



for a living planet

Management of Mondulkiri Protected Forest by Forestry Administration



the location

st Ecore
 រាជធានី
 Hanoi



comprises the 85% relatively intact block of the Lower Mekong Dry Forest
 Northeastern plains of Cambodia



ព្រំប្រទល់តំបន់ព្រៃឈ្មោះបច្ចុប្បន្ន
 Current Dry Forest Cover

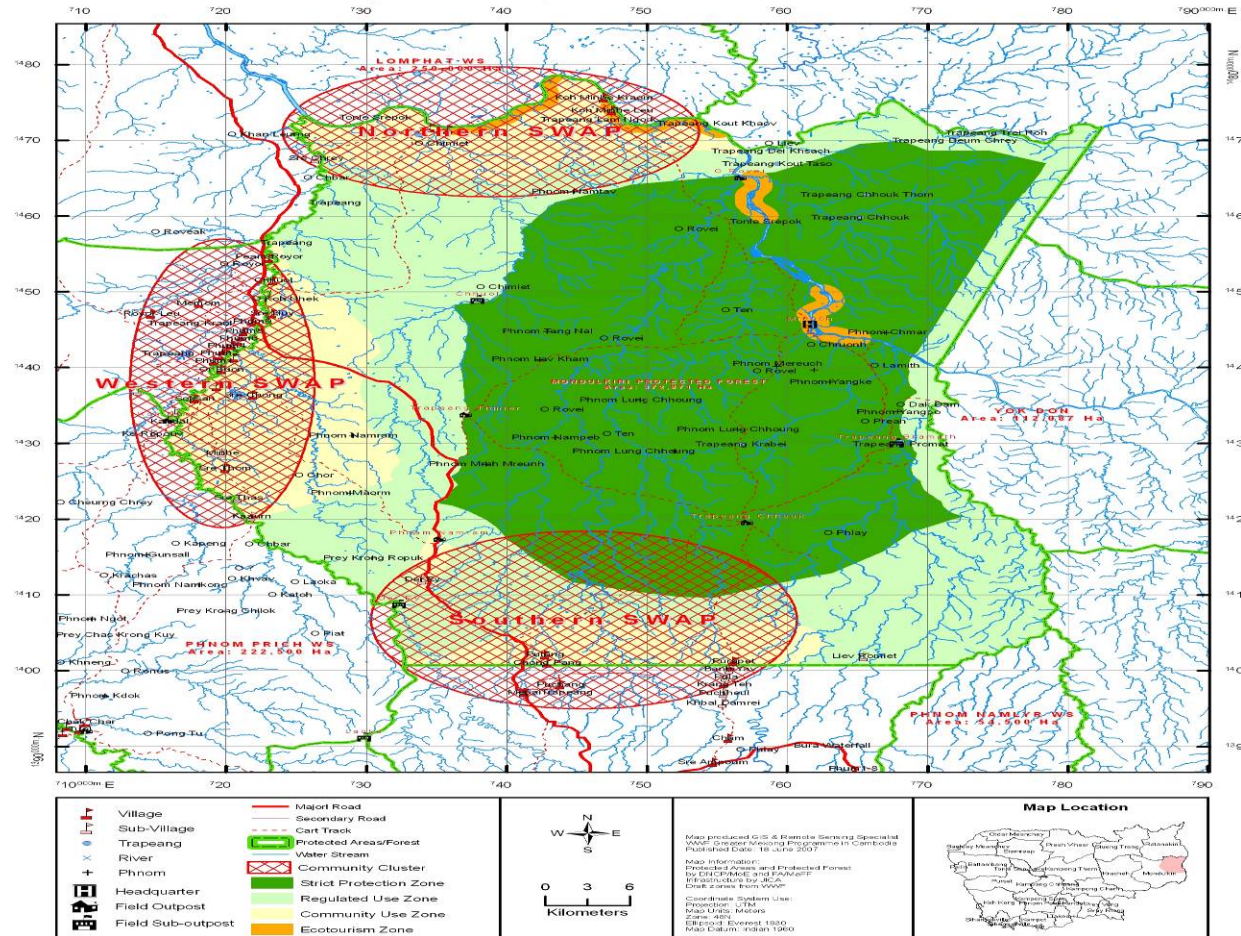
ព្រំប្រទល់តំបន់ព្រៃឈ្មោះដោយស្មាន
 Estimated Dry Forests Ecoregion Boundary



