



The WWF Cambodia Newsletter

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WWF Greater Mekong - Cambodia Country Programme

WWF dolphin team - get the picture

Text by Communications Unit — Photo by Tracey Shelton

A five day photography training course for WWF Cambodia's Mekong Dolphin Project team has yielded instant results, with some of the best photos ever taken in Cambodia of the elusive mammal.

The course was the initiative of WWF's Communication unit and the Dolphin team following the provision of a new Canon SLR camera by WWF Germany along with a call for urgent promotional shots to be taken to support its dolphin focused fund raising efforts.



WWF's communications adviser, Chris Greenwood, said the Irrawaddy dolphin is notoriously hard to photograph, but the water gods must have been smiling on the team as they took to the water for a practice photo session. "The Irrawaddy is a shy, small dolphin which can dive for up to 12 minutes. In normal conditions, it rarely surfaces for longer than a few moments and often steers well clear of passing boats," he said.

"However on just our third photo training trip on the river, we were treated to a fantastic display by a group of dolphins chasing each other and partially jumping out of the water in what seems to have been courting or mating behaviour."

"Even our boat driver was impressed. In three years of taking dolphin watchers out on the river it was the first time he had seen such a display," Chris said.

While the images will be a great boost for WWF in its dolphin related fund raising activities, they will also form the first stage of a much larger and complex project of photo-identification of all the dolphins in the river.

By careful analysis of the dolphin dorsal fin shape and markings, as well as other distinguishing features, it is hoped that repeated sighting can be used to build up an accurate

picture of Irrawaddy abundance and movements throughout the river.

The provision of the high quality camera and long range telephoto lenses, coupled with on-site training, means the project team can now set about building a comprehensive data base from which to start the photo identification. This information will then be used to design better systems for dolphin support and protection.

WWF Cambodia would like to thank a number of groups and individuals whose contribution has made the forthcoming dolphin research possible. These include WWF Germany for provision of the Canon SLR camera, Chris Brown from international consulting firm, Mott MacDonald, whose donation to the dolphin project has made possible the purchase of specialised camera accessories essential to the capture of quality images. Finally, a big thank you to Australian freelance photographer, Tracey Shelton, who volunteered her time - as well as her images - to provide photographic training to the project team.

Please go to the Photo Gallery section on page 7 for more pictures from the photography training session, especially with beautiful shots of the Irrawaddy dolphin.

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What's in a name?

Quite a lot really: the name of our publication has been changed from Bulletin to Newsletter to reflect the more detailed description of the activities we hope to cover in each issue.

Every quarter, we try to bring you up-to-date with WWF Cambodia's activities and project news. To continually improve our efforts to do this, we encourage you to let us know what you think of each publication.

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Notes from the Field

A 'resin' for good research

Text by Samrangdy Vicheth, Technical staff CNRM Unit and Khou Eanghourt, Field Research co-ordinator, Dry Forest Species project — Photo by Son Bora, Technical Staff CNRM Unit

WWF Cambodia staff from the Community Natural Resource Management (CNRM), Srepok Wilderness Area (SWA), and the Dry Forest Species projects, have for the first time, been in the field collecting comprehensive data on liquid resin tapping in Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary (PPWS) and SWA.

Resin tapping plays a major role in supporting the subsistence livelihoods of the predominant indigenous communities - the Pnong - living around the PPWS and SWA, but its impact on the biodiversity of the area has never before been investigated. Resin-producing trees are in the conservation and core zones, reserved for conservation purposes, but the exact areas and numbers have not been well documented until this research.

Concern about the degradation of natural resources led to the initiation of this research to document resin collection. The project aimed to record areas and species of resin producing trees, their location and economic value to local communities and to evaluate impacts on biodiversity from resin collection inside the two areas.

Resin is obtained from two tree species, Trach (*Dipterocarpus intricatus*) and Chheu Teal (*D. alatus*) which mainly occur along streams, within semi-evergreen and deciduous dipterocarp forests. Prior to 1992, liquid resin was only used for household consumption, torch production, and coating of boats to make them waterproof, along with some minor trade.

Since 1992, liquid resin has been marketed in Monduliri province and exported to Vietnam. A growth in demand which has increased the price and made it more worthwhile for collection and sale by Pnong people.

Resin trees are usually tapped when they are larger than 30 cm diameter at

vary from 1-3, occasionally they may have up to 7.

Whilst in the field, WWF project staff gathered information on resin collecting behaviour through interviews with Pnong families (see box story below).

The findings of this research will help provide an understanding of the importance of resin collection to community livelihoods and assist in the management of the SWA and PPWS.

While the main occupations of the Pnong are paddy rice field cultivation and rotation farming (Chamkar) around 30-40% of local people regard liquid resin collection as an important for their livelihood. Others regard liquid resin collection as a subsidiary occupation, along with the collection of forest and non-timber forest products (NTFPs) including wild plants and fruits, fuel wood, craft and construction materials, fish and wild animals. Importantly NTFP collection plays a key role for livelihoods after cultivation.

A number of families tap resin within the core and conservation zones of PPWS and SWA. Preventing people collecting resin from these areas could significantly affect their livelihoods.

This project will provide an understanding of resin tapping in the area and provide information which will help design a management plan which is sustainable for the local Pnong communities and maintains the bio-diversity of the conservation zones.



Chheu Teal tree from which resin is being collected

breast height (dbh). After creating a hole in the tree, a fire is lit in the hole for around 2 minutes and then left for 6 days to exude resin. Liquid resin is regularly collected for 6 days after burning. Hole numbers for each tree

Tapping into Nheng Veum's family's future

Nheng Veum, a 43 year old Pnong, lives in Khnheng village, Monduliri province. He served as a government soldier up until 1997 and resigned in 1998. At that time he had no agricultural land and, no money to buy cattle for farming, but saw an opportunity in resin collection.

"Due to the market demand for resin products and its high price, I decided to start collecting liquid resin as a major occupation for my family's livelihood," said Mr. Veum.

After his decision in 1998, he ventured to the forests to search for Chheu Teal and Trach trees for tapping liquid resin. After some time searching, he identified 237 resin

trees, 70 of which were Trach and 167 were Chheu Teal trees. These trees were along the O Ropoh stream and in the Krang Kuy dense forest, located approximately 20 km to the north of his village.

He carefully taps and gathers liquid resin once a week. In one trip he obtains around 7-10 containers (1 container holds 30 litres). When he has collected 30-50 containers, he hires an oxcart to transport the resin to the commune town. Liquid resin in the dry season costs 30,000-37,000 riel for a 30-litre container and in the rainy season costs 15,000-25,000 riel. The income he has earned selling liquid resin has allowed his family to buy 2 hectares of paddy rice field and 2 cows for farming and transportation.

Notes from the Field

Saving the region's last remaining Hog Deer? The race is on!

Text by Chea Nareth and Andy Maxwell — Photos by Chea Nareth

Since the recent confirmation of the presence of Hog Deer in Prek Brasop and Sambo District in Kratie province, the Dry Forest Species Project team has been racing to conserve what could be the regions last remaining population and habitat of this very vulnerable species.

The first steps towards establishing a formal hog deer conservation area and a project team to administer it have been taken with the selection of three local community counterparts and one counterpart from Chroy Banteay, Forestry Administration Triage (FA).

Local counterparts have been patrolling the hog deer area, educating villagers about the importance of the species and monitoring local hunters and traders in the area. The FA counterpart is responsible for coordinating activities with commune authorities, leading the community counterparts, and applying law enforcement.



Flooded tall grasslands along the Mekong River are the key habitat for Cambodian Hog Deer, but this habitat is rapidly being lost due to agricultural conversion.

Patrolling is carried out with assistance from the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and Conservation International (CI), which provide both staff time and field equipment. During the past five months, the survey team has confiscated 210 traps, two homemade guns, 225 meters of large nets, one set of hog deer antlers, and made four contracts with hunters - who were using dogs in the hog deer area - to stop their activities.

The teams have completed extension programs in 15 villages in three communes, Chroy Banteay and Saob communes in Prek Brasop District and Vatanak commune in Sambo District. People in each village have been invited to meetings to discuss the importance of hog deer conservation and to advise them of the law which protects the species and the penalties for poaching activity.

A study of local socio-economic conditions has been carried out which aims to understand village

dependency on local natural resources and identify 'livelihood gaps' that could be filled by alternative activities.

Despite the combined efforts of the patrolling and extension teams, hog deer are still suffering from hunting and land encroachment. In recent months three hog deer, including one sub-adult, were killed by local community dogs. Villagers throughout the area have been enlarging their rice paddy land for production during the growing season which seriously threatens the small remaining area of good tall grassland habitat needed by the hog deer.

WWF and its partners, working through the Forestry Administration and local communities, will step up their patrolling activity during the next few months. The good news is that villagers are generally supportive of the conservation effort, gradually realizing that this population is very special, possibly the only remaining wild population of the species in all of Cambodia, Thailand, Laos, and Vietnam.



