

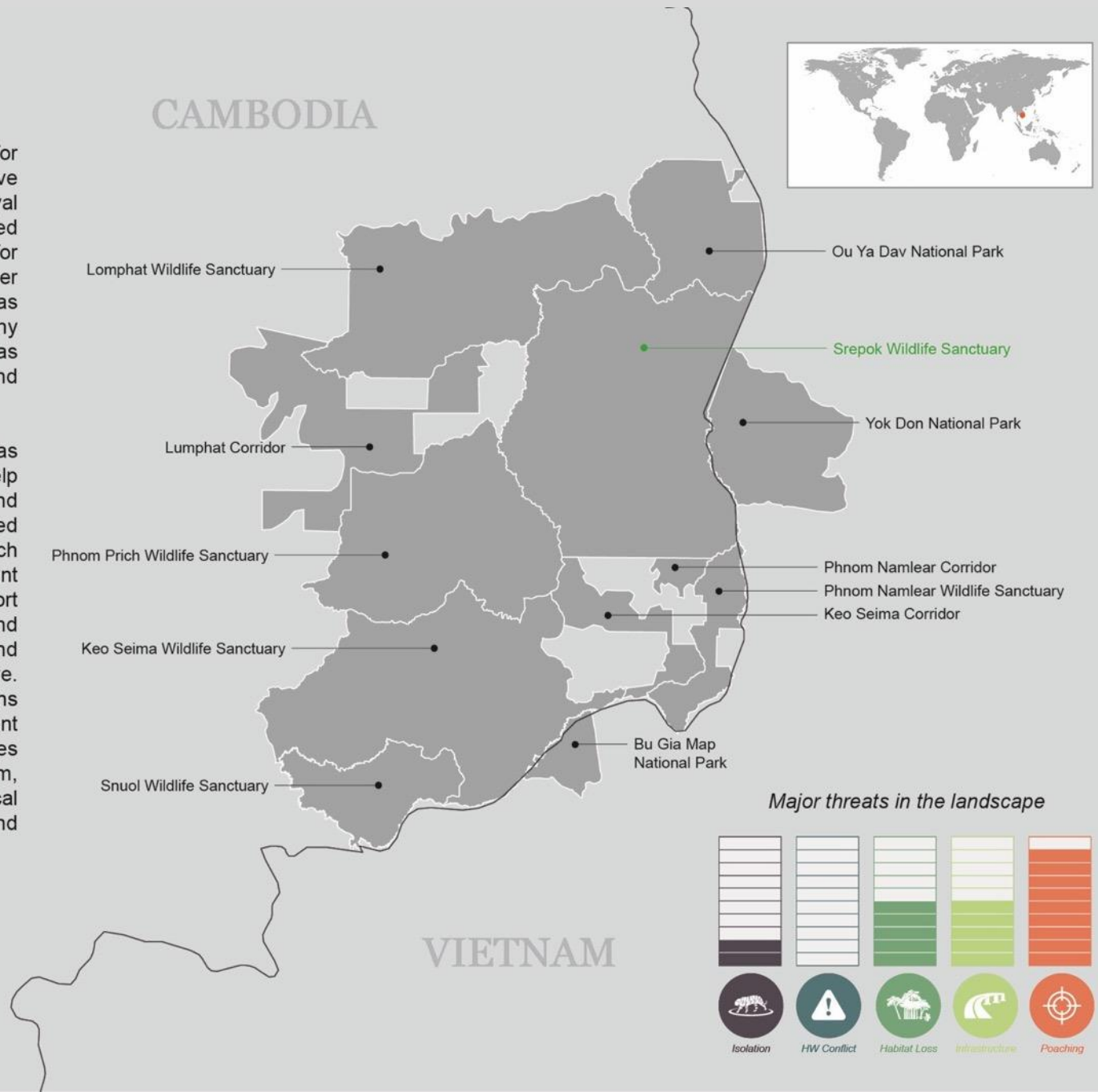
A landscape photograph of an Eastern Plains area. The foreground is filled with tall, dry, golden-brown grass. In the middle ground, there is a dense line of green trees. The sky above is blue with light, wispy white clouds. The text "EASTERN PLAINS" is overlaid in large, white, sans-serif capital letters, centered horizontally and spanning across the middle of the image.

EASTERN PLAINS

Eastern Plains

This landscape is one of the best areas for potential tiger recovery, due to extensive forests and prey availability. The Royal Government of Cambodia has recognised this by prioritising the Eastern Plains for tiger reintroduction. The area covers over 30,000km², containing key protected areas and providing essential habitat for many globally endangered species such as Asian elephant, banteng, sun bear, and Gibbons.

Over the last decade, WWF has strengthened enforcement efforts to help the recovery of tiger prey species and ensure safety for future reintroduced tigers. We continue to conduct research and monitor wildlife, assist the government with enforcing protection laws, support patrolling and enforcement activities, and provide the necessary equipment and training so rangers can be most effective. By developing awareness campaigns and sustainable livelihood improvement initiatives for forest-dependent communities on honey, resin, bamboo and eco-tourism, WWF engages private sectors and local communities in biodiversity protection and tiger conservation.