Location of MPF



Community Cluster Map in Mondulkiri Protected Forest



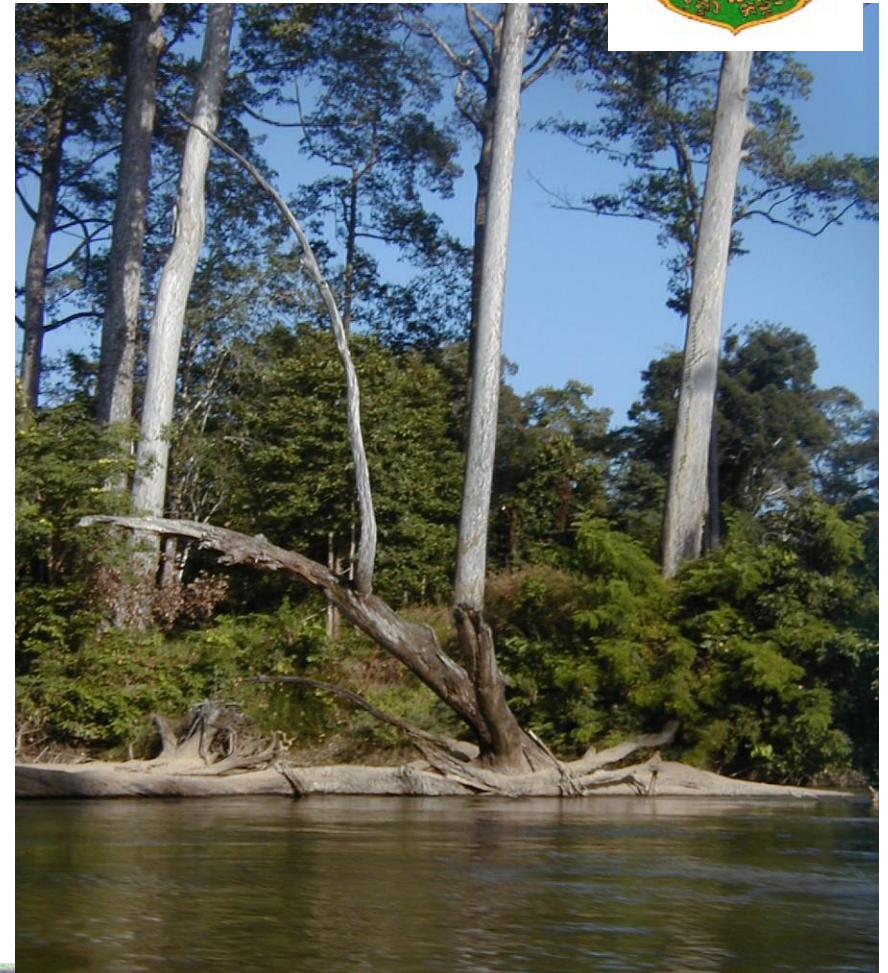


WWF for a living planet®

Geographical attribute



- Topography:
 - South-eastern has High elevation 640 meter sea level
 - North and west; low land with 80-200 meters above sea level
 - Sre Pok river is contributory to Mekong River
- Climate: Rainy season from may to October cool dry season: Nov-Jan, Hot dry season Feb-April



Biological Features



- The ground vegetation burn annually when humans set fire to expedite dry resin collection and hunting
- Deciduous Dipterocarp Forest: rich in common species (eg., Khlong=
- Semi-evergreen Forest= luxury timber (Beng and Neang Nuon)
- Mixed Deciduous Forest in eastern MPF, (reussey prich) and bamboo
- **Fauna**
- Mammals: Wild Asian elephant, banteng, gaur, and wild buffalo
- Carnivores: Wild pigs
- Primates: Silver leaf monkey etc
- Bird: Vulture and green pea Fowl etc
- Reptile: crocodile, tortoise, pangolin, turtle, snake etc
- Fish and dolphin;



History of MPF



- MPF will be conducted in 2004 and supported by sub decree which approved by prime minister in 2002.
- MPF is one of the largest Protected Forests in Cambodia
372,971 hectares (divided into 1)restrict, 2)regulated, 3)ecotourism and 4)community zones)
- Mereuch Headquarter, 4 field outpost
- 11 persons as Community Rangers
- 13 persons as police
- 8 person of FA rangers
- 7 persons in Community Extension Team





for a living planet

Threat to the conservation area



During 2007

- Illegal hunting;
- Logging;
- Land encroachment;
- Immigration into the area
- Mining Gold.