Villagers in Saob Leu, Kratie, holding high their Hog Deer brochures, following the completion of an extension workshop. The Dry Forest Species team carried the message to save the rare Hog Deer and its endangered grassland habitat, to 15 villages over two months.

Dry Forest Species Project - Activities Report

Administrative Activities

- * Finished revisions and submitted article on hog deer surveys (written by Species team), to the Natural History Bulletin of Siam Society.
- * Finished report "Liquid Resin Tapping, Scope of Threats and Biodiversity Conservation and Management Approaches in PPWS and SWAP", based on fieldwork in cooperation with CNRM unit.
- * Completed draft plan for protection and extension (awareness-raising) in Hog Deer area. Also draft anti-poaching warning signs. Materials to be reviewed and approved by WPO, province, and relevant NGOs

Field Activities

- * Produced and distributed awareness-raising brochure (in Khmer) for local communities, about the importance of conserving Hog Deer population in Kratie 3000 copies.
- * Field patrols with counterpart staff in Hog Deer resulted in confiscation of 200 meters of illegal net for trapping.
- * Hog Deer team plus two University interns conduct extension/awareness-raising on the importance of Hog Deer conservation, in 7 villages of Chroy Banteay Commune, Kratie.

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Notes from the Field

A shock to the ecosystem as gold mining explodes across Cambodia

Text by Andy Maxwell — Photos by Andy Maxwell and Ou Rattanak

Gold mining at two of WWF Cambodia's highest priority conservation sites, Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary (PPWS) and the Srepok Wilderness Area Project (SWAP) is threatening the very future of the areas bio-diversity values.

PPWS and SWAP harbor Tiger, while PPWS is the core territory of what is probably the largest Asian elephant herd in the entire Lower Mekong Dry Forest Ecoregion – both animals are Lower Mekong Dry Forest flagship species.

Up to now, activities have been somewhat chaotic, with independent miners coordinated by local strongmen digging up new sites across the Dry Forest landscape. Such activities destroy fish spawning habitat and smother aquatic vegetation and fauna, as well as destroying ecotourism potential along

downstream communities who depend on fish for their protein.

The Cambodian government intention to regulate mining activity is welcome news, but the speed at which concessions are being granted is daunting. In September this year, WWF confirmed that at least four new mining concessions had recently been granted either in, or adjacent to PPWS, and one in the SWAP. If the available maps are accurate, mining concessions cover a staggering 33% of the total area of the wildlife sanctuary.

The new concessions are for exploration, which does not legally require an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), but the impacts can still be severe with extensive digging and washing of soil causing massive erosion and sedimentation of local streams, particularly in the remote headwaters of scenic waterways like O Te.

To resolve mining issues in the long term requires strong technical input and as mining is important for national economies, careful advocacy at the national and international levels.

The WWF Greater Mekong Programme is developing a broad multi-stakeholder project to address the policy problem at the regional scale, but results cannot come immediately.

Funds desperately needed

WWF Cambodia's Dry Forest Species Project is currently desperately short of funds to combat the most serious impacts of mining. Funds are urgently required to maintain rangers on site to monitor the expanding mining activities, and where possible, crack down on unregulated activities.

pristine streams. The damage extends to whole stream ecosystems that help keep the water clean for downstream communities, including major cities along the Mekong River.

Processing of the ore produces effluent containing mercury, cyanide, strong acids and other toxic pollutants. If processing is not regulated, the effluent can poison thousands of people in



Miners sometimes arrive as families to live on site. What's the future for this boy playing in mining wastewater?

Without action on the ground to ensure that exploration activities are safe, sustainable and regulated - globally significant biodiversity will be destroyed forever and along with it, the local resource base for indigenous Phnong people and the nation as a whole.



Runoff from processing tanks can seriously pollute the tributaries of major waterways, especially with the first pulse of rainfall in the early wet season (May). Careful analysis of the runoff is needed for mitigation, but we know that cyanide and strong acids are used in the processing.



A local Phnong ranger and guide crossing O Te stream in Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary during a recent wildlife survey. This stretch of the stream and adjacent wetlands have been granted as a concession for mineral exploration. Support is desperately needed to continue the essential work of PPWS rangers, who can monitor and control unregulated activities before this beautiful waterway is devastated.

Notes from the Field

Taking community participation beyond borders

Text and photos by Amy Maling

In the last issue of the WWF Cambodia's Bulletin, SWAP CET Leader Amy Maling, gave us details of the SWA team's highly successful 3D modeling workshop. This issue, she and CET Project Officer, Em Tray, outline the next steps in the community engagement process - participation in the land zoning process based on information in the 3D models already prepared.

Throughout September and October, the SWAP team conducted a series of workshops with around 50 local community representatives, informing and exchanging information with them as to the different land uses, vegetation, physical structures and commune boundaries in the Monduliri Protected Forest.



A community member locates the village where he lives in the map.

Gathering of information started with participants identifying the traditional commune boundaries - a long and drawn out process involving intense discussion among commune members and village leaders.

As normally experienced in zoning and boundary delineation discussions, the issues of overlapping boundaries was a prominent one. Since boundary settlement was not part of these

workshops' objectives, this matter was posted for future discussion.

Strong traditional claims

What is worth noting though, is how community participants reflected their inherent stake in the protected forest in identification of their traditional boundaries. The fact that the boundaries of several communes extended all the way up to the proposed 'core zone' is an indication of the strong traditional claims in this area.

This 'stake' in the region, was further highlighted by participants' remarkable familiarity with the terrain inside the protected forest as they identified the names of every pond, stream, spring, mountain and even hill in the area. Even the location and estimated numbers of resin trees in every area were clearly depicted on their maps.

After completing the strenuous process of delineating commune boundaries (where possible), identifying land use, and putting all other necessary information like number of houses, location of schools, health centers, commune centers, and spirit forests on to the maps, the participants proceeded to identifying the different management zones - community, sustainable-use, conservation and core zones within their respective traditional areas.

Next steps

The next steps will be to overlay all this newly collected information with the Forestry Administration's proposed zones for the MPF. Only then can negotiations start and delineation issues can be reconciled through a series of consultations involving more stakeholders. Through this process, the project hopes to strengthen communities' ownership over these zones



Twelve important villagers from three different districts were invited to the 3D training and mapping.

that will lead to a stronger sense of responsibility over its management.

Issues of overlapping commune boundaries notwithstanding, these communities share the same objectives of the government when it comes to identifying the areas that need to be conserved as these are important habitats and watersheds to the rivers and streams that they largely depend upon for their livelihood.

In terms of strategies, education and information dissemination, participants said this approach was the key to encouraging people to participate in sustainable management of natural resources. Recognizing the Herculean task of reaching to all the people around the protected forest, they signified their commitment to helping the project in its education campaign.

"We would like to learn from WWF the proper way of using our natural resources and the relevant laws and share these with to our co-villagers," they said.

Community Natural Resource Management Unit - Activities Report

Field Activities

- * Recording and analysis of liquid resin collection by communities within and around Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary (PPWS) and Srepok Wilderness Area (SWA).
- * One member joined a study tour to Namibia to learn about Management Monitoring Systems.
- * Benefit Sharing Workshop Proceedings translated to Khmer and distributed to participants
- * Presentation of draft CNRM strategic plan.

Key Outputs

- * Attended workshop on Traditional Leadership and New Development to discuss the relationship between traditional administration and local authority.
- * Organized Benefit Sharing Meeting to follow up benefit sharing activities including proceeding report for national workshop in Khmer and disseminating information from regional workshop.
- * Staff attended training workshop on 3 dimensional mapping
- * Draft flipchart circulated for comment to government and NGOs.

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Notes from the Field

Small is beautiful and useful – in the Mondulkiri Protected Forest (MPF)

Text by Martin von Kaschke — Photos by Dr Nico Avenant

When you think of African mammal specialists, you think of them studying the large beasts of the savannah like the elephant, rhino and giraffe. But according to Dr Nico Avenant, a small mammal specialist and head of the Mammology Department of the National Museum in Bloemfonten, South Africa, when it comes to maintaining a diverse eco-system, small mammals are every bit as important as the large ones.



Small mammals were sexed, weighed, measured, and all information attached to the specimen for future reference.

assumptions concerning not only the amount of food being utilized by these small mammals but also the amount of food available to the large number of predators in this dry forest habitat."

Dr Avenant recently visited the MPF to test the feasibility of various small rodent traps and to develop a base-line for the small mammal component of this unique dry forest ecoregion.

Together with staff from the SWA project, Dr Avenant traveled two days from Phnom Penh - one day actually walking 25kms - to the headquarters at Merouch on the Srepok River.

Four transects were placed in two different sites in typical dry forest habitat and in bamboo thickets close to Merouch HQ. At each site, transects snap, box (for live specimens) and pit fall traps were established to test the capture success.

The establishment of these transects, the methodology and the data recording of caught specimens was led by Dr Avenant and staff

from Forest Administration, Border Police and Community Rangers who were all taught the finer points of small mammal surveying.

