

Kingdom of Cambodia  
Nation Religion King



# MANAGEMENT PLAN TATAI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY 2025-2034



2025

## **Messages**

Protected Areas of the Kingdom of Cambodia are the highly potential sources of rich biodiversity and natural resources for ecotourism development, which contribute to local livelihood enhancement, and water source conservation for agriculture irrigation, and support other sectors contributing to sustainable development. Under the umbrella of happiness, peace, and political stability are the main factors for social-economic development, environmental conservation, natural resources and biodiversity management and conservation in protected areas for the long-term sustainability of the ecosystems, natural resources, forest, and wildlife, and these can generate more income from carbon credit.

The General Directorate of Natural Protected Areas (GDNPA) serves as the Secretariat of the Ministry of Environment with the mandate to manage, protect, sustain, and conserve natural resources and biodiversity within the protected areas in line with the policies of the Royal Government of Cambodia; aiming at balancing between the conservation and development to ensure the sustainable advancement within the country through widely successful implementation of Circular Strategy on Environment 2023-2028 focusing on three strategies. The first strategy is the clean strategy, which consists of three Angles: enhancing policy, modernizing the pollution measurement system, and improving environmental impact assessment. The clean is the second strategy, which consists of three Angles including intensifying tree planting movement, improving protected areas management, and enhancing local communities' livelihood. Sustainability is the last strategy with three Angles: applying compliance, expanding cooperation, and strengthening coordination.

Natural resource and biodiversity conservation, and management in protected areas are under the green strategy with four measure actions to achieve neutral carbon and align with the Pentagon, Phase 1. The first action is to implement law enforcement 100% to enhance laws and legislations for the provincial staff for implementation of this legislation, and no more contracts and then release illegal people. The second action is to cooperate with provincial authorities to support decentralizing technical and equipment to provincial staff. The third action is to cooperate with the Anti-Corruption Unit (ACU) and Military Police by providing PA maps to ACU and PM to ensure they have clear information on the boundary of each PA to ensure the effectiveness of law enforcement on real-time illegal natural resources in PAs. The last action is to plant more trees than cut by strengthening and supporting PDoE on local and regional tree nurseries for producing tree seedlings to distribute to the public free of charge for them to plant these trees in their lands, community, and degraded land in PAs, and establish a one million tree planting per year campaign and enhance planting tree activities and forest restoration every year.

With this, the 10-Year Tatai Wildlife Sanctuary Management Plan (2025-2034) is, therefore, developed to serve as guidance for competent management authorities of Tatai Wildlife Sanctuary,

and other relevant bodies to effectively manage this Site; aiming at improving the values and ecosystem services, balancing the environment, bettering the livelihoods of the local communities, supporting the sustainability of local and regional economic development as well as contributing to the reduction of climate change in line with the National Protected Area Strategic Management Plan 2017-2031, Circular Strategy on Environment 2023-2028, and policies of the Royal Government of Cambodia under the leadership of **Samdech Moha Borvor Thipadei Hun Manet, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia.**

In this context, I am, on behalf of the Ministry of Environment, honored and happy to support and launch the 10-Year Tatai Wildlife Sanctuary Management Plan (2025-2034) from the date of its signature.

I would like to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to H.E. Excellencies, officials of the Ministry of Environment, and representatives of line ministries, sub-national administrations, national and international organizations, private sector, local communities, and stakeholders for involvement and good cooperation in the development of this valued document. I hope that this good cooperation will continue for the successful implementation of this management plan for the management, conservation, and use of natural resources and biodiversity.

Phnom Penh, .....2025

**Minister**

**EANG Sophallet**

## Preface

The General Directorate of National Protected Areas (GDNPA) is the replacement of former the General Directorate of Administration of Nature Conservation and Protection by Sub-Decree No. 234, OrNKro, dated 17 November 2021 on Organization and Functioning of the Ministry of Environment and serves as the Secretariat of the Ministry with the mandate to manage, protect, sustain and conserve natural resources and biodiversity within the protected areas in line with the policies of the Royal Government of Cambodia; aiming at balancing between the conservation and development to ensure the sustainable advancement within the country. The vision of GDPA is to contribute to and support economic growth and sustainable development; including poverty reduction, especially through conservation and sustainable uses of natural resources, biodiversity, and cultural and ecosystem services.