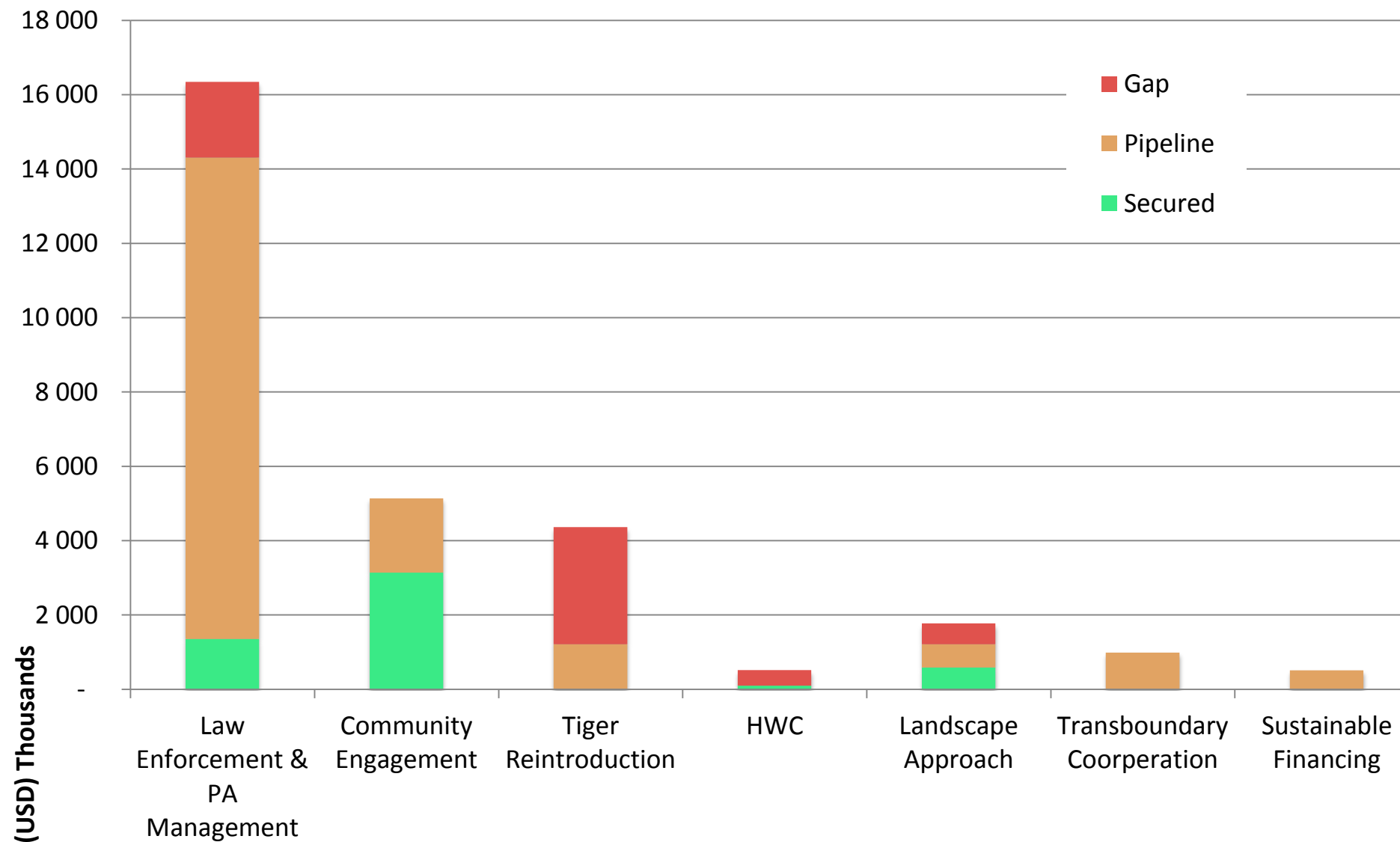
A tiger is seen from behind, walking away from the camera on a dirt path. The tiger's orange fur with black stripes is clearly visible. The background is a blurred forest with warm, golden light filtering through the trees.

