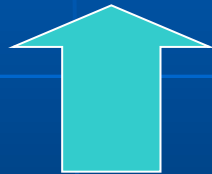


Benefit Sharing Mechanism in Bidoup NuiBa National Park

**Experiences by JICA
BNBNP project**

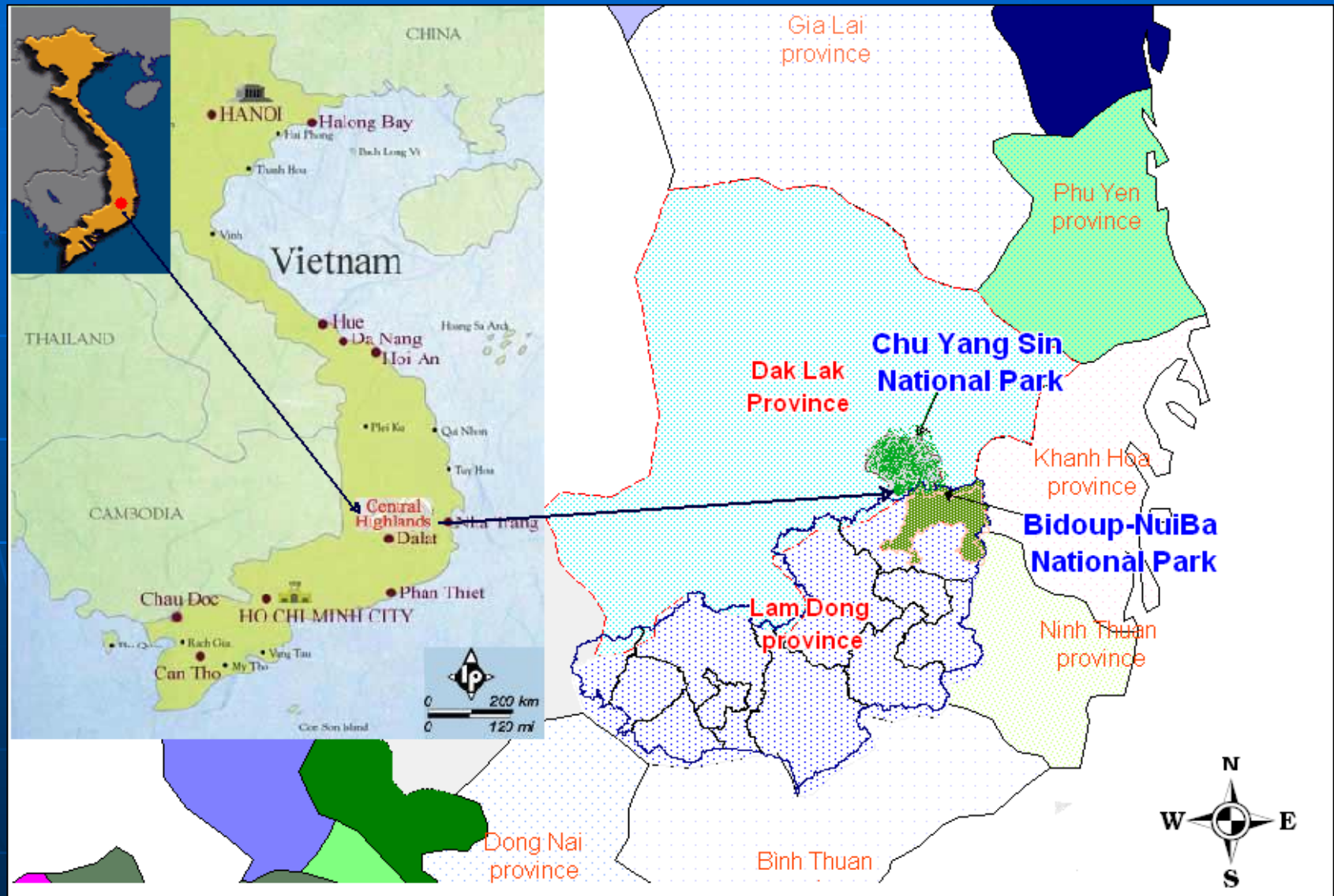
Project Purpose

The capacity of BNBNPMB to manage natural resources in the National Park is enhanced through the establishment of collaborative management model.