Tatai Wildlife Sanctuary was designed at Protected Areas by Sub-decree 80 Or Nor Kra Bor Kor, dated 09 June 2016, and it has been amendment the size of the sanctuary from 144,247 ha to 144,539 ha by Sub-decree 185 Or Nor Kra Bor Kor, dated 17 July 2023 located in Koh Kong Province. This management plan plays as a road map for the effectiveness, and efficiency of the wildlife sanctuary to achieve the objectives, and goals of the Circular Strategy on Environment (2023-2028), and the National Protected Area Strategy and Action Plan (2017-2031).

In this context, I strongly hope that all relevant stakeholders continue supporting and working together with the General Directorate of Natural Protected Areas, and the Ministry of Environment for sustainable natural resource management, and livelihood enhancement in the wildlife sanctuary.

The value and richness of the Tatai Wildlife Sanctuary faced some pressures and threats such as land encroachment for their property rights, trapping, logging, and wildlife hunting. These factors are required for proper and effective management for the minimizing of biodiversity loss, and degradation, ecosystem changes, conserving the value of Tatai wildlife sanctuary, and contributing to enhance local livelihood. To reach this goal, the 10-year management plan of Tatai Wildlife Sanctuary (2025-2034), which are initiative by the General Directorate of Natural Protected Areas with financial support from the government, through CSLEP-WB, and other supports from provincial administration, line ministries, development partners, local communities, and other relevant stakeholders.

On behalf of the General Directorate of Natural Protected Areas (GDNPA) and Tatai Wildlife Sanctuary Management Plan Working Group, I would like to express my sincere respect and gratitude to **H.E. Eang Sophallet, Minister for Environment** for his constant support and guidance for all of us on development of this management plan. I wish to express thanks to all leaders, and colleagues of GDNPA, and officials at all levels of the Department of Terrestrial Protected Areas Conservation of Southern Tonle Sap, Ministry of Environment; ministries, institutions; sub-national administration; national and international organizations; local communities; and stakeholders who had spent their time to get involved and offer good cooperation in the development of this management plan.

Phnom Penh, ..... 2025

**Director General of GDNPA**

**SREY SUNLEANG**

## **Acknowledgment**

The Ministry of Environment would like to express its sincere thanks to the ministries/institutions at the national and sub-national levels, development partners, NGOs, private sector, and all relevant stakeholders for their valuable and useful inputs for the zoning and management plan for this Tatai WS under the facilitation and coordination of the chair of the task force whose compositions and roles and duties are as follows:

### **KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA NATION REGION KING**

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

No. 003 S.S.Ro/MoE

#### **DECISION ON ESTABLISHMENT OF A WORKING GROUP FOR “ZONING AND MANAGEMENT PLANS” FOR TATAI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY IN THE GEOGRAPHIC AREAS OF KOH KONG PROVINCE**

Under:

- The Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia;
- The Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0918/925; dated 06 September 2018 on the Appointment of the Royal Government of Cambodia;
- The Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0320/421; dated 30 March 2020 on the Appointment and Composition Adjustment of the Royal Government of Cambodia;
- The Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0618/012; dated 28 June 2018; promulgating Organisation and Functioning of the Cabinet of the Council of Ministers;
- The Royal Decree; dated 1 November 1993 on Law on Protected Areas;
- The Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0208/007; dated 15 February 2008; promulgating the Law on Protected Areas;
- The Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0196/21; dated 24 January 1996; promulgating the Establishment of the Ministry of Environment;
- The Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/1296/36; dated 24 December 1996; promulgating the Law on Environment Protection and Natural Resource Management;
- The Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0801/14; dated 30 August 2001; promulgating the Law on Land;
- The Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0196/13; dated 24 January 1996; promulgating the Law on Organisation and Functioning of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries;
- The Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0802/016; dated 31 August 2002; promulgating the Law on Forestry;
- The Royal Decree No. 135 OrNPro.BK; dated 05 July 2016 on Organisation and Functioning of the Ministry of Environment;
- The Sub-Decree No. 17 OrNkr/BK, dated 07 April 2000 on the Organisation and Functioning of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries;
- The Sub-Decree No. 118 OrNkr/BK, dated 07 October 2005 on Management of State Land;
- The Sub-Decree No. 080 OrNkr/BK, dated 09 May 2016 on Tatai Wildlife Sanctuary Establishment;
- The Sub-Decree No. 038 OrNkr/BK, dated 07 October 2016 on Transference of Rights to General Directorate of Administration of Nature Protection and Conservation to Decide the Proposal for Natural Resource Study in the Protected Areas;
- Prokas No. 556 BroK MoE; dated 29 December 2017 on Application of the Guideline on Zoning with the Protected Areas of the Ministry of Environment;
- Prokas No. 367 BroK MoE; dated 25 October 2018 on Application of the Technical Guideline on Management Plans within Protected Areas of the Ministry of Environment; and
- Necessity of the Ministry of Environment

