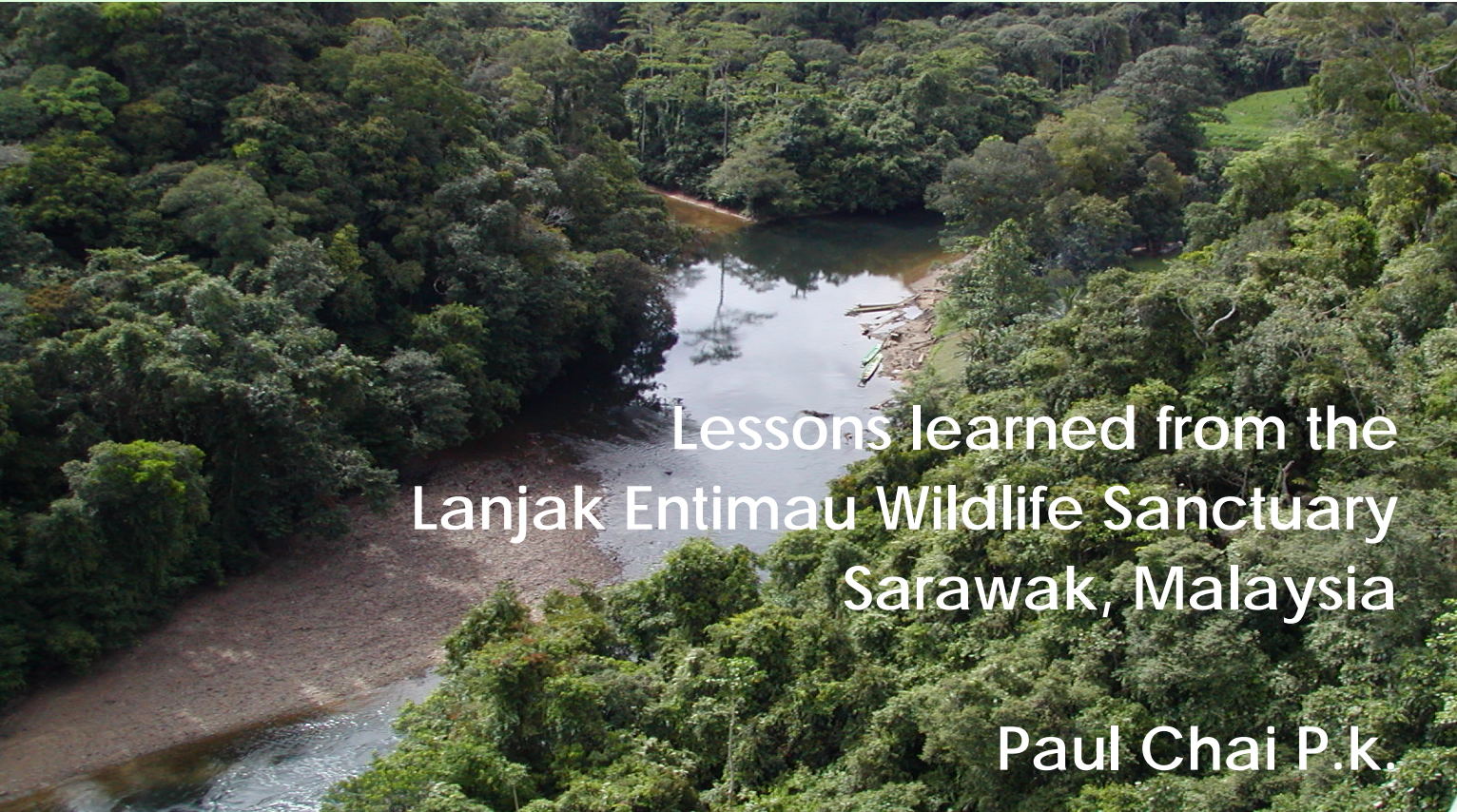


International Conference on Sustainable Development of Non-Timber Forest Products and Services