"Our efforts were rewarded and a fair number of rats, mice and tree shrews were captured, measured, tagged and put in alcohol solution for further studies," Dr Avenant said.

A more in-depth study is planned for this coming dry season to be conducted out of the five operational bases of MPF. This will give not only a base-line from which to manage, but also will allow the measurement of ecosystem health and even population dynamics.

On completion of this successful survey, Dr Avenant mounted an elephant and started the long trip back to Phnom Penh, and ultimately South Africa, with many memories of this special part of north-eastern Cambodia.

Many thanks to Dr Avenant for his time and efforts in building capacity in this discipline, as well as his assistance in establishing the monitoring system.



Training in action: researcher, rangers, police officials, forestry personnel, mahout & elephant working together on one of the eight transects.

"Small mammals act as primary and secondary users and thus affect the ecosystem, at two levels – at one level they spread seeds, assist in aerating and fertilizing the soil, while at a second level they provide an important food base for the smaller cats, raptors and owls," Dr Avenant said.

"Knowledge of species density and diversity allows us to make



Vehicles cannot reach Merouch in the wet season - food & all equipment have to go by elephant.

Srepok Wilderness Area Project - Activities Report

General Activities

Assist Communication Unit with final edit of SWAP documentary

Field Activities

- * Ranger post maintenance and law enforcement
- * Construction of pump well at Outpost Namram completed
- * One chainsaw confiscated from an illegal cutter of luxury timber in the Pich Reda district 3
- * Confiscation of one boat on Tonle Srepok in Koh Neak district. Boat driver and other occupants, who were collecting monitor

lizards and turtles for sale to Vietnamese border officials on the O' Leuw, abandoned the boat and ran into the forest.

General Field activities

- * Socio-economic survey - conducted two community meetings (Mepai and Pu tang) in Pu Chrey commune to validate survey results of CET team.
- * Wildlife monitoring using the MIST system continues and database up dated
- * Conducted two community zoning workshops using the 3 - dimensional map as a tool.

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Photo Gallery



Left to right: Lor Kimsan, Tracey Shelton, Kim Sokha and Tan Sameth Bunwat. Tracey is telling the trainees how to hold the camera and make a good shot.



Cambodian Mekong Dolphin Conservation Project - Activities Report

Administrative Activities

- * New project T-shirts, stickers and Khmer information leaflets produced
- * Dolphin diagnostic export permissions acquired and samples exported to North American laboratories
- * Design of new conservation awareness poster materials for village/school/monk workshops and initiated design of dolphin notebook
- * Participated in World Clean Up event and produced awareness materials.

Field Activities

- * Dolphin awareness workshops conducted at four villages with 244 villagers participating and two schools with 104 participants.

- * General dolphin conservation awareness activities conducted with local monks adjacent to key dolphin habitat in Kratie and Stung Treng provinces. Awareness activities at 9 pagodas.
- * Each month a monitoring and awareness patrol surveys the entire 190km stretch of Mekong dolphin habitat: Twenty seven days of patrolling were completed during this reporting period – 38 illegal fishermen were encountered during this patrol and were educated about illegal fishing practices.
- * Undertook livelihood development activities in 10 Mekong villages in Kratie and Stung Treng provinces through collaborating partner CRDT. Alternative rural livelihood schemes, as well as water and sanitation initiatives are ongoing activities to improve local standards of living in these areas. This is producing spin off benefits for dolphin conservation, given the impoverished nature of these communities and previous reliance on fishing.

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Event

WWF celebrates the 'Clean Up the World' Day

Text by Asnarith Tep – Photos by Merril Halley and Chris Greenwood

Kratie town, on the banks of the Mekong river in North eastern Cambodia, was the site of this year's 'Clean Up the World' event - a year-round community-led environmental campaign that takes place in local communities in over 120 countries.

This year's Cambodian contribution was co-organized in early September by the Ministry of Environment of Cambodia (MOE) and WWF, the global conservation organization, through the Cambodian Mekong Dolphin Conservation Project (CMDCP), and other NGOs.

Activities on the day included formal proceedings, a 'conservation' quiz with prizes, followed by the physical clean up of the town river bank and installing of rubbish bins and awareness signboards.

Through a countrywide radio announcement, organized prior to the event by WWF Cambodia's communications and project team, Kratie province residents, especially those living in town, were asked to join the clean up. "We called on the people of Kratie province to volunteer and show to the world that we care about our environment and wanted to make a difference," said PHAY Somany, Senior Project Officer with WWF's CMDCP.

About four hundred attended from a variety of sectors including: MOE and local authority officials, military and police forces, monks, nuns, residents and students. CMDCP and Cambodian Rural Development Team (CRDT) provided awareness and educational materials such as factsheets, brochures, posters, and video screening.

"Rubbish and other pollution entering the Mekong River are of great concern to the community. A clean Mekong River is not only important to the health and livelihoods of local communities, but it is also vital to the survival of the

critically endangered Mekong dolphin. We aimed to raise awareness of the damage that rubbish does to the environment and the Mekong River's flagship species the Irrawaddy dolphin. Somany said.

"WWF sees the Mekong dolphin as a symbol for conservation of the river. It is because this critically endangered species requires three important factors to survive: an unpolluted environment, sufficient water, and adequate food supply. These factors are critical components of a healthy Mekong river system, upon which other aquatic species and millions of Cambodian livelihoods also depend," said SENG Teak, Country Director of WWF Cambodia Country Programme.

"Over the past 40 years, the Mekong dolphin population has been in serious decline, and the dolphin and river ecosystem are facing a complex array of threats. These are related to human



WWF Cambodia Country Director, Seng Teak, lends a hand to the Clean Up the World event in Kratie.

population increase and unsustainable development. These threats include over-fishing with gillnets, destructive electric and dynamite fishing, increasing pollution, and dam and irrigation systems that reduce and disrupt vital water flow. It is important that these threats are reduced and that sustainable use of river resources is promoted," he added.

Following the clean up day celebration, WWF continues its work, in



About four hundred people attended the Clean Up event from a variety of sectors including: MOE and local authority officials, military and police forces, monks, residents and students.

collaboration with its partners, to maintain a healthy functioning river and make Kratie town and province a clean and beautiful place for locals and tourists.

"Today's clean up is only a start, a gesture in improving and protecting the Mekong River ecosystem. WWF will work with partners and the government to develop a mechanism for emptying town rubbish bins, providing a system for collection from residents and conducting periodic clean ups. Meanwhile with our partner CRDT we will work on promoting the message of reduce, recycle and re-use in the villages and disposing of waste in a way that minimises degradation of the environment," Phay Somany said.

The CMDCP is a partnership between WWF, Mekong Wetlands Bio-diversity Project (MWBP), World Conservation Society (WCS), CRDT and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. The project works closely with local communities in a number of programme areas, including: research into dolphin populations and mortalities; practical conservation work that includes identifying, protecting and monitoring core dolphin habitats in the river; awareness raising in schools, fishing villages and to the general public; and providing alternative livelihoods to reduce fishing pressures.

អង្គការ WWF - ក្រុមការងារនៃគំរោងផ្សោតចុះថតរូបភាព

អត្ថបទដោយផ្នែកទំនាក់ទំនង និងផ្សព្វផ្សាយពត៌មាន - រូបភាពដោយ Tracey Shelton

ក្រុមការងារនៃគំរោងអភិរក្សសត្វផ្សោតទន្លេមេគង្គកម្ពុជាបានឆ្លងកាត់វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលផ្នែកបច្ចេកទេសថតរូបភាពក្នុងរយៈពេល ៥ ថ្ងៃដោយរាប់បញ្ចូលទាំងការអនុវត្តផ្ទាល់ផង ហើយបានទទួលលទ្ធផលល្អប្រសើរ ចំណែករូបភាពថតរូបភាពដែលក្រុមការងារថតបានចាត់ទុកជារូបភាពល្អជាងគេ បើប្រៀបធៀបទៅនឹងរូបភាពដែលមានកន្លងមក។

វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលនេះបានផ្តើមឡើងដោយផ្នែកទំនាក់ទំនងនិងផ្សព្វផ្សាយ និងគំរោងអភិរក្សសត្វផ្សោតទន្លេមេគង្គកម្ពុជាអង្គការ WWF ព្រមជាមួយនឹងការផ្តល់ជូននូវម៉ាស៊ីនថតថ្មីមួយម៉ាក Canon SLR ពីអង្គការ WWF ប្រចាំនៅប្រទេសអាឡឺម៉ង់ ថែទាំផ្សារភ្ជាប់ទៅនឹងតំរូវការបន្ទាន់ក្នុងការថតរូបភាពយោសនាដើម្បីគាំទ្រដល់ការស្វែងរកជំនួយឧបត្ថម្ភសំរាប់ការអភិរក្សសត្វផ្សោត។

