



Consultative Workshop on Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary Management Planning

Koh Kong City Hotel, Koh Kong Province, 21-22 November 2012

Organized by the Ministry of Environment, Koh Kong provincial Hall and IUCN



INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE

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I. INTRODUCTION

Cambodia has 23 protected areas (PAs), including 7 national parks, 10 wildlife sanctuaries, 3 landscape protection areas and 3 multi-use areas. These protected areas cover a total area of approximately 3.3 million hectares, representing about 18 per cent of Cambodia's total land area. The PAs are under the technical management and control by the General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP) of the Ministry of Environment (MoE). The Protected Area Law was approved by the National Assembly in 2008 and also included RAMSAR sites in protected areas.

Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary (PKWS) is one of the 23 protected areas. Like the other PAs, it is of paramount importance to Cambodia as it conserves large areas of mangrove forest and evergreen forest and is home to many threatened animal species. The PKWS covers an area of 25,897 hectares and was established by Royal Decree on 01 November 1993.

The sub-decree No. 179 approved by Prime Minister Hun Sen in September 2011 represents an achievement towards the effective management of PAs, and especially contributes to the preparation of an effective PKWS management plan.

The consultative workshop on PKWS management planning was conducted on 21-22 November 2012 in Koh Kong Province. It included the direct participation of local communities, civil society, line departments, local authorities, and national and international experts to discuss and provide ideas for the PKWS management planning process, in order to ensure that the PKWS management plan addresses real issues, is effective and can be implemented.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP

- To present the results of the Building Resilience to Climate Change Impacts – Coastal Southeast Asia (BCR) project from 2011 to 2012
- To inform stakeholders about the PKWS management planning process
- To define the values, threats and priority actions, as well as recommendations for the next steps of PKWS management planning

III. PARTICIPANTS

46 participants attended the consultative workshop including national level representatives of the MoE, local authorities, agencies of the line departments in Koh Kong, PKWS authorities, local communities, media and NGOs. The list of participants is shown in Annex I.

IV. OUTCOME OF THE WORKSHOP

4.1. Welcome Remarks by Mr Man Phala, Acting Director of the Koh Kong Provincial Environmental Department

On behalf of the Provincial Environmental Department I am very honoured and grateful to have the opportunity to join the consultative workshop on Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary Management Planning in Koh Kong, organized by the Ministry of Environment, Koh Kong Provincial hall and IUCN with the support of the European Union.

I would like to welcome the representatives from the national level, line departments, authorities, local communities, NGOs and international guests participating in this workshop.

Koh Kong Province is a place that is rich in biodiversity and ecosystems and provides huge potential for supporting the economic development and the food security and local livelihoods nearby and in the province. Moreover, the majority of local communities in and close to the PKWS depend on natural resources for supporting their lives especially through the fishing activities in and outside the PKWS.

The majority of local people have understood the importance of natural resource preservation through, for instance, the use of legal fishing gear that ensures the sustainable use of natural resources, but there are still some local people that are using illegal fishing gear and practicing small mud crab catching and illegal mangrove cutting to produce charcoal. In addition, there are impacts of climate change such as abnormal rainfall, more frequent storms, increases in high tides and sea level rise, and the die-off of green mussels and fish aquaculture in 2011. Besides, the coastal area of PKWS faces sedimentation, and erosion and sandy sedimentation causes the death of mangrove forest on Peam Krasop and Boeung Kachhang's coast.

To contribute to the prevention or reversal of the above-mentioned problems, the participation of all of us is needed in preparing a realistic PKWS management plan to maintain the value of biodiversity, the ecosystems, and the economic value for local and social development.

4.2. Welcome Remarks by Robert Mather, Head of Southeast Asia Group, IUCN

PKWS is an important coastal protected area maintaining biodiversity, supporting livelihoods and contributing to the local economy. To maximize these benefits to society, and to ensure that the limited human and financial resources available for management of PKWS are used as wisely and efficiently as possible, it is essential to have a PKWS Management Plan in place to guide our action. A management plan provides for continuity of approach regardless of changes in leadership and staffing. It also provides a basis for justifying the funding required for conservation action.

At the core of protected area management planning are three key elements – Values; Threats; Actions. We need to start from a clear understanding of all the different values that PKWS supports. Then we need to look at the specific threats to each of these values. Finally we can determine what actions are needed to reduce or remove those threats, and



Mr Man Phala, Acting Director of the Koh Kong Provincial Environmental Department

thereby to maintain or enhance the desired values. For this reason we have structured the three break-out sessions of this workshop around these three key elements.

Ultimately the success of PKWS, like that of any protected area, depends on the support of the local population – particularly the communities living inside and immediately around the area. In this case it is important and helpful to involve local communities in the planning process right from the start. I am therefore happy to see many community representatives in the room today. But this is only the start. As the planning process progresses there needs to be more intensive community consultation.