**Decide**

## Article 1

A Working Group on “Alienation, Zoning, and Management Plan Development” for Tatai Wildlife Sanctuary within the geographic provinces of Kampong Speu, Kampong Chhnang, and, Pursat with the following composition:

1.	H.E. KIM Nong	Director General of General Directorate of Natural Protected Areas (GDNPA)	Chair
2.	H.E. SOK Sothy	Deputy Governor of Koh Kong	Deputy chair
3.	Mr. KONG Kimsreng	Department Director of Terrestrial Protected Areas Conservation of Northern Tonlesap/GDNPA	Chief of component 1.2
4.	Mr. EAR Sokha	Department Director of Inspection and Law Enforcement	Member
5.	Mr. LENG Chivin	Department Director of Geographic Information Services/GDEKI	Member
6.	Mrs. KEN Boprieng	Director of Biodiversity Department of GSSD	Member
7.	Mr. ROS Chor	Department Director of Local Livelihoods/GDLC	Member
8.	Mr. MOM Phalla	Director of PDoE of Koh Kong	Member
9.	Mr. EANG Daravuth	Director of Provincial Department of Rural Development of Koh Kong	Member
10.	Mr. ROS Daravuth	Provincial Department of Land Management, Urbanization, Construction and Cadastre of Kampong Speu	Member
11.	Mr. SENG Ratanak	Deputy Department Director of Terrestrial Protected Areas Conservation of Southern Tonlesap/GDPA	Member
12.	Mrs HOUR Chakriya	Office chief of Department of Terrestrial Protected Areas Conservation of Southern Tonlesap/GDPA	Member
13.	Mr. Hun Marady	Deputy Director of PDoE of Koh Kong	Member
14.	Miss MOM Sary	Deputy chief of Deputy Chief of Department of Local Livelihood and Social Safeguard Focal Point	Member
15.	Mr. SOPHA Sokhunarung	Official of Department of Natural Heritage and Focal Point in charge of Indegenous People	Member
16.	Mr. ON Sothearith	Governor of Thmor Bang District, Koh Kong	Member
17.	Mr. PRAK Vichet	Governor of Mondulseima District, Koh Kong	Member
18.	Mr. HAK Leng	Governor of Botomsakor District, Koh Kong	Member
19.	Mr. CHEANG Sovanda	Deputy Governor of Khemarak Phumin City, Koh Kong	Member
20.	Mr. SOK Phearom	Deputy Governor of Koh Kong District, Koh Kong	Member
21.	Mr. HORL Run	Wildlife Sanctuary Office Chief, PDoE of Koh Kong	Member
22.	Mr. SY Sopheap	Chief of Tatai WS, PDoE of Koh Kong	Member
23.	Mr. EAV Kosal	Chief of Bak Klong Commune, Koh Kong	Member
24.	Mrs. KIM Sokhem	Chief of Toul Korki Commune, Koh Kong	Member
25.	Mr. TIN Sambath	Chief of Tatai Krom Commune, Koh Kong	Member
26.	Mr. NEAM Young	Chief of Smarch Mean Chey Commune, Koh Kong	Member
27.	Mrs. KORNG Lay	Chief of Trapeang Rong Commune, Koh Kong	Member
28.	Mr. Phnornng Sophanna	Chief of Russey Chrum Commune, Koh Kong	Member
29.	Mr. KHEANG Ying	Chief of Andoung Teuk Commune, Koh Kong	Member
30.	Mr. MEUNG Sophea	Chief of Chi Phat Commune, Koh Kong	Member
31.	Mr. SEANG Thorn	Chief of Thmor Daung Paov Commune, Koh Kong	Member
32.	Representativ	Wildlife Alliance	Member

