

## PEAM KRASOP WILDLIFE SANCTUARY DEMONSTRATION SITE

### 1. Site Name and Geographic Co-ordinates:

Site name: Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary (PKWS) (including part of the Koh Kapik Ramsar Site)

Geographic Coordinates:

Latitude: 11° 25' N to 11° 35' N

Longitude: 102° 57' E to 103° 09' E.

### 2. Country in Which the Site is Located: THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

### 3. State or Province in Which the Site is Located: Koh Kong Province

Local government approval [yes or no] YES if yes then date: 29<sup>th</sup> April 2003

Local government involvement [yes or no] YES

Local government co-financing [yes or no] YES if yes then in-kind or in-cash? IN-KIND

### 4. Linkage to National Priorities, Action Plans and Programmes:

- With reference to the Royal Decree of 1<sup>st</sup> November 1993, Peam Krasop is one of 23 protected areas in Cambodia that were classified as wildlife sanctuaries and must be strictly protected and managed due to their national, regional and global significance.
- International agreement of relevance for protected areas and biodiversity to which Cambodia is a signatory: Ramsar Convention-Ratified on 23<sup>rd</sup> October 1999. The Koh Kapik Ramsar site was designated as a Ramsar site with international importance on 23/06/1999, adopted by the national assembly 1996 as national law with regards to Ramsar Convention.
- Existing National Strategies and Action Plans:
  - National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP 1998 to 2002), prioritized protected areas management planning and implementation,
  - National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP): "Strengthening the on-going management of designated protected areas",
  - Koh Kong Provincial Physical Framework for Environmental Coastal Zone Management.

The prioritised activities to be implemented in Peam Krasop Demonstration site included environmental restoration scheme, public awareness and participation programmes.

Central government involvement (yes or no): YES

Central government co-financing: YES, if yes then in-kind or in-cash? IN-KIND AND IN-CASH.

### 5. Date of NTWG Meeting, which Considered the Proposal and Recommendations:

In Sihanoukville, the 8<sup>th</sup> National Wetland Committee meeting was held from 17-18 March 2003 to discuss on the prioritisation and ranking of the demonstration site; and decided that the highest prioritised site for wetland and mangrove is Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary, and for wetland is Koh Kapik Ramsar Site. The two sites were therefore merged together into one demonstration site called "Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary Demonstration Site (or PKWS)".

### 6. National Technical Focal Point Endorsement and/or Comments:

1. Peam Krasop is the most important one of marine wildlife sanctuary that is under national protected areas system.
2. It is the highest priority for mangrove protection in Cambodia.
3. It is directly link to the South China Sea.
4. Trans-boundary issues with Thailand.
5. Several community-based organizations were formulated and established.

**Signature:**

**Name and Designation: Mr. Koch Savath, Deputy Director General of Technical Affairs, Ministry of Environment and National Technical Focal Point for the SCS Project.**

Date: 20<sup>th</sup> February 2004

## 7. Site Description (Full site Characterisation as in Annex 1):

The proposed demonstration site for mangrove and wetland represents the entire Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary, which is one of the 23 protected areas in Cambodia, was officially established on 1<sup>st</sup> November 1993 by the Royal Decree for the Creation and Designation of Protected Areas. It is also one of the 10 Cambodian Wildlife Sanctuaries and of the 6 protected areas in Koh Kong Province. The map of Peam Krasop demonstration site is attached as in Annex 1) the total area being around 25,897 ha.

The area has an elevation of 0 – 2 metres, a perimeter of around 61,050 metres and lies in a deltaic flood plain bisected by numerous distributary channels and salt water inlets. The area lies about 15 km South-east of Koh Kong Town near the border with Trat Province of Thailand.

### 7.1 Environment:

Peam Krasop is dominated by small alluvial islands immediately off the mainland of Koh Kong Province many of which have been formed by the deposition of mud and sand eroded from the sandstone catchments of the two main rivers, Peam Krasop estuary called Prek Peam Krasop (in Peam Krasop commune) and Stung Kep estuary (in Koh Kapik commune). The catchments of these rivers are located on the southern slope of the Cardamom Mountains. The soils consist of a thin organic mud or humus layer overlying sand and sandy loam, hence they are predominantly alluvial and sandstone soils of red or yellow podzol and coastal complex. Along the western coastline of the main island, there is well-developed mudflat, while the northern coastline is sandy. The site is classified into two wetland types (estuarine waters, and intertidal mud, sand, or salt flats) and is listed under old Criteria 1(b) and 1(c) of Ramsar Convention as 'good representative examples' and 2(c) for its special value with respect to endemic plant or animal species (Ramsar Convention Criteria) (Annex 1)

The climate of the area is similar to the rest of Cambodia in terms of being a tropical monsoon climate with two distinct seasons (wet and dry). The average temperature is 28°C; and the annual rainfall ranges from 2,800-3,000 millimetres. The area is strongly influenced by surface freshwater runoff from the two rivers. The presence of intact mangrove areas contributes significantly to the stabilization of the coast against erosion by storms and tides.

### 7.2. Habitat(s):

PKWS is the most intact mangrove forest in Cambodia and arguably in the whole Gulf of Thailand. The mangroves in the RAMSAR site and wildlife Sanctuary are bisected by, many creeks. Within the area; 5,235 ha (38.85 %) consists of mangrove forest; 47 ha (0.35 %) is agricultural land; 725 ha (5.40 %) is evergreen disturbed forest; 411 ha (3.1 %) is evergreen mosaic area; 108 ha (1%) is grassland; and the open water surfaces total 6,957 ha (51.60 %). Due to the site's diverse geomorphology and habitats it is considered to be a major important spawning and nursery ground for many fish, crustaceans, and molluscs because the area is rich in zooplankton biomass.

In Peam Krasop *Rhizophora apiculata* and *Rhizophora mucronata* fronting the river margins and *Ceriops tagal*, *Xylocarpus granatum*, *Nypa fruticans*, *Brugiera gymnorhiza*, *Lumnitzera littorea*, *Hibiscus tiliaceus* and *Heritiera littoralis* grow as back mangroves. The ground layer is characterised by *Acrosticum speciosum*, *Acanthus* sp., *Pandanus* sp., and many epiphytes including orchids and *Asplenium nidens*. *Melaleuca* trees occur mainly to the landward of the mangrove species but sometimes at elevations in excess of 2 metres in the mangrove dominated zones. *Melaleuca* trees appear in uniform stands but sometimes occur as a mixed assemblage consisting of *Melaleuca leucadendron* with *Licula spinosa*, *Pandanus*, *Acrosticum aureum*, *A. speciosum*, *Hibiscus tiliaceus*, *Xylocarpus granatum*, *Heritiera littoralis*, and *Phoenix paludosa*. There are 43 true mangrove species in this sanctuary.

There are several sand beaches and mud flats along the coast of the mainland and of Koh Kong Island with several large pristine beaches on Koh Kong Island. There are indications of extensive coral reefs along the west coast of Koh Kong Island in water depth of more than 4 m. Corals at Koh Kong island appear to be free from major threats such as dynamite fishing and coral collection. A variety of marine fish are harvested in the area adjacent to the coral reefs include grouper, spine-foot fish, snappers, breams, mullets, shark, dolphin-fish (black and white), rays, and others. The globally endangered Irrawaddy dolphin (*Orcaella brevirostris*) has been seen near Lamdam northeast of Koh Kong Island.

Some 34 species of water birds, including 21 species of waders (Charadriidae and Scolopacidae) and six species of Terns and Gulls (Laridae), have been recorded. Of the 3,787 water birds counted on the western

shore of Peam Krasop, two species occur in internationally significant numbers: 13 Nordmann's Greenshank (*Tringa guttifer*), and endangered species, and 190 Broad-billed Sandpipers (*Limicola falcinellus*). Six other species, including Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*), Mongolian Sandplover (*Charadrius mongolus*), Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*), and Grey Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*); occurred in numbers exceeding the minimum criteria for birds staging at a site, enabling the site to qualify as part the new East Asia/Australasian Shorebird Reserve Network. *Macaca fascicularis* is global threatened primate species that found within site.

### **7.3. Present Use:**

The population of Peam Krasop is around 9,000 people and about 90 percent of the population are migrants from different provinces. In total, there are 10 villages in 6 communes (in 3 districts) located within or adjacent to the demonstration site. The occupations of the population include fishing, charcoal production and mangrove logging. Agricultural farming and livestock breeding are common activities on a small scale; however, these agricultural activities are increasing significantly as a consequence of population growth.

The site and its surrounding areas are owned by the state. As state common property, the areas are, however, used by local communities in and around the reserve as a source of charcoal, firewood, timber, fish, crustaceans and molluscs, for family consumption and small scale income generation. Fishing is the most important activity for these local people. Presently, some families are benefiting from the introduction of alternative livelihood activities through community development of Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Project. There is also an environmental educational programme supported by CZM/DANIDA focusing on many environmental activities including awareness of the values of wetland and mangrove resources and ecosystems.

Presently, there is neither information nor facilities for tourism, but the area is easily accessible by boat and given the rich avifauna it could possibly be developed as a potential eco-tourism destination. Overnight stays are possible, but a day trip is the most recommended since it is very near to Koh Kong Town. Information can be obtained from local villagers at the site.

### **7.4. Management Regime:**

The whole area is within the jurisdiction of the Department of Nature Conservation and Protection of the Ministry of Environment. Specifically, the Office of Wetland, Watershed and Coastal Zone Management, is directly responsible for planning, management and administration of the area.

The Cambodia Coastal Zone Committee, an inter-ministerial body, acts as the decision-making body for coastal zone management in the country including making recommendations on policy and the development strategy. Local people are encouraged by the central government to establish their own communities that support wise/sustainable use and the protection/conservation of natural resources and environment. Provincial authorities are the government entities that backstop all operations and interventions in order to protect and conserve the site and wetland benefits.

## **8. Stakeholders:**

The major stakeholders in the area include central government agencies, local government agencies (provincial technical and non-technical departments), local communities and Non-governmental organisations (NGOs), large and medium scale private sector enterprise is currently lacking in the area.

### **8.1. Central Government Agencies:**

*Ministry of Environment* – Department of Nature Conservation and Protection is responsible for planning, management and supervising of the Ramsar site and national protected areas.

*Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries* – Department of Forestry and Wildlife and Department of Fisheries are governmental collaborative partners for protecting and managing natural resources within the whole country.

These central governmental agencies are responsible for providing authorisation and supervision to provincial agencies. As members of the high level inter-ministry committee, these governmental agencies guide local authorities and site manager in order to ensure that the implementation of activities are in accordance with national priorities and strategies.

## 8.2. Local Authorities and Communities:

*Local authorities:* Koh Kong Provincial and district governors and commune council are responsible for the administration of activities and the local populations within the Koh Kong province. The main provincial technical agencies include the Koh Kong Department of Environment, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Department of Rural Development, and the Department of Tourism. These local technical agencies will support and participate in activities at the demonstration site and will play a key role as locally based implementers and supporters in ensuring the activities are carried out smoothly and productively.

*Local communities:* There are six local communities within and around the PKWS who will be directly involved in managing and conserving natural resources (mangroves and fisheries) within the area. The community-based approach for natural resource management is applied to promote participation in decision making for the use natural resources in a sustainable manner. The names of the six communities are Beoung Kachhang, Koh Sralauv, Koh Kang, Koh Kapik, Toul Koki and Stung Veag.

These six communities, as *direct resource users*, are the main target groups of the demonstration site project. These main stakeholders have to be encouraged to participate in the project.

## 8.3 Existing Projects and NGOs:

Participatory Management of Mangrove Resources (PMMR) – is a project that focuses on mangrove protection, and plantation via participation of the local community in Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary. This project has been supported by, the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of CANADA, since 1998 and activities under the present project will complement those of this initiative.

Coastal Zone Management Unit called Coastal Coordinating Unit (CCU) supported by DANIDA, during its second phase of work as the secretariat of Coastal Steering Committee, is focusing on the establishment of environmental and socio-economical indicators for detecting the progress of pilot project's activities of community-based natural resource management and livelihood improvement at district level.

These projects are considered as important contributors to project success in that they will provide training and experience for project implementation and administration as well as locally community-based mangrove resource management and restoration in PKWS.

## 9. Threats:

Based on the causal chain analysis conducted by the National Mangrove and Wetland Committees, major threats to the habitats found at PKWS are summarised as follows:

1. Cutting Mangroves for charcoal production using charcoal kilns of between two and six metres in diameter.
2. Fish catch has apparently reduced from 10-20 kg/night to 3-4 kg/night (small scale fishing gear), this lowered catch suggesting problems resulting from over-fishing in the area. Increased fishing effort stems from the use of modern fishing gear such as push nets and trawl nets, which destroy the benthic biological resources and disturb the seabed.
3. In 1989, there were three shrimp farms in PKWS with total areas of 40.55ha; and these activities seriously affected water quality and aquatic species. Shrimp disease occurred in the ponds, and there was a big loss of production resulting in a cessation of activities. *Tilapia* species have been introduced into these shrimp ponds as secondary options of aquaculture.

The most critical threats to the site are habitat loss and reduction of aquatic resources, which result from direct use of mangrove for charcoal, over exploitation of marine resources, land clearance (land encroachment), soil erosion and sedimentation, and inappropriate waste dumping and discharge (Annex 3).

The impacts from these threats are likely to increase as a consequence of population growth resulting from in-migration from other parts of the country and locally high population growth rates. Of the total of 8,912 people living at PKWS the majority are dependent on marine resources for direct use. Poverty is a key issue that is perceived as an underlying cause of environmental degradation in the area.

## **10. Goals and Purpose:**

The overall goal is to promote wise and sustainable uses of the natural resources in Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary.

## **11. Rationale and Objectives:**

### **Rationale:**

Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary is the only national protected area that consists of a pristine mangrove forest area in Cambodia. Importantly, this Wildlife Sanctuary is associated with the Koh Kapik Ramsar Site, which has been designated as an internationally important wetland for the migratory waterfowl. In spite of national and international obligations to protect and manage the site, the interests of the very significant numbers of people living and surviving upon the natural resources of site must be taken into consideration in any long-term plans for sustainable use of the area. Conflicts between local communities, local authorities, sanctuary authorities and others, with regard to natural resource use, have been increasing.