The issue of climate-related disasters and climate change receives a lot of attention these days. From the perspective of protected area management we need to look at this in two different ways:

- Firstly how the PA helps protect people from climate hazards, reducing the severity of disasters and helping people to recover more quickly afterwards if a disaster does happen
- Secondly how the species and habitats of the PA will themselves be affected, and what management action needs to be taken in this regard

Finally there is the issue of sustainable financing. Without money we cannot support the necessary action. Traditionally protected areas may be funded from the central government budget. More often than not it is insufficient. With increasing decentralization of government authority and budgets, there is the opportunity to also have some of the costs of protected areas covered through local budgets e.g. at the commune, district and provincial levels. We should also explore newer options including payments for ecosystem services (PES) and carbon financing as potential mechanisms for future funding of PKWS.

4.3. Welcome Remarks by H.E. Say Socheat, Deputy Governor of Koh Kong Province

Today I am very honoured and happy to participate with all of you in the open consultative workshop on “Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary Management Planning” under good circumstances. On behalf of the Koh Kong Governor and myself I would like to welcome and express my warm regards and thanks to all participants of this workshop. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the European Union, which is the donor through BCR/IUCN for implementing activities in a 4-year project that collaborates with the Ministry of Environment and the commune council in the target area and especially, I would like to thank Dr Robert Mather, Head of Southeast Asia Group, IUCN for joining the workshop. His presence is a clear statement of his moral support in preparing the Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary Management Plan.



Dr Robert Mather, Head of Southeast Asia Group, IUCN



H.E. Say Socheat, deputy governor of Koh Kong province

Koh Kong's geography is rich in natural resources and areas including Phnom Samkos Wildlife Sanctuary, PKWS, Botum Sakor National Park, Dong Peng Multi-Use Area and Kirirom National Park. These protected areas provide many advantages to local communities' livelihoods, attract national and international tourists, and their natural resources play an important role in maintaining a natural environmental balance in the region and in absorbing and storing rain for supporting hydrology power to develop the country.

In recent years, natural disasters such as storms, heavy winds, floods and droughts have occurred almost everywhere and have been impacting local livelihoods and development. Moreover, Koh Kong Province has been facing storms, big waves and abnormal sea level and high tides that are affecting local livelihoods along the coast. To address these problems I understand that the Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary Management Plan is very important to conserve the natural resources, to protect the environment, and to reduce the sources of climate change and irresponsible human activities that cause the loss of biodiversity and ecosystems.

4.4. Opening Speech by Mr Kim Nong, Deputy Director of the General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection, Ministry of Environment

On behalf of GDANCP, Ministry of Environment, which is the unit in charge of protected areas in Cambodia, I would like to express my warm regards and deep thanks to the honourable guests participating in the important consultative workshop today. I would like to thank the BCR project of IUCN for supporting the preparation of the consultative workshop on "Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary Management Planning" and I would like to take the opportunity to express my appreciation and gratitude to the IUCN Cambodia team for the implementation and good collaboration.



Mr Kim Nong, Deputy General Director of GDANCP

There are 23 protected areas in Cambodia including 7 national parks, 10 wildlife sanctuaries, 3 landscape areas and 3 multi-use areas. The Protected Area Law was approved by the National Assembly in 2008 and also included RAMSAR sites in protected areas.

Through an effort of GDANCP, Ministry of Environment, in collaboration with IUCN, the sub-decree No 179 on PKWS zoning in Koh Kong was approved by Prime Minister Hun Sen of Cambodia in September 2011. It is a big achievement and contribution for the effective management of protected areas and especially for the preparation of an effective PKWS management plan.

The above-mentioned protected areas, which include wetlands and Ramsar sites, are being used and managed by local communities, local authorities and relevant line agencies under policy frameworks, laws and other regulations and national strategy plans. GDANCP has recognized that national institutions, local authorities, local communities, national and international NGOs have been trying hard to conserve, develop and manage all these resources through their own strategies and methodologies. Nevertheless, protected areas and wetland areas are threatened by population increase and the need for resource use. Thus, in order to reduce these threats, the development of a PKWS management plan through open and broad participation from local communities is very significant to reinforce

Cambodia's policy for effective management, protection and conservation of natural resources and for sustainable development and poverty deduction.

4.5. Presentation on Managing Process and Issues in PKWS by Mr Oul Rann, Director of PKWS

The presentation provides information on the PKWS profiles, management system, problems, solutions, strengths and weaknesses in the process of PKWS management. It also raises the challenge of illegal activities including mangrove forest cutting for producing charcoal, land encroachment, illegal fishing and illegal wildlife hunting as well as of climate hazards including coastal erosion, abnormal high tides and sea level rise, more frequent storms and the difficulty of accessing by boat during rainy season.