លោក ត្រីស ត្រីស្រីត ទីប្រឹក្សាផ្នែកទំនាក់ទំនងនៃអង្គការ WWF បាននិយាយថាគេទទួលស្គាល់ថាការថតរូបភាពសត្វផ្សោតក្បាលត្រឡោក (Irrawaddy dolphin) មានការលំបាក ប៉ុន្តែនៅពេលដែលក្រុមការងារតំរង់ម៉ាស៊ីនទៅលើផ្ទៃទឹក ម្ចាស់ទឹកបានជំរុញអោយសត្វផ្សោតព្យាយាមដាក់ក្រុមការងារដែលចុះអនុវត្តផ្ទាល់។

ត្រីសបានបន្តទៀតថា "សត្វផ្សោតក្បាលត្រឡោកជាប្រភេទសត្វដែលមានការខ្ជាប់ខ្ជួន មានរាងតូចអាចជ្រមុជទឹកបានរហូតដល់ ១២ នាទី។ ក្នុងលក្ខខណ្ឌធម្មតា សត្វផ្សោតផុសឡើងលើផ្ទៃទឹកសំរាប់តែរយៈពេលខ្លីប៉ុណ្ណោះ ហើយជារឿយៗ ពួកវាគេចចេញទៅឆ្ងាយពីទូកដែលឆ្លងកាត់"។

"ទោះជាយ៉ាងណាក៏ដោយ នៅលើកទីបីនៃការចុះអនុវត្តផ្ទាល់ យើងបានផ្តិតយករូបភាពដ៏អស្ចារ្យនៃសត្វផ្សោតមួយក្រុមដែលកំពុងប្រដេញគ្នា ហើយម្តងម្កាលបានលោតឡើងលើផ្ទៃទឹក ដែលមើលទៅហាក់បីដូចជាចង់បង្ហាញពីលក្ខណៈចៃដន្យកម្លាំងឈ្នើរ"។ ត្រីសបានបន្ថែមទៀតថា "សូម្បីអ្នកបើកបរទូក



ជូនក្រុមយើងក៏មានការចាប់អារម្មណ៍ផងដែរ។ គាត់បានបើកទូកជូនភ្ញៀវទេសចរមើលសត្វផ្សោតអស់រយៈពេលបីស្រាមកហើយៗមិនធ្លាប់បានឃើញសកម្មភាពសត្វផ្សោតបែបនេះទេ នេះជាលើកទីមួយរបស់គាត់ហើយ"។

នៅពេលដែលអង្គការ WWF ដាក់រូបភាពទាំងនេះសំរាប់ការយោសនាដើម្បីស្វែងរកជំនួយឧបត្ថម្ភសំរាប់ការអភិរក្សសត្វផ្សោតរូបភាពទាំងអស់នេះក៏នឹងជាតំណក់កាលដំបូងនៃកិច្ចការដែលមានទំហំធំ ហើយស្តុកស្តុញជាងគេក្នុងការកំណត់អត្តសញ្ញាណសត្វផ្សោតទាំងអស់ដែលមាននៅក្នុងទន្លេ។

បន្ថែមលើការធ្វើការវិភាគយ៉ាងប្រុងប្រយ័ត្នលើសណ្ឋាន និងស្លាកស្នាមលើព្រួយខ្នងសត្វផ្សោតព្រមទាំងលក្ខណៈសំគាល់ផ្សេងៗទៀត គេសង្ឃឹមថាការតាមដានមើលដដែលៗនេះនឹងអាចបង្ហាញអោយឃើញនូវរូបភាពសុក្រិតមួយស្តីអំពីចំនួនសត្វផ្សោត និងការផ្លាស់ទីរបស់ពួកវានៅក្នុងទន្លេទាំងមូល។

ការផ្តល់ជូននូវម៉ាស៊ីនថតរូបភាពដែលមានគុណភាពខ្ពស់ ព្រមទាំងកែវខ្នាតវែង គូបផ្សំជាមួយនឹងការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលនៅទីកន្លែងសត្វផ្សោតរស់នៅផ្ទាល់ផងនោះ មានន័យថាក្រុម

ការងាររបស់គំរោងមានលទ្ធភាពប្រមូលពត៌មាននិងបង្កើតជាទិន្នន័យគោលដែលជាគ្រឹះក្នុងការចាប់ផ្តើមកំណត់អត្តសញ្ញាណសត្វផ្សោតដោយផ្អែកលើរូបភាព។ បន្ទាប់មក គេនឹងប្រើពត៌មានដែលជាលទ្ធផលទទួលបានពីការងារនេះ ដើម្បីកសាងនូវប្រព័ន្ធដែលមានលក្ខណៈល្អប្រសើរក្នុងការជួយដល់ការរស់នៅ និងការពារសត្វផ្សោត។

អង្គការ WWF កម្ពុជាសូមថ្លែងអំណរគុណចំពោះអ្នកដែលបានចូលរួមចំណែកធ្វើអោយការសិក្សានិងស្រាវជ្រាវសត្វផ្សោតនាពេលខាងមុខនេះអាចប្រព្រឹត្តទៅបាន។ អ្នកទាំងអស់នោះរួមមាន WWF ប្រទេសអាឡឺម៉ង់សំរាប់ការឧបត្ថម្ភនូវម៉ាស៊ីនថតរូបម៉ាក Canon SLR លោក ត្រីស ប្រធាន មកពីក្រុមហ៊ុនពិគ្រោះយោបល់អន្តរជាតិ Mott MacDonald សំរាប់ការឧបត្ថម្ភជាថវិកាដល់គំរោង ក្នុងការទិញគ្រឿងផ្សំបន្ថែមចាំបាច់សំរាប់ម៉ាស៊ីនថតដើម្បីផ្តិតអោយបាននូវរូបភាពមានគុណភាពខ្ពស់។ នៅទីបញ្ចប់ សូមថ្លែងអំណរគុណយ៉ាងជ្រាលជ្រៅចំពោះកញ្ញា ត្រេស៊ី វិជ្ជលក្ខន្ធ អ្នកជំនាញផ្នែកថតរូបជនជាតិអូស្ត្រាលី សំរាប់ការស្ម័គ្រចិត្តចំណាយពេលវេលារបស់នាងផ្តល់ការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលបច្ចេកទេសថតរូបភាពសំរាប់មន្ត្រីគំរោង ព្រមទាំងរូបភាពដែលនាងថតបានទៀតផង។

WWF សិក្សា និងស្រាវជ្រាវការដងដីរទឹក

អត្ថបទដោយ សំរង់ឌី វិចិត្រ និង គូ អៀងហួត - រូបភាពដោយ សុន បូរា

បុគ្គលិកគំរោងអភិរក្សព្រៃទេសភាពទន្លេស្រែពក គំរោងគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានធម្មជាតិដោយមានការចូលរួមពីសហគមន៍ និងគំរោងអភិរក្សសត្វព្រៃភ្នំព្រៃចរបស់អង្គការ WWF ព្រមទាំងសមភាគី បានចុះធ្វើការប្រមូលទិន្នន័យជាលើកដំបូងអំពីការដងដី និងប្រមូលជីវទឹក ព្រមទាំងស្ថានភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសហគមន៍ជនបទ នៅក្នុងដែនជំរកសត្វព្រៃភ្នំព្រៃច និងតំបន់ទេសភាពស្រែពក។ ការស្រាវជ្រាវនេះបានផ្តោតលើការចុះតាមមូលដ្ឋាន ដើម្បីធ្វើបទសម្ភាសន៍ជាមួយគ្រួសារជនជាតិភាគតិច “ព្នង” និងកត់ត្រាព័ត៌មានអំពីទីតាំង និងប្រភេទដើមដី។

ក្រៅពីការធ្វើស្រាវជ្រាវ ការប្រមូលផល និងអនុវត្តន៍ព្រៃឈើតំបន់ដែនជំរកសត្វព្រៃភ្នំព្រៃច និងតំបន់ព្រៃទេសភាពទន្លេស្រែពក ជាមុខរបរចំបងសំរាប់គ្រួសារសហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋានជាច្រើនដែលភាគច្រើនជាជនជាតិភាគតិច “ព្នង” អស់រយៈពេលច្រើនទសវត្សមកហើយ ក្នុងនោះការដងដីរទឹកដើរតួនាទីយ៉ាងសំខាន់ក្នុងការទ្រទ្រង់ជីវភាពរស់នៅប្រចាំថ្ងៃរបស់ពួកគេ។ ដើមដីរទឹកមានទីតាំងស្ថិតនៅក្នុងតំបន់អភិរក្ស និងតំបន់ស្នូល ដែលត្រូវបានបំប្លែងទុកសំរាប់គោលបំណងអភិរក្ស។ តំបន់ដើមដីរទឹកពិតប្រាកដ និងចំនួនដើមដី នៅមិនទាន់ត្រូវបានគេសិក្សាអោយបានល្អិតល្អន់នៅឡើយទេហួតដល់មានការសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវនេះ។ ម្យ៉ាងវិញទៀត គេក៏ពុំបានដឹងដែរថាមុខរបរប្រភេទនេះអាចមានផលប៉ះពាល់អ្វីខ្លះដល់ជីវចម្រុះដែលមាននៅក្នុងតំបន់ទាំងពីរនេះ។

