## INTERNATIONAL SATOYAMA INITIATIVE CONCEPT "ECOSYSTEM SERVICES IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION" 1-3 OCTOBER 2009 G HOTEL, PENANG, MALAYSIA

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MANAGEMENT OF MONDOULKIRI LANDSCAPE AND THEIR BENEFITS

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#### **OUTLINE**

- Introduction
- Elements of Mondoulkiri Landscape
  - Formation process
  - Ecological process
  - Ecosystem and biodiversity
  - Natural management for sustainable use
  - Human well being
- Challenge and successful management of Mondolkiri Landscape
- Benefits to nature conservation and social economic

#### MONDOULKIRI LANDSCAPE





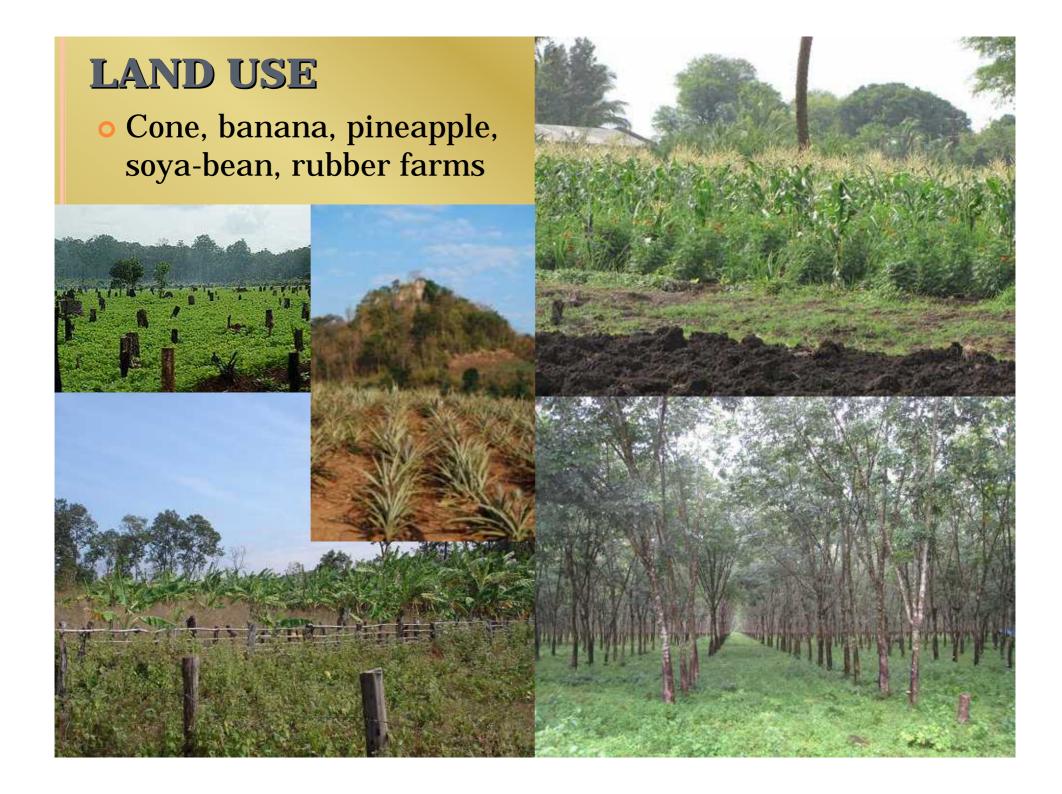
- Areas: 14,288 km<sup>2</sup>
- Inhabitants: 60,811 (2008)