4.6. Presentation on Coastal and River Erosion in Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary: Current Issues and Solutions by Mr Brian Kastl, International Consultant for BCR/IUCN Cambodia

The presentation raises some issues that occur in the PKWS such as severe landward beach migration, coastal mangrove forest devastation and river bank erosion. These issues are affected by relative sea level rise, dam construction, sand mining and changes in storm intensity. A comparison of the satellite images between 1973 and 2011 indicates that the maximum beach barrier migration landwards is 390 m, that mangrove forest loss due to beach barrier migration is 0.60 km², and that the most rapid rate of migration is during the most recent period, reaching 90 m per year. The Bang Krasop fishing village is becoming exposed to further coastal hazards. The study established priority zones for rehabilitation on the beach barrier, based on the beach barrier migration rate. Coastal features, including spits and unvegetated beaches within these priority zones are targeted for intervention. Re-vegetation of local plant species will prevent further landward migration of the beach barrier and protect livelihoods.



Mr Brian Kastl, International Consultant for BCR/IUCN Cambodia

4.7. Presentation on the Progress of BCR/IUCN Cambodia by Mr Kong Kimsreng and Sun Kong

The presentation first shows the IUCN worldwide profile and the projects implemented under the umbrella of IUCN Cambodia. It then provides information on the experience and results of the completed Livelihoods and Landscapes Strategy (LLS) project and the ongoing BCR project and their achievements from the past to the present.



Mr Kong Kim Sreng, Senior Program Officer, IUCN Cambodia Office

4.8. Presentation on the Protected Area Law by Mr Kim Nong, Deputy Chief of GDANCP, MoE

The presentation provides information on the background of establishing protected areas since 1925 up to the present and on the challenges of protected areas. It describes the functions of the Protected Area Law and of the line agencies responsible for the joint management of the protected area.



Mr Kim Nong gives a presentation on Protected Area Law

4.9. Small Group Discussions

After the presentations, the facilitators of the consultative workshop divided the participants into 3 groups for discussion of the values, threats and priority actions in PKWS. This section describes the summary outputs from the working group sessions.

Group Discussion on Values of PKWS

Group I Values: Representatives from national agencies. The summary results of the values of PKWS are the following:

1. Provide places for ecotourism development
2. Provide income to community protected area (CPA) through:
 - Tourism services including animal species, mangrove landscape and dolphins as attractions
 - Collection of natural resources including fisheries with economic benefits such as fish, crabs and prawns
 - Non-timber forest products (NTFP) including traditional medicinal plants
3. Balance coastal ecosystems such as
 - Provide habitats for biodiversity (some important species including birds)
4. Support disaster risk reduction (DRR) and protection from climate change including storms, winds and waves
5. Create job opportunities to local communities and reduce migration to other areas, reduce poverty and increase equity
6. Improve human health and wellbeing at local level
7. Provide opportunities for scientific research
8. Support traditional culture and traditions – traditional fishing gear and domestic products, etc.
9. In the future, the PKWS will become a natural world heritage, a credit to the country at the international level

Group II Values: Representatives from provincial/sub-national agencies. The summary results of the values of PKWS were identified in 3 main points as follows:



Group discussion to define the Values of PKWS

1. Natural resources values:
 - Habitat of biodiversity (habitats for marine species)
 - Barrier for protection from storms
 - Prevention of erosion
 - Protection against heavy storms
 - Reduction of high temperatures
 - Absorb CO₂ and release O₂
 - Natural water regulation/treatment
 - Maintain balance in coastal ecosystems

2. Social and economic values:
 - Places for scientific research
 - Places for fishing (collect resources)
 - Places to create ecotourism site
 - Resources for furniture, housing, some infrastructure
 - Provide energy including firewood and charcoal
 - Provide traditional medicinal plant
 - Reduce migration to other areas
 - Making fishing gears

3. Cultural values:
 - Koh Kapik is a Ramsar site and it can maintain an international reputation
 - Support of traditional cultural practices including traditional fishing gear, going to the temple, etc.

Group III Values: Representatives from the community protected area. The summary results of the values of PKWS are 3 main points as follows:

1. Economic values:
 - Provide income and food sources such as fish, crabs, prawns
 - Resources for housing
 - Provide energy of mangrove wood for boiling blue swimming crabs and daily fuel use
 - Provide medicinal plants including ants nests with medicinal value

2. Social and cultural values:
 - Provide aesthetical places, e.g. some tourists like to see people collecting crabs in mangrove roots
 - Provide places for studying and researching especially on tree species, biodiversity species
 - Provide opportunities for local people to have cultural exchange and interactions and for students from Phnom Penh University and other universities to come to learn from what people are doing here and sharing knowledge and experience of living in mangroves with other people

3. Environmental values:
 - Provide biodiversity places and ecosystems
 - Act as a barrier for prevention of storm damage and heavy wave damage
 - Provide more oxygen, reducing air pollution and water pollution
 - Prevent erosion – without mangroves erosion will be much more severe. Water in the mangroves is clear.
 - Micro-climate regulation – under forest cover the temperature fluctuation is less extreme
 - Provide fresh water sources

Q. Mr **Eth Seang Sovimol**, Deputy Chief of Fishery Administration Cantonment: What are ants nests used for in traditional medicine?