## **Article 2**

The duties and responsibilities of the Working Group are as follows:

- Develop action plans and implementation schedules;
- Collect existing data and conduct field surveys to collect data on plant species, wildlife species, ecosystems, socio-economic conditions, cultural resources, religions of indigenous people, land uses, and relevant documents;
- Facilitate and conduct meetings, training sessions and consultation workshops at the national and sub-national levels;
- Widely raise and disseminate awareness and knowledge at the sub-national level to ensure that the relevant communities are sufficiently informed of preparation, zoning and management of the protected areas;
- Provide technical and political aspects on the development, zoning and management plans based on the actual conditions and legal documents;
- Work with the national and sub-national technical institutions and relevant stakeholders to develop, zone and prepare plans as smoothly and effectively as possible;
- Develop reports on alienation, zoning and management plans based on criteria of guideline on zoning and management plans;
- Develop draft Sub-Decree on Zoning and Management Plans of Phnom Aural Wildlife Sanctuary to be submitted to the Ministry of Environment for review and approval from the Royal Government of Cambodia;
- Develop Tatai Wildlife Sanctuary Management Plans and submit them to the Minister for Environment for review and approval;
- The members of the working group shall attend any meetings as invited by the chair of the working group;
- The meetings can be attended by the stakeholders if required; and
- Develop reports to be submitted to leaders on progress and achievements of work of the working group.

## **Article 3**

Chief of the Minister Cabinet, Secretary General of General secretariate of the National Council for Sustainable Development, all General Directorates of the Ministry of Environment, Inspector of Inspectorate, Administration Halls of Koh Kong province, relevant stakeholders and respective individuals as stated in Article 1 shall carry out this Sub-Decree effectively based on their duties from the date of its signature onward.

Phnom Penh, 03 September 2020

Minister

**SAY Samal**

### **CC:**

- Office of the Council of Minister;
- Ministry of Interior;
- Ministry of Economy and Finance;
- Ministry of Land Management, Urbanization and Construction;
- Ministry of Public Functions;
- Provincial Administration Halls of Koh Kong province ‘for information’;
- As stated in Article 3 ‘for implementation’ and
- Documentation-chronicles

## Summary

The Tatai Wildlife Sanctuary (TTWS) was designated by the Sub-Decree Number 80 Hor Nor Kra Bor Kor, Dated on 09 May 2016 with an area of 144,274 hectares located in the Koh Kong Province, and then the new Sub-Decree number 185 Hor Nor Kra Bor Kor, Dated on 17 July 2023 was created with covering area of 144,539 ha.

Ecosystem of Tatai WS is considered as areas with variety of flora, and fauna with high quality of habitat such as evergreen and semi-evergreen forest and wildlife of more than 650 species; in which there are 210 water bird species, 107 fish species, and 20 mammal species and other 300 wildlife species have been recorded in this sanctuary. 33 wildlife species currently are recorded by camera traps with support from CSLEP of Ministry of Environment from February to July 2021, aiming at further studies on the wildlife species. The sanctuary has been recorded of 269 species of plants, and 950 wildlife species, and recently 37 mammals were found through camera-trap by MOE and WA from 2019 to 2021. In addition, the sanctuary also recorded the present of high economic value species, ecosystem representative, and high ecotourism attraction areas.

The 10-Year Management Plan (2025-2034) will be used as the road map for Tatai Wildlife Sanctuary based on management programs and expected outputs for five years, and these will be used as a foundation for management decisions. The mission is to achieve the most effective, efficient and equitable management of the Tatai Wildlife Sanctuary with seven objectives: 1) maintain and enhance the ecological and cultural values; 2) ensure cleaner in ecotourism sites in the protected areas; 3) maintain greener for increasing forest cover in protected areas; 4) promote participatory community, and IP engagement and support for conservation management in Tatai WS; 5) develop innovative approaches to conservation and development, including opportunities for sustainable ecotourism and financing mechanisms through REDD plus; 6) provide accurate, timely and relevant information for effective management; and, 7) strengthen protected area management effectiveness and working partnerships with government organizations, local authorities, conservation NGOs, and development partners.