Although PKWS was designated as a National Wildlife Sanctuary with International Wetland Importance; policy, strategy and management plan have not yet been put in place. Best practices in community-based resource management and conservation have not been fully applied to date.

### **Objectives:**

1. To develop; in full consultation with all stakeholders, government, private sector and civil society; a management plan (including strategy, regulation and monitoring guideline) for the sustainable use of the natural resources in PKWS;
2. To restore degraded mangrove and wetland areas;
3. To support local communities in improving their livelihoods through mechanisms including partnership with private sector investors and NGOs;
4. To promote understanding of wetlands and mangroves among local communities and authorities;
5. To improve the knowledge and skills of government officials, local authorities and communities with respect to wetland and mangrove management.

## **12. Outcomes:**

The desired outcomes from the project intervention are as follows:

1. A comprehensive management plan (including strategy, regulation, and monitoring guideline) for mangrove and wetland resources in PKWS will be in place, drafted, accepted by the stakeholders and approved by the government;
2. Degraded areas 2500 ha of mangrove will be restored;
3. Strong support from private sector and local NGOs, to alternative income generation;
4. Local communities and authorities will be aware of and understand the significance of mangrove and wetland resources;
5. The capacity of local authorities will be built to enable them to manage the mangrove and wetland resources in a sustainable manner following completion of the project.

## **13. Planned Activities to Achieve the Outcomes:**

In order to achieve the goal and objectives, activities have been grouped into six main components as follows:

### **Component 1: Project Management**

The purpose of this component is to develop and demonstrate the utility of a multi-stakeholder management system that will continue to operate beyond the life of the GEF intervention, and which will serve as a co-ordination mechanism between national and local government agencies, local communities, private sector and even between Trat Province in Thailand and Koh Kong Province in Cambodia.

A Management Advisory Group (MAG) has been established by the National Mangrove and Wetland Committee and approved by the Koh Kong Governor. This MAG is chaired by the Mangrove Focal Point from DNCP, and will meet four times per year to discuss project execution and technical issues. A Management Board (MB) had already been established by the Koh Kong Governor (Annex 6). This MB is

chaired by the third deputy governor of Koh Kong Province, and will meet twice a year to provide oversight to project implementation. The first national action will be the recruitment of a demonstration site manager and an assistant by the SEA and Koh Kong Provincial Governor, and the establishment and equipping of a project office. The site manager and the assistant (in consultation with the chair of each group) will organise the regular MAG and MB meetings.

Project monitoring will be the responsibility of the Management Board, whilst mid-term evaluation will be conducted by UNEP in consultation with the Ministry of Environment and a terminal evaluation will be conducted by, independent evaluators from the region. Annual financial audits will be commissioned via an international, reputable firm of public accountants.

#### *Bilateral Actions:*

In accordance with the proposed management framework (Annex 6), the Peam Krasop MAG will meet four times with its counterpart organisation in Thailand (the Trat MB) to discuss the cooperative framework and other technical issues such as indicator and monitoring methodology. Similarly, the Cambodian MB will meet with Trat Senior Advisory Board on four occasions in order to discuss joint policy and agreement regarding transboundary management actions. The venue for each meeting will alternate between the countries, and meetings will be facilitated by, the Project Co-ordinating Unit of the UNEP/GEF SCS Project.

### **Component 2: Data and Information for Management Plan Purpose**

A major requirement in order to develop plans for sustainable use of the area is a suitable base map and associated information regarding habitat and ecotone distribution, use zones and other data and information required to make rational management decisions. Reliable data and information are critical to the development of a long-term sustainable management plan for mangrove and wetland resources and ecosystem. A base map of the demonstration site will be initially prepared by, SEA START RC from satellite imagery.

A field survey will be conducted for 10 days by, six people from a technical institution, to collect baseline environmental and ecological data regarding mangrove and wetland resource distribution and abundance, the results of this survey will be used for mapping and identifying zones in the site level GIS database.

At the same time, a socio-economic survey will be conducted for 10 days by, six people from a technical institution in order to collect baseline data on socio-economics, resource use and value. These data will be input to the GIS database for mapping and identifying use zones; and will be used in the analyses of present and potential uses, values, net incomes, costs and potential user conflicts.

Once the baseline survey on resource distribution and use has been concluded, a monitoring protocol and methodology for monitoring biological resources and their use will be developed jointly between the Trat and Koh Kapik technical committees. Monitoring on biological resources and use will be conducted twice during the course of the project.

### **Component 3: Development of Management Plan**

When having completed the compilation of data for the site including field data, socio-economics, value, uses, etc. a long-term management plan will be drafted covering all management issues including designation of use zones, local regulations, management strategy, monitoring methodology, and establishment of financial mechanisms for sustainability; will be drafted by Site Manager with consultation by MB and MAG.

The draft management plan will be subject to a series of stakeholder discussions and reviews. The site manager and the assistant will organise a total of 4 meetings in order to discuss the draft management plan. The first three meetings will be conducted at village level; and the last one will be conducted for higher level stakeholders such as, provincial technical officers, local managers, commune councils, and people from private sector enterprises. At the end of all stakeholders' meetings, the site manager will incorporate the results into the draft management plan, which will then be reviewed by MAG and MB during their regular meetings.

When the plan has been finally reviewed and finalised it will be submitted to the Koh Kong Governor for adoption and signature. This signing ceremony will be carried out in a big one-day workshop, which 150 participants from all levels of stakeholders attend the workshop. At the end of the workshop, the Koh Kong

Governor will sign the management plan. The adopted plan will be translated into English, and published in Khmer for wide national distribution.

#### **Component 4: Enforcement**

When the plan has been approved, the first task will be zone demarcation. The site manager; with accompany of members of MAG, commune councils and chiefs of villages; will mark the zones for different levels of use, and agree upon the mechanisms for local level enforcement of the agreed rules and regulations.

#### **Component 5: Public Awareness and Training**

##### *Public Awareness:*

The first activity will be the production of 500 copies of posters regarding mangrove and wetland biodiversity and sustainable use. These posters will be distributed to communes and villages, hung in public places such as commune halls, schools and pagoda. The site manager will be responsible to creating the poster, organising printing and subsequent distribution.

Another activity is the production of 5,000 small-size leaflets in easy-read Khmer language with focussing on the significance of mangrove and wetland biodiversity and how to use it sustainably. These leaflets will be distributed to most relevant stakeholders such as fishers, school kids, monks, community leaders, farmers. The site manager will be responsible to create the leaflets, contact a printing house for publishing, and distribution to stakeholders (fishers and local communities).

Most local authorities do not understand about the mangrove and wetland resources and ecosystem; therefore, a two-day seminar on mangrove and wetland biodiversity and sustainable use will be held at the Provincial level with participation of 25 people from provincial government agencies; particularly technical-relevant departments. This should be done by presentations and followed by a field trip to the mangrove and wetland areas within the demonstration site.

The most important target group is local people or local fishers. They have to be well understood about the mangrove and wetland and resources. Five workshops will be held in selected village halls within and/or surrounding the demonstration site. Very simple and comprehensive presentations will be delivered to these audiences. Demonstration in the field will also be conducted. The site manager with support from a Technical Institution will organise the workshops.

A five-day study visit to Trat demonstration site will be conducted with participation of 10 selected participants from commune councils, village leaders, and community leaders. Dealing with language difficulty, an interpreter will accompany those participants in order to let them fully understand about the management activities in Trat. The site manager in liaison with Trat counterpart will organise the study tour.

A seven-day study tour will be organised for 19 members of MB and MAG to the most successful mangrove and wetland demonstration site in the SCS in order to expose them to the best experience of the management strategy from that site. The site manager in liaison with that demonstration site manager will organise the study tour.

##### *Training:*

In order to enhance the project's implementation, a training course on project administration and management and another one on English and report writing course will be provided to the site manager and 5 other appropriate members of the MB and MAG.

When research methodology is developed and adopted, 20 Cambodian researchers (including site manager and some local communities) will be trained by an invited regional expert.

Three training courses on the significance of mangrove and wetland resources and their sustainable use will be provided in three different years to officers of local authorities including district offices, commune councils and village leaders; in each meeting 25 participants will attend. The training will be conducted by Department of Environmental education and communication.

More importantly, 5 different training courses on livelihood skills for specifically poor local fishers and mangrove cutters who voluntarily abandon their illegal fishing and/or cutting down mangrove in order to

change their jobs to the ones with environmental friendly such as livestock cultivation, bee keeping, mushroom growing, motorbike and outboard engine maintenance, etc. Each course will be provided specifically to 25 local fishers/people by Cambodian Development and Research Institute.

## **Component 6: Financial Mechanism and Alternative Livelihoods**

### *Financial Mechanism:*

The management plan will contain a section on financial sustainability. The site manager, with the assistance of the MAG and under the direction of the MB will establish a financial mechanism, which may be called a “Trust Fund”. This will be initiated via a big meeting with the most relevant stakeholders and will involve simultaneous establishment of a “Trust Fund”, user fee system, involving payments from the main users such as commercial fishers, shrimp farmers, tourist operators, and legal charcoal producers.

### *Alternative Livelihoods:*

A portion of the Trust Fund will be allocated to establish a community’s credit system. Local communities; especially local fishers and charcoal producers who voluntarily abandon illegal activities and who have received specific skill training courses, will be allowed to borrow from the credit system without or with very low interest for a specified period of time. The site manager, MAG and MB together will be responsible to implementation and operation of the credit system.

After receiving livelihood skill training course, the certified trainees will be provided with some initiative support such as seeds and tools in order to allow them to be able to carry out their new livelihood activities. The site manager will organise the supporting activity with supervising from the MB.

## **14. Sustainability Analysis and Risk Assessment:**

### **Sustainability Analysis:**

The key to the success and sustainability of the project lies in fully active participation and cooperation of all concerned stakeholders in project implementation and management. This is the first of all that the government commitment for resource allocation namely “Prioritized Assemblage” package in year 2007 for site operations that is an extra and significant cost. It is the national policy commitment for natural resources and environmental management issued by the Council of Minister. Besides that, the normal annual package budget of the government for protection and conservation of biodiversity are increasing.

Establishment and development of community-based natural resources management (CBNRM) play very important roles in terms of sustainability and conservation of the habitats and resources at the site. From our demonstration site the CBNRM will officially recognise the community role and responsibility for management of the area. This is positively expected thanks to natural resource decentralized management policy of the Government and to the decentralised structure of commune council which the CBNRM is the member. Importantly the commune council has their own budget for commune development and management of natural resources. This budget comes also from the central government but separately from the budget of Ministry of Environment.

According to the environment and natural resource management law, commune council law and ongoing piloting environment management namely “SEILA programme<sup>1</sup>”, the environment trust funds can be established within the community or commune council. This may imply the polluter/user-pay principle. In addition the site has potential for ecotourism development, which was already studied and prioritized by Thailand Tourism Authority. This is the added value for suitability of the project and potential for partnership with private sector as long term consideration.

### **Risk Assessment:**

Most likely risks anticipated in this project are as follows:

*Local communities may show little interest in the co-management of their mangrove and wetland resource.* Workshops and awareness programme will demonstrate the benefits to local communities from their participation in sustainable fisheries and mangrove resource management.

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<sup>1</sup> The Seila Programme is an aid mobilization and coordination framework for support to Cambodia's decentralization and de-concentration reforms



*Illegal cutting mangrove and fishing activities.*

Increasing public awareness on ecological significance of mangroves to fisheries production, regular monitoring resources by local communities, and promoting alternative livelihood initiatives; should contribute to the reduction of illegal cutting of mangrove, and destructive fishing activities in the PKWS.

*Local government has inadequate numbers of trained staff for project implementation.*

Training programmes (including on-the-job training) and workshops for local governmental agencies incorporated in the project will ensure adequate numbers of skilled staff. Some staff (such as members of national mangrove and wetland committees) are already aware, and understood the concept of, the project. They have had some background and experience in working with the project.

*Future development may potentially impact demonstration site.*

The establishment of a Management Board and Management Advisory Group, which members are representatives from both national and local governmental agencies, will ensure that the government is aware of the ecological importance of the mangroves and wetland and their contribution to locally provincial economy through fisheries and eco-tourism. Most of them are members of "National Coastal Steering Committee", whose responsibility is to oversee coastal zone management and development in Koh Kong Province. These, planners and policy makers will attend workshops and study tours in Trat Province to see the importance of mangroves and wetland's ecosystem(s) and take into serious consideration of the potential impacts of development on these fragile ecosystems. In this case, before any development being taken place, it has to be carefully considered and advised by this committee to ensure the development is environmentally sound.

*Conflict between management agencies.*

All decisions and processes will be undertaken in a transparent manner and will involve consultation with all concerned parties, with tasks and obligations are clearly defined and outlined, to minimise any conflict between involved parties. The involvement of other ministries and provincial departments in the Management Board and Management Advisory Group will be a key factor in facilitating and co-ordinating if issues and conflicts of interest arise between those institutions.

*Project not financially sustainable.*

The introduction of user-pay fee, which budget will go to a trust fund for managing the site, is crucial to ensure financial sustainability after the project is completed. The development of tourism (mangrove eco-tourism) in the future, the establishment of community fishery and continued support from the government will ensure the management of the area is financially sustainable.