A. Mixed with other things to treat lung infections.

Q. Mr **Plan Sarith**, Department of Wildlife Sanctuary: How can the CPA communicate between inside and outside?

A. Sometimes the outsider calls to ask about CPA management process and we share experiences with each other when they come to visit the CPA.

Group Discussion on Threats to PKWS

After the group discussion on values the same groups were asked to discuss the threats.

Group I Threats: Representatives from national agencies. The summary results of the Threats in PKWS are the following:

1. Tourism sector issues:
 - Lacking capacity of ecotourism management including human resources
 - The ecotourism market is narrow because there are a lot of visiting places
 - The capacity of CPA in tourism management is limited:
 - Management and service providers are not well prepared (if number of tourists increases)
 - Lacking capacity to manage waste produced by tourists
 - Increasing internal conflict if benefit sharing is not equitable and transparent
 - Lack of proper ecotourism investment plan
2. Income source issues:
 - Population increase requires more use of natural resources (increased demand: crabs, fish, squids, NTFP).
3. Balancing of ecosystem issues:
 - Development requires coastal infrastructure, sand mining and hydropower dams that are impacting ecosystems, biodiversity and local communities.
4. Disaster risk reduction issues:
 - Lack of proper management plan and effective management of PKWS – may lead to loss of ecosystems and loss of ecosystem functions such as prevention from disasters and climate change.
5. Population increase puts pressure on the local job market
 - Due to market competition and declining natural resources, local people continue to migrate to Phnom Penh or Thailand.
 - More people try to do the same things in the same place at the same time
 - More people collect the same resources – each person collects less, therefore income or food is not enough, which leads to migration.
6. Knowledge of local people is limited and increasing tourism may affect them by bringing in outside culture. Health, culture and research challenges are similar.
7. When the need for development is high, it may reduce the opportunity for integrating natural resources into world heritage.

Group II Threats: Representatives from provincial/sub-national agencies. The summary results of the threats in PKWS are divided into 2 main categories as follows:

Man-made factors:

1. Land encroachment – close to border of conservation zone in upland area; also in Koh Kapik area
2. Illegal fishing within PKWS: collecting of small crabs, use of small mesh sizes, double-sided entry fish trap copied from Viet Nam
3. Land reclamation through dyking for land grabbing
4. Cutting trees for trading
5. Illegal hunting and collecting
6. New illegal settlement of 10 families close to the conservation zone
7. Sand mining near the eastern border – Steung Tatai and Trapeang ROUNG areas and between Botum Sakor and PKWS and in Koh Sralao
8. Water pollution from sand mining – cleaning of sand with chemicals, disposal of oil in the water
9. Charcoal production (underground oven more difficult to detect)
10. Shrimp farm (existed since 1995, at present no function)

Natural factors (climate factors)

1. Sea level rise and big waves cause beach movement (sand covers roots causing mangrove death) and impact infrastructure and domestic animals
2. Erosion in the western part, also causing mangrove death
3. Storms and thunder (causing the death of some mangroves)
4. Rainfall pattern increasingly irregular – may impact crop production, human diseases, etc.
5. Higher temperatures – green mussels and cultured fish die

Group III Threats: Representatives from the community protected areas. The summary results of the threats in PKWS are the following:

Economic issues:

1. Green mussels die-off, loss of income, cheap prices
2. Fisheries resources decrease and change
3. High pressure from outsiders for illegal mangrove cutting
4. Illegal forest cutting occurred in rainy season in Koh Kapik
5. Illegal fishing gear (flying net is used in the open sea and MOUNG KHOV net is used in PKWS)

Environmental issues:

1. Strong waves causing riverbank collapse (nearby the hotel) near Peam Krasop and Koh Kapik
2. Unusual sea level rise (unusually high tide in November 2011) – in 2011 many places were flooded that had never been flooded before
3. Sand mining – loss of a small island in Koh Ka Bong
4. Mudskipper population reduced
5. Increased thunderstorms, impacting mangroves (lightning strikes 20-50 m²)
6. Unpredictable, unusual rainfall
7. Land erosion and sedimentation at many creeks in Koh Kapik
8. Channel sedimentation in Koh Kapik
9. Decreasing population size of some species, e.g. otters and primates (macaques)
10. Lack of freshwater sources

Social and cultural issues:

1. Conflicts with people using modern fishing gear types and more fishing gear
2. Local communities lose confidence and ownership over natural resources management – especially for law enforcement and preventing illegal activities
3. Lack of biodiversity studies in PKWS



Group discussion to define the Threats to PKWS

Q. Could you further explain the conflict between different types of fishers?

A. Outsiders using modern fishing gear come into conflict with local community members who have protected the resources and only use traditional fishing gear.