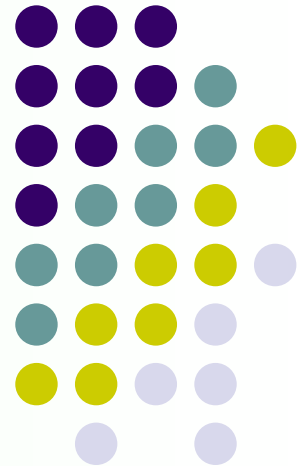
Beijing P.R. China, 26-28 September 2007

Promoting Non-timber Forest Products in Transboundary Biodiversity Conservation

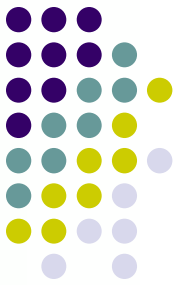


Lessons learned from the
Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary
Sarawak, Malaysia

Paul Chai P.k.



Contents of Presentation



1. Introduction
2. Promoting NTFPs in TBCA
3. Obstacles
4. Lessons learned
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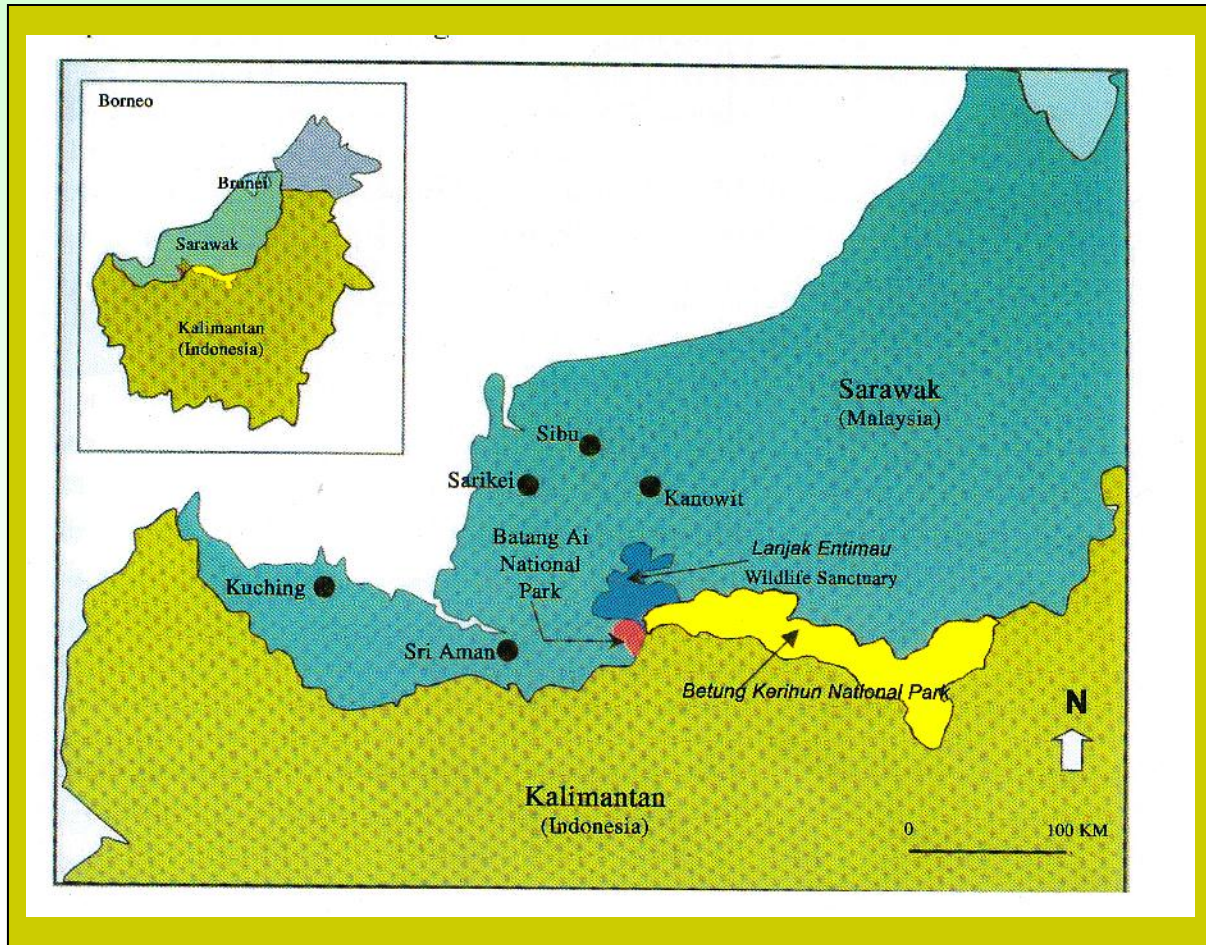
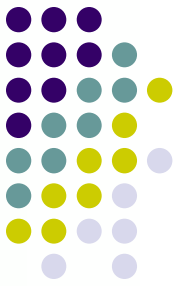
1. Introduction