WWF® for a living planet®

Socio-economic characteristic



- **Population size:**
 - 3 districts, 8 communes, 30 villages, and there were 3542 families, 16983 individual
- **Population growth rates:**
 - Human population increased 16 % from 2002-2005;
- **Ethnicity:**
 - 11 ethnic groups live in MPF, indigenous Pnong comprising: 45 %, Khmer 33 % and Lao 13 %
- **Access to Social Service:**
 - Water supply from pump well stream sources and spring;
 - There are all primary school and teachers are insufficient in remote area.





- ***Livelihood:***

- Agriculture and fishing are core livelihood;
- All communities (92%) gather forest product for or household consumption or sale.

- Most important NTFP collection are resin, wildlife orchids and Sleng seed

- All household fish, with 19% of survey respondents claiming it full time;

- ***Infrastructure:*** Highway 76, a high quality unpaved road enter the MPF





WWF® for a living planet®



Global Significance

“Cambodia is one of the last refuges for a number of species that may have become extinct elsewhere”





But.....increased demand for resources put these species and their habitat under ecological stresses

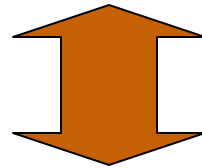




Project Strategy



Restore the once abundant **population** of large **mammal species** in Srepok Wilderness Area through **CBNRM** and **Wildlife ECOTOURISM**



Conservation Issues (Non consumptive utilization of natural resources)
Economic Development for Cambodia
Community Needs





for a living planet

Project achievements



- 3D model Map for MPF
- Honey association committee and 3-D model maps in Krang Teh Commune
- Community Protected Forest committee in Putang village and 3-D model maps Puchrey;
- 3-D model maps in Nangkhi Leuk commune;
- Camera trapping confirms the evidence of monitoring patrols;
- Baselines established through field transects.
- MIST firmly established as SWAP database.





WWF® *for a living planet*®



- Orientation on relevant laws – fishery law, forestry law, lar laws and Flip Char of environmental awareness
- Series of environmental education – importance of forest, water cycle.
- Training on sustainable honey harvesting and processing
- Participatory 3-D modelling
- Livelihood Assessment tools
- Socio economic profile of the 8 communes (14 villages) around the MPF completed
 - input in the formulation of MPF plan,
 - input to ecotourism feasibility study
 - used in defining strategy/entry points in community work

Tourism economic FS completed



- Regional networking – NTFP network
- MOM training materials printed.
- DVD ‘The making of a protected area’ produced.
- Regular articles in the WWF Cambodia newsletter.
- Meetings with other conservation NGO’s
- A number of conservation brochures printed





Study Tours



- Fishery project –community members
- Resin cooperative project-community members;
- Eco-tourism and PA management (Nepal) - 5 government officials;
- MOMs (Africa) – 1 FA counterpart;
- Indigenous land management and enterprise development (Philippines) provincial counterpart;
- PA Management Training (Africa)



Eco-tourism and PA Management in Nepal



Future vision



- Through appropriate protection, management, and restoration of species populations, habitats, and ecosystem processes, the globally significant terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity of the Mondulkiri Protected Forest is managed effectively within the natural dynamic to secure it for current and future generations meeting the international standards of a self-financing protected area which contributes to social and economic development in adjacent communities and Mondulkiri Province through sustainable natural resource management and world-class ecotourism attractions.



Thanks for great paying attention !!!!



“If we had been given money ten years ago, that money would probably be gone by now. But we got something better through the training you gave us; confidence in ourselves, skills in negotiations, knowledge about many things, asserting our rights. These do not go away”¹