RESOURCES NEEDED FOR

TIGER

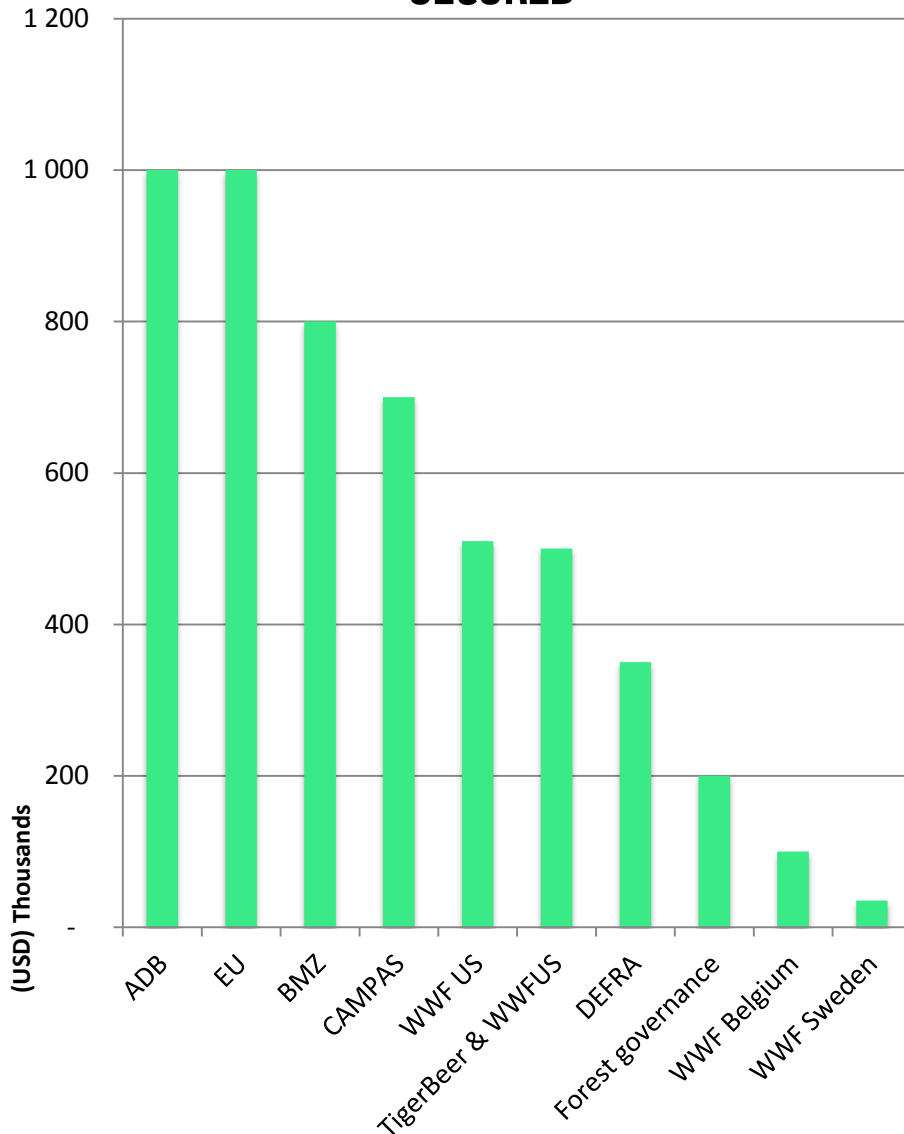
REINTRODUCTION

10 YEAR TIGER REINTRODUCTION BUDGET OVERVIEW

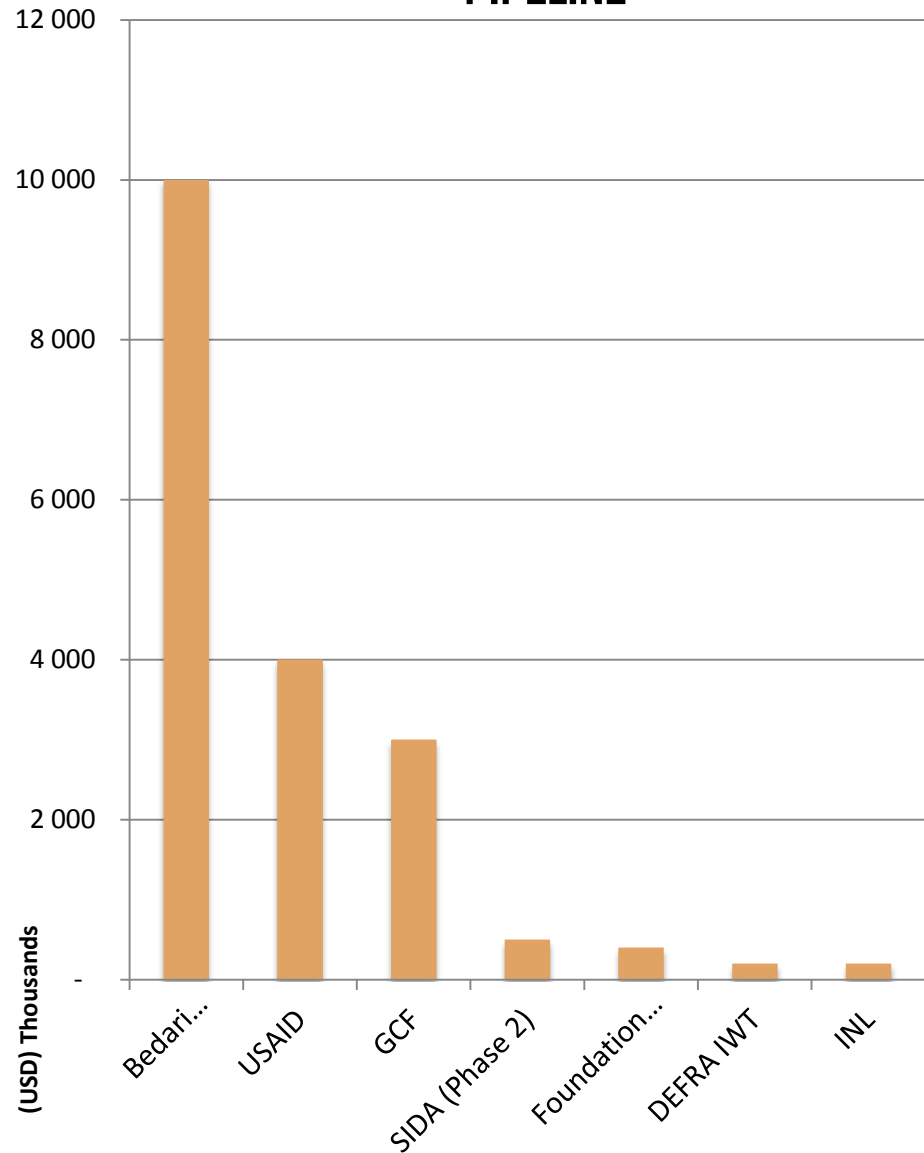


WHO ARE THE DONORS AND POTENTIAL DONORS?