## **15. Estimated Budget:**

Total estimated budget for PKWS demonstration site project accounts for **US\$ 437,850**, including:

- **GEF funding:** **US\$ 249,217**
- **Government co-funding in-kind:** **US\$ 177,010**
- **Government co-funding in-cash:** **US\$ 11,623**

### **15.1 Summary Budget by Activities (Detailed budget as Appendix 5.1 & 5.3)**

Sub-components/ Activities Budget (US\$)	GEF	Co-Funding		Total
		In-cash	In-kind	
1.1. National Actions	47,338	546	25,780	73,664
1.2. Bilateral Actions	25,792	133	21,840	47,765
2.1. Data and Information for Management Plan (MP) Development	14,680	1,078	14,000	29,758
2.2. Draft, Review and Approval of MP	7,200	420	30,100	37,720
3.1. Surveillance	21,195	80	4,180	25,455
3.2. Biological and Use Monitoring	7,272	322	4,540	12,134
3.3. Habitat Restoration	43,142	414	30,300	73,856
4.1. Public Awareness	24,144	4,874	39,690	68,708
4.2. Training	29,824	3,336	0	33,160
5.1. Financial Mechanism	1,630	420	6,580	8,630
5.2. Alternative livelihoods	27,000	0	0	27,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>249,217</b>	<b>11,623</b>	<b>177,010</b>	<b>437,850</b>

## 15.2 Summary Budget by Object of Expenditure (Detailed budget as Appendix 5.2)

Object of Expenditure		Grand Total			
		GEF	Co-funding		Total
Budget (US\$)			In-cash	In-kind	
1000	Project Personal Component				
1100	Project Personnel	24,000	0	0	24,000
1200	Consultant	1,120	0	0	1,120
1300	Administration support	0	0	0	0
1600	Travel on official business	0	0	0	0
2000	Sub-Contract Component				
2200	Sub-Contract Component	113,184	1,894	53,020	168,098
3000	Training Component				
3200	Group Training	46,573	8,210	39,690	94,473
3300	Meeting/Conference	35,600	1,519	69,300	106,419
4000	Equipment Component				
4100	Expendable Equipment	0	0	0	0
4200	Non Expendable Equipment	12,240	0	15,000	27,240
4300	Premises	0	0	0	0
5000	Miscellaneous component				
5200	Reporting Costs	15,500	0	0	15,500
5300	Sundry	1,000	0	0	1,000
Total		249,217	11,623	177,010	437,850

## 16. Implementation Plan:

The implementation plan is organized based on the first priority of activities to be done to meet the objectives.

COMPONENTS Sub-components	ACTIVITIES	2006				2007				2008		RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	
<b>1. Development of Sustainable Management Framework for Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary (PKWS)</b>												
1.1. National Actions	1.1.1. Recruitment of a Site Manager (SM) and an Assistant Site Manager (ASM)											Koh Kong Governor, SEA
	1.1.2. Purchase project office equipment and furniture											SM, ASM
	1.1.3. Organisation of quarterly meetings for MAG (8 meetings)		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	SM, ASM, Chair of MAG
	1.1.4. Organisation of biannual meetings of the MB (5 meetings)		x		x		x		x		x	SM, ASM, Chair of MB
	1.1.5. Project monitoring and evaluation, auditing					Au				Au		MB, auditor
1.2. Bilateral Actions	1.2.1. Joint meetings of Thai & Cambodian MAGs (3 meetings)		x				x				x	PCU
	1.2.2. Joint meetings of MBs (3 meetings)		x				x				x	PCU
<b>2. Development of Management Plan (MP)</b>												
2.1. Data and Information for Management Plan (MP) Development	2.1.1. SEA START RC to prepare a draft GIS base map from satellite image											SEA START RC
	2.1.2. Field survey for species distribution, density, composition, area, and key associated benthic resources											SM, Department of Natural Resource Assessment and Data Management (DNRA&DM), local communities
	2.1.3. GIS Mapping and identification of ecotones (zones) based on field data											SM, DNRA&DM
	2.1.4. Survey on socio-economics, uses, value, incomes and costs											SM, Department of Environmental Planning and Legal Affairs (DEP&LA)
	2.1.5. Analysis of present and potential uses, values, net incomes and costs and GIS mapping of use zones											DEP&LA and DNRA&DM
	2.1.6. Analysis of potential use conflicts and future management needs costs											DEP&LA
	2.1.7. Development of methodology for monitoring (drafted by DNRA&DM, reviewed by MAGs)											DNRA&DM, MAGs
	2.1.8. Review national data, information and regulations for developing MP				x							DEP&LA

### Implementation Plan. *Continued*

COMPONENTS Sub-components	ACTIVITIES	2006				2007				2008		RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	
2.2. Draft, Review and Approval of MP	2.2.1. Prepare first order draft management plan in Khmer (zones, regulations, monitoring methodology on biological resource and use, establishment of financial mechanisms for sustainability, etc.)				x							SM in consultation with Management Advisory Group and Local Community leaders
	2.2.2. Review the management plan by stakeholders (in 3 meetings at village level, 1 at Provincial level)				x	x						MAG
	2.2.3. Revision of MP by MAG and MB in periodic meetings					x						MAG, MB
	2.2.4. Final Stakeholder Meeting for adopting and signing the plan by the Governor (mixed stakeholders at all levels, 1 day)					x						SM, ASM, Governor
	2.2.5. Translation of the Management Plan (drafts & Final) into English				x	x						Consultant (Department of Fisheries; Ministry of Agriculture)
	2.2.6. Publication of the Management Plan in Khmer (100 copies)						x					Printing house
<b>3. Implementation of the Management Plan</b>												
3.1. Surveillance	3.1.1. Demarcation of zones (setting demarcated posts and boards)											Local communities, MAG
	3.1.2. Purchasing a small patrol boat and a motorcycle for rangers											SM, ASM
	3.1.3. Daily patrolling with involvement of local community											Rangers, local communities
3.2. Biological and Use Monitoring	3.2.1. Annual monitoring activity with involvement of local community (2 times)											SM & local communities
3.3. Habitat Restoration	3.3.1. Review method/technique of mangrove plantation											SM, DNRA&DM, Thai counterparts
	3.3.2. Experimental multi-species mangrove plantation (2 ha)											DNRA&DM, Local Communities
	3.3.3. Re-plantation of multi-species of mangroves (250 ha of 2,500 ha)											MB, MAG, Local communities
	3.3.4. Monitoring the growth and survival of the planted mangroves twice a year											DNRA&DM, Local Communities

### Implementation Plan. *Continued*

COMPONENTS Sub-components	ACTIVITIES	2006				2007				2008		RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	
<b>4. Public Awareness and Training</b>												
4.1. Public Awareness	4.1.1. Design & Print posters (500 copies) on mangrove and wetland importance and sustainable use											SM, MAG, Printing house
	4.1.2. Development and publication of leaflets on mangrove and wetland biodiversity and sustainable use (5000 copies)											SM, MAG, Printing house
	4.1.3. Production of short Video films on mangrove and wetland and use (6 scenes, 15 minutes each)											Department of Environmental Education and Communication (DEE&C)
	4.1.4. Broadcasting on Public Television (12 times for 15 minutes each)											Public Television
	4.1.5. Seminar on mangrove and wetland biodiversity and sustainable use for policy makers at provincial and district levels (25 participants)											DEE&C
	4.1.6. Workshops at village level about significant mangrove and wetland resources (5 workshops)											DEE&C
	4.1.7. Study tour of local leaders visiting Trat demonstration site (5 days)											SM, Trat
	4.1.8. Study tour of MB and MAG to visit the most successful SCS mangrove and wetland demonstration site (7 days)											SM, MAG, MB
4.2. Training	4.2.1. Training on project management and administration (including financing) for site manager and 5 people from (MAG & MB) (1 course)											DEE&C
	4.2.2. Training on English and report writing for site manager and 5 people from MAG & MB (1 course)											DEE&C
	4.2.3. Training on mangrove and wetland monitoring for 20 most relevant people (monitors, site manager, and local community).											DEE&C
	4.2.4. Training on Community-based mangrove resource management local authorities (3 courses for 25 participants each)											DEE&C
	4.2.5. Training on skills for income generation for fishers/people who abandon their illegal mangrove cutting and fishing (5 different courses)											Cambodian Development and Research Institute (CDRI)
<b>5. Mechanisms for Financial sustainability and Alternative Livelihoods</b>												
5.1. Financial Mechanism	5.1.1. Support local government in establishment a "Trust Fund" in a big meeting of MAG, MB, and concerned institutions											SM, MAG, MB
	5.1.2. Guiding the application of user fee system											SM, MAG, MB
5.2. Alternative livelihoods	5.2.1. Develop a mechanism for effective use of credit's system											CDRI
	5.2.2. Support the initiation of alternative livelihood income generation											Local Authority

## **17. Proposed Management Activities:**

Peam Krasop Demonstration Site involves joint management of wetland and mangrove habitats and direct cooperation with the Mangrove Demonstration site in Trat Province Thailand through the joint declaration Cambodia-Thailand; exchange of knowledge and skills, data and information; and assistance to each other in addressing illegal activities. Joint cooperation between Cambodia-Thailand will be detailed in the annual work plans and activities, during the regular meetings for policy or decision maker (MB), and for technical decision making (MAG) within country and with Thailand. The meetings with Thailand will be twice in the first year for the Management Board, and then once a year, and for the Advisory Group four times every year.

At the national level, the supreme level is the National Steering Committee for Environmental Coordination in Coastal Management chaired by the Ministry of Environment. Peam Krasop Demonstration site is one of the 23 Cambodian protected areas, which are categorized as Wildlife Sanctuary. The protected areas are under jurisdiction of the Department of Nature Conservation and Protection (DNCP) of the Ministry of Environment. Hence the DNCP representing the SCS Specialized Executive Agency will directly monitor and be responsible for reporting on technical as well as financial matters, and will continue to act as secretariat to the national mangrove and wetland committees. The SEA will ensure that the implementation is cost effective.

Local community, NGOs, Community-based Organisations (CBOs) and other authorities will be directly involved in activities and site staff will be recruited from the local community in line with the principle of ownership and capacity building.

## **18. Information on Proposed Executing Agency:**

Referring to the Royal Decree on Creation of Natural Resource Protection on 1 November 1993, the 23 protected areas in Cambodia are under direct management by the Department of Nature Conservation and Protection, the Ministry of Environment. Therefore, Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary demonstration site is under the management and supervision of DNCP.

DNCP is one of the six departments of the Directorate General of Technical Affairs of the Ministry of Environment. It was established in 1993 to be responsible for protection and conservation of the natural environment and natural resources throughout the Country, in particular Cambodian protected areas and Ramsar sites.

## **19. Executing Agency Contact Persons:**

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**Mr. Sao Sinthuon, Chief of Koh Kong Provincial Environmental Department, and**

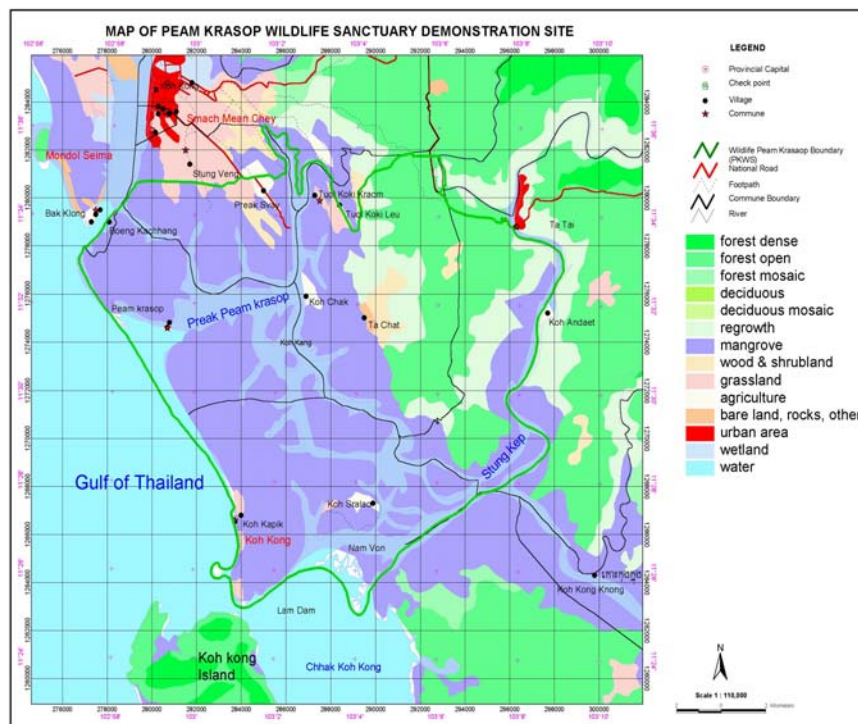
**Site Manager of Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary Demonstration Site,**  
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## Annex 1. Site Characterisation of PKWS (and Koh Kapik Ramsar Wetland Site)

This Demonstration Site is a combination of two main important sites: Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary and Koh Kapik Ramsar Wetland Site.

This site is different from what have described above thank to international wetland system registration was created as the Wetland Ramsar Site into the Wetland International site. Thus it is internationally recognized site as wetland site, numbered in the system as 1998. Cambodia's new designations, totalling 54,600 ha, are the 1997<sup>th</sup>, (Boeng Chhmar, Tonle Sap lake freshwater), 998<sup>th</sup> (Koh Kapik Wetland Ramsar site, Coastal area) and 999<sup>th</sup> (Stoeng Treng Wetland Ramsar Site, freshwater upper Mekong) Wetlands of International Importance in the Ramsar List and bring worldwide totality of designated area to 71,220,794 hectares.



**Figure 1 Map Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary Demonstration Site covers the area of 25,897 ha, of which Koh Kapik Ramsar Site covers 12,000 ha**

- Geographic Information:**

Koh Kong province covers an area of 11,160 km<sup>2</sup> and borders Thailand to the west, Pursat province to the north, Kampong Speu province to the northeast, Koh Kong and Kampong Speu province to the east and southeast and the South China Sea and Thailand to the south and southwest. The coastline is approximately 260 km long. The Cardamom Mountain range surrounds one side of the coast of Koh Kong province while islands and ocean are on the other side. Koh Kong is divided into seven districts: Dongtung, Mondulsema, Koh Kong, Kirisakor, Botumsakor, Tmar Bang, and Sre-Ambil. Koh Kong has the vast majority of mangrove forests and important coastal wetland in Cambodia, with some of the last remaining areas of pristine mangroves in Southeast Asia and a step stone site for Migratory birds.

This is situated in the south of Koh Kong provincial town, and comprises of all areas of mangrove forest on Koh Kapik Island and associated coastal areas on the mainland. Koh Kapik and Associated Islets are designed as the international wetland site dated 23/06/1999. This site is defined in to the 1b, 1c and 2 c Criteria with two classes of wetland types: 1 and 4.



- **Co-ordinates:**

Coordinates: 11°28'N 103°04'E with the elevation: 0 - 2 m

Location: The islands lie immediately off the mainland of Koh Kong Province on the Cambodian coast, near the border with Thailand, 15 km southeast of Koh Kong Town.

- **Areas:**

The total area of Koh Kapik is 12,000 ha with the perimeter about 61,050 meters.

