BACKGROUND

Over populated inner Cambodia versus under populated margins

Development institution in the 2000 (land law, forestry law, sub-decrees on land concession and on collective land title)

Land use changes

Srae Ampump, Mondulkiri province

Fieldwork was conducted in Mondulkiri province. Three villages were selected: Pu Radet, Pu Chhorb and Pu Trom.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Scenarios considered for evolution of land use changes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hypothesis</th>
<th>Changes in Natural Rubber Price</th>
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</table>
| A: Policy favors private land ownership | α: High price of natural rubber  
4,000 USD/tou in 2023 (starting from 1,800 USD/tou in 2013) |
| B: Policy favors collective land ownership | β: Low price of natural rubber  
1,500 USD/tou in 2023 (starting from 1,800 USD/tou in 2013) 

Scenario Aα

- rubber by concessions & by smallholders, cassava, forest
- shifting and paddy rice

Scenario Aβ

- rubber by smallholders, cassava, forest
- shifting and paddy rice
- rubber by concessions

Scenario Bα

- rubber by smallholders, cassava, forest
- shifting and paddy rice
- rubber by concessions

Assumed impacts of scenarios

Impacts of land policies on the future land uses with regard to scenarios

Policy A

- higher wealth creation, only under high rubber prices;
- limited job creation with high price of labor;
- increases migrations and deforestation

Policy B

- provision of higher food security;
- preservation of indigenous peoples (IPs) access rights on land;
- higher job creation with lower price of labor

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

- Tools now exist for any kind of policies but the orientation is unclear
- Changes environmental resources more linked to changes in agriculture than to natural conditions

- Policies amplify the changes due to the market, they do not reverse the changes
- Decrease of shifting: less hectares or longer fallows. Which incentives?