

Good Practices in Biodiversity Conservation in the ASEAN Region Information Capture Template

Part I. About the Reference	
Element	Description
Title of the reference	Title of the document that will be used to extract the Good Practices information below.
	Biodiversity Based Products (BBP) as an economic source for the improvement of livelihoods and biodiversity Protection (ASEAN) Project Closing Event
Author(s)	Author or authors of the reference
	Joost Foppes
Date	Publication date of the reference
	4 June 2019
Source	Where did you get a copy of this reference? It may be a library, a printed conference proceeding, or a website url.
	BBP Website https://bbp.aseanbiodiversity.org/images/resources/BBP%20Closing%20Program/Closing%20Event%20Report/Report%20BBP%20closing%20event%20Luang%20Prabang%20June%202019.pdf

Part II. About the Good Practices	
Element	Description
Title of the good practices	Short title to describe the good practices

	What practices were conducted that led to the successful outcome?
	Developing Honey Value Chain for Biodiversity Conservation and Socio-Economic Development in Viet Nam
Geographical Location	Where were the good practices implemented? In which country, region or province?
	Ba Be National Park, Communes of Bac Kan Province in Northeast of Viet Nam
Actors and Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who are the financial partners? Who are the implementing partners?
	<p>GIZ, ACB, GFA</p> <p>Biodiversity Conservation Agency (BCA) Bac Kan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) Division of ARD of Ba Be and Cho Don Districts; Ba Be AHP office People's Committees of districts: Ba Be and Cho Don People's Committees of communes: Khang Ninh, Nam Mau, Nam Cuong and Quang Khe Thai Nguyen University of Agriculture and Forestry (TUAF)</p> <p>Cooperatives; Restaurants Homestays; Hotels; Shops</p>
Target Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who are the target beneficiaries (direct, indirect) of the practice? How many are they? (sex and/or age disaggregated data).
	7 communes namely Nam Mau Khang Ninh, Cao Thuong, Cao Tri, Quang Khe, Hoang Tri – Ba Be district and Nam Cuong - Cho Don district
Context / Implementation of the practice	<p>This should provide the context of and justification for the practice, and address the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What was the initial situation before this initiative?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What was the problem / what were the problems that needed to be addressed? • How did the problem/problems impact the target beneficiaries?
	<p>The total buffer zone area is 25,309ha, containing eight communes of two districts, named Ba Be and Cho Don. Total population in eight communes in Ba Be AHP is about 23,535 people, living in 5,163 households, belonging to five ethnic groups. Tay ethnic group accounts for 90% of the total population in Ba Be AHP.</p> <p>The local inhabitants have very limited livelihood assets. Especially, the agricultural land area is very limited with about 500m² per person with one crop per year. Local people also pursue livestock raising but at household level for subsistence. In many cases, people still follow the traditional method of grazing, which affects plants & forest. The poverty situation is still problematic in some communities in Ba Be AHP and Ba Be district is listed as one of the 61 poorest districts, which are beneficiaries of policies supported by Vietnam government (Resolution 30a, No.30a/2008/NQ-CP dated 27 December, 2008)</p>
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the aim of the good practices? • Which objectives were achieved?
	<p>The BBP value chains approach aims to add value by improving linkages between actors along the chain and by improving product quality and processing. It involves a range of steps to include stakeholders in to developing agreements on business models that can benefit local communities and give them an incentive to apply sustainable use mechanisms and protect biodiversity resources.</p>
Methods / Implementation of the Practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What were the main activities carried out? • If possible, specify the implementation cost for each activity.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who were the key implementers and collaborators?
	<p>(1) Establishing Ba Be AHP beekeeping clubs and association</p> <p>(2) Providing training courses and study Tour</p> <p>(3) Providing breed beehives and beekeeping equipment</p> <p>(4) Monitoring, support and supervise beekeeping development in households</p> <p>(5) Commercialize Ba Be honey products to Markets:</p> <p>(6) Organization of final project workshop</p>
Results of the practice - outputs and outcomes	What are the results/ outputs of these practices?
	<p>Economic achievement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve livelihood for 44 HHs: Total income of 44 HHs increased by 5 –10% in 2018, income of each HH increased from 3 – 5 million VND in 2018. Stabilize income for poor HHs, contribute to economic development for local communes in Ba Be AHP area. Strong commitment by beekeepers, including investment of own funds <p>Environmental achievement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive contribution of beekeeping on forests and agriculture through pollination by bees Improve awareness and responsibility of local people on biodiversity conservation in Ba Be AHP area, e.g. reduced the amount of chemical fertilizer and pesticides used by local farmers Less illegal violations in exploiting and harvesting timber and nontimber products from the park
Lessons Learned / Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What worked really well – what facilitated this? How were the results evaluated? What did not work – why did it not work?
	There is a strong market demand for honey, supply cannot yet meet the demand (but has