SECURED



PIPELINE

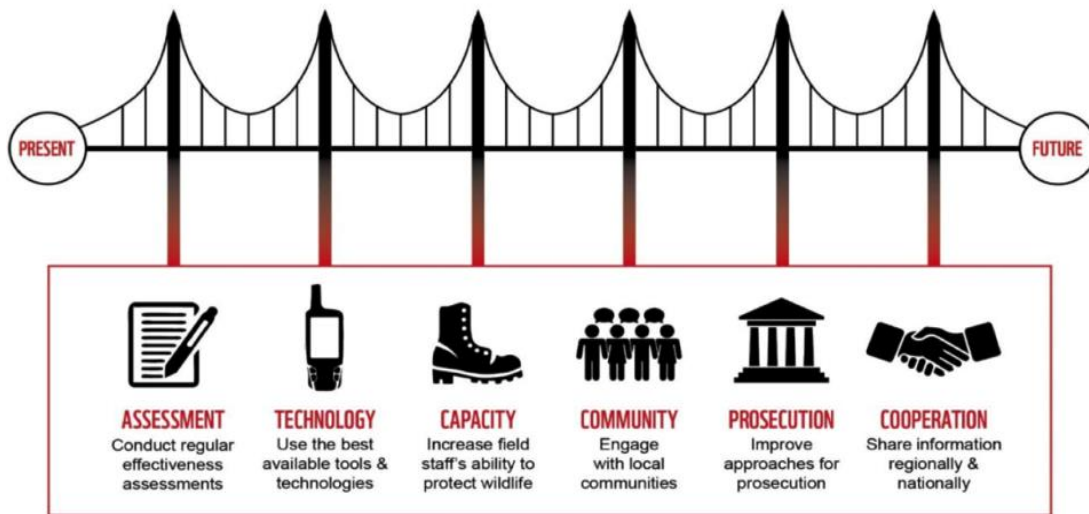


PROTECTION & MANAGEMENT

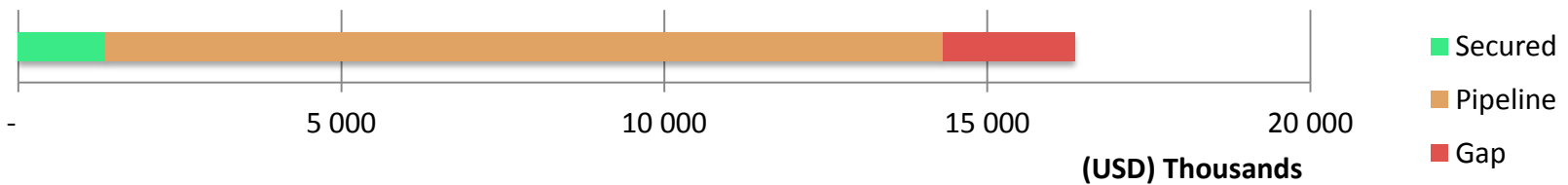


Poaching is significantly impacting tiger prey and all wildlife in Srepok. In the absence of poaching, prey density can increase rapidly (up to 30% per year). WWF will support enhanced law enforcement actions prior to tiger translocation by incorporating the six pillars of the Zero Poaching Approach (see graphic).

BRIDGING THE GAP TO ACHIEVE ZERO POACHING



10 year Budget



Assessment – Annual ‘Protection Audit’ annually.

Technology – Use [SMART](#) and expand to “SMART Connect”

Capacity – (see next slide)

Community – Expand and enhance community patrols.

Prosecution – Increase awareness in judiciary and facilitate sharing between judiciary and Min of Environment.

Cooperation – Cooperation between local & national agencies (also transboundary with Vietnam)

RANGERS



Rangers are the frontline in the battle against poachers but there are only 0.91 rangers per 100 km² patrolling SWS - far below what is needed.