ការព្រួយបារម្ភអំពីការសិក្សាវិស័យធនធានធម្មជាតិបានជំរុញអោយមានគំនិតផ្តួចផ្តើមធ្វើ

ការសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវ ដើម្បីចងក្រងឯកសារលំអិតស្តីអំពីការប្រមូលជីវទឹកនេះ។ ការសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវមានគោលបំណងកាត់ត្រាតំបន់ដើមដីរប្រភេទដើមឈើដែលផ្តល់ជីវទឹក និងទីតាំងរបស់វា ព្រមទាំងធ្វើការវាយតម្លៃផ្នែកសេដ្ឋកិច្ចរបស់ជីវទឹកដែលផ្តល់ដល់សហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋាន និងផលប៉ះពាល់របស់វាដល់ជីវចម្រុះ។ លទ្ធផលនៃការសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវបានបង្ហាញអោយឃើញអំពីសេចក្តីត្រូវការចាំបាច់របស់សហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋានក្នុងការដងដីរទឹក ហើយប្រជាជនប្រហែលពី ៣០ ទៅ ៤០ ភាគរយចាត់ទុកការប្រមូលជីវទឹកថាមានសារៈសំខាន់ជីវភាពរស់នៅរបស់ពួកគេ។ ទោះជាយ៉ាងណាក៏ដោយ ការដងដីរទឹកគ្រាន់តែជាមុខរបរបន្ទាប់បន្សំប៉ុណ្ណោះសំរាប់គ្រួសារផ្សេងទៀត។

គេប្រមូលជីវទឹកពីដើមត្រាច និងដើមឈើទាលដែលភាគច្រើនមាននៅតាមព្រៃមាត់ទឹក (ដងអូរ និងទន្លេ) ព្រៃពាក់កណ្តាលស្រោង និងព្រៃឈ្មោះឱបត្បូង។ ជាទូទៅគេចោទបញ្ជាក់ដើមដីរទឹកចាប់ពីអង្កត់ផ្ចិតជាង៣០សង់ទីម៉ែត្រឡើងទៅ ហើយចំនួនរណ្តៅក្នុងមួយដើមប្រែប្រួលពី ១ ទៅ ៣។ មុនឆ្នាំ ១៩៩២ ជីវទឹកត្រូវបានគេប្រើសំរាប់បំពេញសេចក្តីត្រូវការក្នុងគ្រួសារដូចជាធ្វើឆ្នួនសំរាប់ដុតប្រើពេលយប់ បិទទុក និងសំរាប់ធ្វើការដោះដូរឆ្នួនបន្តិចបន្តួច។ ចាប់តាំងពីឆ្នាំ ១៩៩២ មក ជីវទឹកចាប់ផ្តើមមានតម្លៃនៅលើទីផ្សារក្នុងខេត្តមណ្ឌលគិរី ហើយថែមទាំងត្រូវបានគេនាំចេញទៅលក់នៅប្រទេសវៀតណាមទៀតផង។

លទ្ធផលនៃការស្រាវជ្រាវក៏បានបង្កើននូវចំណេះដឹងបន្ថែម ក៏ដូចជាបានទាញចំណាប់អារម្មណ៍



ដើមឈើទាលជាប្រភេទដើមឈើមួយដែលគេអាចដងដីរទឹកបាន

របស់អ្នកស្រាវជ្រាវទាំងអស់ក្នុងការរិះរកយុទ្ធវិធីដើម្បីធានាការគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានធម្មជាតិនៅក្នុងតំបន់ដែនជំរកសត្វព្រៃភ្នំព្រៃច និងព្រៃទេសភាពស្រែពកនេះអោយមានលក្ខណៈសមស្រប។

ក្នុងគោលបំណងអភិរក្សធនធានធម្មជាតិផង និងរក្សាមុខរបរដងដីរទឹករបស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋផង គំរោងដែលពាក់ព័ន្ធរបស់អង្គការ WWF នឹងរៀបចំកម្មវិធីចុះអប់រំ ផ្សព្វផ្សាយអំពីលក្ខណៈជីវសាស្ត្ររបស់ដើមឈើដែលអាចផ្តល់ជីវទឹកលក្ខណៈបច្ចេកទេសក្នុងការចោះដើមដីរទឹក និងការអភិរក្សធនធានធម្មជាតិដោយផ្អែកលើការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រកបដោយនិរន្តរភាព។

ការដងដីរបស់ព្រៃព្នង

ព្រៃព្នងមានអាយុ៤៣ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅក្នុងភូមិខ្ពែង ឃុំចុងផ្លាស់ ស្រុកកែវសីមា ខេត្តមណ្ឌលគិរី ស្ថិតក្នុងដែនជំរកសត្វព្រៃភ្នំព្រៃច។ គាត់ជាមេគ្រួសារដែលជាជនជាតិភាគតិចព្នង ហើយប្រកបរបរដងដីរទឹក។ កាលពីមុនឆ្នាំ ១៩៩៧ គាត់ជាអតីតកងទ័ពរដ្ឋាភិបាល ហើយនៅឆ្នាំ១៩៩៨ គាត់បានចេញពីជួរកងទ័ពមកជាប្រជាជនសាមញ្ញវិញ។ ពេលនោះគាត់គ្មានដីស្រែ-ចំការ និងប្រាក់កាស់ដើម្បីទិញគោ ក្របីសំរាប់ប្រកបមុខរបរធ្វើស្រែចំការទេ។ ដោយសារជីវជាតិរូបការនៅលើទីផ្សារ និងមានតម្លៃខ្ពស់គាត់បានជ្រើសរើសយកមុខរបរដងដីរទឹកជាមុខរបរចំបងសំរាប់ចិញ្ចឹមជីវិតក្នុងគ្រួសារ។ គាត់បានចូលទៅក្នុងព្រៃ ស្វែងរកដើមឈើទាល និងដើមត្រាចដើម្បីចោះជីវទឹក។ មួយរយៈក្រោយមក គាត់បានគ្រប់គ្រងដើមដីរទឹកបានចំនួន

២៣៧ដើម ដែលក្នុងនោះមានដើមត្រាចចំនួន៧០ដើម និងដើមឈើទាលចំនួន១៦៧ដើម។ ដើមដីរទឹកនេះស្ថិតនៅក្នុងតំបន់ព្រៃអូររំបោះ និងព្រៃក្រុងគុយ នៅចំងាយប្រមាណ២០គ.ម. ភាគខាងជើងភូមិខ្ពែង។ ជីវទឹកដែលព្រៃព្នង រឹមប្រមូលបានម្តងៗមានចំណុះពី ៧ ទៅ ១០កាន (១កាន=៣០លីត្រ)។ គាត់រក្សាវាទុកក្នុងមួយសប្តាហ៍រហូតមានចំណុះពី ៣០ ទៅ ៥០កាន ទើបជូលទះគោអ្នកភូមិដឹកយកទៅលក់នៅទីផ្សារឃុំម្តង។ ជីវទឹកនៅរដូវប្រាំងមានតម្លៃ ពី៣០០០៛ ទៅ ៣៧០០៛ ក្នុង១កាន។ ចំណែកនៅរដូវវស្សាវិញ វាមានតម្លៃ ពី១៥០០៛ ទៅ ២៥០០៛រៀលក្នុង១កាន។ មុខរបរដងដីរទឹកធ្វើឱ្យគ្រួសារព្រៃព្នង រឹម មានលទ្ធភាពទិញដីស្រែបានចំនួន ២ហិកតា និងសត្វគោចំនួន២ក្បាល សំរាប់ភ្ជួររាស់ស្រែ-ចំការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូនផលដី។

ផែនទីគំរូវិមាត្រក្នុងលំហសំរាប់តំបន់ព្រៃការពារមណ្ឌលគីរី និង ផែនជីវកសត្វព្រៃភ្នំព្រេច

អត្ថបទដោយ អែម ត្រាយ - រូបភាពដោយ Amy Maling

សិក្ខាសាលាស្តីពី "ការបញ្ចូលព័ត៌មានលំអិតទៅលើផែនទីគំរូវិមាត្រក្នុងលំហ" បានរៀបចំឡើងដោយគំរោងអភិរក្សតំបន់ព្រៃទេសភាពទន្លេស្រែពក នៅទីស្នាក់ការនៃអង្គការ WWF ប្រចាំខេត្តមណ្ឌលគីរី កាលពីថ្ងៃទី ៣០-៣១ ខែសីហា ឆ្នាំ ២០០៦ ក្នុងគោលបំណងអនុញ្ញាតអោយអ្នកភូមិចូលរួម និងផ្តល់ព័ត៌មានលំអិតបន្ថែមស្តីពីហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធ និងស្ថានភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសង្គមដូចជា ចំនួនគ្រួសារនៅក្នុងភូមិ ក្រុមទីតាំងភូមិ ប៉ូស្តសុខភាព ប៉ូស្តរដ្ឋបាលឃុំ ទីស្នាក់ការឃុំ សាលារៀន វត្តអារាម ស្ពាន ផ្លូវលំនៅជាន់ក្នុងភូមិ ចំការ ស្រែ អណ្តូងទឹក ត្រពាំង វាលស្មៅ តំបន់ព្រៃដើមជ័រ និងការកំណត់តំបន់នីមួយៗ ដើម្បីដាក់បញ្ចូលព័ត៌មានទាំងនេះទៅលើផែនទីគំរូវិមាត្រក្នុងលំហរបស់តំបន់ព្រៃការពារមណ្ឌលគីរី និងផែនជីវកសត្វព្រៃភ្នំព្រេច ។