- Trade boom in 18th and 19th Centuries with Chinese and Europeans traders in search of spices, herbal and materials
- Earliest records of Malaysian economic products by Burkill (1936); recent records by Kamarudin & Latiff (2002), Christensen (2002), Chai (2007)
- Decreasing importance in NTFPs by early 20th Century with opening of timber market
- Increasing concern on loss of tropical biodiversity and potentially useful NTFPs due to forest destruction
- Development research in Malaysia at infancy stage



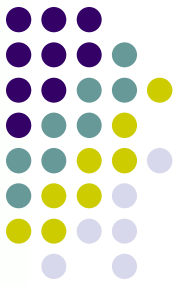
2. Promoting NTFPs in Transboundary

2. Promoting NTFPs in Transboundary Biodiversity Conservation Areas (TBCA)



2. Promoting NTFPs in Transboundary

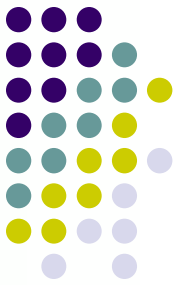
2. Promoting NTFPs in Transboundary Biodiversity Conservation Areas (TBCA)



- Initiated in Lanjak Entimau W.S. (Sarawak, Malaysia) to benefit local communities and reduce dependence on forests
- Ordinances for Totally Protected Areas (TPAs) restrict local use of resource esp. for economic purposes
- Conservation viewed as interfering with traditional ways of life and conflict creating
- ITTO opens door to local participation in sustainable resource development in TPAs - through fruit tree planting and fish culture
- Co-management ensures success and continuity of efforts - emphasizing community cooperation and good management practices (Village committees, accounting, supervision/monitoring)
- Training and incentives help to kick-start community-b activities
- Direct benefits in cash incomes while addressing conf



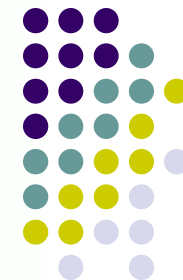
Fish Culture : Productions in 2006



Area	Longhouse	Type of Pond	Date fries received	Date of final harvesting	Cost per kg (US\$)	Total production (kg)	Income (US\$)
Ulu Mujok, Julau	Rh Anthony Bau, Ng Sugai	Valley Pond	Mid May '06	31.12.06	1.00	79	139.0
Ulu Mujok, Julau	Rh Manding, Ng Setusol	Valley Pond	Mid May '06	30.04.07	2.00	200	410.0
Ulu Mujok, Julau	Rh Entili, Ng Setusol	Valley Pond	Mid May '06	24.12.06	2.00	155	320.0
Ulu Mujok, Julau	Rh Mengiring, Lepong Bilai	Valley Pond	Mid May '06	03.02.07	2.00	186.82	305.8
Ulu Mujok, Julau	Ranger Station, Ng Ju	Concrete tank	Mid May '06	31.12.06	2.00	177.30	365.0



Fruit Cultivation : Productions 2003 to 2006



No.	Name/Area	2003 (US\$)	Kg	2004 (US\$)	Kg	2005 (US\$)	Kg	2006 (US\$)	Kg	Remark
A Ulu Sg Mujok, Julau										
1.	Gerasi ak Kapi	56.0	38	110.0	75	192.0	114	124.0	84	Fruits
2	Jawa ak Ribut	81.0	55	77.0	52	144.0	95	155.0	105	Fruits
3	TR Mengiring	-	-	-	-	15.0	10	100.0	60	Fruits
B Ulu Katibas, Ng Bloh, Song										
1	Kallang ak Melamun	-	-	-	-	-	-	530.0	360	Fruits
C Bario (PTNP)										
1	Ngilo Anid	-	-	-	-	-	-	150.0		Vegetable