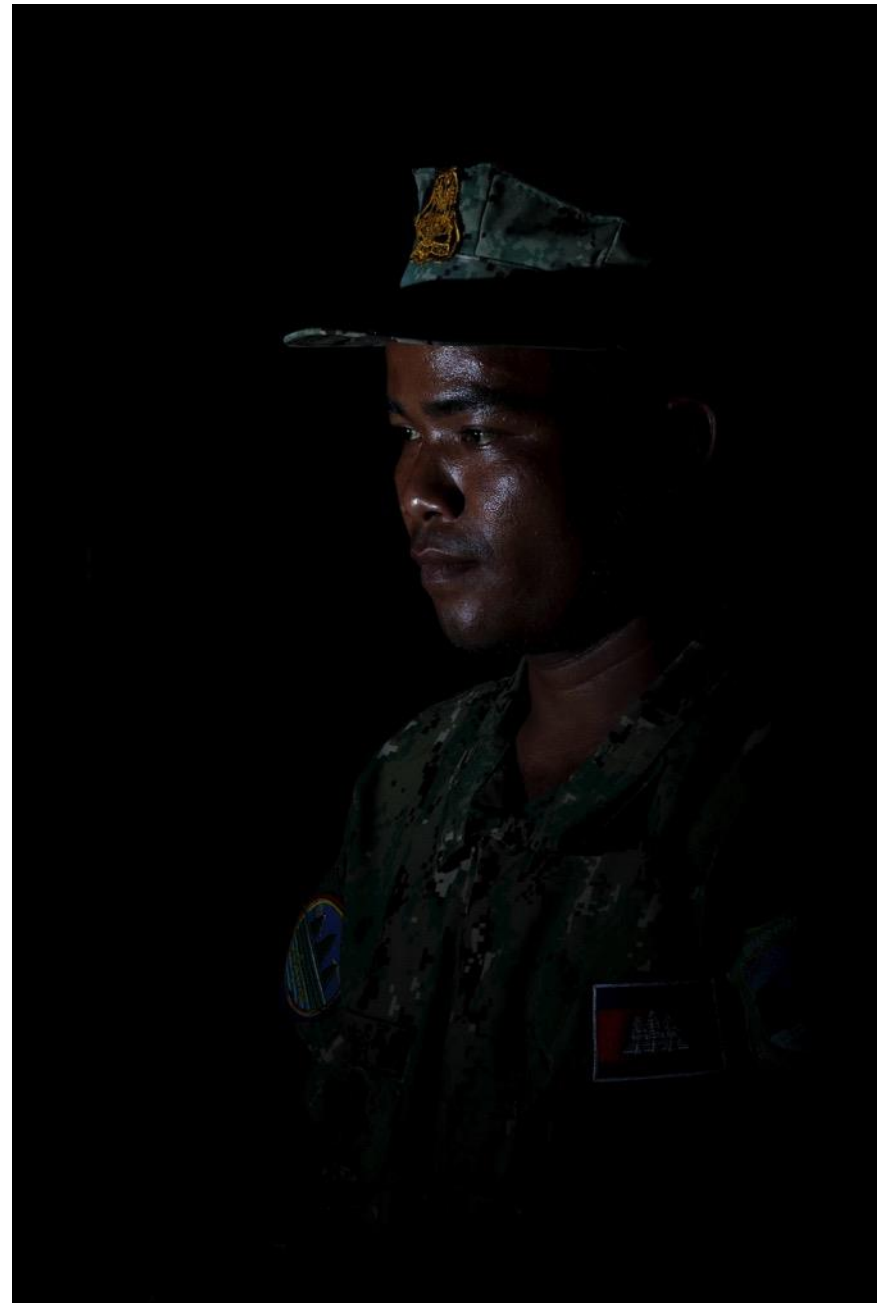
Increasing ranger numbers in EPL to a minimum of 5 per 100 km² is vital for effective enforcement to ensure optimum prey density.

We will hire 150 additional rangers for SWS.

Rangers will be recruited in batches of 30 and each group will go through an intensive field ranger-training course (there will also be refresher courses).

We will also build the capacity of the Mobile Enforcement Unit, an enforcement team set up to crack down on the illegal consumption and trade in wildlife and timber. This unit has the authority and mandate to monitor local trade routes, restaurants, markets, international border checkpoints and take relevant action.

**URGENT NEED FOR 61,000 USD FY18
For tackling illegal wildlife trade**



*Budget needs included with "Law Enforcement & Protection"

A photograph of three people in a grassy field carrying large bundles of harvested bamboo on their backs. The person on the left is wearing a white shirt and a cap. The person in the middle is wearing a green shirt. The person on the right is wearing a brown shirt and dark shorts. In the background, there are trees and a clear blue sky. Overlaid on the image are three white, stylized human figures of varying heights, positioned behind the text. The text 'COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT' is written in large, bold, white capital letters across the center of the image.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

We will build communities as partners for conservation and protection.

We will develop a community use zone around SWS through a network of community protected areas. This system has been highly effective in Nepal over 30 years.

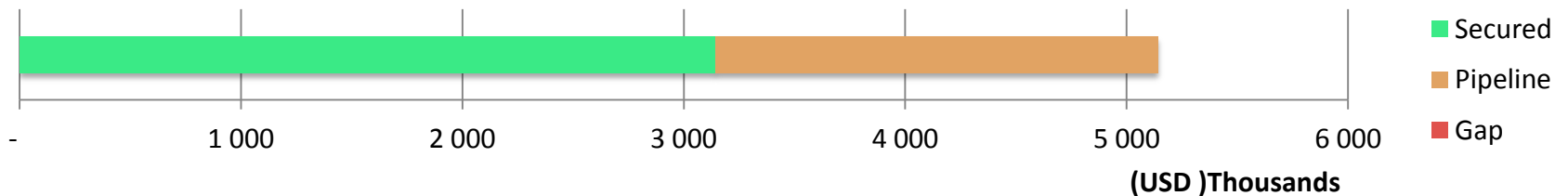
The community use zones will be the front line of protection of natural assets inside protected areas. They will be in the sustainable use zone of the protected areas which can under Cambodian law be used for low impact, sustainable harvesting of NTFPs.

Communities should be supported to develop new products and add value locally through local aggregators such as Mondulkiri Forest Ventures .



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10 year Budget



A herd of bison, including several adults and a small calf, are grazing in a field of dry, golden-brown grass. In the background, there is a dense forest of tall, thin trees with some green foliage. The scene is captured in a warm, golden light, suggesting late afternoon or early morning.