សមាជិកក្នុងសហគមន៍ចូលរួមបង្ហាញទីតាំងភូមិដែលគាត់រស់នៅ នៅលើផែនទី

សិក្ខាសាលានេះជាជំហានទី២សំរាប់ការប្រមូលទិន្នន័យដើម្បីកសាងផែនទី ។ ជាលទ្ធផលសំរាប់ជំហានទីមួយ សិក្ខាកាមបានបង្កើតជាគំរូផែនទីសំរាប់តំបន់ព្រៃការពារមណ្ឌលគីរី និងផែនជីវកសត្វព្រៃភ្នំព្រេច ដោយបានដាក់បញ្ចូលនូវព័ត៌មានទូទៅដែលទាក់ទងនឹងធនធានធម្មជាតិដូចជា ទន្លេ អូរ ត្រពាំង ភ្នំ ជ្រលងភ្នំ ជ្រោះ ព្រៃចាស់ ព្រៃឈ្លោះ ទីស្នាក់ការសត្វរក្ស ឧទ្យានរក្ស និងតំបន់សំខាន់ៗមួយចំនួនទៀត ដែលស្ថិតនៅក្នុងតំបន់ទាំងពីរនេះ ។ អ្នកភូមិសំខាន់ៗចំនួន ១២ នាក់ មកពីឃុំចំនួនបី

គឺឃុំ ស្រែហ៊ុយ ពូជ្រៃ និងឃុំក្រង់តេះ ត្រូវបានអញ្ជើញអោយចូលរួមនៅក្នុងវគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលនេះ ។ អ្នកភូមិទាំងនេះសុទ្ធតែជាអ្នកដែលស្គាល់តំបន់ព្រៃ និងទីតាំង ភូមិសាស្ត្រច្បាស់លាស់ ។ នេះជាកត្តាសំខាន់ ដែលធ្វើអោយការដាក់បញ្ចូលព័ត៌មានទៅក្នុងផែនទីគំរូវិមាត្រក្នុងលំហមានលក្ខណៈសុក្រឹតៗ ។

សិក្ខាសាលានេះមានការគាំទ្រ និងកិច្ចសម្របសម្រួលពីក្រុមផ្សព្វផ្សាយសហគមន៍នៃគំរោងអភិរក្សតំបន់ទេសភាពស្រែពក ដែលដឹកនាំដោយប្រធានក្រុម អ្នកស្រី Amy Maling និងបុគ្គលិកគំរោង លោកអ៊ុយ សៀន លោក ទិត្យ ចាន់ និងលោក អែម ត្រាយ ។ គោលបំណងនៃការកសាងផែនទី ដំណើរការនៃសិក្ខាសាលាសម្ភារៈដែលត្រូវប្រើ ការបំផុសគំនិត និងលទ្ធផលដែលគេរំពឹងទុក ត្រូវបានពន្យល់ដល់សិក្ខាកាមទាំងអស់ ។ នៅក្នុងវគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលនេះ អ្នកសម្របសម្រួលបានបង្ហាញ និងពន្យល់ប្រាប់អំពីវត្ថុមួយចំនួនដែលជាមិត្តរួមតំណាងអោយភូមិ ក្រុម ប៉ូស្តសុខភាព សាលារៀន សាលាឃុំ ផ្លូវលំ ទន្លេ ត្រពាំង ព្រៃជ័រ ព្រៃចាស់ និងព្រៃប្រទល់តំបន់មួយចំនួន ហើយដែលគេប្រើសំរាប់ការកសាងផែនទី ។ ដើម្បីដាក់បញ្ចូលព័ត៌មានតាមឃុំ និងភូមិអោយមានលក្ខណៈប្រាកដ និងសុក្រឹត សិក្ខាកាមទាំងអស់ត្រូវបានបែងចែកជាប្រាំបីក្រុមគឺក្រុមមកពីឃុំ ស្រែហ៊ុយ ពូជ្រៃ និងឃុំក្រង់តេះ ហើយក្រុមនីមួយៗធ្វើកិច្ចការដោយយកចិត្តទុកដាក់សំរាប់ឃុំ និងភូមិរបស់ខ្លួនរៀងៗខ្លួនទៅតាមការណែនាំ និងពន្យល់ពីក្រុមអ្នកសម្របសម្រួល ។

សិក្ខាសាលាបានបញ្ចប់ដោយការឡើងធ្វើចំណាប់អារម្មណ៍ពីសំណាក់សិក្ខាកាមដែលតំណាងអោយឃុំនីមួយៗ ទៅលើការចូលរួមក៏ដូចជាការរៀបចំអោយមានការកសាងផែនទីគំរូវិមាត្រក្នុងលំហនេះ ។ ក្រៅបានបង្ហាញអំពីទឹកចិត្តសប្បាយរីករាយ និងមោទនៈភាពរបស់ពួកគេក្នុងការចូលរួម តំណាងសហគមន៍ក៏បាន



អ្នកភូមិសំខាន់ៗចំនួន ១២ នាក់ មកពីឃុំចំនួនបី ត្រូវបានគេអោយមកចូលរួមក្នុងការបណ្តុះបណ្តាល និងការដាក់បញ្ចូលទិន្នន័យសំរាប់ការកសាងផែនទី

លើកឡើងដែរអំពីផលប្រយោជន៍នៃផែនទីក្នុងការផ្តល់ដល់ប្រជាជននូវព័ត៌មានពីទីតាំងច្បាស់លាស់នៃភូមិ ចំការ ស្រែ ព្រៃចាស់ ព្រៃឈ្លោះ ត្រពាំង អូរ ព្រៃប្រទល់ភូមិ ឃុំ ព្រមទាំងតំបន់ប្រើប្រាស់សំខាន់ៗផ្សេងទៀត ។ ការនេះនឹងបង្កភាពងាយស្រួលនៅពេលពួកគាត់ចូលទៅស្វែងរកផល និងអនុផលព្រៃឈើ ។ លើសពីនេះទៀត ផែនទីនឹងបង្ហាញពីទីតាំងនៃតំបន់ទាំងឡាយដែលស្ថិតនៅក្នុង និងនៅជាប់តំបន់ផែនជីវកសត្វព្រៃភ្នំព្រេច និងព្រៃការពារមណ្ឌលគីរី ។ គំរោងអភិរក្សព្រៃទេសភាពស្រែពកក៏សង្ឃឹមដែរថាផែនទីនេះអាចដើរតួជាមគ្គុទ្ទេសន៍សំរាប់អ្នកទេសចរដែលចង់ស្គាល់ និងទស្សនាតំបន់ទាំងពីរនេះ ។ អ្នកស្រី Amy បាននិយាយថា៖ "ការកសាងផែនទីនេះ ពិតជាមិនអាចទទួលបាននូវជោគជ័យដូចដែលគេបានគ្រោងទេ ប្រសិនបើគ្មានការចូលរួមយ៉ាងសកម្មពីសំណាក់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋនៅក្នុងឃុំ ភូមិពាក់ព័ន្ធដែលបានលះបង់ពេលវេលាដ៏មានតម្លៃពីការប្រកបការងារប្រចាំថ្ងៃ ដើម្បីផ្តល់ផ្តល់ជីវភាពរបស់ខ្លួន ។ នេះជាការយល់ឃើញមួយដែលគំរោងស្វែងរកអំណរគុណ និងចង់បំពេញ" ។

Volunteer Activities

Volunteers lend their hand to the SWA Project

Text by Tom Goldthorpe and Rory Kettes

Tom Goldthorpe and Rory Kettes are two volunteers from the UK based charity, Project Trust. They have both joined the SWA Project for a year during their 'gap year' break, between high school and university. Here are their first impressions of Cambodia and their work with the SWA project.

Tom Goldthorpe

Phnom Penh is unlike any city I've ever visited before. The morning after I arrived I ventured out of the guest house at 5.00 am., still suffering from jet lag. I walked 200 meters and found myself at the riverfront where a mass of Khmer people were doing their early morning exercises - Thai Chi and martial arts training. An unseen CD player boomed instructions so that the Thai Chi was a synchronized mass of fluid movements and elegant contortions. It was a truly wonderful sight.

Wonderful sights remained a central theme for the remainder of the month. Walking down Sihanoukville Boulevard at five o'clock in the evening to fly our large colourful kites with hundreds of others until the sky looked like it was circled by a flock of orange, green and blue birds, to the backdrop of the setting sun behind the Independence Monument. Definitely a Kodak moment.