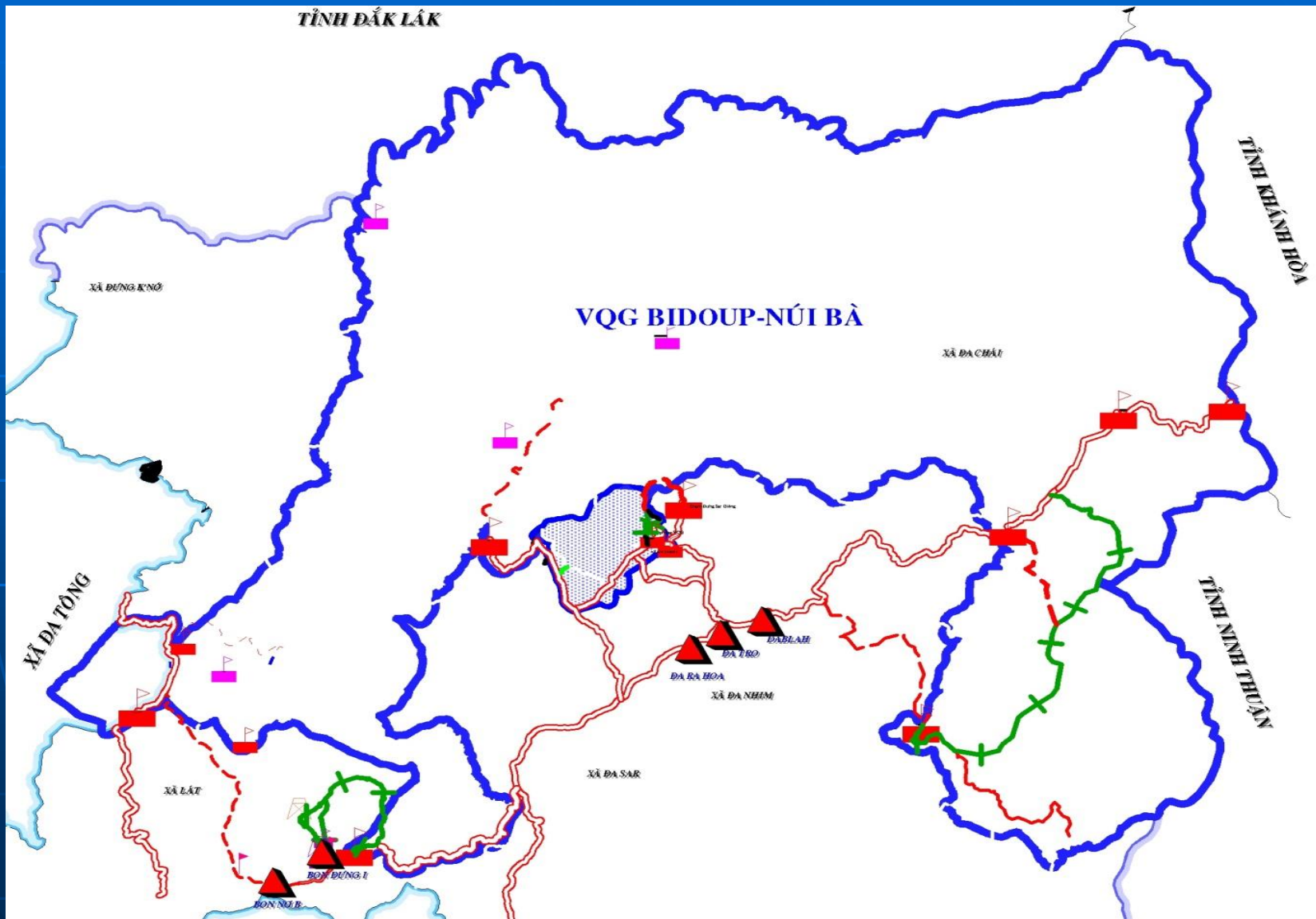


BNBNP has been faced with threats such illegal activities as encroachment, hunting and trapping of wildlife and harvesting of trees due mainly to poverty of community people living adjacent to BNBNP.