Q. Mr **Eth Seang Sovimol**, Deputy Chief of Fishery Administration Cantonment Koh Kong, recommends: Regarding the Fisheries Law, if the law allows the use of that gear, it is not illegal and the community would need to develop their own regulations and get these recognized as local community fisheries regulations. But if they use illegal gear, the local communities can have them arrested and report them to the authorities. PA authorities should discuss this and get a proper regulation to support the communities in this regard. This should be further discussed in the solutions session on Day 2.

Group Discussion on Priority Actions (Day 2)

Group I Priority Actions: Representatives from national agencies. The summary results of the priority actions for PKWS are the following:



Group discussion to define the Priority Actions to PKWS

1. Tourism Sectors:
 - Capacity building and tourism planning and management; language training (English and Chinese), helping communities to develop their own ecotourism management.
 - Study priority site for ecotourism development and maintain security for tourists.
 - Request support from national level including coordination between national level, local authorities and local communities for planning as well as budget and technical support from NGOs. The protected area annual budget should support these management activities.
 - Develop study tour programmes for local communities to exchange and learn from lessons learned and best practices from other areas both nationally and internationally and create opportunities to build knowledge and communications and networking linkages. This could also be useful for attracting tourists.
2. Livelihood alternatives:
 - Provide local communities with knowledge on how to make souvenirs
 - Aquaculture raising needs technical expertise to support and train local communities
 - Fishery food processing needs technical expertise to train local communities
 - Develop agro-tourism, seek marketing opportunities for selling agricultural products and develop knowledge on methodologies of organic farming, effective microorganism (EM) fertilizers, etc. that can add value to agriculture.
3. All infrastructure developments require proper Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).
4. Capacity building:
 - Education and awareness raising to local people about lessons learned, understanding and skills related to climate change – e.g. different rice varieties adapted to different conditions – can learn from experts or from other farmers. E.g. some varieties produce high yield with lower rainfall.

- Need to be open-minded and learn from the outside to apply what is locally appropriate for better livelihoods. Networking and exchange of information is crucial. Most information from neighbouring provinces in Thailand about weather forecasts is applicable to this part of Cambodia too.
- To prevent erosion, flooded forest restoration in freshwater areas works well. Sandy coastal areas are more difficult but evidence suggests “Gnyap” is suitable with extensive root network.
- Improving waterway for local people (such as proposed creek dredging in Koh Kapik) is very helpful.

Q. Mr **Eth Seang Sovimol**, Deputy Chief of Fishery Administration Cantonment Koh Kong, comments: This workshop is discussing the PKWS management plan. Regarding agriculture and tourism promotion, these ideas they may not fit well with PKWS.

A. Mr **Ngil Thon**, Chief of Coastal Protected Area Cluster, responds: Part of PKWS is also mainland and hill areas, not just the coastal part. Some people grow cashew nuts, without any idea of where they will sell them. As an example the speaker earns \$10,000/year from dragon fruit on 3.7 hectares.

Mr **Kim Sarin**, Deputy Director Department of Research and Community Protected Area Development, recommends: Some families have tried 5 different varieties of rice – tasty and well adapted to local conditions. Tourism opportunities also exist in the hill areas – plantations, local food, waterfalls and panoramic views over the mangroves. Previously they used varieties that were not so tasty. Also local chicken tastes better! Currently I am researching and studying a potential place in Toul Kouki for establishment of eco-tourism (CPA) as well as places best suited for eco-agriculture.

Group II Priority Actions: Representatives from provincial/sub-national agencies. The summary results of the priority actions for PKWS are as follows:

1. Addressing man-made threats:
 - Law enforcement, both local authorities and local people need to respect the law and participate in the protection of natural resources
 - Continue to raise awareness and provide education on the advantages of forests, fishery law, environmental law, protected area law, and government declarations on types of permissible fishing gear; water pollution also requires education and awareness raising
 - Boundary demarcation is crucial – core zone, conservation zone
 - Increase cooperation between specialized departments, local authorities and communities
 - Promote alternative jobs through vocational training
 - Patrolling and crackdown on charcoal production, tree cutting, illegal hunting and illegal fishing
 - Request the sand mining company to perform their activities in the area approved by the government
2. Addressing climate/natural factor threats:
 - Build dyke to prevent saltwater intrusion
 - Mangrove restoration to prevent erosion
 - Build new houses higher
 - Build sea wall protection against heavy storms
 - Tree restoration in thunderstorm damage areas and planting trees around households
 - Educate people not to go outside during thunderstorm and first aid training

- Select a variety of rice species and tolerant species that are adapted to climate change conditions and provide quick yield
- Drainage ponds for water storage
- Education about human health and wellbeing and animal health
- Hazard warning system and hotline for meteorological information

Mr **Eth Seang Sovimol**, Deputy Chief of Fisheries Administration Cantonment Koh Kong, comments: We need to get the people who do charcoal production together and warn them. If they continue they should be punished.