#### **Communities Areas:**

- Maloeung: 3000 ha
- Rolus Knang: 1732 ha
- Pohou Posong: 2950 ha



# FORMATION PROCESS ECOLOGICAL PROCESS



#### **FARMING: RICE FIELD**

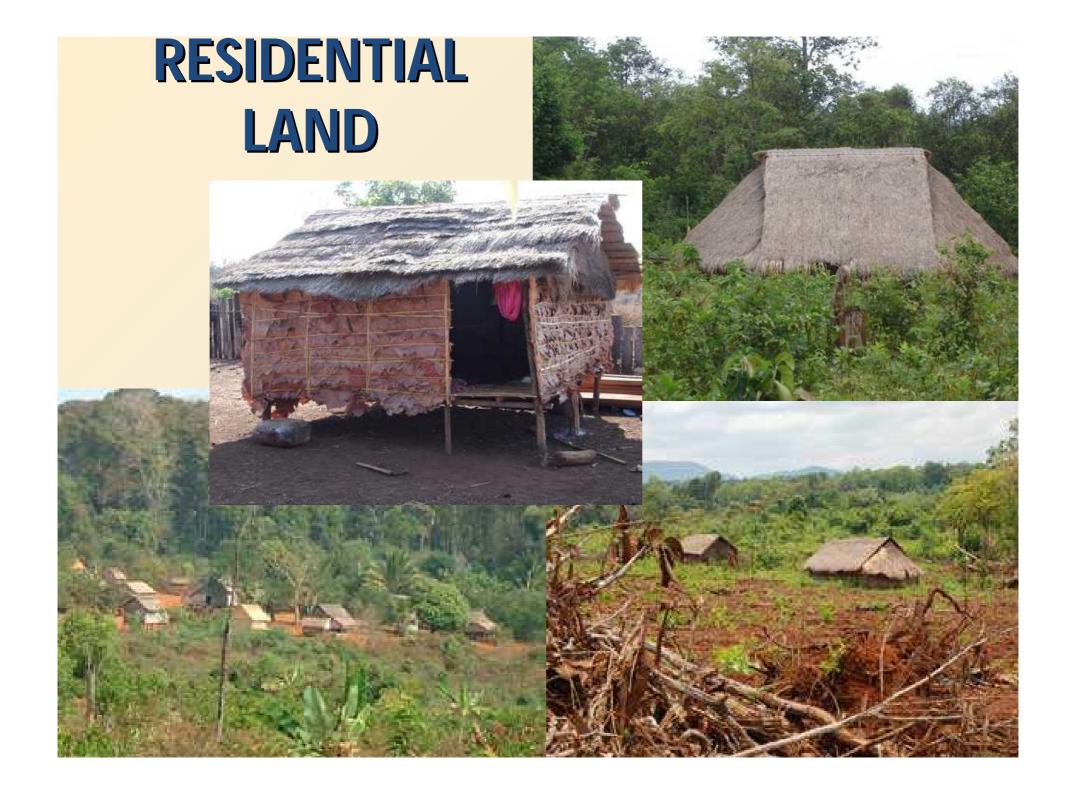


### **VEGEIABLE PLANTATION FOR** DOMESTIC USE Spring onion, green bean,

salad, cabbages, etc









## SHIFTING CULTIVATION





## BIODIVERSITY PRODUCTS

#### CONSUMPTION BY LOCAL **COMMUNITY**

• Resin, wood oil





#### NTF PRODUCTS







RICE CONTAINER



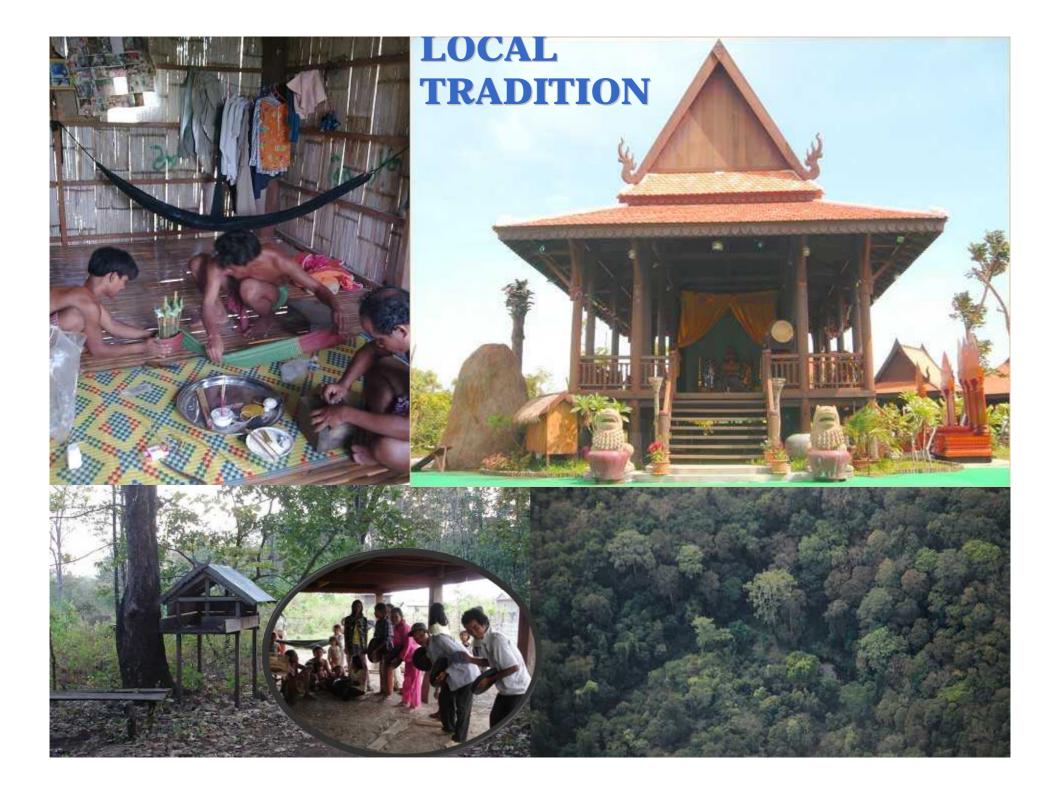
### TRADITIONAL MEDICINE



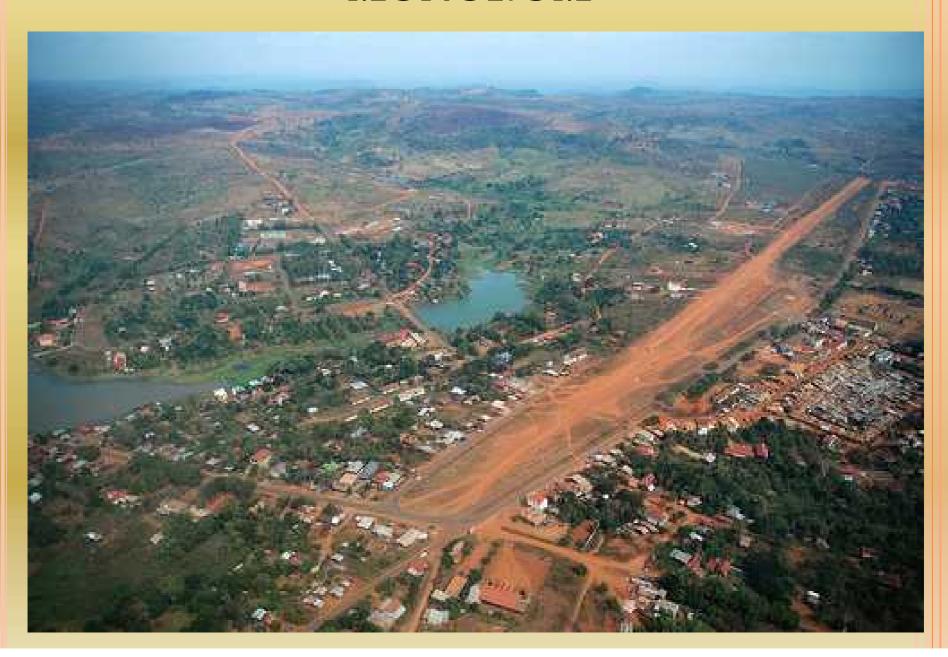




## SOCIAL ECONOMICS



## POPULATION GROWTH: SEN MONOROM





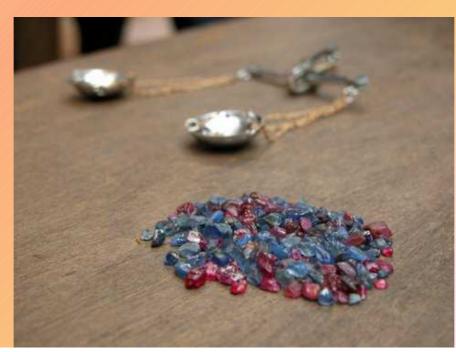