- **Physical Environment:**

Koh Kapik and Associated Islets" (12,000 ha) are alluvial islands immediately off the mainland of Koh Kong Province. The site is classified in two wetland types (Estuarine waters, and Intertidal mud, sand, or salt flats) and listed under old Criteria 1(b) and 1(c) as 'good representative examples' and 2(c) for its special value to endemic plant or animal species. The Ramsar Information Sheet reports that "the site has been chosen because of the representative status of the mangrove system which is common to the region but under heavy threat in many parts of the country". The area plays a critical role in providing a nutrient source supporting coastal fishery in the near-shore and offshore of Cambodian marine waters. The remaining relatively-intact mangroves are said to have assumed increased importance in providing nursery and feeding grounds for various invertebrate species since the substantial removal of mangrove forests in nearby Thailand. The area of the site is state-owned and lies within the Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary.

- **Water Regime:**

Two major rivers flowing into the area bring a freshwater influence and create sand flats in some places. In particular this site is directly influenced by the sea level.

- **Temperature:**

Water is a very poor conductor of heat. Heat circulation of water is generally happened by convection as warmer water moves upwards and cooler water moves downwards. The water temperature in site is around 28-30° C. Regarding the rainfall pattern is very high comparing to other area in Cambodia as annually between 2,800 mm to 3,000 mm.

- **Soil Salinity:**

The soil in the area is alluvial. The islands have been formed by deposition of mud and sand eroded from the sandstone catchments of the two rivers on the southern slope of the Cardamom Mountains. There are extensive sand and some mud flats. The soil of the islands consists of a thin organic mud or humus layer overlying sand and sandy loam. The area is strongly influenced by the freshwater surface runoff of the two rivers. The presence of intact mangrove areas contributes significantly to the stabilisation of the coast against coastal erosion by storms and tides.

There is no information specifically for the soil salinity, but there is 3‰ salinity of the water with the PH 7.78 that can be used as benchmark for the soil salinity for the area as well. Usually the aquatic organisms thrive in neutral PH to slightly alkaline (PH 8) of waters.

- **Water Quality:**

Many aquatic organisms need to obtain oxygen from water. Exceptions are animals that oxygen directly from the air (some air-breathing fishes, turtles etc) and some micro-organisms which can live in the absence of oxygen (anaerobic organisms). In addition there are usually many dissolved substances in water, such as mineral salt, organic compounds.

Referred to the laboratory analysis, it is proved that Dissolved Oxygen equal to 4.69 mg/l. This means that the quality of water is under acceptable condition. This site is in good in term of water quality thank to less disturbance, remained good forest and especially the no direct in land-based pollution as other sites.

- **Environmental State:**

This is within the Wetland Types of "I, F and G". The site consists of islands with mangroves, and the surrounding intertidal mudflats and waters in a delta formed by two rivers.

- **Present Status:**

The site was formulated by the Red or Yellow Podzol and coastal complex with the specific geology of the Alluvium and sandstone. The mangroves around Koh Kapik Island are bisected by many creeks. Along the western coastline of the island, there are well developed mudflats, while the northern coastline is sandier. There is a single village (Koh Kapik) on the island, where the main industry is fishing.

This area covers by water body more than 50 percent of the total area and mangrove forest around 40 percent with good and pristine forest. Other is less than ten percent for the Agriculture, Evergreen disturbed, evergreen mosaic and grassland.

The majority of population living and surrounding site is fishing, logging, charcoal production and aquaculture. The potential and foundation job is fishing.

- **Social and Cultural Use:**

The site and the surrounding areas are owned by the state. The area is vital for the local community living in and around the reserve, by providing charcoal and firewood, timber, and fish, crustaceans and molluscs for consumption. In general, the population of the entire catchment has a subsistence economy. There is a general environmental education programme covering many environmental aspects including the awareness of the values of wetlands. There are no information or tourism facilities, but the area is easily accessible by boat. Overnight stays are possible and information can be obtained from local villagers at the site.

In the PKWS there are 11 primary schools and a junior high school which located in the area with 17 teachers and 180 school children; and next to the PKWS there are 3 primary schools with 5 teachers and 80 children (personal communication with NTFP). Therefore, 22 teachers and 260 school children are teaching and learning in 15 different schools within/surrounding the demonstration site, respectively.

- **Land Tenure/Ownership:**

Land use issues actually become serious because of in-migration the newcomers not stop despite of fishing job or non-land based dependant. The land title is not issuing because this site is the state properties but the population have right to access and to make crop or agricultural family based support system.

The right to access and family/community livelihood development supports were defined as important for the population following the Royal Government policy such as socioeconomic development plan second phase 2001-2005 and Strategy Paper for Poverty Reduction of the poverty reduction/eradication. Hence it is allowable for the peoples living in the site but not for the new comer and additionally they have role to protect and conserve the natural resources as called community based natural resources.

The forest cutting and other activities concerning the destruction of the natural resources will be identified and defined by the community leader before allowing.

- **Current Land Use:**

As described previously, more than 90 percent of area is occupied by the water body and mangrove forest. This is not important area for agriculture and/or land utilization.

Even though there are some small parcels happened for the cropping production system for family supports.

- **Biological Diversity:**

Most members of the mangrove community are characteristic of areas which are inundated only at fairly high tides and where there is a large freshwater influence. The islands and creeks are typically fronted by *Rhizophora apiculata*, one of the most common of the mangrove species present, and stands of *Nypa fruticans*. Immediately behind this fairly narrow strip of *Rhizophora* there is an interesting mixture of other

mangrove species of which the following are most common: *Bruguiera gymnorrhiza*, *B. sexangula*, *Ceriops tagal*, *Lumnitzera littorea*, *Heritiera littoralis*, *Xylocarpus granatum*, *Hibiscus tiliaceus*, *Phoenix paludosa*, *Acrosticum speciosum*, *Aegialitis* sp. and *Acanthus* sp. *Avicennia* and *Sonneratia* occur relatively infrequently in the area, although *Avicennia* was tentatively identified from the air on accreting mudflats on the west side of Koh Kapik and in some depressions slightly inland. Above the high tide mark, the vegetation is dominated by *Melaleuca leucodendron*. Other plants typical of this community are *Pandanus* sp., *Licuala spinosa*, *Acrosticum aureum*, *A. speciosum*, *Hibiscus tiliaceus*, *Xylocarpus granatum*, *Heritiera littoralis*, *Phoenix paludosa*, *Melostoma* sp. (in more disturbed areas) and *Scleria* sp.

There are also several rattan, epiphyte and fern species. At the south-western side of Koh Kapik and on sandy spots on some of the islands there are small areas with typical beach vegetation dominated by *Casuarina equisetifolia* with some *Terminalia catappa*. The site is also important because it provides nursery, spawning and feeding grounds for a large variety of (commercially important) fish and shellfish. It also harbours birds such as *Tringa guttifer* and *Limicola falcinellus*, and some endangered aquatic mammal species such as dolphins.

The efforts have been made via the review all of the documents related to site biological feature, consultations with the national and international experts and validated by the field verification of the project, there are some species can be identifiable as following:

- Plant: there are 25 species existing within sites, David et al.
- Fish: 25 species were found, Department of fisheries.
- Bird: 30 species of the birds were clarified by the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) in Cambodia.
- Mammal: 5 species.
- Amphibian: 9 species.
- Migratory species: 6 species.
- Endemic species: 4 species.
- Endangered species: 5 species.

Importance: The site is a representative example of the mangrove systems that used to be common in the region. There is a fully developed community of *Rhizophora apiculata* and other mangrove species. Mangrove systems are seriously threatened in many parts of the country and in the region. This area has remained relatively intact. The estuarine mangrove systems play a critical role in the lifecycles of many organisms by providing substantial sources of nutrients.

## Annex 2. Stakeholder Involvement Plan

### 1. Stakeholder identification:

Stakeholders to be involved in the PKWS Demonstration Site project were identified during the period of project development, are listed in the following table:

Stakeholders	Role
<b>Central Government Agencies:</b> DNCP (SEAs), MoE,  Department of Forestry, Department of Fisheries of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Authorising and supervising the implementation of the project,</li><li>– Participating in project's activities,</li><li>– Co-ordinating communications between site manager, provincial authorities, NTWG, RWGs, IMC, RSTC, PSC and PCU,</li><li>– Facilitating joint activities with Thailand.</li></ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Supporting activities of the project;</li><li>– Consulting (sub-contracts) and guiding;</li><li>– Participating.</li></ul>
<b>Local Authorities and Communities:</b> Koh Kong Provincial Department of Environment and other relevant technical and non-technical departments, District Governors, Commune Councils, village leaders and local communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Sub-contracts for survey on biophysical and biodiversity, economic valuation,</li><li>– Being members of MB and MAG;</li><li>– Supporting and participating in activities,</li><li>– Supporting in law enforcement, field trip,</li><li>– Raising awareness,</li><li>– Administrative support,</li><li>– Attending training, study tours, workshops,</li><li>– Being target group.</li></ul>
<b>Existing Projects and NGOs:</b> PMMR (Canada), CCU/CZM (DANIDA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Providing training courses and experiences;</li><li>– Participating in raising awareness,</li><li>– Supporting alternative job initiation.</li></ul>

### 2. Information Dissemination and Consultation:

Information about the project's activities will be distributed to stakeholders using as many means as possible in order to introduce approaches to the target group to let them actively involve in the project. Communication at the management level will be done through the MB consisted of representatives of concerned groups who will make decision and determination in planning and implementing the Demonstration Site. Frequent communication will be taken place based on meetings and workshops.

The target group will be also informed about events and project activities through direct invitation for participating in meetings and workshops, and through the distribution of publications. For general public, information will be provided through personnel interview and focus group discussion; and at the same time constructive feedback about the progress of project received from the public will be valuable for SEA as guidance for better future implementing.

A six-monthly progress report will be prepared and used as basic information to inform the public about project progress and help emphasize key progressive indication. Other public awareness materials will be distributed via local authorities during special occasions such as beach cleaning campaign, environmental day, or a traditionally Buddhism festival; are aiming at mangrove and wetland ecosystems and biodiversity conservation and improving the quality of local population through best approaches of resource management and conservation.

### 3. Stakeholder Participation in Planning, Decision-making, and Executing Activities:

Public participation, especially from local authorities and communities, is priceless contribution to the success of the project, which has characterized initiatives on mangrove and wetland resource management

and biological species conservation within the demonstration site. The project has to put as much effort as possible in order to give confidence to and promote participation from various local people for the whole project period, and beyond.

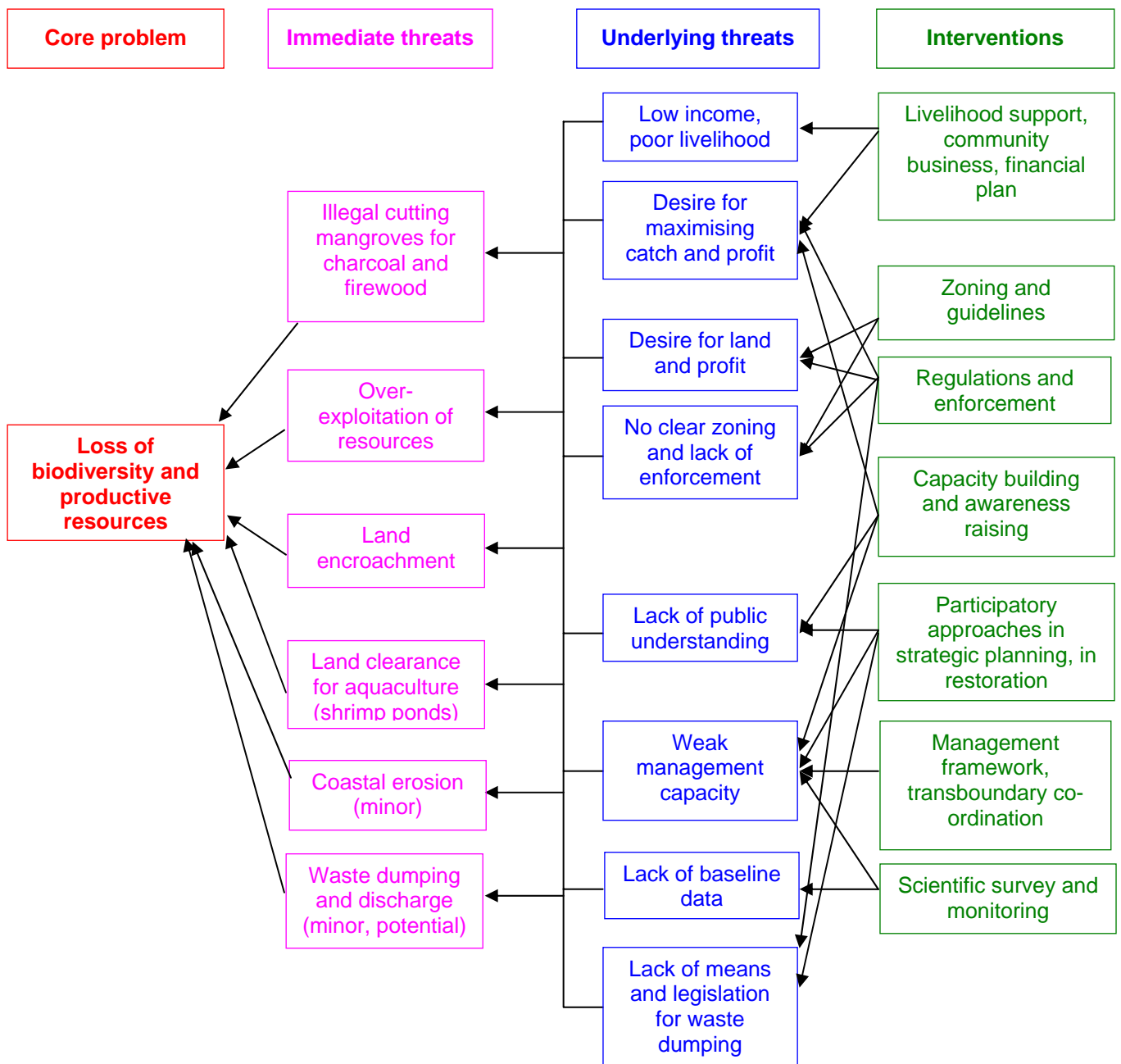
The project will be launched an “opening ceremony day”, to celebrate the mangrove and wetland ecosystem and biodiversity conservation work, in order to introduce the project team and probably target group about the project objectives and planned activities. The ceremony day will be taken place as a big workshop, in which all levels of stakeholders will be invited to participate. At the workshop, a discussion will be carried out to ask participants to identify priorities, opportunities, and particular needs.