Group III Priority Actions: Representatives from the community protected areas. The summary results of the priority actions for PKWS are as follows:

1. Increase fisheries resources:
 - Replant mangrove forest
 - Strengthen law enforcement and set up CPA regulation
 - Set up fisheries conservation zone
 - Promote small-scale fish farming (crabs and fish species)
2. Adaptation to climate change:
 - Build concrete barriers to protect coastal areas
 - Channel dredging
 - Mangrove restoration
 - Set up water reservoir
 - Increase tourism services
 - Establish women's savings group
 - Promote alternative jobs (souvenirs)
3. Capacity building for communities:
 - Regular meeting among community network at least 3 times/year
 - Set up training course related to climate change, DRR and ecosystems
 - Organize study tour for community to exchange experience and knowledge
 - Set up volunteer youth group to disseminate information to communities
4. Continue to set up management plan for CPA:
 - Set up new meeting to readjust the CPA management plan
 - Reinforce recording and use of natural resources in CPA
 - Annual meeting in CPA

Mr **Eth Seang Sovimol**, Deputy Chief of Fishery Administration Cantonment Koh Kong, suggests: Regarding law enforcement and in order to increase fishery resources, the community has the right to stop illegal activity inside the community area and the Fisheries Administration (FiA) can fine. Communities should help stop the middlemen from buying small crabs and keep fishers from catching them, and collaborate with FiA and authorities.

Q. Mr **Sun Kong** asks the Peam Krasop CPA about the savings group. LLS had provided funding for a savings group, which was successful in the first and second year, but later was no longer operating. How is that going now?

A. Mr **Yem Yan** responds: IUCN provided \$6,000 for establishing the women's savings group, and initially the savings group was successful, but it stopped operating for the following reasons:

- There are many private bank flows to the local community that made it easier and faster for local people to get a loan.

- Some savings group were successful, but other groups were less successful due to the slow payback, the loss of benefit when they went to earn money outside their homes, and the loss incurred due to the green mussel die-off.

Mr Eth Seang Sovimol, Deputy Chief of Fishery Administration Contentment Koh Kong, indicates: The community collects small crabs and sells them to the middlemen. Monitoring can be done at the fish landing site. Enforcement can most easily be done there and needs to be coordinated with relevant authorities.

4.10. Next Steps of PKWS Management Planning

Mr Kong Kim Sreng presents experiences and existing models of PA management plans as well as some methodologies that can be used to develop the PKWS management plan. At the end of the presentation he also raises the next steps of the management plan development process which will include (1) collect information from documents and related existing data, (2) consult with local communities including 5 villages in PKWS that the project had not yet consulted in the past, (3) based on existing data and the results of the consultation meeting with local communities, IUCN's technical working group will cooperate with representatives from GDANCP to prepare a draft of PKWS management plan, (4) the draft will be submitted to the technical working group for review, and (5) the technical working group will prepare the final draft and submit it to the Minister of Environment for approval.

Comments from GDANCP: They agree with the overall approach. Cooperation with GDANCP is crucial. Ground-level problems need to be linked to national-level priorities. There is also a need to consult with other local NGOs and projects on the ground, to avoid overlaps and to ask people: "What do you want to see in the next five years?" The plan needs to fit with the 5-year investment plan at the commune level. Local authorities need to highlight the issues that are already identified in commune plans but not yet addressed.

Mr Kim Nong asks about how much time and budget IUCN has for this.

Dr Robert Mather responds that the current BCR project runs until December 2014. We have sufficient funding to develop the management plan but not to implement all of the actions – we will look for additional financial support.

Mr Kim Nong: For the Coastal Climate Change Alliance – UNDP, Sida, EU – Peam Krasop is one of the pilot sites. Biodiversity Conservation Initiative (BCI) Corridors focus on boundary demarcation, livelihood improvement and capacity building and also involve PKWS – this needs to be integrated and coordinated. This issue could be raised at the national level in GDANCP, which could organize a meeting for the three projects to come together and discuss.

Dr Robert Mather suggests that Mr Kim Nong proposes to GDACP and MoE to organize a meeting between CCCA, BCI and BCR/IUCN to collaborate and integrate the activities in each project as these projects are funded by the EU.

Mr Tan Kun Roathana, Deputy Chief Department of GDACP, comments: IUCN can help to support the development of the management plan; others can help to fund the implementation of the priority actions.

Mr Kong Kim Sreng responds: IUCN does not only intervene on the management plan, but IUCN has been implementing activities and interventions in PKWS for 6 years already.

Mr Tan Kun Roathana, Deputy Chief Department of GDACP, would like to hear some more comments from the provincial level.

H.E. Say Socheat, Deputy Governor of Koh Kong, responds: On behalf of the provincial government, I am very happy to support and agree with this activity. The problem at the provincial level is the budget for implementation. But the Provincial Governor welcomes this and is happy and thanks you for your support and urges the district chiefs and commune chiefs to raise any more issues or comments on this.