Phnom Penh is a sensory explosion; trips to the central market to buy tasty but incredibly sweet fruits, or meats with a smell which hit you in the face like a brick.

Work for WWF Cambodia's SWA project began two weeks after our arrival. Our first job was to remove and label preserved rats, mice, tree shrews, a snake and even a bat from alcohol

tubs. Definitely not a job for the squeamish or faint hearted.

After a week of compiling English teaching resources to be used with the Khmer rangers in the field, we headed off to Sen Monorom, the capitol of Monduliri Province. So far we have visited several remote villages, photographing the workshops the SWA project team have arranged with Pnong people. These excursions have been fascinating. The people are incredibly friendly; even offering us the chance to taste their rice wine, upon completion of the work shop.

Although only in Cambodia for a month and a half, I've already had some wonderful experiences. If the next 11 months are as eventful and fascinating as the first, I know that this will be a year I will never forget.

Rory Kettes

The first thing that hit me about Cambodia was the heat - after several air conditioned hours on a plane - you are met with a barrage of humidity completely alien to UK dwellers.

The first Cambodian I met was a driver sent from my host organization, Project Trust in Phnom Penh. He smiled constantly and was extremely affable, I liked him instantly. He seemed to set a trend with the majority of Cambodians I have met, although language is a barrier in communication it has been less so when it comes to good nature and genuine kindness towards foreigners.

The streets of Phnom Penh are what next grabbed my attention, road rules appeared to be seldom used with the mass of motorbikes using both sides of



Tom Goldthorpe (left), Rory Kettes (right)

the roads to go any direction the driver wishes with as many passengers that will physically fit aboard his vehicle. The other thing I noticed was the many street children and homeless people. The obvious poverty on the streets does pull at the heart strings and takes some time to get used to.

On a delightful sunrise trip to the river-side, my groggy eyes were awakened by 'half of Phnom Penh', silhouetted by the sun, performing a variety of exercises, from Tai Chi to press-ups and sit-ups.

Next stop was Sen Monorom, where I'm working with fellow volunteer Tom on the SWA project in the Monduliri Forest. Here is some of the best scenery I have seen in Cambodia - breathtaking is a word that comes to mind - when seeing the rolling hills and forests of the province of Monduliri.

My first visit to a Pnong village, was like nothing I've seen first hand before. Everything we ate, mostly rice, chicken and vegetables, was taken from within a twenty metre radius of where it was cooked. I was surprised to find that the food was delicious, or "chhnang" as the Cambodian's say. For the first time in the country I felt I was experiencing real rural Cambodia and I loved every minute of it!

Hog Deer Research Programme

The Dry Forest Species Project team led by Chea Nareth and Doung Kong conducted a research programme that aims to support and protect the region's last remaining hog deer population, as well as try to maintain local livelihoods at a sustainable level. The site selected is Chroy Banteay Commune comprised of 7 villages, in Kratie province.

Ms Chan Ratha and Ms Chan Somanea volunteered with the project team for a period of two months (Sep-Oct) to raise awareness of the Cambodian hog deer and the importance of conserving them, and to carry out a study on local socio-economic conditions with the objective to understand village

dependency on local natural resources and identify 'livelihood gaps' that could be filled by alternative activities.

The two volunteers are both Master degree students of the Royal University of Agriculture of Phnom Penh. They have specialized in Integrated Management of Agricultural and Rural Development. As part of their degree programme, they are required to conduct an internship for a period of one month with government institutions, NGOs or private sector to obtain useful experience while also gaining an assignment credit for such work.

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Training

Reaching the US Media

Text and photos by Chris Greenwood

WWF Cambodia played host in October to a communications workshop with representatives from WWF Cambodia, Vietnam and Thailand to discuss story ideas and ways to reach the US media. Special guest was Tom Lalley, acting director of media relations with WWF US, who gave an excellent presentation on the needs and expectations of the media in the US. Tom was full of questions on the projects in our respective countries so before he left, we asked a few of our own to share with Newsletter readers.

1/ What were the most valuable aspects of your visit to Cambodia?

ANS/

Meeting my WWF colleagues, seeing some of their program areas and beginning the process of creating a marketable identity for the GMP.

I was particularly interested in identifying and exploiting opportunities that will generate positive media coverage for WWF in the US. There is a ton of great material in the GMP. The task is now to do it! It's not as easy as it seems. Nothing comes on a silver platter. Good stories don't just happen.



Searching for story ideas. Communications professionals from WWF offices in Thailand, Vietnam and Cambodia met with Tom Lalley to identify projects of interest to the US media.

They must be identified and developed before taking them to a reporter.

I think on this trip we got the ball rolling. There is still so much more to do but I feel that we started the momentum that will get us there.

2/ What were your impressions of the communication challenges facing the GMP network?

The GMP is uncommonly rich in communications opportunities. We have the people, the places, the species and the drama that makes for compelling stories. The challenge is to tell these stories when they involve people and places far, far away, so far away that the stories often never make it to people like me whose job it is to tell them!

3/ What were your impressions of Cambodia and the communications challenges here?

I loved Cambodia. It was my first time to SE Asia and every step I took was fascinating. There was a vibe in Cambodia that I really connected with. I don't want to give the impression that I spent my time in Cambodia with rose coloured glasses. There are obvious and real problems, but the country, people and history have a real pull on me.

The communications challenges in Cambodia are not unlike the challenges elsewhere in the programme. The stories are there. The challenge is getting them told in a way that will



Tom Lalley, acting director of media relations with WWF US discusses the finer points of media communications with Hong Hoang, Communications Manager with the Greater Mekong Programme, based in Vietnam.

translate into conservation success and increased funding.

4/ Where do we go from here?

Priority one is getting a page on Connect and populating it with important documents. I want to see and use what other people are doing and I hope I can return the favor with the things we're working on in the US.

We have a lot of work to do, a lot of relationships to build, and a lot of strategizing to do to get the great stories of the program covered in the US. Reporters in the US have a very high threshold for stories. Local stories, sports, crime and celebrities take up most of the newspaper ink in the US, so for a reporter to cover a serious story, especially in places most Americans have never been to and perhaps have never even heard of, is a big challenge.

A big challenge but one that we are all looking forward to helping Tom meet.

See next page for Tom Lalley's top ten tips for reaching the media.

Editing and publishing

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Training

The (ground) truth about GIS workshops

Text and photos by Keavuth Huy, GIS/RS & Data Manager



In September this year, I visited Tamil Nadu in Southern India, in search of the truth! The "ground" truth which would assist me and my fellow WWF GIS professionals make more accurate interpretations of forest cover classifications and identify habitats for Elephant and Tiger from satellite imagery.

I was attending WWF's International GIS workshop, where participants first had to identify the boundaries of the landscape within the Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary, then run a computer analysis of the satellite imagery of the area based on the number of forest cover classes assigned to the area. With the results of this analysis in hand, the group then went into the field to "ground truth" the information.

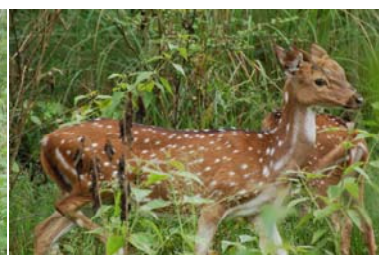
The computer analysis usually generated more forest and land cover classifications than we identified on the ground, so we reduced the computer generated forest cover classifications and fine tune them in light of our on-ground observations. For example, we furthered classify Dry Dipterocarp Forest, to be where the annual rainfall drops below 1,250 mm and the dry season lengthens to 6 months, soils are typically dry and shallow and lack humus.

In addition to the information generated by the "ground truthing" exercise, the group saw a number of wildlife species such as Asian Elephant, Gaur, Spotted Hog Deer, Wild Pig and Green Peafowl. (see photos)

It was difficult to compare the habitats in the Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary (MWS) with that of Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary and the Monduliri Protected Forest because MWS is largely composed of re-growth forest and human made water holed. However the information gained at the workshop will allow application of the same techniques to further classify and identify habitats for Cambodia's precious flora and fauna.



Asian elephant



Spotted hog deer

Tom Lalley's Top Ten Tips for Reaching the Media

1/ Understand what news is

News is something that is New (hence the word News), interesting, unexpected and often controversial

2/ Understand who reporters are

Reporters are:

- * Regular people like you and me. Some are good at their jobs, some are bad.
- * Overscheduled, stressed out, thoughtful, care about the story and try to get it right.
- * Some are very knowledgeable about the topics they cover; others have to cover a different story every day.

Reporters are not:

- * Experts
- * Perfect
- * Your friends
- * Out to get you (usually)

3/ Understand who the expert is

You are an expert - this is your chance to tell the world what amazing work you're doing or to highlight a serious problem.

