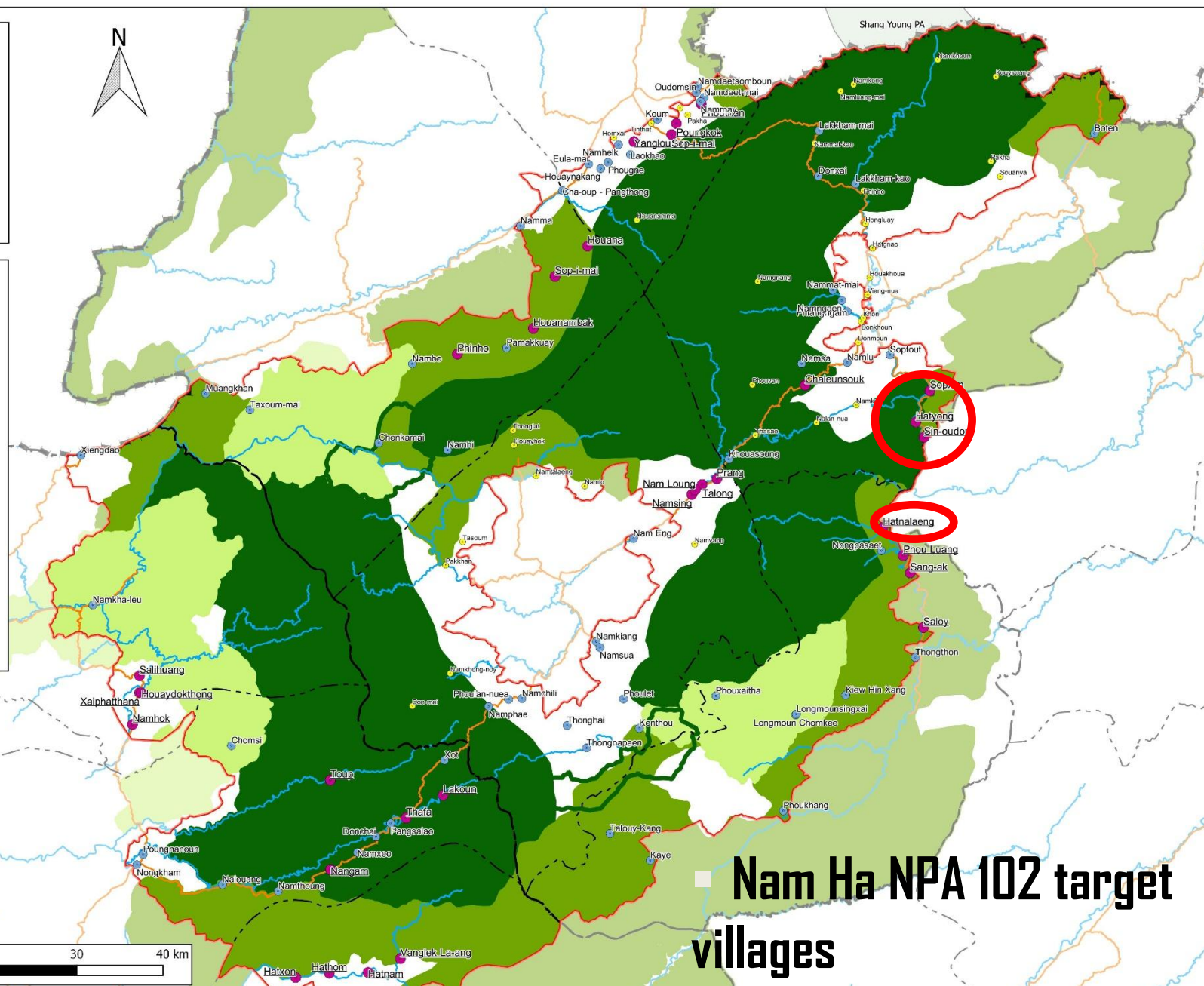


Target village

- VCP
- VCP & PLUP review
- No activity

Forest type

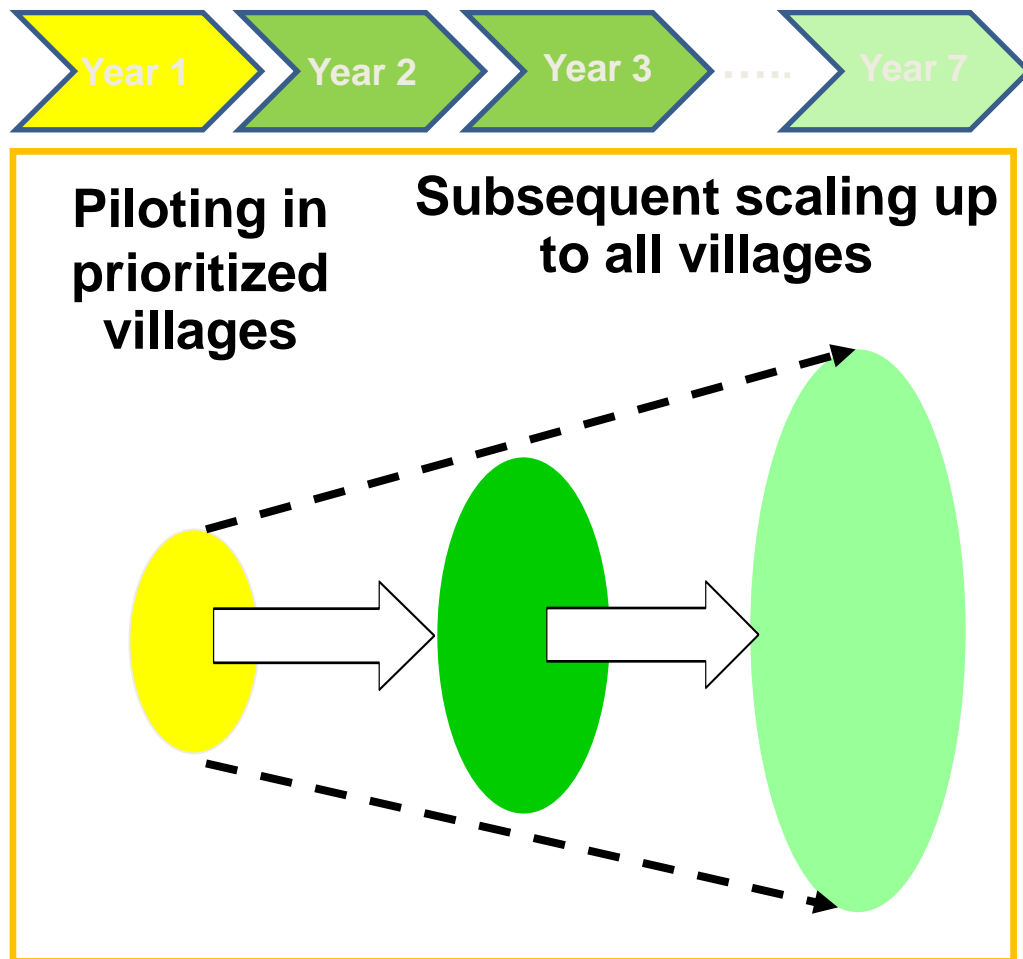
-  National Protected Area
 National Protection Forest
 National Production Forest
 Corridor
 Shang Young PA, China
 Main road
 River
 District boundary
 Province boundary
 International boundary



■ **Nam Ha NPA 102 target villages**

Piloting & Scaling Up

❑ The landscape approach includes gradually scaling up a set of activities in all target villages



- Piloting in year 1 (an appropriate number of villages needs to be selected according to defined criteria)
- Village selection needs to be done during annual work planning
- Finally – planned activities have been implemented in all target villages



Thanks for your attention!