MONITORING

& RESEARCH

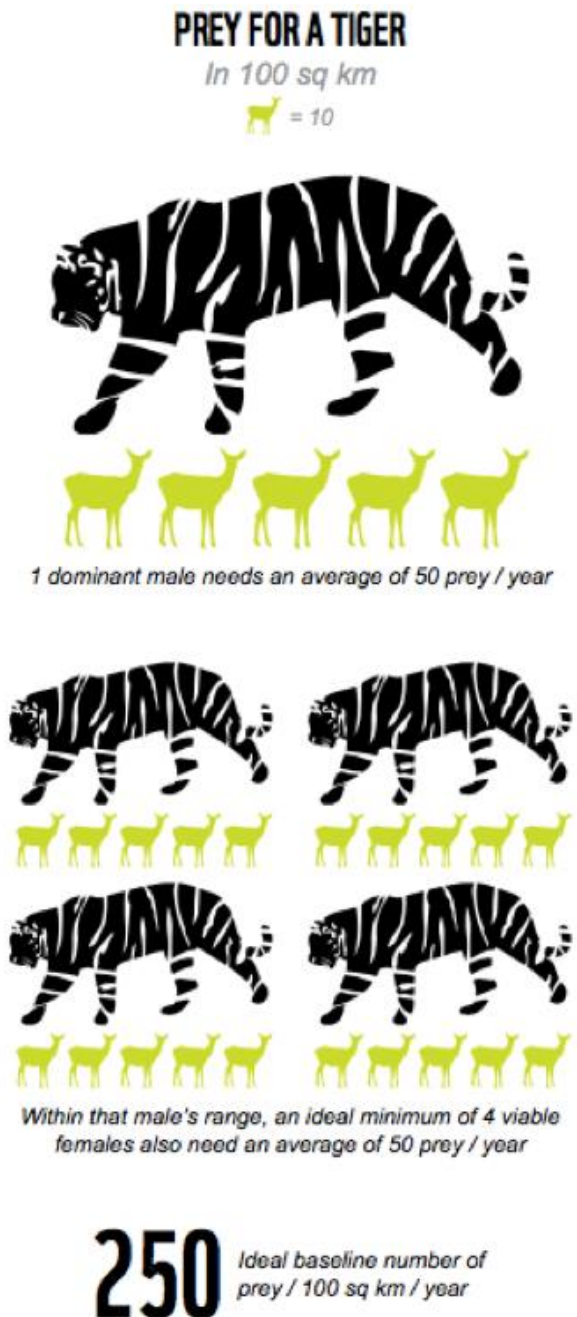
Tigers were not the only victims of rampant poaching in the Eastern Plains Landscape. The severe pressure brought many species to local extinction and most wildlife, including tiger prey, was heavily impacted (and continues to be impacted). Tiger population densities are heavily dependent on the availability of prey. Sufficient prey is a critical prerequisite for reintroduction. The current **prey density (5.03/km²) is below the minimum to support a source population of 25 tigers** (6.6 per km²), which is needed before tigers can be reintroduced.

Strong law enforcement initiatives will allow prey populations to recover naturally, equating to a potential 30% annual increase. However, captive breeding may also be considered to assist with the population restoration of the severely depleted large deer populations (sambar and Eld's deer).



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**URGENT NEED FOR 60,000 USD
For tiger prey surveys in SWS FY18**