	<p>potential to increase annually due to splitting of bee colonies)</p> <p>Beekeeping is a good secondary career for local people</p> <p>Beekeeping raises awareness on protecting biodiversity resources</p> <p>Quality control is very important</p> <p>The process of registering the Ba Be brand is time-consuming, more help from the local Government is needed</p>
Success factors	<p>What are the conditions (institutional, economic, social and environmental) needed for the practice to be successful?</p>
	<p>Since the project was highly appreciated by local people and authorities, it encouraged many stakeholders to join hands in economic development of local communities</p> <p>The project supports local government in implementing policies relating to rural, agricultural, economic development, and it also diversified tourism products.</p> <p>Some local people made a secondary career in “Beekeeping” as it helped them generate additional income of 5 – 10% per year; provided sustainable income</p>
Challenges	<p>What constraints/challenges were encountered when implementing the practice? How were they addressed?</p>
	<p>Beekeeping depends on following factors:</p> <p>Interest of the beekeepers; Beekeeping knowledge and experience; Weather, seasons – loss of beehives in winter if not fed; Food sources (flowers and nectars).</p> <p>Challenges in building and developing Ba Be honey brand:</p>

	<p>Honey yield can not yet meet very high market demand; Fake and low quality honey have been sold in Ba Be AHP tourism site; Registering of Ba Be honey brand name not possible yet (time-consuming process but also question of scale (whole Ba Be province, park only etc.</p>
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To what extent the practice is sustainable institutionally, socially, economically and environmentally? ● What are the key elements to put in place for these practices to be institutionally, socially, economically and environmentally sustainable?
	<p>In situ and ex situ planting models for forests and home gardens were developed in the pilot sites and support biodiversity conservation and sustainable use</p> <p>Organizational strengthening of the households producers into clubs or associations including organizational by-laws and regulations and capacity building in business planning and sustainable management of natural resources as input material.</p> <p>A multi-stakeholder approach was a key factor explaining the success of these pilot</p>
Replicability and upscaling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Has this practice been replicated, in the same context? In different contexts? ● What are the required conditions to replicate and adapt the practice in another context/geographical area? ● What are the required conditions to replicate the practice at a larger scale (national, regional, international)?
	<p>Upgrading strategies for a Honey VC in Ba Be AHP:</p> <p>1. Conduct ToT training for the existing successful beekeepers (from a former GEF & UNDP- supported project) in Ba Be AHP and select the most capable trainers.</p>

	<p>2. Develop appropriate organizational structure of beekeepers; create environment of beekeeping promotion in the community; promote the sharing of beekeeping experience and technique, ensuing the mechanism of benefit sharing and beekeeper-associated responsibility.</p> <p>3. Promote transfer and application of advanced beekeeping techniques from existing successful beekeeping models.</p> <p>4. Build a brand for beekeeping honey in Ba Be AHP</p> <p>5. Enhance the capacity of beekeepers; create business linkage between beekeepers, traders and distributors, based on the “win-win” approach</p>
Testimony	Collect stakeholders’ testimony and use this anecdotal evidence of a man or a woman to show the benefit of the practice (with name and dates).
Related resources	List of references about the practice (Training manuals, guidelines, pictures, video, websites, etc.)
	<p>BBP Website</p> <p>https://bbp.aseanbiodiversity.org/index.php/en/</p>
Contact Information	Person to be contacted for more information (name, email).
	<p>BBP Helpdesk</p> <p>https://bbp.aseanbiodiversity.org/index.php/en/help-desk</p>
Summary	

