



The 10th SeaBRNet Meeting Jakarta_16-17 May 2017



THE MANAGEMENT OF THE TONLE SAP BIOSPHERE RESERVE, CAMBODIA

Long Kheng, Deputy Director

**Department of Freshwater Wetlands
Conservation (DFWC),**

Ministry Of Environment

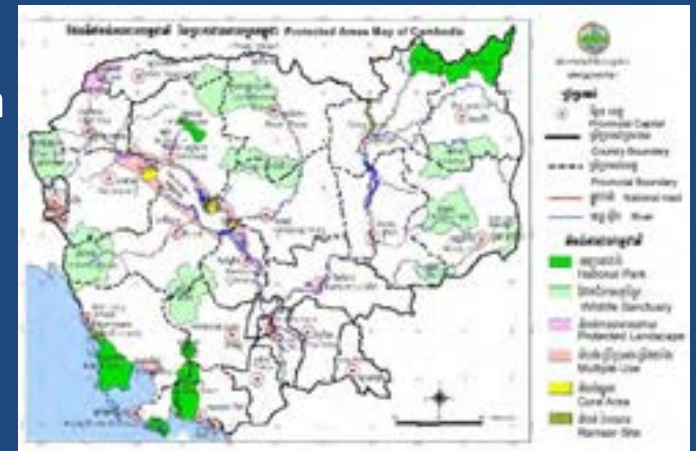
Email: moe.tonlesap@gmail.com

CONTENT

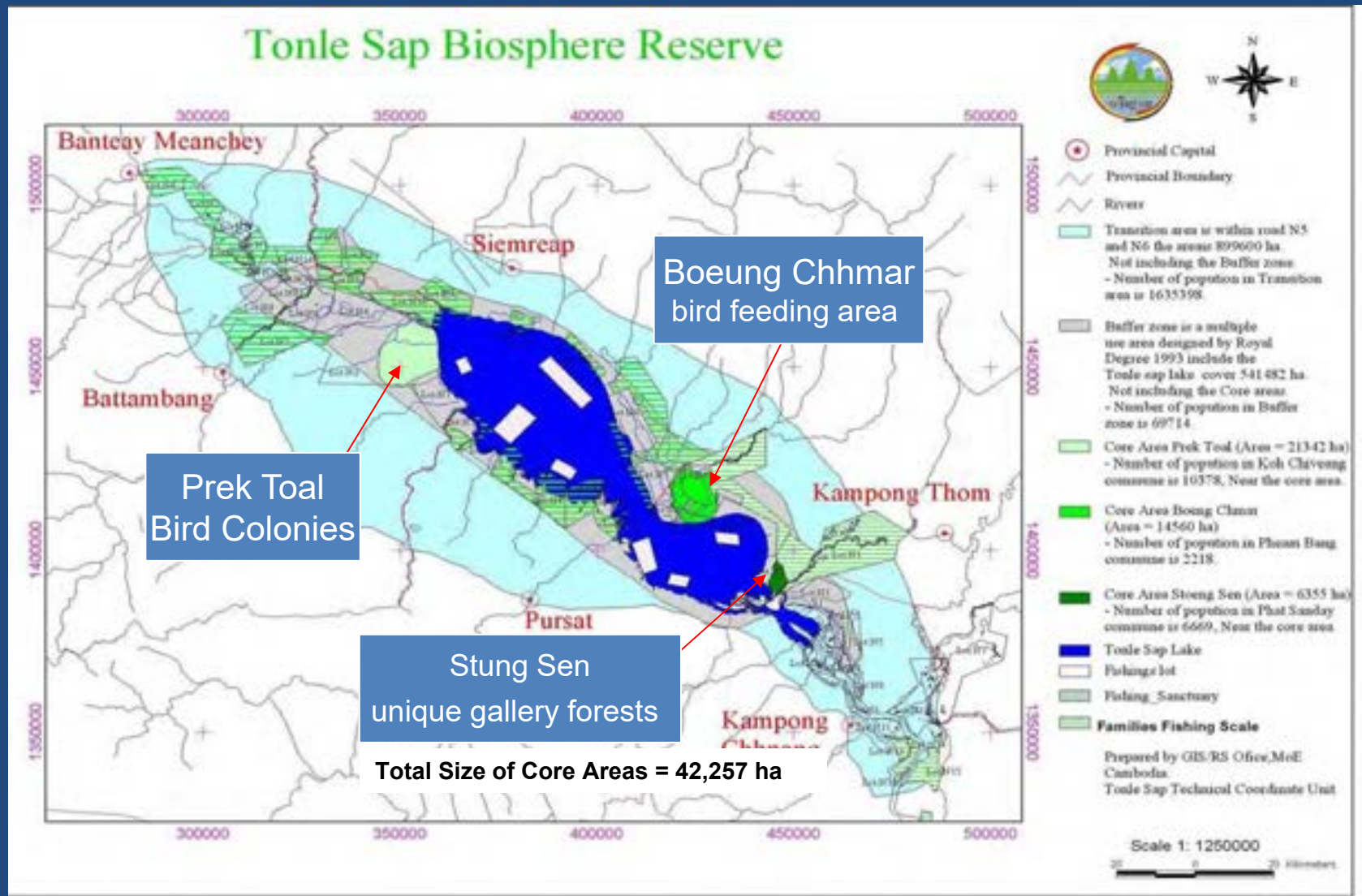
1. Background of Protected Areas in Cambodia
2. Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve and It's Values
3. Managing of the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve
4. Tourism and Ecotourism
5. Research and Education
6. A Vision for the Future