Location of BNB National Park



BNB National Park



Target communities

Commune/Town	HH	Population	Poverty rate (19USD/ month)	
Da Blah	Da Nhim	88	447	29%
Da Tro	-do-	95	595	30%
Da Ra Hoa	-do-	118	608	28%
Bon Dung 1	Lac Duong	203	895	8%
Bonnor B	Lat	163	726	20%
Total		667	3,271	

population etc. as of Oct. 2011

Poverty rate as of Jul. 2012

Features of the target communities

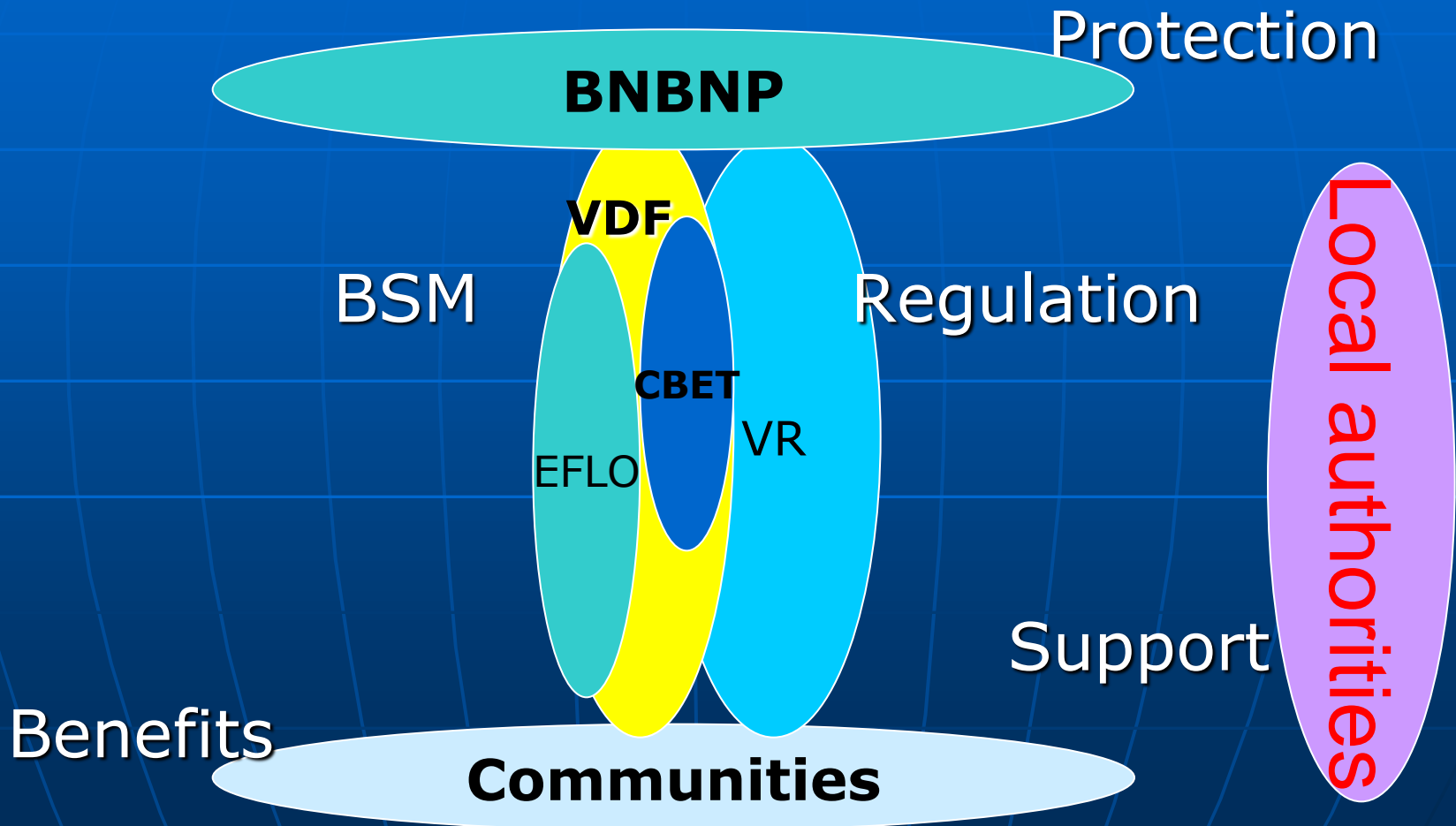
- Residents, mostly K'Ho ethnic minority people
- Relatively small arable land (0.8 ha/HH on average)
- Just transformed into cash crop agriculture
- Crop cultivation on hill slope without land use right in most cases, posing risk of losing "agriculture lands"
- Coffee mono-culture with low production productivity
- Coffee price volatility
- High dependence on middleman for sales of coffee beans and for financial resources for coffee cultivation inputs such as fertilizer
- Application of PFES which provide benefits only to a group of the contracted for patrolling among villagers