4/ Before talking to the press you must do your homework and be prepared

You must:

- * Determine what the key messages are that you want to get across. Messaging is a way to refine your communications down to their most important points and ensure that your audience remembers what you want them to and not get distracted by unimportant details

5/ Keep your messages to three or fewer points

- * Pick three points you want to get across (more than 3 and

people don't remember them). Then repeat them and emphasize them – in different ways, with different language – throughout an interview.

6/ You must give reporters the story

- * Tell them what the story is rather than letting them try to figure it out on their own.

7/ Tell stories

- * A colorful anecdote from your last field visit showing conservation in action will get a point across much better than a 20-minute lecture on WWF's targets and milestones or ecoregional planning.

8/ Keep it short!

Reporters will edit and simplify the information you give them, so it's better to edit yourself

than leave it them to decide what's important.

9/ Keep it simple!

- * Make sure it's in language your grandmother would understand.

10/ Be enthusiastic!

- * If you're not excited about your work, why should the press or public be? Don't forget how exciting WWF's work is to the rest of the world.

Getting it right:

"Put it before them **briefly** so they will read it, **clearly** so they will appreciate it, **picturesquely** so they will remember it and above all **accurately** so they will be guided by its light"

Joseph Pulitzer

Communications Network of Cambodia (CNC) launched

There is something new in the communications field in Phnom Penh! The Communications Network of Cambodia (CNC) aims to lift the profile of the communications role within local and international companies and NGOs in Cambodia.

A joint initiative of the communication departments of Oxfam America and WWF Cambodia, it is hoped that CNC will provide a focal point for continuous improvement of communication professionals in the country. Through regular meetings featuring local and international guest speakers on a variety of communications related topics, members will have the opportunity to enhance their understanding and skills in this vital and expanding area.

At the CNC's inaugural meeting, Oxfam America's visiting Director of Communications and Campaigns, Myrna Greenfield, gave a fascinating address on her communications and campaign work in America.

Membership of CNC is open to anyone working in the communications or related areas within Cambodia. For more information contact Chris Greenwood. Email chris.greenwood@wwfgreatermekong.org



Left to right – Maggie Turnbull (Save Cambodia's Wildlife) Femy Pinto (Oxfam America – Phnom Penh), Chris Greenwood (WWF Cambodia), Erika von Kaschke (Oxfam America – Phnom Penh) and guest international speaker Myrna Greenfield (Oxfam America).

Supporting the next generation of local WWF professionals

Congratulations to Nai Sykhoeun and Att Sreynak who recently completed their study and were each awarded a Bachelor Degree of Forestry from the Faculty of Forestry at National Prek Leap School.

Sykhoeun and Sreynak both chose different courses for their thesis. Sreynak studied the collection of tree seed from Haisan and Chhlik trees and wrote her thesis on the basic NTFPs used by communities in Putang village, Pu Chrey Commune, Monduliri Province.

Sykhoeun studied seedling growth of the Thnuang tree and the title of her thesis was a Study of liquid resin collection in Laoka Village, Sokhum Commune, Monduliri Province. Lic Vuthy and Khou Eanghourt acted as supervisors for their theses.

Sykhoeun and Sreynak first joined WWF Cambodia's Species programme as volunteers in 2004, working to collect wildlife data and assist in the preparation of monthly reports. During this time they also gained experience in natural resource management, wildlife research



Att Sreynak (in green T-shirt) and Nai Sykhoeun (in blue shirt) were recently awarded their Bachelor's Degrees of Forestry from the Faculty of Forestry at National Prek Leap School.

and working with local communities. In 2006, as WWF Cambodia developed programs on wildlife data base management associated with Species and SWA projects they were both offered full time positions on the Species program.

"We are very happy working in WWF and we are even happier to have completed our study and passed our thesis. We thank everyone at WWF Cambodia for their support during our time here," they said.

WWF Cambodia Staff

A warm welcome to Koy Ra who recently joined WWF Cambodia to lead the second phase of the Rattan Project. Ra has a BSc in Forestry from the Royal University of Agriculture and a MSc in Silviculture (Forestry) from Kasetsart University, Bangkok. He joins WWF only weeks after receiving his Ph.D. in Forest Resource Management from the University of the Philippines, Los Banos, Philippines.



His work experience includes time spent as a lecturer of the Faculty of Forestry, Royal University of Agriculture and head of the University's office of planning and international cooperation. Immediately prior to joining WWF, Ra was Deputy Director of the Division of Academic Affairs at the Royal University of Agriculture, Phnom Penh.

He can be contacted by email on Ra.koy@wwfgreatermekong.org

Congratulation also to Ms Bun Thida Monet who beat off very strong competition to secure the position of receptionist for WWF Cambodia's Phnom Penh office. Most WWF Cambodia staff will know Monet as the ever friendly and efficient cleaner. She will now be applying her valuable knowledge of WWF and her various talents to the receptionist's role and learning a whole range of new skills along the way. She can be reached by email on wwfcambodia@wwfgreatermekong.org



A big welcome to Ms Chan Neath who has replaced Monet as cleaner. Neath has very quickly settled in to her role and we look forward to her continued presence around the WWF Cambodia office. Keeping all places clean and tidy are the objectives she has set for herself.

WWF Cambodia's condolence message

WWF Cambodia mourns the loss of Mr. Bou Sokhom, Chief of the Sen Monorum Division of the Forestry Administration, who died on 22 October, 2006. Sokhom has been helping the Dry Forest Species Project team since 2002, working part time as a provincial level FA counterpart. Sokhom was dedicated to his work supporting conservation, by monitoring and cracking down on illegal activities in Mondulkiri including wildlife trade, logging and land encroachment. In the months leading up to his untimely death in what may have been a motorbike accident; he had been working particularly hard trying to control rampant land encroachment on indigenous communities' lands by outsiders. He is survived by his wife, an elementary school teacher, and four young children. Any contributions to help his family would be most welcome, and can be transferred through WWF Cambodia.



Staff Retreat

Period: 8-11 August 2006

Venue: Sihanoukville (coastal province) - Holiday Palace hotel and beaches

Participants: WWF Cambodia staff - Phnom Penh and province offices - and government counterparts

Activities: Team building workshop and games

Day one



Country Director SENG Teak gives an overview of WWF, the global conservation organization - history of foundation, conservation programmes throughout world offices and in Cambodia.

The objective was to improve staff's general understanding of one of the world's biggest conservation organizations they work for. As per communications point of view, the output of this presentation let all staff feel proud to be part of "the big thing".



Now this looks a lot like making sacrifices: putting their body on the line to win! It is so exciting, very challenging, but most of all it is team building.



The workshop session was followed by many team building games. In this photo, participants are lined up for a game called 'the longest line'. They are divided into three groups of 12 people. Each group has to figure out how to draw themselves up into a longest line to win (for example by using anything they have on their body; but this is the secret, and not to be told).



When the victory is ahead of them, shoes are not for wearing anymore!

Information

Below is the number one song as part of another team building game that required each of 5 groups to compose one song or poem relating to WWF.

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ទោះក្តៅៗងា ចិត្តមិនរញ្ជ្រា ការពារធម្មជាតិ
ជើងណាថ្លៃណាអ្នកណា ចិត្តមិនរញ្ជ្រា ការពារធម្មជាតិ ។

ឱណារលើមតក់ៗ ថ្លៃណាអ្នកណា ទឹកដក់ភូមិខ្ញុំ
មន្ត្រីៗយើងខ្ញុំ នាំគ្នាជួបជុំទៅអភិរក្ស
ធនធានដោយចិត្តស្មោះស្ម័គ្រ ថ្លៃណាអ្នកណា ធម្មជាតិសំបូរ
ជើងណាថ្លៃណាអ្នកណា ថ្លៃណាអ្នកណា ធម្មជាតិសំបូរ ។

យើងប្រមូលគ្នា កសាងការពារធម្មជាតិស្រុកខ្មែរ
យើងជួយគ្នាការពារហូរហែរ ដើម្បីកូនខ្មែរយើងបានសុខសាន្ត
ជើងណាថ្លៃណាអ្នកណា ដើម្បីកូនខ្មែរយើងបានសុខសាន្ត ។

English translation. The exact melody is based on Khmer traditional music.

Song composed by group 5:
Bun Thyda Moneth WWF
SWAP staff
Bon Theavong, Fisheries official

Judge: SENG Teak

Together, we conserve the nature

The rain drizzles and accumulates liquid everywhere
We are conservationists full of loyalty toward our work
It doesn't matter if it's warm or cold, we don't give up conserving the nature.

The rain drizzles and accumulates liquid in my village
Our officers are gathered for conservation
and filled with loyalty, the nature is abundant in forests and wildlife.

Being united, we work to restore and conserve Cambodia's natural resources
We all must do this for our next generations.

Day one finished up with "on-the-beach" games...



Bag jumping



Egg racing

Day two



Trip on fresh water river 'Prek Teuk Sap' to Sampouch island.
The trip took two hours each way. Once there, we took a long walk across small mountains (with beautiful forest trees and birds) through community households to reach a seldom visited beach on the other side of the island. There, we had lunch, swam and explored new places.

A souvenir everyone remembers!



for a living planet