During the course of the project stakeholder meeting and consultation, which will be organized to plan the way forward and make decision on the implementation of activities. Results from the discussion will be used as synergy for consolidating with other meetings in order to improve the quality of project management. An apparent implementing plan resulted from a series of discussion of all relevant stakeholders, will be applied and replicated in other place of the country for the sake of sustainable resource management and conservation.

#### **4. Social, Cultural and Participatory Issues:**

- The SEA and Site Manager will need to be aware of gender issues during the implementation of the project. Traditionally and remotely, Cambodian women are extremely inhibited and hesitated in performing in the public activities. They have to be extremely persuasive as they are the most essential stakeholders that contribute to the success of the project. Certain project activities will need to be carefully worked out with gender roles in mind and in some cases activities should be specifically targeted towards women. This is likely to be particularly important in work relating to substantive income generation and awareness programmes.
- Majority of Cambodian remote population are Buddhism, and people are respect monk (as well as elders in villages). In terms of conservation and protection Buddhism is supportive; the project activities such as public awareness and capacity building should be introduced during publicly Buddhism festivals. At the same time, elders and monks should be used as moderators or speakers for resource conservative purposes.
- Economic aspects of this project will be most effective if they are targeted on the neediest in the community – particularly those on low income. However, it is usually very difficult to involve the people with low income as they cannot afford to take time out from making a living, or because it is hard to reach them to inform them about an initiative, or simply because they may lack the confidence to join in. In order to reach those most needy communities, it is required a special effort and commitment from the site manager and SEA. In this case, village leaders or village elders will be used as a facilitator for communication and coordination with those local community groups, and a special effort will be used to encourage them to joint the project.

### Annex 3. Causal Chain Analysis of Threats to Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary Demonstration Site



## Annex 4. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Monitoring and evaluation is important to detect the progress of project implementation. Results of in the past will be used for orientation and redirection of the project's activities. To achieve this purpose, a transparent and logical procedure will be developed.

### 1. Collecting and Reporting Data on Performance Indicators:

Monitoring and evaluation of the project will require a set of key indicators of success. Monitoring and evaluation programmes will be conducted by certain assigned independent consultants. Participatory evaluation at selected sites and questionnaire surveys will provide key information for monitoring and evaluation activities. Methods and frequency of data collection will be determined by the assigned evaluator to follow the donor requirements. The important indicators are as follows:

- Improved management capacity of Koh Kong Province with the development of management plan, expansion of GIS database and more information on biodiversity and resource use of mangrove and wetland ecosystems.
- Established appropriate coordinating mechanism for management of coastal resources in Koh Kong Province and developed information exchange and management integration with Thailand colleagues.
- Established mangrove monitoring methodology and guidelines.
- Annual monitoring of mangrove and wetland demonstration site.
- Increased awareness on importance of coastal ecosystems and balance of development and conservation.
- Trained 15 local people to do monitoring of mangrove and wetland resources.
- Reduction of litter on beaches.
- Reduction in illegal fishing in mangrove and wetland areas.
- Clear zoning of areas within demonstration site.
- Present and potential future use, value net income and costs identified.
- Alternative uses and potential conflicts identified.
- Established financial management mechanisms to initiate financial sustainability.
- Improved benefit for local communities with more resources in near-shore water for public fishing.

### 2. Schedule of Monitoring and Evaluation:

Monitoring/Evaluation	2006		2007				2008			
	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Ecological monitoring										
Mid-term review										
Evaluation the Progress by management board										
Evaluation in the end of project										

Formally independent evaluation of the project will be carried out at the mid point of the project, twelve months after the start of the project, and at the end of the project, three months before the termination date. Both reviews will be led by an external evaluator with experience in environmental conservation and community development. Each study will take the form of a joint evaluation by project staff and the evaluator into the management and environmental aspects of the project and an independent review of community gains and stakeholder participation by the evaluator. Evaluation of the progress of the project will be regularly carried out by the management board. Long-term ecological and socio-economic monitoring programme will be also performed by the DNCP.

### 3. Description of How Monitoring and Evaluation Activities will Involve Participants and Stakeholders:

Monitoring and evaluation will be an integral part of the stakeholder participation element of the project. For each project activity and event, participants will carry out a simple evaluation

activity, wherever possible to meet their own evaluation criteria. Stakeholders will be asked to give their perceptions of the project as part of the formal independent evaluation activities.

**4. Resources that will be allocated for Monitoring and Evaluation:**

An amount of budgetary provision has been allocated to the mid-term and terminal evaluations to cover consultancy fees and expenses for external evaluators.

**5. Using Results from Monitoring and Evaluation for Future and Better Management**

A six monthly monitoring report will be presented to the Project Management Board by the Site Manager, who will highlight key issues for discussion at the meetings of management board. As far as possible, reporting to the management board will be integrated with reporting to the UNEP/GEF/PCU as well. The Management Advisory Group will also receive quarterly updates on key issues.



## Annex 5. Estimated Budget (US\$)

**Table 1. Estimated Budget by Components and Activities.**

ACTIVITY	GEF					Co-Funding					TOTAL			
	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	GEF	in-cash	In-kind	Total
<b>1.1. National Actions</b>														
1.1.1. Recruitment of a Site Manager (SM) and an Assistant Site Manager (ASM)	24,000										24,000			24,000
1.1.2. Purchase project office equipment and furniture, office renting				9,240	1,000				15,000		10,240	0	15,000	25,240
1.1.3. Organisation of quarterly meetings for MAG (8 meetings)			2,368					4,816			2,368	336	4,480	7,184
1.1.4. Organisation of biannual meetings of the MB (5 meetings)			1,730					6,510			1,730	210	6,300	8,240
1.1.5. Project monitoring and evaluation, auditing					9,000						9,000	0	0	9,000
<b>1.2. Bilateral Actions</b>														
1.2.1. Joint meetings of Thai & Cambodian MAGs (3 meetings) (1 time in Koh Kong, 2 times in Trat)			7,245					6,070			7,245	50.0	6,020	13,315
1.2.2. Joint meetings of MBs (3 meetings) (1 time in Koh Kong, 2 times in Trat)			18,547					15,903			18,547	83	15,820	34,450
<b>2.1. Data and Information for Management Plan (MP) Development</b>														
2.1.1. SEA START RC to prepare a draft base map from satellite image		2,000									2,000	0	0	2,000
2.1.2. Field survey for species distribution, density, composition, area, and key associated benthic resources (sub-contract with DNRA&DM)		4,321					7,911				4,321	491	7,420	12,232
2.1.3. GIS Mapping and identification of ecotones (zones) based on field data (sub-contract with DNRA&DM)		500					350				500	0	350	850
2.1.4. Survey on socio-economics, uses, value, incomes and costs (sub-contract with DEP&LA)		3,471					5,111				3,471	491	4,620	8,582
2.1.5. Analysis of present and potential uses, values, net incomes and costs and GIS mapping of use zones (sub-contract with DEP&LA and DNRA&DM)		600					420				600	0	420	1,020
2.1.6. Analysis of potential use conflicts and future management needs costs (sub-contract with DEP&LA)		500					350				500	0	350	850
2.1.7. Development of methodology for monitoring (drafted by DNRA&DM, reviewed by MAG) (sub-contract with DNRA&DM)		1,288					936				1,288	96	840	2,224
2.1.8. Review national data, information and regulations for developing MP (sub-contract with DEP&LA)		2,000									2,000			2,000
<b>2.2. Draft, Review and Approval of MP</b>														
2.2.1. Prepare first order draft management plan in Khmer (zones, regulations, monitoring methodology on biological resource and use, establishment of financial mechanisms for sustainability, etc.)											0			0
2.2.2. Review the MP by stakeholders (in 3 meetings at village level, 1 at provincial level)			1,320					16,800			1,320	0	16,800	18,120
2.2.3. Revision of MP by MAG and MB in periodic meetings														
2.2.4. Final Stakeholder Meeting for adopting and signing the plan by the Governor (mixed stakeholders at all levels, 1 day)			2,760					13,720			2,760	420	13,300	16,480
2.2.5. Translation of the Management Plan (drafts & Final) into English	1,120										1,120			1,120
2.2.6. Publication of the Management Plan in Khmer (100 copies)					2,000						2,000			2,000

**Table 1. Cont. Estimated Budget by Components and Activities.**

ACTIVITY	GEF					Co-Funding					TOTAL			
	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	GEF	in-cash	In-kind	Total
<b>3.1. Surveillance</b>														
3.1.1. Demarcation of zones (setting demarcated poles and boards)		9,570					2,460				9,570	80	2,380	12,030
3.1.2. Purchasing a small patrol boat and a motorcycle for rangers				3,000							3,000			3,000
3.1.3. Daily patrolling with involvement of local community (sub-contract with local community)		8,625					1,800				8,625	0	1,800	10,425
<b>3.2. Biological and Use Monitoring</b>														
3.2.1. Annual monitoring activity with involvement of local community (2 times) (sub-contract with local community)		7,272					4,862				7,272	322	4,540	12,134
<b>3.3. Habitat Restoration</b>											0			0
3.3.1. Review method/technique of mangrove plantation (Sub-contract with DNRA&DM)		2,000									2,000			2,000
3.3.2. Experimental multi-species mangrove plantation (2 ha)		3,989					5,808				3,989	288	5,520	9,797
3.3.3. Re-plantation of multi-species of mangroves (250 ha of 2,500 ha)		36,625					21,000				36,625		21,000	57,625
3.3.4. Monitoring the growth and survival of the planted mangroves twice a year		528					3,906				528	126	3,780	4,434
<b>4.1. Public Awareness</b>														
4.1.1. Design & Print posters (500 copies) on mangrove and wetland importance and sustainable use					2,000						2,000			2,000
4.1.2. Development and publication of leaflets on mangrove and wetland biodiversity and sustainable use (5000 copies)					2,500						2,500			2,500
4.1.3. Production of short Video films on mangrove and wetland and use (6 scenes, 15 minutes each)		2,295									2,295			2,295
4.1.4. Broadcasting on Public Television (12 times for 15 minutes each)		600									600			600
4.1.5. Seminar on mangrove and wetland biodiversity and sustainable use for policy makers at provincial and district levels (25 participants)			618					4,275			618	145	4,130	4,893
4.1.6. Workshops at village level about significant mangrove and wetland resources (5 workshops)			2,377					22,543			2,377	143	22,400	24,920
4.1.7. Study tour of local leaders visiting Trat demonstration site (5 days)			4,537					5,363			4,537	1,513	3,850	9,900
4.1.8. Study tour of MB and MAG to visit the most successful SCS mangrove and wetland demonstration site (7 days)			9,217					12,383			9,217	3,073	9,310	21,600
<b>4.2. Training</b>														
4.2.1. Training on project management and administration (including financing) for site manager and 5 people from (MAG & MB) (1 course)			4,215					405			4,215	405	0	4,620
4.2.2. Training on English and report writing for site manager and 5 people from MAG & MB (1 course)			4,215					405			4,215	405	0	4,620
4.2.3. Training on mangrove and wetland monitoring for 20 most relevant people (monitors, site manager, and local community)			2,678					110			2,678	110	0	2,788
4.2.4. Training on Community-based mangrove resource management local authorities (3 courses for 25 participants each)			6,508					734			6,508	734	0	7,242
4.2.5. Training on skills for income generation for fishers/people who abandon their illegal mangrove cutting and fishing (5 different courses)			12,208					1,682			12,208	1,682	0	13,890

**Table 1. Cont. Estimated Budget by Components and Activities.**

ACTIVITY	GEF					Co-Funding					TOTAL			
	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	GEF	in-cash	In-kind	Total
<b>5.1. Financial Mechanism</b>														
5.1.1. Support local government in establishment a "Trust Fund" in a big meeting of MAG, MB, and concerned institutions			815					3,500			815	210	3,290	4,315
5.1.2. Guiding the application of user fee system			815					3,500			815	210	3,290	4,315
<b>5.2. Alternative livelihoods</b>														
5.2.1. Develop a mechanism for effective use of credit's system		2,000									2,000			2,000
5.2.2. Support the initiation of alternative livelihood income generation		25,000									25,000			25,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,120</b>	<b>113,184</b>	<b>82,173</b>	<b>12,240</b>	<b>16,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>54,914</b>	<b>118,719</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>249,217</b>	<b>11,623</b>	<b>177,010</b>	<b>437,850</b>