1. Background of Protected Areas in Cambodia

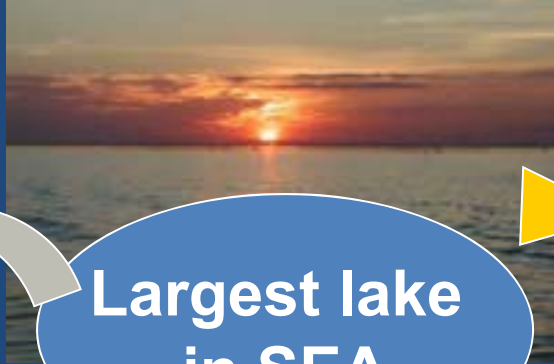
- In 1925, 10,800 ha of Angkor Wat Area established as a first PA in SE-Asia, as National Park
- In 1950, 3.9 million ha of Forestry areas has been a reserved forestry, of which 2.2 million ha as Wildlife Sanctuary
- Royal Decree dated 01 November 1993 on the determination and the creation of 23 protected areas in Cambodia, equivalent to 3,194,796 ha
- Sub-Decree No. 69, dated 28 April 2016, “ on the transferring of 13 areas of protected forestry, forest conservation area and forest areas, from MAFF to MoE, equals and 2,710,087 ha. So, the total PAs is equal 5,904,883 ha
- Sub-Decree No. 07, dated 26 January 2017, “ on the creation of Biodiversity Corridor Conservation for PAs system. Equal 1, 427, 940 ha.
- **Now the PAs in Cambodia about 7.4 million ha**



Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve and it's Values



The Tonle Sap Great Lake a Priceless Natural Heritage



**Unique
HYDROLOGY**

Largest lake
in SEA

HERPETOLOGY

World's largest
snake harvest

A truly unique
ecosystem

Largest
"flooded forest"
habitat in SEA



ECOLOGY

World's
top freshwater
fisheries

Largest
waterbird colonies
in SEA

ORNITHOLOGY

ECONOMY



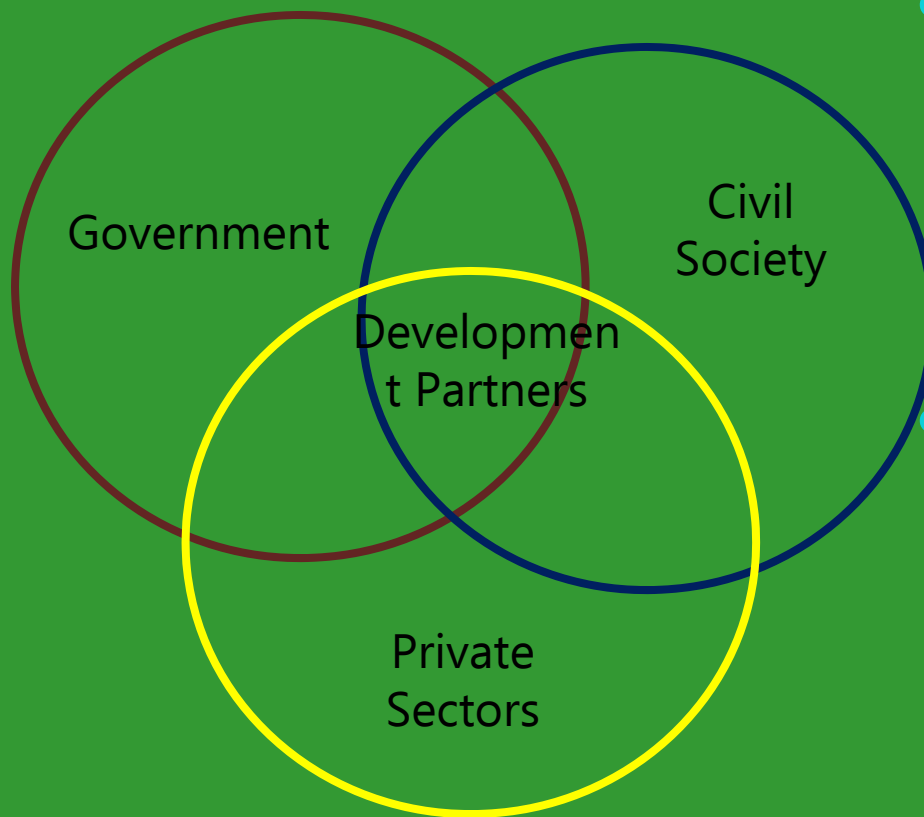
View of the Tonle Sap Floodplain (Prek Toal Core Area)