Currently, Tatai WS faced some threats, and pressures for natural resources and biodiversity management such as land encroachment for their property rights, trapping, hunting, and forest fire. To solve the problems faced above, the first 5-Year Tatai Wildlife Sanctuary Management Plan is developed the guideline for implementation of 4 strategic programs, 13 subprograms and 83 priority activities with the total of 1,475,650 US dollar (1<sup>st</sup> year=240,275 USD, 2<sup>nd</sup> year=358,800 USD, 3<sup>rd</sup> year=347,650 USD, 4<sup>th</sup> year=272,400 USD, and 5<sup>th</sup> year=256,775 USD) are the following:

Program 1 on Intensifying Tree Planting Movement focuses mainly on the distributing at least 1 million of saplings per year to the public for planting in their own land, degraded community protected areas or protected areas. This program consists of 3 subprograms and 10 main activities with the total expenditure of about 150,000 US dollars (1<sup>st</sup> year=30,625 USD, 2<sup>nd</sup> year=30,625 USD, 3<sup>rd</sup> year=30,625 USD, 4<sup>th</sup> year=30,625 USD, and 5<sup>th</sup> year=27,500 USD).

Program 2 on Strengthening the management of protected areas focus on boundary demarcation, state land registration, using SMART, and drone for effectiveness of law enforcement. Other activities are including monitor biodiversity especially tiger's prey, and forest cover for ensuring the Kingdom of Cambodia became a neutral carbon by 2050. Program 2 consists of 3 subprograms, 19 priority activities with the total budget about 252,300 US dollars (1<sup>st</sup> year=43,900 USD, 2<sup>nd</sup> year=60,775 USD, 3<sup>rd</sup> year=54,375 USD, 4<sup>th</sup> year=54,375 USD, and 5<sup>th</sup> year=41,875 USD).

Program 3 on Enhancing local communities' livelihood, and continue Cambodia clean, and can do it campaign focuses on promoting food security, nutrition, community cleanness ecotourism, enhance the value of natural heritage and their traditional uses for local livelihood enhancement through ecotourism infrastructure development, and other infrastructures for promoting ecotourism services, and conserve natural, and cultural heritates, and their traditional uses. In addition, rangers regular close monitor the roads or trails construction to other ecotourism corridors. The new job creation opportunities within ecotourism services such as camping, scenic viewing, and wildlife watching are the main strategies for reducing pressures on natural resources, sustainable use of natural resources



and enhance livelihoods of the local and indigenous communities. This program consists of 3 subprograms and 36 priority activities with the total cost about 677,850 US Dollars (1<sup>st</sup> year=107,850 USD, 2<sup>nd</sup> year=142,500 USD, 3<sup>rd</sup> year=142,500 USD, 4<sup>th</sup> year=142,500 USD, and 5<sup>th</sup> year=142,500 USD).

Program 4 on Institutional Capacity and Collaboration aims at building the capacity and relevant skills for rangers and officials on efficient and effective management. The management structure and sustainable financing in this wildlife sanctuary are also priority activities in this program. This program consists of 4 subprograms and 16 main activities with the total expenditure of 305,000 US dollars (1<sup>st</sup> year=35,500 USD, 2<sup>nd</sup> year=105,000 USD, 3<sup>rd</sup> year=105,000 USD, 4<sup>th</sup> year=30,000 USD, and 5<sup>th</sup> year=30,000 USD).

The last chapter of this Management Plan focuses mainly on monitoring and evaluation of the management plan implementation through quarterly, semesterly, and annual meetings. The monitoring and evaluation of biodiversity, budgeting, and the risks of implementation are also raised in the meetings.

## Abbreviation

CBET	Community Based Ecotourism
CSLEP	Cambodia Sustainable Landscape and Ecotourism Project
CPA	Community Protected Areas
GDLC	General Directorate of Local Community
GDNPA	General Directorate of Nature Protected Areas
ha	Hectare
IP	Indigenous People
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPASMP	National Protected Area Strategic Management Plan
NTFPs	Non-Timber Forest Products
PA	Protected Area
PDoE	Provincial Department of Environment
MLUPC	Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
SMART	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool
TTWS	Tatai WS
USD	US Dollars
WA	Wildlife Alliance