#### **GEM STONE**





## CHALLENGES AND SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF MONDOULKIRI LANDSCAPE

#### **COMMUNITY PA ESTABLISHMENT**

#### THREE CPAS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED

Process for the establishment of a Community Protected Area

- Participatory assessment and consultation;
- Submission for approval on establishing CPA;
- Developing a management structure for CPA;
- •Formality for delineating the boundaries of CPA;
- •Developing a CPA regulation;
- •Formality for developing a CPA agreement;
- Formality for developing a CPA plan; and
- •Mechanism for M&E of CPA management.



### AWARENESS RAISING: ECOSYSTEM FUNCTION



## PRIORITIZE AREAS FOR ESTABLISHING CPA

#### These areas can include:

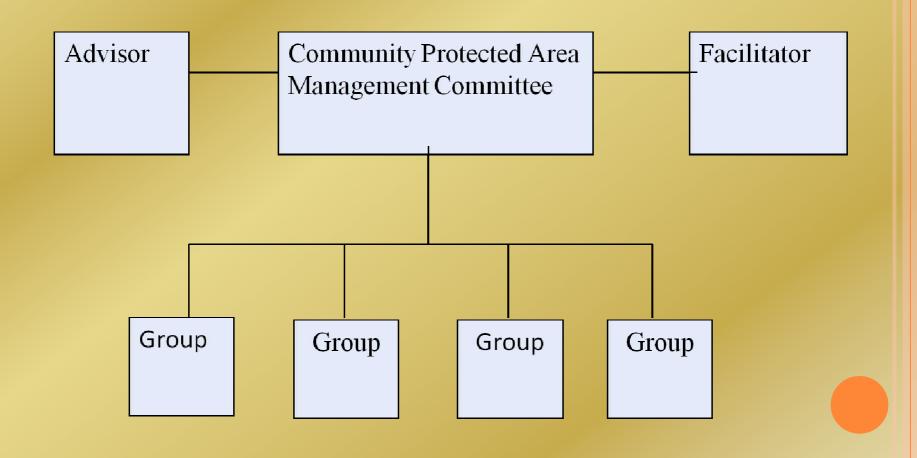
- Sites with high potential for ecotourism development;
- Sites where the natural resources are particularly vulnerable or communities are heavily dependent on natural resources;
- Areas where the local community and authority are interested and willing to participate in establishing a CPA; and
- Established residential lands where natural resources have been utilized by a community for subsistence livelihood by using traditional practices.

#### MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR CPA

- Assessing natural resources;
- Assessing the needs for resource utilization by the community;
- Development of the draft management plan; and
- Stakeholder consultation on the draft management plan.