**Table 2. Budget Allocation by Object of Expenditure.**

Object of Expenditure	1 <sup>st</sup> 2006				2 <sup>nd</sup> 2006				1 <sup>st</sup> 2007				2 <sup>nd</sup> 2007				1 <sup>st</sup> 2008				Grand Total			
	GEF	Co-funding In-cash	In-kind	Total	GEF	Co-funding In-cash	In-kind	Total	GEF	Co-funding In-cash	In-kind	Total	GEF	Co-funding In-cash	In-kind	Total	GEF	Co-funding In-cash	In-kind	Total	GEF	Co-funding In-cash	In-kind	Total
<b>1000 Project Personal Component</b>																								
<b>1100 Project Personnel</b>																								
1101 Demonstration Site Manager (1.1.2)	3,600			3,600	3,600			3,600	3,600			3,600	3,600			3,600	3,600			3,600	18,000	0	0	18,000
1102 Assistant (1.1.2)	1,200	0	0	1,200	1,200			1,200	1,200			1,200	1,200			1,200	1,200			1,200	6,000	0	0	6,000
<b>1199 Total</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24,000</b>
<b>1200 Consultant</b>																								
1201 Translation of the Management Plan (drafts & Final) into English (2.2.5)				0	560			560	560			560				0				0	1,120	0	0	1,120
<b>1299 Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,120</b>
<b>1300 Administration support</b>																								
1301																								
<b>1399 Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1600 Travel on official business</b>																								
1601 Travel on official business				0				0				0				0				0	0	0	0	0
<b>1699 Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1999 Component Total</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>5,360</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,360</b>	<b>5,360</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,360</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>25,120</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25,120</b>
<b>2000 Sub-Contract Component</b>																								
<b>2200 Sub-Contract Component</b>																								
2201 SEA START RC to prepare a draft base map from satellite image (2.1.1)	2,000			2,000				0	0	0	0	0				0				0	2,000	0	0	2,000
2202 Field survey for species distribution, density, composition, area, and key associated benthic resources (2.1.2)	4,321	491	7,420	12,232	0	0	0	0				0				0				0	4,321	491	7,420	12,232
2203 GIS Mapping and identification of ecotones (zones) based on field data (2.1.3)				0	500	0	350	850				0				0				0	500	0	350	850
2204 Survey on socio-economics, uses, value, incomes and costs (2.1.4)	3,471	491	4,620	8,582	0	0	0	0				0		0	0	0				0	3,471	491	4,620	8,582
2205 Analysis of present and potential uses, values, net incomes and costs and GIS mapping of use zones (2.1.5)				0	600	0	420	1,020		0		0	0	0		0				0	600	0	420	1,020
2206 Analysis of potential use conflicts and future management needs costs (2.1.6)				0	500	0	350	850				0				0				0	500	0	350	850
2207 Development of methodology for monitoring (drafted by DNRA&DM, reviewed by MAG) (2.1.7)				0	1,288	96	840	2,224				0				0				0	1,288	96	840	2,224
2208 Review national data, information and regulations for developing MP (2.1.8)				0	2,000	0	0	2,000				0				0				0	2,000	0	0	2,000
2209 Demarcation of zones (setting demarcated poles and boards) (3.1.1)				0	0			0	9,570	80	2,380	12,030				0				0	9,570	80	2,380	12,030
2210 Daily patrolling with involvement of local community (sub-contract with local community) (3.1.3)				0				0	1,725		360	2,085	3,450	0	720	4,170	3,450	0	720	4,170	8,625	0	1,800	10,425
2211 Annual monitoring activity with involvement of local community (2 times) (sub-contract) (3.2.1)				0				0	3,636	161	2,270	6,067				0	3,636	161	2,270	6,067	7,272	322	4,540	12,134
2212 Review method/technique of mangrove plantation (3.3.1)	2,000			2,000				0				0				0				0	2,000	0	0	2,000
2213 Experimental multi-species mangrove plantation (2 ha) (3.3.2)	1,994	144	2,760	4,898	1,995	144	2,760	4,899				0				0				0	3,989	288	5,520	9,797
2214 Re-plantation of multi-species of mangroves (250 ha of 2,500 ha) (3.3.3)				0	5,232		3,000	8,232	10,464		6,000	16,464	10,464		6,000	16,464	10,465		6,000	16,465	36,625	0	21,000	57,625
2215 Monitoring the growth and survival of the planted mangroves twice a year (3.3.4)				0	132	31	945	1,108	132	31	945	1,108	132	31	945	1,108	132	33	945	1,110	528	126	3,780	4,434
2216 Production of short Video films on mangrove and wetland and use (6 scenes, 15 minutes each) (4.1.3)				0				0	2,295			2,295				0				0	2,295	0	0	2,295
2217 Broadcasting on Public Television (12 times for 15 minutes each) (4.1.4)				0				0				0	300			300	300			300	600	0	0	600
2218 Develop a mechanism for effective use of credit's system (5.2.1)				0				0	666			666	1,334			1,334				0	2,000	0	0	2,000
2219 Support the initiation of alternative livelihood income generation (5.2.2)													25,000			25,000					25,000	0	0	25,000
<b>2299 Total</b>	<b>13,786</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>14,800</b>	<b>29,712</b>	<b>12,247</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>8,665</b>	<b>21,183</b>	<b>28,488</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>11,955</b>	<b>40,715</b>	<b>40,680</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>7,665</b>	<b>48,376</b>	<b>17,983</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>9,935</b>	<b>28,112</b>	<b>113,184</b>	<b>1,894</b>	<b>53,020</b>	<b>168,098</b>
<b>1999 Component Total</b>	<b>13,786</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>14,800</b>	<b>29,712</b>	<b>12,247</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>8,665</b>	<b>21,183</b>	<b>28,488</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>11,955</b>	<b>40,715</b>	<b>40,680</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>7,665</b>	<b>48,376</b>	<b>17,983</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>9,935</b>	<b>28,112</b>	<b>113,184</b>	<b>1,894</b>	<b>53,020</b>	<b>168,098</b>

**Table 2. Cont. Budget Allocation by Object of Expenditure.**

Object of Expenditure	1 <sup>st</sup> 2006				2 <sup>nd</sup> 2006				1 <sup>st</sup> 2007				2 <sup>nd</sup> 2007				1 <sup>st</sup> 2008				Grand Total			
	GEF	In-cash	In-kind	Total	GEF	In-cash	In-kind	Total	GEF	In-cash	In-kind	Total	GEF	In-cash	In-kind	Total	GEF	In-cash	In-kind	Total	GEF	In-cash	In-kind	Total
<b>3000 Training Component</b>																								
<b>3200 Group Training</b>																								
3201 Study tour of local leaders visiting Trat demonstration site (5 days) (4.1.7)				0				0	4,537	1,513	3,850	9,900				0				0	4,537	1,513	3,850	9,900
3202 Study tour of MB and MAG to visit the most successful SCS mangrove and wetland demonstration site (7 days) (4.1.8)				0				0				0	9,217	3,073	9,310	21,600				0	9,217	3,073	9,310	21,600
3203 Seminar on mangrove and wetland biodiversity and sustainable use for policy makers at provincial and district levels (25 participants) (4.1.5)				0	618	145	4,130	4,893				0				0				0	618	145	4,130	4,893
3204 Workshops at village level about significant mangrove and wetland resources (5 workshops) (4.1.6)	594	35	5,600	6,229	1,188	70	11,200	12,458	595	38	5,600	6,233				0				0	2,377	143	22,400	24,920
3205 Training on project management and administration (including financing) for site manager and 5 people from (MAG & MB) (1 course) (4.2.1)	4,215	405	0	4,620				0				0				0				0	4,215	405	0	4,620
3206 Training on English and report writing for site manager and 5 people from MAG & MB (1 course) (4.2.2)	4,215	405		4,620				0				0				0				0	4,215	405	0	4,620
3207 Training on mangrove and wetland monitoring for 20 most relevant people (monitors, site manager, and local community) (4.2.3)				0				0	2,678	110		2,788				0				0	2,678	110	0	2,788
3208 Training on Community-based mangrove resource management for local authorities (3 courses for 25 participants each) (4.2.4)	2,169	244		2,413				0	2,169	244	0	2,413				0	2,170	246	0	2,416	6,508	734	0	7,242
3209 4.2.5. Training on skills for income generation for fishers/people who abandon their illegal mangrove cutting and fishing (5 different courses) (4.2.5)				0				0	3,052	420		3,472	6,104	840	0	6,944	3,052	422	0	3,474	12,208	1,682	0	13,890
<b>3299 Total</b>	<b>11,193</b>	<b>1,089</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>17,882</b>	<b>1,806</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>15,330</b>	<b>17,351</b>	<b>13,031</b>	<b>2,325</b>	<b>9,450</b>	<b>24,806</b>	<b>15,321</b>	<b>3,913</b>	<b>9,310</b>	<b>28,544</b>	<b>5,222</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,890</b>	<b>46,573</b>	<b>8,210</b>	<b>39,690</b>	<b>94,473</b>
<b>3300 Meeting/Conference</b>																								
3301 Organisation of quarterly meetings for MAG (8 meetings) (1.1.3)	296	42	560	898	592	84	1,120	1,796	296	42	560	898	592	84	1,120	1,796	592	84	1,120	1,796	2,368	336	4,480	7,184
3302 Organisation of biannual meetings of the MB (5 meetings) (1.1.4)	346	42	1,260	1,648	346	42	1,260	1,648	346	42	1,260	1,648	346	42	1,260	1,648	346	42	1,260	1,648	1,730	210	6,300	8,240
3303 Joint meetings of Thai & Cambodian MAGs (3 meetings) (1 time in Koh Kong, 2 times in Trat) (1.2.1)	2,415	16	2,006	4,437				0	2,415	16	2,006	4,437				0	2,415	18	2,008	4,441	7,245	50	6,020	13,315
3304 Joint meetings of MBs (3 meetings) (1 time in Koh Kong, 2 times in Trat) (1.2.2)	6,182	27	5,273	11,482		0	0	0	6,182	27	5,273	11,482				0	6,183	29	5,274	11,486	18,547	83	15,820	34,450
3305 Review the MP by stakeholders (in 3 meetings at village level, 1 at provincial level) (2.2.2)				0	660		8,400	9,060	660		8,400	9,060				0				0	1,320	0	16,800	18,120
3306 Final Stakeholder Meeting for adopting and signing the plan by the Governor (mixed stakeholders at all levels, 1 day) (2.2.4)				0				0	2,760	420	13,300	16,480				0				0	2,760	420	13,300	16,480
3307 Support local government in establishment a "Trust Fund" in a big meeting of MAG, MB, and concerned institutions (5.1.1)				0				0	815	210	3,290	4,315				0				0	815	210	3,290	4,315
3308 Guiding the application of user fee system (5.1.2)				0				0	407	105	1,645	2,157	408	105	1,645	2,158				0	815	210	3,290	4,315
<b>3399 Total</b>	<b>9,239</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>9,099</b>	<b>18,465</b>	<b>1,598</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>10,780</b>	<b>12,504</b>	<b>13,881</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>35,734</b>	<b>50,477</b>	<b>1,346</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>4,025</b>	<b>5,602</b>	<b>9,536</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>9,662</b>	<b>19,371</b>	<b>35,600</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>69,300</b>	<b>106,419</b>
<b>3999 Component Total</b>	<b>20,432</b>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>14,699</b>	<b>36,347</b>	<b>3,404</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>26,110</b>	<b>29,855</b>	<b>26,912</b>	<b>3,187</b>	<b>45,184</b>	<b>75,283</b>	<b>16,667</b>	<b>4,144</b>	<b>13,335</b>	<b>34,146</b>	<b>14,758</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>9,662</b>	<b>25,261</b>	<b>82,173</b>	<b>9,729</b>	<b>108,990</b>	<b>200,892</b>
<b>4000 Equipment Component</b>																								
<b>4100 Expendable Equipment</b>																								
4102 Support the initiation of alternative livelihood income generation (5.2.2)				0				0				0	0			0				0	0	0	0	0
<b>4199 Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>4200 Non Expendable Equipment</b>																								
4201 Purchase project office equipment and furniture (1.1.2)	9,240		15,000	24,240				0				0				0				0	9,240	0	15,000	24,240
4202 Purchasing a small patrol boat and a motorcycle for rangers (3.1.2)				0				0	3,000			3,000				0				0	3,000	0	0	3,000
<b>4299 Total</b>	<b>9,240</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>24,240</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,240</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>27,240</b>
<b>4300 Premises</b>																								
4301																								
<b>4399 Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>4999 Component Total</b>	<b>9,240</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>24,240</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,240</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>27,240</b>

**Table 2. Cont. Budget Allocation by Object of Expenditure.**

Object of Expenditure	1 <sup>st</sup> 2006				2 <sup>nd</sup> 2006				1 <sup>st</sup> 2007				2 <sup>nd</sup> 2007				1 <sup>st</sup> 2008				Grand Total			
	GEF	In-cash	In-kind	Total	GEF	In-cash	In-kind	Total	GEF	In-cash	In-kind	Total	GEF	In-cash	In-kind	Total	GEF	In-cash	In-kind	Total	GEF	In-cash	In-kind	Total
5000 Miscellaneous component																								
5200 Reporting Costs																								
5201 Project M&E, auditing (1.1.5)				0	3,500			3,500				0	3,500			3,500	2,000			2,000	9,000	0	0	9,000
5202 Publication of the Management Plan in Khmer (100 copies) (2.2.6)	0			0				0	2,000			2,000				0				0	2,000	0	0	2,000
5203 Design & Print posters (500 copies) on mangrove and wetland importance and sustainable use (4.1.1)	2,000			2,000				0				0				0				0	2,000	0	0	2,000
5204 Publication of leaflets on mangrove and wetland biodiversity and sustainable use (5000 copies) (4.1.2)	2,500			2,500				0				0				0				0	2,500	0	0	2,500
5299 Total	4,500	0	0	4,500	3,500	0	0	3,500	2,000	0	0	2,000	3,500	0	0	3,500	2,000	0	0	2,000	15,500	0	0	15,500
5300 Sundry																								
5301 Purchase project office equipment and furniture (1.1.2)	200			200	200			200	200			200	200			200	200			200	1,000	0	0	1,000
5399 Total	200	0	0	200	200	0	0	200	200	0	0	200	200	0	0	200	200	0	0	200	1,000	0	0	1,000
5999 Component Total	4,700	0	0	4,700	3,700	0	0	3,700	2,200	0	0	2,200	3,700	0	0	3,700	2,200	0	0	2,200	16,500	0	0	16,500
9999 Project Total	52,958	2,342	44,499	99,799	24,711	612	34,775	60,098	65,960	3,459	57,139	126,558	65,847	4,175	21,000	91,022	39,741	1,035	19,597	60,373	249,217	11,623	177,010	437,850
Balance																					249,217	11,623	177,010	437,850