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## **1. Introduction**

Tatai Wildlife Sanctuary was created by the Sub-Decree dated, 09 May 2016 cover an area of 144,275 hectares in Koh Kong province, and then, the new Sub-Decree was established on 17 July 2023 to expand the total area from 144,275 hectares to 144,539 hectares. This Wildlife Sanctuary is high attractive tourist destinations because of its beautiful landscape diversity of biodiversity, and plenty of waterfalls. The key forest habitats in this sanctuary include evergreen forests, semi-evergreen forests, and dry deciduous forests mix with bamboo, and grassland, which are very good habitats for wildlife species of universal conservation value and Cambodia. Based on previous and present assessments of habitat situations and forest resources, Tatai Wildlife Sanctuary is still an important area with more than 50 species of Endangered, Threatened, and Near-Threatened listed on the Red List of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); including Asian Elephant, Asiatic black bears, Sun Bears, Pileated Gibbon, Slow Loris, Sunda Pangolin, Great Hornbill, and other turtle, bird, and reptile species.

The management plan was developed by the members of the Tatai Wildlife Sanctuary Working Group on “ Zoning and Management Plan Development,” which was formally established on September 3, 2020, with the Director General of the General Directorate of Natural Protected Areas (GDNPA) being the chair. There are 53 members of the inter-ministerial working group; including representatives of relevant ministries and institutions of the Royal Government of Cambodia, international organizations, local authorities, and indigenous peoples. The Working Group for Zoning and Management Plan for Tatai WS was formed to mainly do the zoning and develop the management plan for natural resource management and biodiversity conservation while expanding the livelihoods of the local and indigenous communities within this PA.

After the TTWS working group was formed and approved, the two provincial consultative meetings and an inter-ministerial meeting were held to jointly review and recommend (1) the second draft of the zoning map, (2) the draft contents of the report on the zoning and management plan, and (3) the Vision, Mission, Objectives, Programs, Sub-Programs and Priority Activities of Tatai WS Management Plan. In addition, the working group organized a consultation meeting on the collection of biodiversity and socio-economic data at the village, commune, and district levels, and deployed 35 camera traps for two and a half months to confirm the presence and absence of rare, threatened, and endangered species.

## **2. Description of TTWS**

### **1. 2.1 Geographical area**

Tatai Wildlife Sanctuary (TTWS) was designated by the Sub-Decree dated, July 17, 2023. It covers an area of 144,539 hectares in Koh Kong province, bordered on the North by Cardamon National Park, on the East by the Chi Phat River, on the South by Botom Sakor National Park, and on the East by the Koh Por River (Figure 1).

The sanctuary is considered of high biodiversity and cultural conservation value. It is covered by a wide range of evergreen forests, semi-evergreen forests, dry deciduous forests, lowlands, grasslands, uplands, and waterways, as well as slopes, valleys, streams, and waterfalls, and many wildlife species are present.

Figure 1. Map of Tatai Wildlife Sanctuary, Koh Kong Province



## 2. 2.2 Population distribution and socio-economics

### 2.2.1 Population distribution

According to the 2021 commune data, there are 13 villages within and nearby the Tatai Wildlife Sanctuary, of which 2 villages are located in the commune of Smach Mean Chey, Khemarak Phumin City, 1 village is located in Bak Klong commune, Mondulseima district, 4 villages are located in Trapeang Rong commune, and 2 villages are located in Tatai Krom, Koh Kong district, 2 villages in Andoung Teuk commune, Botomsakor district, 1 village in Russey Chrum commune, and another one in Chiphat commune, Thmor Bang commune, Koh Kong province. There are currently 4,368 families living in and near the sanctuary or 18,495 people (Table 1).

**Table 1. Population Statistics around and within TTWS**

Province	District	Commune	Tatai Wildlife Sanctuary		Whole Commune		
			# Total Families	#Total Population	# Total Families	#Total Population	#Females
Koh Kong	Botum Sakor	Andoung Teuk	742	1,852	1,427	6,466	3,295
		Trancans Rong	302	529	302	1,093	529
	Kach Kung	Ta Tai Kram	601	1,242	601	2,501	1,242
		Khemara Phoumin	634	1,291	2,914	12,998	6,571
	Mondul Seima	Pak Khlang	118	218	2,830	12,674	6,273
	Thma Bang	Ruessei Chrum	220	564	425	1,873	936
		Chi Phat	203	453	626	2,627	1,337
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,820</b>	<b>6,149</b>	<b>9,125</b>	<b>40,232</b>	<b>20,183</b>

Source: Commune/Sangkat Data, 2021

Based on the 2020 data from the Ministry of Rural Development, no indigenous people were living in this protected area, but the Chong IP group is living near the sanctuary with 61 families or 238 population (120 females), Koh Por, and Prek Svay village, Thmor Daun Pao commune, Thmor Bang district, Koh Kong province (Table 2).