Wet Season ~ Sep-Dec



3. Managing of Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve

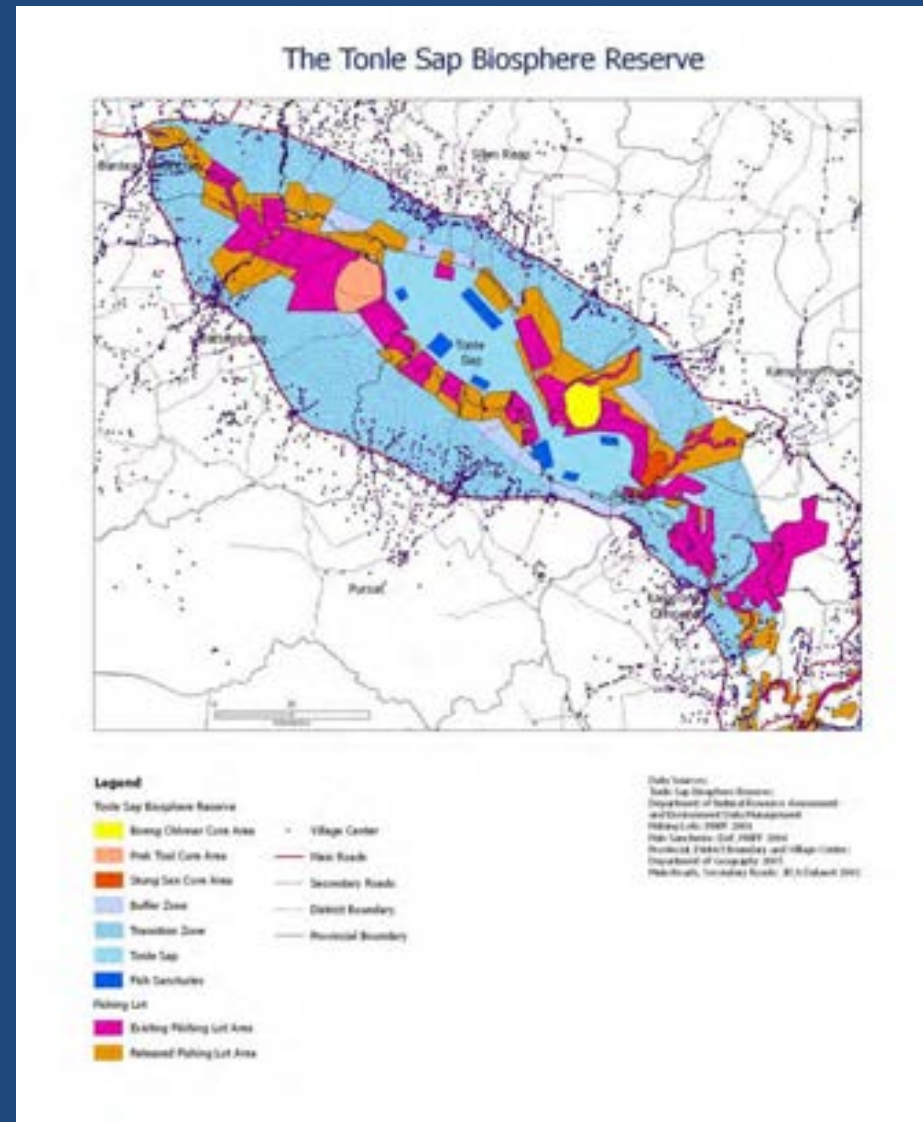
Key Strategic of TSBR Management



- Good cooperation among concerned institutions at all levels is a key factor that can improve TSBR management.
- Improving and enhancing knowledge, skills, for local community is the most crucial for sustainable management of natural resources and livelihoods.

3.1 Fishery Reform

- **1st Fishery Reform**
- 78 fishing lots (177,881 ha)- 56% of the total fishing lots- abolished for public fishing.
- Only 80 lots (412,534ha)- 43.26%, remained for commercial fishing (private company).
- Established 170 CFis. to manage their fishing areas in the TSBR.

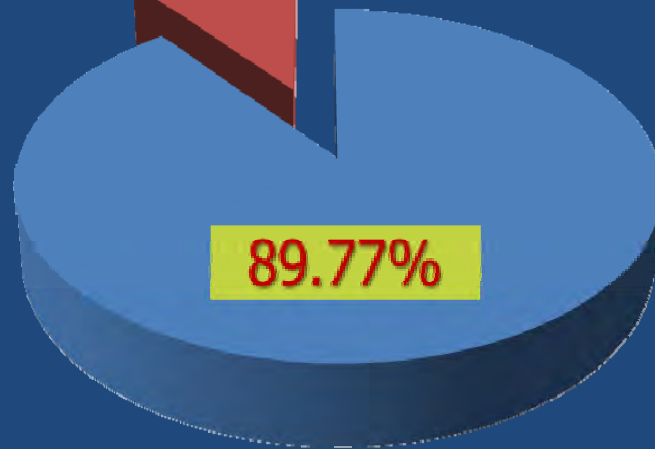


2nd Fishery Reform

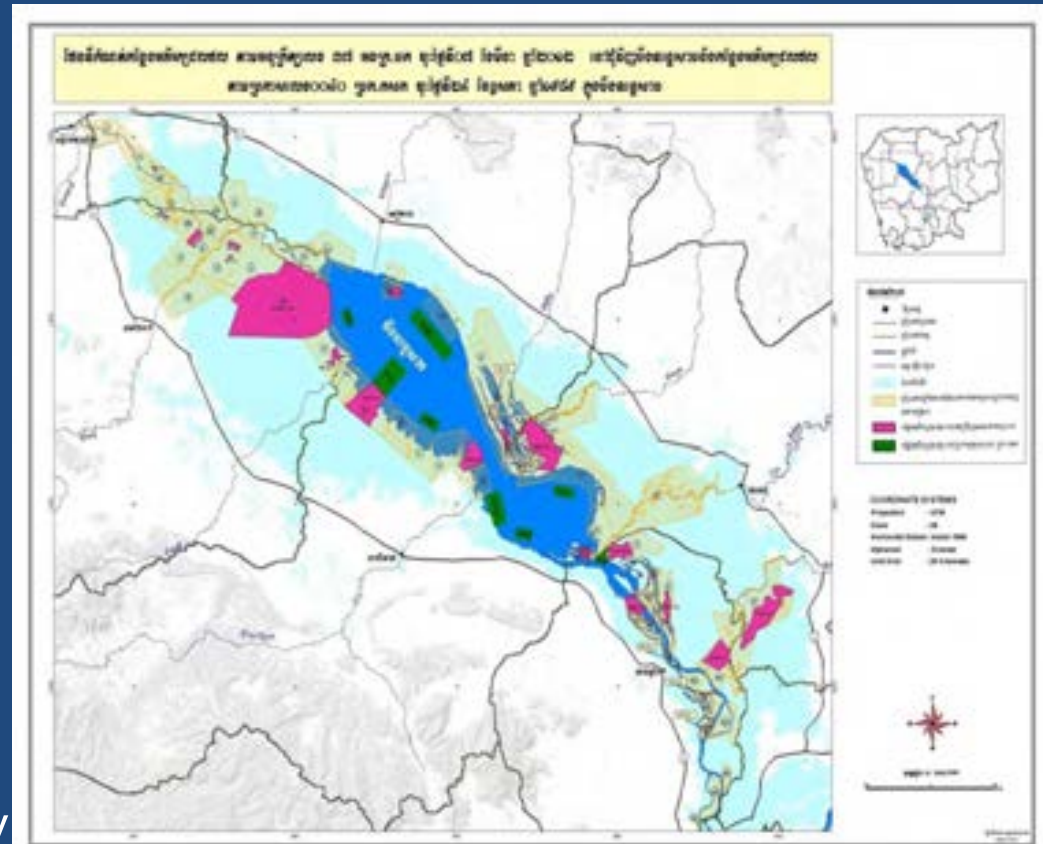
Total of 158 Fishing lots (953,861ha) were abolished in 2012