**Table 3. Detailed Budget with Description.**

Sub-components/Activities	Budget (US\$)	GEF	Co-Funding		Total
			In-cash	In-kind	
<b>1.1. National Actions</b>					
<b>1.1.1. Recruitment of a Site Manager (SM) and an Assistant Site Manager (ASM)</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24,000</b>
Demonstration site manager (1 person, \$600/month, 30 months)	18,000				18,000
Assistant (1 person, \$200/month, 30 months)	6,000	0	0		6,000
<b>1.1.2. Purchase project office equipment and furniture</b>	<b>10,240</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>25,240</b>	
Project Office rental in Koh Kong (US\$500/month, 30 months)			15,000	15,000	
Communication (internet, phone, fax, postage) (1set)	1,500			0	1,500
Computer (2 sets)	2,000			0	2,000
Photocopy (1 set)	3,600			0	3,600
Printer (1 set)	340				340
Tables and chairs (1 set)	300				300
Stationery	1,500				1,500
Miscellaneous	1,000				1,000
<b>1.1.3. Organisation of quarterly meetings for MAG (8 meetings, 6 people)</b>	<b>2,368</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>4,480</b>	<b>7,184</b>	
Travel of people from Phnom Penh for official business (8 times x 2 peers)	360	120			480
Accommodation for people from Phnom Penh for domestic meeting (8 times x 2 days x 2 pers)	648	216	2,240		3,104
Food for Local Participants (4 pers. x 1 day x 8 times)	160			2,240	2,400
Meeting room arrangement (8 times)	320				320
Meeting material (folders, paper, pens) (8 meetings)	240				240
Equipment for presentations (8 times)	480				480
Miscellaneous (8 meetings)	160				160
<b>1.1.4. Organisation of biannual meetings of the MB (5 meetings)</b>	<b>1,730</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>6,300</b>	<b>8,240</b>	
Travel of people from Phnom Penh for official business (5 times x 2 pers)	225	75			300
Accommodation of people from Phnom Penh for meeting (5 timesx2 days x 2 pers.)	405	135	1,400		1,940
Food for Local Participants (14 persx1dayx 5 times)	350			4,900	5,250
Meeting room arrangement (5 times)	200				200
Equipment for presentations (5 meetings)	300				300
Meeting material (folders, paper, pens) (5 meetings)	150				150
Miscellaneous (5 meetings)	100				100
<b>1.1.5. Project monitoring (by MB) and evaluation (by an independent institution), auditing</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,000</b>	
Project Monitoring (to be done by MB in their regular meetings)	0	0	0		0
Project Evaluation (by an independent institution) (3 times)	6,000				6,000
Auditing (3 times)	3,000				3,000
<b>1.2. Bilateral Actions</b>					
<b>1.2.1. Joint meetings of Thai &amp; Cambodian MAGs (3 meetings) (1 time in Koh Kong, 2 times in Trat)</b>	<b>7,245</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>6,020</b>	<b>13,315</b>	
Travel to Trat for joint meetings (2 times x 6 pers.)	1,800				1,800
Accommodation for joint meetings in Trat (2 times x 5 days x 6 pers.)	4,800			4,200	9,000
Travel of people from Phnom Penh for meeting in Koh Kong (1 time x 2 pers.)	45	15			60
Accommodation of people from Phnom Penh for meeting in Koh Kong (1 time x 5 days x 2 pers.)	100	35	700		835
Food for Local Participants for provincial meeting (1 time x 4 pers. x 4 days)	80			1,120	1,200
Meeting room arrangement (4 days of 1 meeting)	200				200
Meeting material (folders, paper, pens) (1 meeting)	60				60
Equipment for presentations (1 meeting)	60				60
Miscellaneous (1 meeting)	100				100
<b>1.2.2. Joint meetings of MBs (3 meetings) (1 time in Koh Kong, 2 times in Trat)</b>	<b>18,547</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>15,820</b>	<b>34,450</b>	
Travel to Trat for joint meetings (2 times x 16 pers.)	4,800				4,800
Accommodation for joint meeting in Trat (2 times x 5 days x 16 pers.)	12,800			11,200	24,000
Travel of people from Phnom Penh for joint meetings in Koh Kong (1 time x 2 pers.)	45	15			60
Accommodation of people from Phnom Penh for joint meeting in Koh Kong (1 time x 5 days x 2 pers.)	202	68	700		970
Food for Local Participants for provincial meeting (1 time x 14 pers. x 4 days)	280			3,920	4,200
Meeting room arrangement (4 days x 1 time)	200				200
Meeting material (folders, paper, pens) (1 meeting)	60				60
Equipment for presentations (1 meeting)	60				60
Miscellaneous (1 meeting)	100				100

**Table 3. Cont. Detailed Budget with Description.**

Sub-components/Activities	Budget (US\$)	GEF	Co-Funding		Total
			In-cash	In-kind	
<b>2.1. Data and Information for Management Plan (MP) Development</b>					
<b>2.1.1. SEA START RC to prepare a draft base map from satellite image</b>		<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,000</b>
Draft base map by SEA START RC	2,000				2,000
<b>2.1.2. Field survey for species distribution, density, composition, area, and key associated benthic resources (sub-contact with DNRA&amp;DM)</b>		<b>4,321</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>7,420</b>	<b>12,232</b>
Designing, supervising field survey and report writing	2,000				2,000
Travel of six experts from DNRA&DM in Phnom Penh (1time x 6 pers.)	135		45		180
Accommodation for six experts from DNRA&DM in Phnom Penh (1 time x 11 days x 6 pers.)	1,336		446	4,620	6,402
Food for 4 local people (4 pers. x 10 days)	50			2,800	2,850
Boat hiring (2 small boats x 10 days)	800				800
<b>2.1.3. GIS Mapping and identification of ecotones (zones) based on field data (sub-contact with DNRA&amp;DM)</b>		<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>850</b>
Data input from 2.1.2, mapping and identification of ecotones (1per. x 5 days)	500		0	350	850
<b>2.1.4. Survey on socio-economics, uses, value, incomes and costs (sub-contract with DEP&amp;LA)</b>		<b>3,471</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>4,620</b>	<b>8,582</b>
Designing tool, supervising field survey and reporting	2,000				2,000
Travel of 6 researchers from DEP&LA in Phnom Penh (1 time x 6 pers.)	135		45		180
Accommodation for 6 researchers (1 time x 6 pers. x 11 days)	1,336		446	4,620	6,402
<b>2.1.5. Analysis of present and potential uses, values, net incomes and costs and GIS mapping of use zones (sub-contract with DEP&amp;LA and DNRA&amp;DM)</b>		<b>600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>1,020</b>
Data input from 2.1.4, analyse present and potential uses, values, net incomes and costs and GIS mapping of use zones (2 pers. x 3 days)	600			420	1,020
<b>2.1.6. Analysis of potential use conflicts and future management needs costs (sub-contract with DEP&amp;LA)</b>		<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>850</b>
Analysing use conflicts and management needs costs by an expert (1 per. x 5 days)	500			350	850
<b>2.1.7. Development of methodology for monitoring (drafted by DNRA&amp;DM, reviewed by MAG) (sub-contract with DNRA&amp;DM)</b>		<b>1,288</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>2,224</b>
Drafting monitoring methodology (10 person days)	1,000		0	0	1,000
Travel of 2 experts from DNRA&DM in Phnom Penh (1time x 2 pers.) for reviewing methodology	45		15		60
Accommodation for two experts from DNRA&DM in Phnom Penh (1 time x 6 days x 2 pers.) for reviewing methodology	243		81	840	1,164
Review by MAGs (in their periodic MAGs meetings)	0		0	0	0
<b>2.1.8. Review national data, information and regulations for developing MP (sub-contract with DEP&amp;LA)</b>		<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,000</b>
Review existing data and information, regulation, field data and socio-economic data for developing MP (20 person days)	2,000				2,000
<b>2.2. Draft, Review and Approval of MP</b>					
<b>2.2.1. Prepare first order draft management plan in Khmer (zones, regulations, monitoring methodology on biological resource and use, establishment of financial mechanisms for sustainability, etc.)</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
To be done by SM in consultation with Management Advisory Group and Local Community leaders	0				0
<b>2.2.2. Review the MP by stakeholders (in 3 meetings at village level, 1 at provincial level)</b>		<b>1,320</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,800</b>	<b>18,120</b>
Lunch for local participants (60 people x 1 day x 4 meetings)	1,200			16,800	18,000
Stationeries (4 meetings)	120				120
Results from discussion will be incorporated by the Site Manager	0		0	0	0
<b>2.2.3. Revision of MP by MAG and MB in periodic meetings</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
The draft plan will be reviewed by MAG and MB in their regular meetings	0		0	0	0
<b>2.2.4. Final Stakeholder Meeting for adopting and signing the plan by the Governor (mixed stakeholders at all levels, 1 day)</b>		<b>2,760</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>16,480</b>
Travel of 20 participants from Phnom Penh	450		150		600
Accommodation of participants from Phnom Penh (1 time x 20 pers. x 2 days)	810		270	2,800	3,880
Workshop venue	150		0	0	150
Lunch for local participants (150 participants)	750			10,500	11,250
Stationeries (bag)	600				600
<b>2.2.5. Translation of the Management Plan (drafts &amp; Final) into English</b>		<b>1,120</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,120</b>
Consultant for Translation the adopted Management Plan (about 70 pages x 2) (from DoF/MAFF)	1,120				1,120
<b>2.2.6. Publication of the Management Plan in Khmer (100 copies)</b>		<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,000</b>
The adopted Management Plan will be published in Khmer (100 copies)	2,000				2,000



**Table 3. Cont. Detailed Budget with Description.**

Sub-components/Activities	Budget (US\$)	GEF	Co-Funding		Total
			In-cash	In-kind	
<b>3.1. Surveillance</b>					
3.1.1. <i>Demarcation of zones (setting demarcated poles and boards) (sub-contract with local communities)</i>	<b>9,570</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>2,380</b>		<b>12,030</b>
Travel of people from Phnom Penh (1 time x 2 pers.)	45	15			60
Accommodation of people from Phnom Penh (1 time x 5 days x 2 pers.)	205	65	700		970
poles and boards for setting core and community use zones for 3 pairs of zones (3 x2 x 8 poles and boards)	5,760				5,760
Food for local participants (6 pers.x4days)	120		1,680		1,800
Boat renting (2 boatsx4 days)	3,200				3,200
A truck renting (1 truck x 4 days)	240				240
3.1.2. <i>Purchasing a small patrol boat and a motorcycle for rangers</i>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>3,000</b>
A small boat (fibber glass with two small petrol engines)	1,500				1,500
A mountainous motorcycle	1,500				1,500
3.1.3. <i>Daily patrolling with involvement of local community (sub-contract)</i>	<b>8,625</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,800</b>		<b>10,425</b>
Petrol (300 litres/month x 15 months)	3,825				3,825
Allowance for enforcement staff (2pers. x 15 months)	3,000				3,000
Food for local people (4 people x 6 times/month x15 months)	1,800				1,800
Labour cost of local participants in patrolling (US\$5 x 4 people x 6 times/month x15 months)			1,800		1,800
<b>3.2. Biological and Use Monitoring</b>					
3.2.1. <i>Annual monitoring activity with involvement of local community (2 times) (sub-contract)</i>	<b>7,272</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>4,540</b>		<b>12,134</b>
Practical guiding fee for two expert for the 1st time of monitoring	3,200				3,200
Travel of two experts from Phnom Penh ( 2pers. x 1 time)	22	38			60
Accommodation for two experts ( 2 pers. x 16 days)	850	284	<b>2,940</b>		4,074
Boat hiring (1 small boat x 15 days x 2 times)	1,600				1,600
Food for local participants (2 times x 15 days x 8 people)	1,600				1,600
Labour cost of local participants in monitoring (US\$5 x 2 times x 15 days x 8 people)			1,600		1,600
<b>3.3. Habitat Restoration</b>					
3.3.1. <i>Review method/technique of mangrove plantation (Sub-contract with DNRA&amp;DM)</i>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>2,000</b>
Review method/technique of mangrove plantation by DNRA&DM (10 person days)	1,000				1,000
Review by Expert from Trat/Thailand (10 person days)	1,000				1,000
3.3.2. <i>Experimental multi-species mangrove plantation (2 ha)</i>	<b>3,989</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>5,520</b>		<b>9,797</b>
Travel of 2 people from DNRA&DM in Phnom Penh ( 2 pers. x 3 times)	135	45			180
Accommodation of 2 people from DNRA&DM in Phnom Penh (2 pers. x 6 days x 3 times)	729	243	2,520		3,492
Food for local people (40 local people x 5 days x 3 times)	3,000				3,000
Mangrove seeds (multi-species) (US\$0.025 x 2,500 seeds/ha x 2)	125				125
Labour cost of local participants in experimenting mangrove plantation (US\$5 x 40 local people x 5 days x 3 times)			3,000		3,000
3.3.3. <i>Re-plantation of multi-species of mangroves (250 ha of 2,500 ha)</i>	<b>36,625</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,000</b>		<b>57,625</b>
Food for local people (40 local people x 5 days x 1 time/month x 21 months)	21,000				21,000
Mangrove seeds (multi-species) (US\$0.025 x 2,500 seeds/ha x 250 ha)	15,625				15,625
Labour cost of local participants in planting mangroves (US\$5x 40 local people x 5 days x 1 time/month x 21 months)			21,000		21,000
3.3.4. <i>Monitoring the growth and survival of the planted mangroves twice a year</i>	<b>528</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>3,780</b>		<b>4,434</b>
Travel of 2 people from DNRA&DM in Phnom Penh ( 2 pers. x 1day x 3 times)	135	45			180
Accommodation of 2 people from DNRA&DM in Phnom Penh (2 pers. x 2 days x 3 times)	243	81	1,680		2,004
Food for local people (10 local people x 1day x 3 times)	150		2,100		2,250
<b>4.1. Public Awareness</b>					
4.1.1. <i>Design &amp; Print posters (500 copies) on mangrove and wetland importance and sustainable use</i>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>2,000</b>
Publication of posters (500 copies)	2,000				2,000
4.1.2. <i>Development and publication of leaflets on mangrove and wetland biodiversity and sustainable use (5000 copies)</i>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>2,500</b>
Publication of 5,000 mangrove and wetland leaflets	2,500				2,500
4.1.3. <i>Production of short Video films on mangrove and wetland and use (6 scenes, 15 minutes each)</i>	<b>2,295</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>2,295</b>
Making Video film (6 scenes)	1,200				1,200
Video camera hiring, camera man, etc..	1,000				1,000
Distribution to 10 villages in 6 communes, 3 districts	95				95
4.1.4. <i>Broadcasting on Public Television (12 times for 15 minutes each)</i>	<b>600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>600</b>
TV broadcasting (12 times x15 minutes)	600				600