**Table 2. Indigenous people living in and near TTWS**

Province	District	Commune	Village	IP	Number of HHs	Total Population	#Females
Koh Kong	Thma Bang	Thma Doun Pouv	Koh	Chong	25	111	57
			Prek Svay	Chong	36	127	63
<b>Total</b>					<b>61</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>120</b>

Source: 2020 Indigenous Peoples data from the Ministry of Rural Development

### 2.2.2 Socio-economic status

Some people have been living in Tatai WS for a long period and they strongly depend on natural resources in this protected area. For livelihoods, most of them are engaged in traditional agriculture, especially rice cultivation, family-scale businesses, animal husbandry and harvesting of forest for construction materials, and non-timber forest products (Table 3). The 10 main types of non-timber forest products that have been harvested and used for livelihoods and trade in wildlife sanctuaries include fishing, bamboo sprouts, rattan, Rong resin, mushrooms, Ku fruit, fruit tree, and medicinal plants (Table 4).

**Table 3. Key Incomes of the local communities in TTWS**

No.	NTFP	Zoning	
		Sustainable Use	Conservation
1	Fish	√	
2	Bamboo	√	√
3	Rattan	√	√
4	Rong Resin	√	√
5	Mushroom	√	√
6	Ku Fruit	√	√
7	Semorn	√	√
8	Semorn	√	√
9	Fruit ( <i>Scaphium affine</i> )	√	√
10	Meditional Plan	√	√

Source: Survey data 2023

Currently, the population tends to move permanently or not depending on their rights of land management, occupation, long-term, or short-term agricultural practice as well as another secondary job. Other key local livelihood enhancements are including ecotourism services 42%, agriculture approximately 13%, and fishing about 6% (Table 4). Raising animals and forest products and Non-Timber forest products are their secondary job, which accounts for about 3%.

**Table 4. Main occupations of people living in communes in Tatai WS**

Province	District	Commune	Main Occupation				
			Farming	Fishing	Livestock	NTFP	Service
Koh Kong	Botum Sakor	Andoung Tuek	23%	7%	0%	2%	16%
		Trapsang Rung	15%	8%	6%	4%	32%
	Kaoh Kong	Ta Tai Kraom	39%	5%	1%	11%	16%
		Khemara Phoumin	Smach Mean Chey	6%	2%	2%	0%
	Mondul Seima	Pak Khleng	6%	9%	1%	0%	46%
		Ruessei Chrum	75%	0%	6%	2%	8%
	Thma Bang	Chi Phat	41%	4%	1%	1%	18%
<b>Total</b>			<b>15%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>40%</b>

Source: Commune/Sangkat Data, 2021

Table 5 below shows the secondary occupation of the local community who are strongly dependent on forest products, and non-timber forest products in Tatai WS and animal raising.



**Table 5. Secondary occupations of people living in communes in Tatai WS**

Province	District	Commune	Secondary Occupation				
			Farming	Fishing	Livestock	NTFP	Service
Koh Kong	Botum Sakor	Andoung Tuek	11%	4%	8%	2%	4%
	Kaoh Kong	Trapeang Rung	6%	8%	2%	4%	17%
		Ta Tai Kraom	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Khemara Phoumin	Smach Mean Chev	4%	1%	8%	0%	9%
	Mondul Seima	Pak Khlang	3%	3%	1%	0%	4%
	Thma Bang	Ruessei Chrum	39%	0%	7%	2%	4%
		Chi Phat	32%	8%	9%	4%	20%
<b>Total</b>			<b>8%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>7%</b>

Source: 2021 Commune/Sangkat Data

### 3. 2.3 Land Use

For Land Use in Tatai Wildlife Sanctuary, 13 villages, and 5 districts of Koh Kong province are located within and nearby this PA the Tatai Wildlife Sanctuary with a total of 4,368 families (18,495 people), and they strongly depend on land and natural resources uses in this sanctuary. According to the 2021 Commune/Sangkat data, the land use in the 7 communes of 5 districts of Koh Kong provinces covers a total area of 357,244 hectares, including 11,888 residential land, 2,438 hectares of rice farmland, and 9,004 hectares of upper farmland (Table 6).