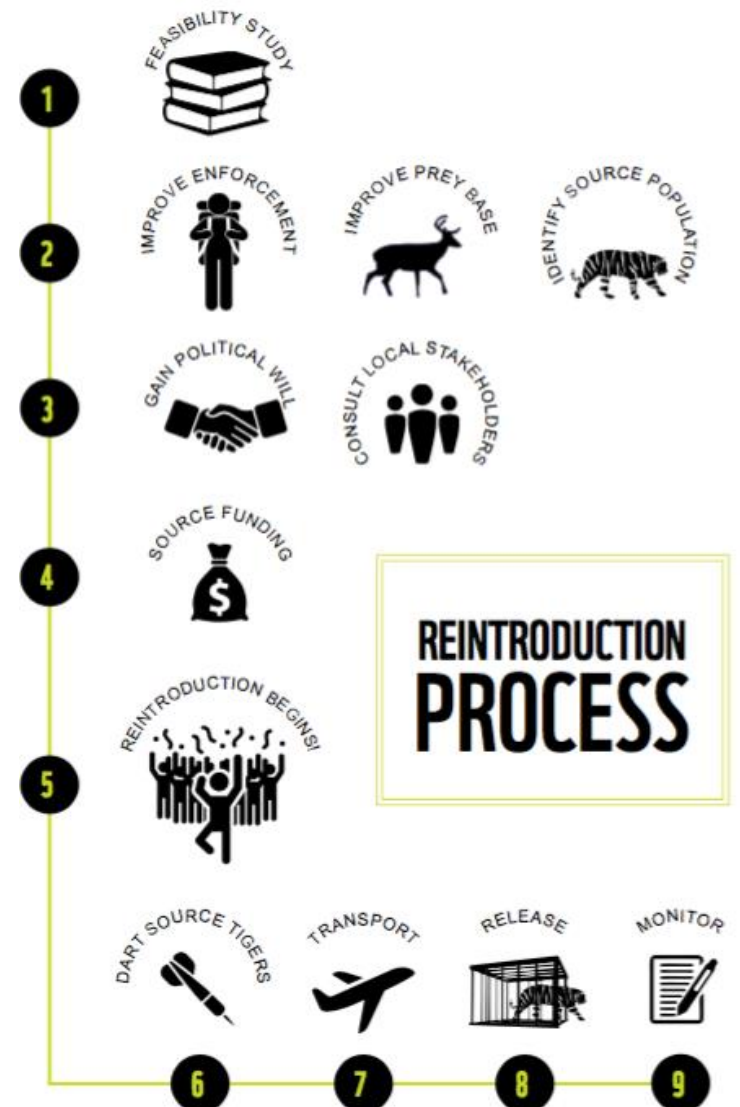




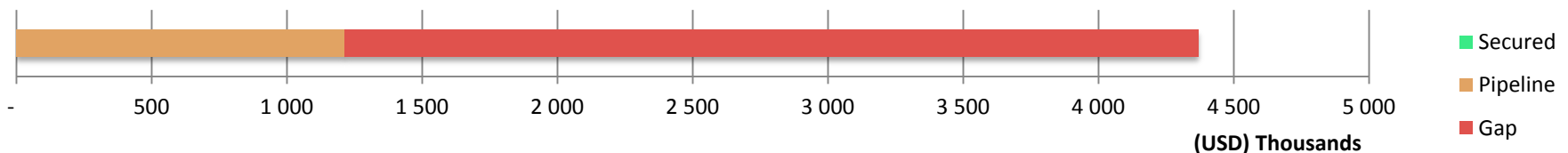
REINTRODUCTION

Getting a reintroduction site ready for tiger release means ensuring a connected, well managed habitat, mitigated threats, and appropriate planning, management, and monitoring of a connected landscape. **Tiger recovery in Cambodia will start with the reintroduction of a founder population of eight tigers** (two males and six females) into Srepok Wildlife Sanctuary by the end of 2022. **Prior to the translocation of tigers, there are several prerequisites that must be addressed** to ensure the overarching goal of maintaining a viable and successful breeding population persisting in the Sanctuary and the wider landscape:

- Establish Management Team
- Evaluate the Reintroduction Site
- Assess Suitability of Tiger Release Stock
- Engage Government of Tiger Source Country (most likely India/Nepal)
- Identify Socio-Demographic Support



10 year Budget

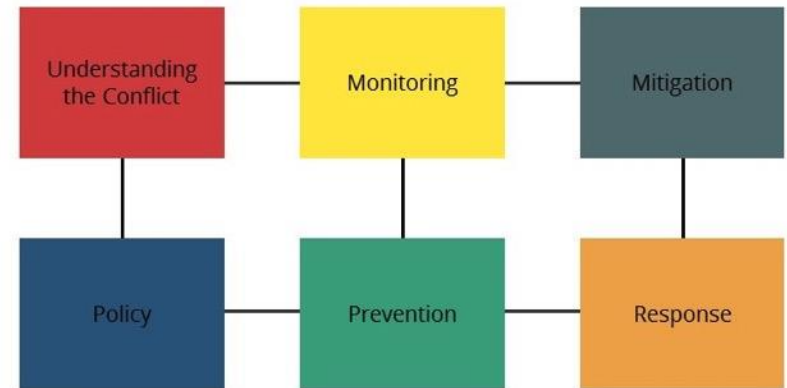




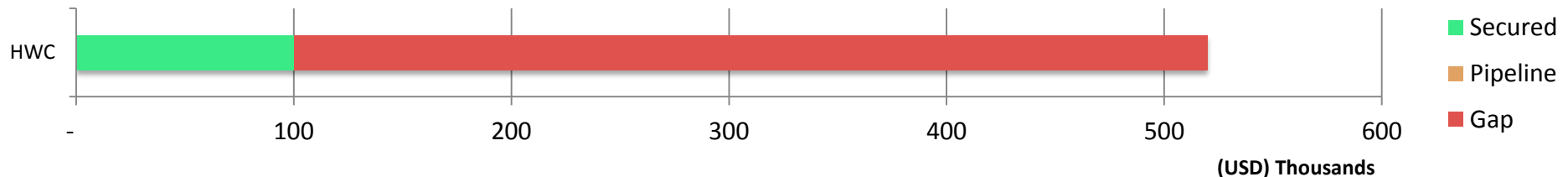
Human safety will be a priority to maintain community and political support for tiger recovery. When the tigers are brought in initially their movements will be closely monitored and so the potential for conflict can be managed appropriately.

As the tiger population grows and expands beyond the Tiger Reintroduction Zone, we must ensure that effective human-wildlife conflict management programs are already in place to maximize the safety of people, livestock, and tigers. If each of these is made safer, then the overall area becomes safer and human-wildlife conflict is minimized.

We will employ the most comprehensive methodology to ensure an integrated strategy to minimize conflict. This is the SAFE Approach. The SAFE Approach incorporates all elements of conflict (see graphic).