**Table 3. Cont. Detailed Budget with Description.**

Sub-components/Activities	Budget (US\$)	GEF	Co-Funding		Total
			In-cash	In-kind	
<b>4.1.5. Seminar on mangrove and wetland biodiversity and sustainable use for policy makers at provincial and district levels (25 participants)</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>4,130</b>	<b>4,893</b>	
Travel of people from Phnom Penh for official business (1 time x 3 pers.)	68	22		90	
Accommodation of people from Phnom Penh (1 time x 3 days x 3 pers.)	120	123	630	873	
Food for Local Participants (25 pers. x 2daysx1 time)	250		3,500	3,750	
Seminar room arrangement (1 seminar)	80			80	
Equipment for presentations (1 seminar)	60			60	
Stationeries (1 seminar)	40			40	
<b>4.1.6. Workshops at village level about significant mangrove and wetland resources (5 workshops)</b>	<b>2,377</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>22,400</b>	<b>24,920</b>	
Travel of people from Phnom Penh for the workshops	225	75		300	
Accommodation for people from in Phnom Penh for the workshops (2 pers. x 2 days x5)	202	68	1,400	1,670	
Lunch for local participants (60 people x 1 day x 5 workshops)	1,500		21,000	22,500	
Equipment for presentations (5 workshops)	300			300	
Stationeries (5 workshops)	150			150	
<b>4.1.7. Study tour of local leaders visiting Trat demonstration site (5 days)</b>	<b>4,537</b>	<b>1,513</b>	<b>3,850</b>	<b>9,900</b>	
International Travel to Trat by land (10 leaders+1 Interpreter)	1,237	413		1,650	
Accommodation in Trat (11 pers. x 5days)	3,300	1,100	3,850	8,250	
<b>4.1.8. Study tour of MB and MAG to visit the most successful SCS mangrove and wetland demonstration site (7 days)</b>	<b>9,217</b>	<b>3,073</b>	<b>9,310</b>	<b>21,600</b>	
International Travel (19 members )	2,850	950		3,800	
Accommodation in demonstration site area (19 pers. x 7days)	5,985	1,995	9,310	17,290	
Local travel of provincial members from their hometown to P. Penh airport (17 pers.)	382	128		510	
<b>4.2. Training</b>					
<b>4.2.1. Training on project management and administration (including financing) for site manager and 5 people from (MAG &amp; MB) (1 course)</b>	<b>4,215</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,620</b>	
A training fee on project management and administration for the SM and 5 members of MAG and MB	3,000			3,000	
Travel and accommodation of 6 trainees to Phnom Penh (3 times/month for 3 months)	1,215	405		1,620	
<b>4.2.2. Training on English and report writing for site manager and 5 people from MAG &amp; MB (1 course)</b>	<b>4,215</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,620</b>	
A training fee on English and Report Writing for the Site Manager and 5 members of MAG and MB	3,000			3,000	
Travel and accommodation of 6 trainees to Phnom Penh (3 times/month for 3 months)	1,215	405		1,620	
<b>4.2.3. Training on mangrove and wetland monitoring for 20 most relevant people (monitors, site manager, and local community)</b>	<b>2,678</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,788</b>	
Air fare for regional expert on mangrove and wetland monitoring (1 per. x 1 time)	300			300	
Training fee (US\$100x6days)	600			600	
Travel of people from Phnom Penh for official business (1 times x 2 pers.)	45	15		60	
Accommodation of people from Phnom Penh (1 time x 7 days x 2 pers.)	283	95		378	
Food for Local Participants (20 pers. x 6days)	600			600	
Training room	120			120	
Boat and equipment hiring (US\$80/day x 6 days)	480			480	
Materials and equipment for training	250			250	
<b>4.2.4. Training on Community-based mangrove resource management local authorities (3 courses for 25 participants each)</b>	<b>6,508</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,242</b>	
Invited trainers (2 pers. x 3 times x 5 days)	3,000			3,000	
Travel of people from Phnom Penh for official business (3 times x 2 pers.)	135	45		180	
Accommodation of people from Phnom Penh (3 times x 6 days x 2 pers.)	283	689		972	
Food for Local Participants (25 pers. x 5 days x 3 times)	2,250			2,250	
Training room	300			300	
Boat and equipment hiring for field trip (US\$40/dayx3 boats x 3 times)	360			360	
Materials and equipment for training	180			180	
<b>4.2.5. Training on skills for income generation for fishers/people who abandon their illegal mangrove cutting and fishing (5 different courses)</b>	<b>12,208</b>	<b>1,682</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,890</b>	
Invited trainers (2 pers. x 3 times x 5 days)	6,000			6,000	
Travel of people from Phnom Penh for official business (5 times x 2 pers.)	225	75		300	
Accommodation of people from Phnom Penh (5 times x 7 days x 2 pers.)	283	1,607		1,890	
Food for Local Participants (25 pers. x 6days x 5 times)	3,750			3,750	
Training room (5 times)	600			600	
Equipment and materials hiring for practical work(US\$70/daysx3daysx 5 times)	1,050			1,050	
Stationeries	300			300	

**Table 3. Cont. Detailed Budget with Description.**

Sub-components/Activities	GEF	Co-Funding		Total
Budget (US\$)		In-cash	In-kind	
<b>5.1. Financial Mechanism</b>				0
<i>5.1.1. Support local government in establishment a "Trust Fund" in a big meeting of MAG, MB, and concerned institutions</i>	<b>815</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>3,290</b>	<b>4,315</b>
Travel of 10 people from Phnom Penh	225	75		300
Accommodation of 10 people from Phnom Penh (10 people x 2 days)	405	135	1,400	1,940
Food for Local Participants (27 pers. x 1day)	135	0	1,890	2,025
Stationeries	50	0	0	50
<i>5.1.2. Guiding the application of user fee system</i>	<b>815</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>3,290</b>	<b>4,315</b>
Travel of 10 people from Phnom Penh	225	75		300
Accommodation of 10 people from Phnom Penh (10 people x 2 days)	405	135	1,400	1,940
Food for Local Participants (27 pers. x 1day)	135	0	1,890	2,025
Stationeries	50	0	0	50
<b>5.2. Alternative livelihoods</b>				
<i>5.2.1. Develop a mechanism for effective use of credit's system</i>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,000</b>
Development of mechanism for credit's system (sub-contract with CDRI)	2,000			2,000
<i>5.2.2. Support the initiation of alternative livelihood income generation</i>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25,000</b>
Support seeds and tools for certified trainees	25,000			25,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>249,217</b>	<b>11,623</b>	<b>177,010</b>	<b>437,850</b>

## **Annex 6. Management Bodies for Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary Demonstration Site**

**Kingdom of Cambodia  
Nation Religion King**

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**Koh Kong Municipality**

No.025 DK

Date: 05 July 2004

### **Day Ka (Provincial Declaration)**

**On**

#### **Establishment of Management Board and Advisory Group for Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary Demonstration Site**

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#### **Koh Kong Provincial Governor**

- Having seen the Royal Decree on the appointment of Town-Provincial Governor signed by King Norodom Sihanouk on 18<sup>th</sup> August 2001, No. 0801/276;
- Having seen the Royal Decree on the designation and creation of protected areas management signed by King Norodom Sihanouk on 1<sup>st</sup> November 1993;
- Having seen the declaration on the establishment of Cambodia Coastal Zone Committee on 11<sup>th</sup> October 2001, No. 33;
- Having seen the declaration on "Rights and Provincial/Municipal Administrative Structure" signed by the Minister of Interior on 15<sup>th</sup> February 1994, No. 031 Pror. Kor.;
- According to the spirit of the meeting on establishment of Management Board and Advisory Group with Koh Kong Provincial Governor and his colleagues on 7<sup>th</sup> June 2004 at Koh Kong Provincial Hall.

### **Decision**

Article 1. The establishment of Management Board (MB) for Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary Demonstration Site, which members are as follows:

1. Mr. Hing Sarin	Third Provincial Deputy Governor	Chair
2. Mr. Mon Phalla	Vice Chief of Environmental Unit	Vice Chair
3. Mr. Phol Leevira	Vice Chief of Agriculture Unit	Vice Chair
4. Mr. Hong Korn	Vice Chief of Land Management Unit	Vice Chair
5. Mr. Yauk Tev	Vice Chief of Tourism Unit	Member
6. Mr. Teak Kimseng	Vice Chief of Rural Development Unit	Member
7. Mr. Kong Roeur	Vice Chief of Women Affaire	Member
8. Mr. Keo Monysophear	Ship Deputy Commander	Member
9. Mr. Seen Sen	Deputy Commander of Provincial Police	Member
10. Mr. Seen Daro	Deputy Commander of Provincial Police	Member
11. Mr. Ik Ol	Chief of Fishery Unit	Member
12. Mr. Meas Sytha	Vice Chief of Forest Administration Unit	Member
13. Mr. U Mee	Vice Chief of Smach Meanchey District	Member
14. Mr. Koch Sam Ant	Vice Chief of Mundol Seimar District	Member
15. Mr. Prak Vicheat	Vice Chief of Koh Kong District	Member
16. Mr. Hun Maradee	Chief of Natural Conservation Office	Member

Article 2. The Project Management Board (MB) has roles and responsibilities as the following:

1. Participate in establishment of management plan and strategy for project implementation,
2. Organize discussion meeting and report to national technical group on output and the process of project implementation in every 6 months,
3. Advise on policy and project management plan to advisory group and project manager,
4. Coordinate and provide problem solving to advisory group and project manager,
5. Accept advise on policy and guideline by Cambodia Coastal Zone Committee,

Article 3. Establishment of Management Advisory Group (MAG) for Peam Krasop Demonstration Site with members are listed in the following:

1.	Mr. Ke Vongwattana	National Coordinator of Peam Krasop	Chair
2.	Mr. Chey Pichrattana	Vice Chief of Environmental Unit	Vice Chair
3.	Mr. Ik Ol	Chief of Fishery Unit	Member
4.	Mr. Meas Sytha	Vice Chief of Forest Administration	Member
5.	Mr. Hun Maradee	Chief of Natural Conservation Office	Member
6.	Mr. Ol Runn	Deputy Director of Peam Krasop	Member

Article 4. The Management Advisory Group for Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary Demonstration Site has roles and responsibilities as the following:

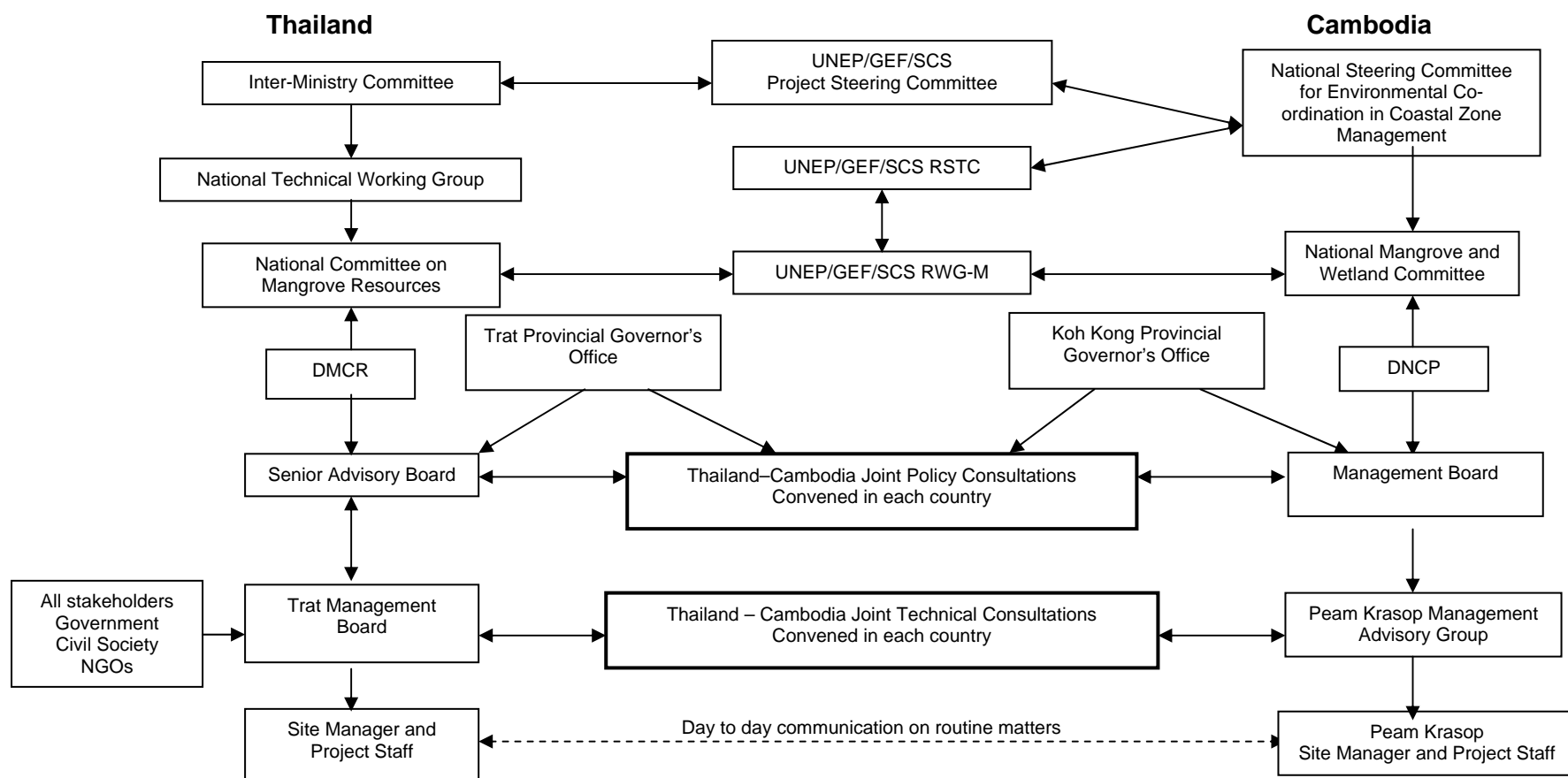
1. Coordinate with management board in establishment of management plan and strategy for project implementation,
2. Advise project manager on project implementation,
3. Monitor and evaluate the process of project implementation,
4. Organize discussion meeting and report to national technical group on output and the process of project implementation in every 3 months,
5. Participate in establishment of management plan and mangrove resources conservation,

Article 5. The Management Board for Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary Demonstration Site has the right to use the official stamp from Provincial Municipality.

Article 6. Koh Kong Provincial Cabinet, Provincial General Secretary, Provincial line agencies, Smach Meanchey District, Mundol Seimar District, Koh Kong District shall execute this Day Ka mentioned in articles 1 to 3 effectively since it is signed.

**Koh Kong Provincial Governor**

## Co-Management Structure for joint Thailand - Cambodia South China Sea Demonstration Activities.



National Committee on Mangrove Resources (Thailand): Multi-stakeholder group operating at national level to co-ordinate initiatives relating to mangroves.

DMCR: Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand).

DNCP: Department of Nature Conservation and Protection (Ministry of Environment, Cambodia).