Mr Chea Sovy, Deputy District Chief of Koh Kong District: This management plan should focus on the commune level where they have prepared a 5-year development investment plan 2012-2017. The district has also a 5-year development plan, but the process is later than in the commune. The community at the ground level and the commune people are not working together closely enough so this requires more collaboration and information sharing for more effective management. I would like to request the commune level to integrate activities between the PKWS Management Plan and their 5-year plans.

Mr Kim Nong comments: Some communities work well with the commune government but others don't. All these resources belong to everyone, to the nation – not to any institution or a single ministry. Not to the MoE or the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF). If the commune chief is smart enough he can use the community people to help people. If the commune chief and the community leader work well together they will be successful. Many donors want to help us but when they ask us what we want to do, if the commune chief doesn't know what to do, then the donor may go elsewhere. The commune, district and community need to collaborate with each other for doing any activities.

4.11. Closing Speech by H.E. Say Socheat, Deputy of Koh Kong Province

Although this consultative workshop lasted only one day and a half, it has given us a lot of information and very good results from the group discussions to identify the values, threats and priority actions of PKWS and it is a basic foundation to define the strategy and the process to develop in the next step. Moreover, I would like to suggest to the working group to continue further research and study with relevant stakeholders to verify the needs and challenges for designing a good PKWS management plan that will be effective and focus on the local needs. In this way, the work plan will respond to the strategy of protected area management of the MoE and ensure the effective use, conservation and management of natural resources to improve socio-economic development and ensure sustainable local livelihoods.

V. CONCLUSION

The consultative workshop on Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary (PKWS) management planning, which was supported by the European Union through BCR/IUCN in collaboration with GDANCP/MoE and Koh Kong's provincial authorities, was mainly focused on group discussions of values, threats and priority actions in PKWS. The PKWS management plan needs to be developed without haste and there is a need for further analysis and meeting with the communities to gather data in order to produce an effective PKWS management plan. The PKWS management plan will be developed as a 5-year plan that is in parallel to the provincial and communal 5-year development plans. In this way, the commune councillor and the communities can integrate their activities into the PKWS management plan and ensure the implementation of sustainable natural resources use, sustainable development, biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management in their locality.

VI. STEPS FORWARD FOR PKWS MANAGEMENT PLANNING

1. Establish working group for data gathering, analysing, reviewing and editing PKWS Management Plan and submit it to the Minister of Environment for recognition and approval. The working group will include GDANCP, the Department of Wildlife Sanctuary, the Provincial Environmental Department, PKWS authorities and IUCN.
2. Continue consultation meetings with 5 local communities including Steung Veng, Boeung Kachhang, Toul Kouki Kroam, Toul Kouki Leu and Koh Chak village for conducting socio-economic and environmental assessments of PKWS-dependent local people for livelihoods to identify values of the biodiversity resources, and to analyse significant threats to the integrity of PKWS and solutions to address them.
3. After field research and information gathering, organize a consultation meeting among the working group on PWKS Management Plan
4. Conduct consultation workshop on reviewing PKWS Management Plan with stakeholders
5. Conduct working group meeting for final review of PKWS Management Plan and submit it to the MoE for recognition and approval

Annex I: Participants list

No	Name	Gender	Position	E-mail address	Telephone
1	Mr Veang Samsak	M	Chief of Koh Sralao CPA		016 309149
2	Mrs Prak Hieng	F	Chief of Koh Kapik CPA		097 6493109
3	Mr Son Treng	M	Deputy Chief of Krong Khemarak Phoumin		097 5546161
4	Mr Sokha Sophorn	M	MoE		012 226232
5	Mr Chea Sovy	M	Deputy Governor of Koh Kong District		015 448 447
6	Mr Nghil Thon	M	Chief of Coastal Protected Area Cluster		097 9927686
7	Mr Ney Prohorsarith	M	Deputy Chief of Conservation Office	Ney.Sarith@yahoo.com	097 6434320
8	Mr Eth Seang Sovimol	M	Deputy Chief of Koh Kong FiA		016 276668
9	Mr Kim Nong	M	Deputy of GDANCP, MoE		
10	Mr Hun Mardy	M	Deputy Chief of Department of Environment		016 954493
11	Mr Tan Kun Roathana	M	Deputy Chief Department of GDANCP		097 2229999
12	Dr Robert Mather	M	Head of Southeast Asia Group, IUCN		
13	Mr Chheng Sinat	M	Peam Krasop committee		015 225742
14	Mr Brian Kastl	M	BCR/IUCN, International Consultant	KastlB@apl.eastwestcenter.org	
15	Mr Tuy Sovannarine	M	Deputy Division Chief of Sre Ambel FiA		016 533320
16	Mr Kong Bunthern	M	Deputy Chief of Koh Kong department of Agriculture		016 7073311
17	Mr Man Phala	M	Acting Chief of Department of Environment		016 718335
18	Mr Meng Tech	M	Director of Dong Peng Multi-Use Area		012 665797
19	Ms Yangni Chak riya	F	Project officer, CARE	Yangni.chakriya@carecambodia.org	012 976767
20	Ms Mean Sok oun	F	Deputy Chief Department of GDANCP		012 877667
21	Mr Yin Bunnang	M	Deputy Chief Department of Education and Dissemination		097 8005597
22	Dr Scott Perkin	M	Head, Biodiversity Conservation Program, IUCN	Scott.PERKIN@IUCN.org	
23	Mr Hieve Sovannara	M	Deputy Chief of Water Resource and Meteorology Department	Vannara_kk@yahoo.com	088 6680168
24	Mr Num Dourng	M	Toul Kouki commune council		097 6931571
25	Mr Leang Phannara	M	Journalist of Phnom Penh Post Newspaper	Phannara.leang@gmail.com	077 791989
26	Mr Plan Sarith	M	Deputy Chief of Wildlife Office		011 739068
27	Mr Kim Sarin	M	Deputy Chief of Research and Community Protected Area Development Department	Kim.sarin@gmail.com	012 864045
28	Mr Sar Soth	M	Koh Kapik Commune Council		097 7721099
29	Mr Ek Sereysopheap	M	Deputy Chief Department, MoE		011 333878
30	Mr Thong Bunthern	M	Deputy Chief Department, MoE		012 980 393
31	Mr Loch Pikrak	M	Research officer, Cambodia Red Cross	mr.heup@gmail.com	081 830 686