10 year Budget

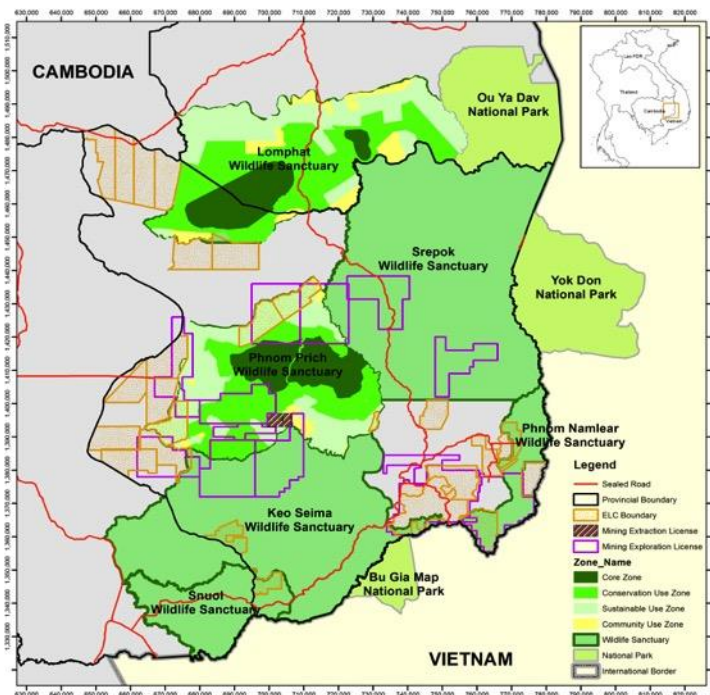




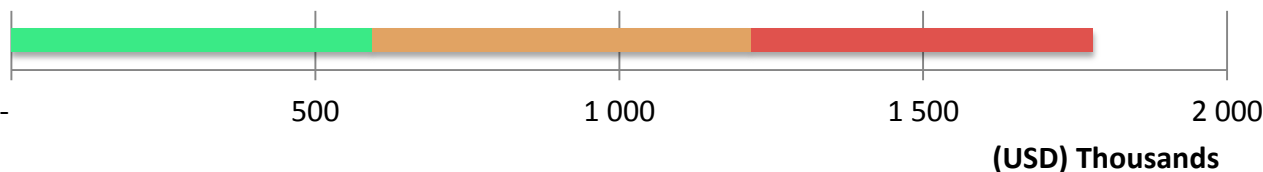
To conserve the ecological integrity of the Eastern Plains WWF is implementing a landscape approach that seeks a balance between development, extraction and conservation.

It is focused on a multi-intervention strategy with the following goals:

- **Achieve deforestation free commodities** production across the landscape
- **Support “Community Based Natural Resources Management”** through land tenure rights and sustainable community-based NTFP enterprises for community protected areas
- **Transform mining companies** from deforestation drivers to development and conservation partners
- Generate enough **funds to support sustainable financing of the protected areas**
- Adopt ecosystem-service based plan to **protect the landscape ecological integrity**
- Develop a **provincial economy built on tiger and wildlife tourism**, where protected natural resources are vitally important for provincial development, jobs and international recognition.



10 year Budget



■ Secured
 ■ Pipeline
 ■ Gap

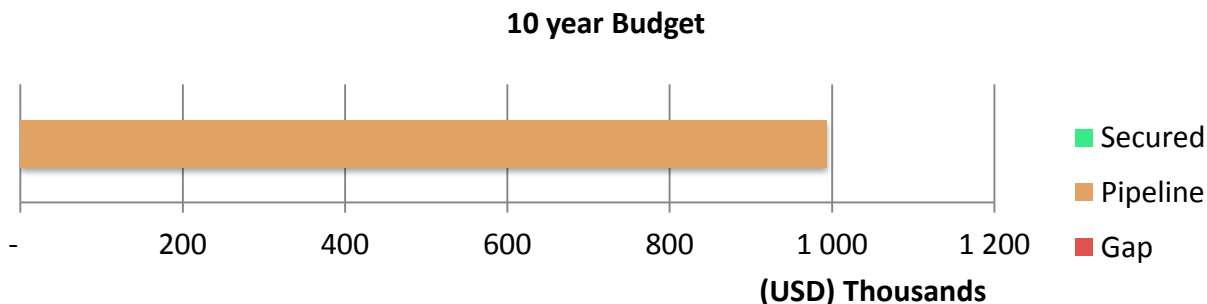
URGENT NEED
160,000 USD for
FY18

An aerial photograph of a dense tropical rainforest. The forest canopy is a vibrant green, with some taller trees visible. In the background, several mountain ranges are visible under a bright blue sky with scattered white clouds. The text "TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION" is overlaid in large, white, bold, sans-serif capital letters in the center of the image.

TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION

Increased transboundary cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam is required as Srepok Wildlife Sanctuary in Cambodia and Yok Don National Park in Vietnam both form part of the larger landscape complex of the Eastern Plains and share a long border. As such there is also a **strong possibility tigers could eventually cross into Vietnam.**

Although there are eight police outposts on the border with Vietnam and the adjacent Yok Don National Park, they **lack effective law enforcement monitoring systems.**



WWF will:

- **Intensify on-the-ground law enforcement** and improved intelligence gathering. WWF will use its presence in Vietnam to work to enhance law enforcement on the Vietnamese side of the border by developing an interprovincial agreement, cross-border meetings and study tours.
- **Research wildlife and timber trade dynamics**



An aerial photograph of a vast, dense forest with rolling hills in the background. The forest is a mix of green and brown, suggesting a mix of tree species and possibly some autumn foliage. The hills in the background are covered in a similar forest, creating a sense of depth and scale. The sky is a pale, hazy blue.

SUSTAINABLE FINANCING

Cambodian tourism growth has been impressive – annual growth of 5% (domestic and international). A saturation point is being reached though as 87% of tourists visit only Phnom Penh and Angkor Wat. The Ministry of Tourism is developing ‘new sites and products’ for growth and distribution around the country. One site is the “eco-tourism zone” – the north east of the country, and tigers could be the centerpiece that drives its success. Tiger reintroduction is an opportunity to concurrently develop a tiger tourism industry, which will ultimately generate thousands of jobs in services sectors, and the income to fund protecting the area. Tiger tourism will be developed from year 1 and will be guided by experience and regulations from India. It will be a joint partnership between the Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Environment, the private sector and WWF.



10 year Budget