97,503 ha (10.23%) for conservation (national management)

10.23%



856.358 ha (89.77%) for Community Fisheries (Use and conservation)



4. Tourism and Ecotourism

➤ Tourist Destination

1. Angkor Wat Temples
2. Chong Khneas_TSBR
3. Me Chring_TSBR
4. Kampong Phlouk_TSBR
5. Prek Toal Core Area_TSBR



Prek Toal Ecotourism

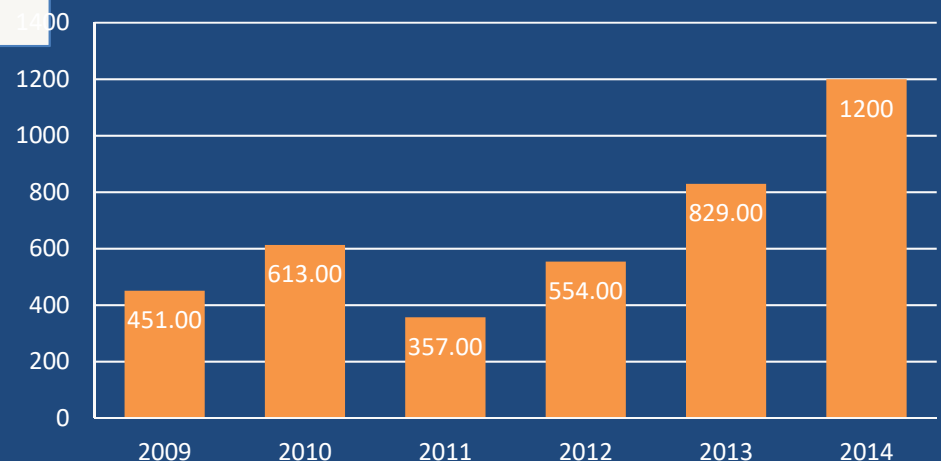
Livelihood support program



- Handicraft -shop- 29 families benefit
- 10 home-stays
- 45 families-motorboats & 18 families for paddleboats
- Restaurants



No. of Foreign Visitor



5. Research and Education

- Support students for field researches on environmental and biodiversity in the TSBR
- Collaborated and conducted monitoring program with relevant govt. agencies, NGOs, partners and Volunteer Researchers



Field Research Volunteer Program



6. A Vision for the Future

- Peaceful, sustainable communities engaged in protection and management of the Biosphere Reserve
- No illegal land grabbing and encroachment
- Avoided deforestation as contribution to climate change mitigation
- Recognition of the values of the ecosystem to the economy
- A centre for research and education



6. A Vision for the Future Cont.

- Commitment by all agencies and individuals to legal and sustainable management
- Benefits flowing to the people who care for the area
- Sustainable nature-based tourism
- Provision of sustainable benefits to all related development sectors



**Thank You Very Much for Your
Attention!**