Project Strategy and project components

The Project is to lessen the dependence of the local people on the natural resources in BNBNP through the introduction of collaborative management (CM) model built on 3 components, thereby making it possible to enhance the protection of the National Park.

- Project Duration 2010~2013 (4 years)
- Project components which are interactive
 - CBET (Community based Ecotourism)
 - EFLO (Ecologically friendly livelihood options)
 - CM (Collaborative management including BSM)

Collaborative Management in BNBNP



Features of BNBNP type BSM 1

- BSM in BNB national park is a mechanism operated by villagers to provide benefits to villagers as a core part of collaborative management.
- Beneficiaries of BSM are members of BSM Network (BSMnw) which can be joined by any villagers in the target villages who commit to comply with Village Regulation (VR). Thus it can cover entire households easily although currently BSMnw households occupy 2/3 of the entire households in each target village.
- Benefit is primarily a loan from Village Development Fund (VDF) to individual BSMnw members selected through group discussion, ensuring every member become beneficiary at least every 2 year.
- Loan repayment can be done after harvest of coffee beans. So far the loan has been paid in full.

Features of BNBNP type BSM 2

- VDF operation is made by BSM Management Team (BSMMT) in a way to secure transparency and fairness through organizations of an annual meeting and quarterly meetings of BSMNW. And BSMMT members are selected by BSMNW through election every year.
- Cost of the operation is allowance for BSMMT members which can be easily covered by VDF
- Thus, BSM in BNBNP could become a mechanism to effectively distribute benefits of PFES and REDD+ to entire households in villages, surely raising awareness and motivation of the entire community to conserve forest.

Achievements in BSM

- BSM has been being successfully operated by villagers since July 2012, providing tangible benefits to majority of villagers of the target villages.
- BSMNT members have been capacitated through trainings and operation of VDF and BSMNW members' awareness has been raised.
- Dependence of BSMNW members on middlemen for financing inputs purchase has been reduced, thus contributing to their livelihood improvement.
- BSM together with livelihood improvement (EFLO) activities successfully reduced encroachment of forests for coffee cultivation expansion.

Current issues in BSM

- Capacities and experiences of BSMMT members and BNB National Park staffs are insufficient for sustainable operation of BSM due to short trial period.
- Fund size of VDF is limited, posing difficulty in covering all the village households in each village and in increasing activities such as complete reduction of the villagers' dependence on middlemen. Thus, the involvement of PFES, REDD+ and government program in VDF as fund sources are strongly required.