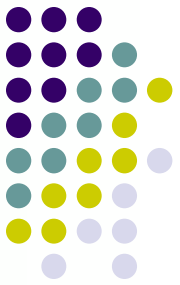




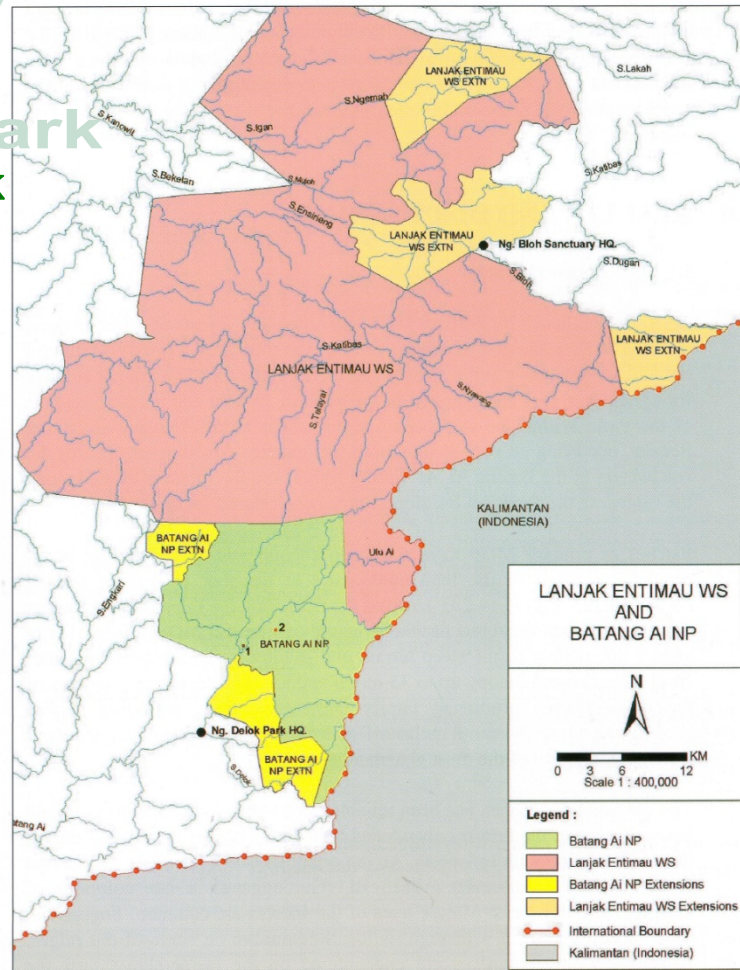
3. Obstacles

- Slow change from traditional lifestyles
- Lacking community cooperation and effective local leadership
- Shortage of land for community use
- Out-migration to urban areas
- Lacking business and management skills
- Over dependence on ITTO projects
- Scattered villages in the peripheries and difficult access

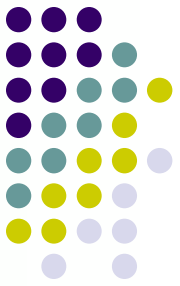




Map 2 : Location of the surveyed areas, marked as 1 and 2.



4. Lessons learned



- Opportunities for additional cash income
- Fulfills wish to continue traditional lifestyle
- Addresses conflicts arising from claims to traditional user rights of forests
- Increases awareness and strengthens enforcement
- Enhances value of TPAs while serving conservation objectives
- Decreasing dependence on nature
- Local community interests addressed
- Success & sustainability due to dedicated project team

5. Conclusions

5. Conclusions

- **Significance:**
 - Projects specifically meeting needs of rural communities around TBCAs
 - Optimal use of TBCA resources (changing conservation management mindset)
 - Enhancing value of NTFPs & meeting conservation objectives
- **Increasing importance of TBCAs & other conservation parks as germplasm gene banks**
- **Development research:**
 - Recognize strength;
 - Identify & develop selected products, e.g. herbal, food supplements, cosmetics, horticulture



Thank You