32	Mr Men Phally	M	Koh Kong Rural Develop		097 4655193
33	Mr Cha Lann	M	Deputy Governor of Mondul Seima District		097 555 3457
34	Mr Seng Bunthern	M	Office Chief of Urban Land and Construction Department		016 347525
35	Mr Oul Rann	M	Director of PKWS		016 735626
36	Mr Yin Savat	M	Office Chief		097 2532888
37	Mr Kuy Sun Heng	M	Bak Khlong Commune Council		012 575026
38	Mr Heat Vanna	M	Deputy Chief of Department of Planning		016 699785
39	Mr Heang Hourn	M	Tatai Commune Chief		097 8741568
40	Mr Seng Ratanak	M	BCCP		097 9000905
41	Mr Yem Yan	M	Peam Krasop Commune Chief		016 633767
42	Mr Lorn Rith	M	Chief of Boeung Kachhang CPA		016 962156
43	Mr Kong Kimsreng	M	Senior Programme Officer, IUCN Cambodia	Kimsreng.kong@iucn.org	012 888847
44	Mr Sorn Pheakdey	M	MWD, Field Coordinator, IUCN Cambodia	Pheakdey.sorn@iucn.org	012 475121
45	Mr Sar Kimleong	M	Communication Assistant Officer, IUCN Cambodia	Kimleong.sar@iucn.org	012 855737
46	Mr Sun Kong	M	BCR, Field Coordinator, IUCN Cambodia	Kong.sun@iucn.org	012 755501

Annex II: Agenda of the workshop

Day 1		
Time	Description	Speakers
07:30-08:00	Registration of participants	Mr Sar Kimleong
08:00-9:50	Announcement of the agenda	Mr Sun Kong
	National Anthem	
	Impressions by Mr Man Phala , Acting Chief Department of Environment	
	Impressions by Dr Robert Mather, Head of Southeast Asia Group, IUCN	
	Impressions and welcome speech by H.E. Say Socheat , Deputy of Koh Kong Provincial Governor	
	Opening speech by Mr Kim Nong , Deputy of GDANCP, MoE	
09:50-10:15	Group photos and snacks	Mr Sar Kimloeng
10:15-10:35	Presentation on the PKWS management process and issues	Mr Oul Rann
10:35-10:55	Coastal and River Erosion in Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary: Current Issues and Solutions	Mr Brian Kastl, International consultant, BCR/IUCN
10:35-10:55	Presentation on the progress of BCR/IUCN Cambodia	Mr Kong Kimsreng & Mr Sun Kong
10:55-11:15	Presentation on Protected Area Law	Mr Kim Nong
11:15-12:00	Q&A; preparation of group discussions	Mr Kong Kimsreng
12:00-13:30	Lunch	IUCN offers DSA
13:30-15:00	Group discussions and presentations on PKWS Values	
15:00-15:20	Snacks	
15:20-17:00	Group discussions and presentations on PKWS Threats	
Day 2		
07:30-08:00	Registration of participants	Mr Sar Kimloeng
08:00-08:15	Welcome and introduction to Day 2	Mr Sun Kong
08:15-10:55	Group discussions and presentations on PKWS Priority Actions	
	Snacks	
10:55-12:10	Presentation on contents, next steps of PKWS Management Plan and discussion	Mr Kong Kimsreng
12:10-11:20	Impressions by Dr Robert Mather , Head of Southeast Asia, IUCN	
12:20-12:30	Closing speech by H.E. Say Socheat , Deputy of Koh Kong Provincial Governor	



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