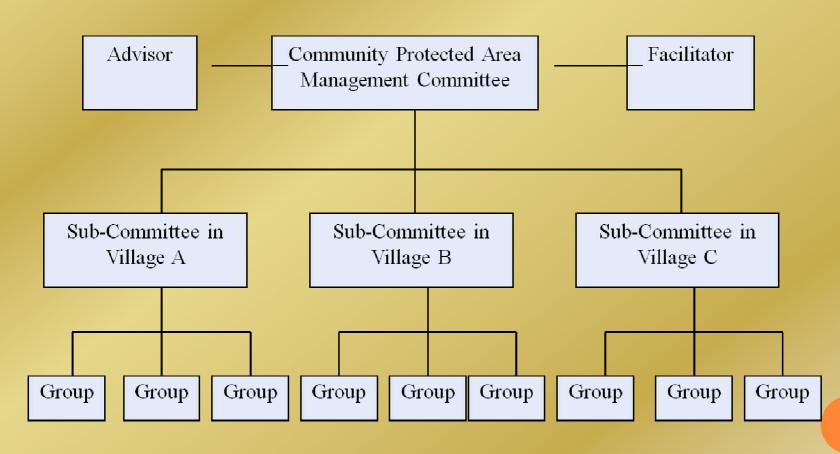
#### **COMMUNITY PA MANAGEMENT**

Single Village Community Protected Area Management Structure



#### **COMMUNITY PA ESTABLISHMENT**

#### Multiple Village Community Protected Area Management Structure



#### **CHALLENGES**

- Poverty and development pressure;
- Limit law enforcement;
- Limit capacity and lack of technical data;
- Lack of education: capacity of local people are very low;
- Limit cooperation and coordination;
- Resources: financial and technical support have limited;
- Lack of scientific research.

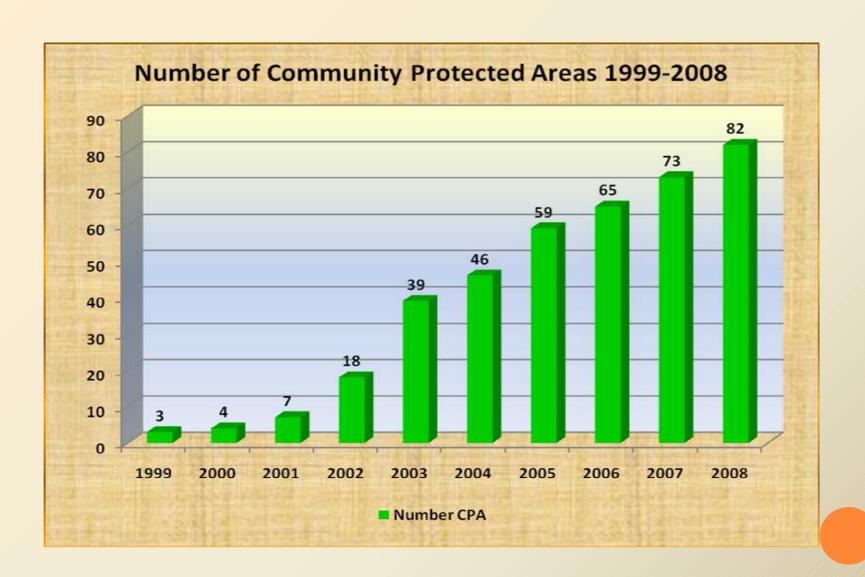
# BENEFITS OF ESTABLISHMENT CPAS CONTRIBUTE TO NATURE CONSERVATION AND SOCIAL ECONOMICS

#### **COMMUNITY PAS: BENEFITS**

- Recognition of legal rights of the community in managing natural resources;
- Reducing illegal and anarchical activities;
- Improved capacity of local people;
- Understanding and involvement of community;
- Greater support by competent institutions (MoE, MAFF, Local Authority, etc); and
- Management structure & management plan;

THESE FACTORS CONTRIBUTED IN IMPROVING NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AS WELL AS UPGRADING THE LIVELIHOODS OF THE COMMUNITY. LIVING CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE VILLAGERS WOULD BE DIFFICULT IF THESE NATURAL RESOURCES HAD CONTINUED TO BE DESTROYED.

## OFFICIAL CPAS ESTABLISHMENT (1999-2008)



## THANK YOU!