#### 4.

**Table 6. Land Use Data near and in TTWS**

Province	District	Commune	2007-TOT_Area_Com	2008-Area_Reside	2009-Area_Rice	2010-Area_Chamkar	2013-Area_Other	
Koh Kong	Botum Sakor	Andoung Tuek	40,794	315	833	1,050	38,596	
		Kaoh Kong	Ta Tai Kraom	49,478	250	500	0	48,628
			Trapeang Rung	90,609	198	199	857	89,353
	Khemara Phoumin	Smach Mean Chev	5,748	3,989	13	13	1,723	
		Mondul Seima	Pak Khlang	46,620	4,682	20	4,682	37,276
	Thma Bang	Tai Kae Ki	8,000	1,198	250	290	6,543	
		Ruessei Chrum	63,090	250	219	1,290	61,331	
		Chi Phat	59,000	796	304	952	56,967	
<b>Total</b>			<b>357,244</b>	<b>11,888</b>	<b>2,438</b>	<b>9,004</b>	<b>333,914</b>	

Source: Commune/Sangkat Data, 2021

After analyzing the findings of the consultation meetings on the collection of biodiversity and socio-economic data at the village, commune, and district levels and the data from the camera traps, the Working Group developed the final zoning map and zoning and management plan reports with the geographical areas as follows:

- The core zone covers a total area of 42,872 hectares, equivalent to 30% of the total land area.
- Conservation zone covers a total area of 54,045 hectares, equivalent to 37% of the total land area around the core zone.
- Sustainable use zone covers a total area of 18,558 hectares, equivalent to 13% are the following land uses:
  - o 3 small-scale ecotourism concessions for 50 years
  - o 230 KW power line with a total of 155,1 hectares
  - o 150MW electric power with a total of 1,721.13 hectares by the China National Heavy Machinery Corporation.
  - o 156 km of 48 national road construction across Tatai WS, Botomsakor NP, and Dang Peng Multiple Use Areas.
- Community zone covers a total area of 29,064 hectares, equivalent to 20%, which includes 14,393.12 hectares as community REDD-plus.

Infrastructure: 3 types of main infrastructure development in this wildlife sanctuary: type 1. Width >8m, type 2. Width from 5m to 8m, type 3. Width<5m. All roads in conservation or sustainable use zones remain the same zone.

Forest Products and Non-Timber Forest Products:

○ Traditional collecting for their livelihood of bamboo, resin, medicinal plants, and other NTFPs can be accessed in sustainable, and conservation zones.

○ Collecting NTFPs in conservation zones should be closely monitored by rangers, and if possible these collectors should be employed as community patrolling teams.

5.

## 6. 2.4 Values of Natural Resources

### 2.4.1 Wildlife species

Tatai Wildlife Sanctuary is rich in wildlife species and home to more than 950 species. These species include 158 species of birds 30 species of mammals, and 308 other wildlife species (Daltry & Momberg, 2000; Daltry et. al., 2002) have been recorded in this sanctuary. Using Camera Traps by MoE and Wildlife Alliance about 37 species of wildlife have been recorded from 2019 to 2021.

Table 7. Wildlife species recorded at Tatai Wildlife Sanctuary and wildlife species listed as endangered and listed as critically endangered, threatened, or vulnerable species in the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List

N	English Name	IUCN Status	Cambodia Status
<b>1. Mammal</b>			
1	Asian Elephant	EN	Endangered
2	Asiatic Golden Cat	NT	Rare
3	Marble Cat	NT	Rare
4	Clouded leopard	VU	Endangered
5	Sun Bear	VU	Rare
6	Asiatic Black Bear	VU	Endangered
7	Indochinese Serow	NT	Rare
8	Hog Badger	VU	Rare
9	Dhole	EN	Rare
10	Black Giant Squirrel	NT	Rare
11	Silvered Langure	EN	Common
12	Pileated Gibbon	EN	Rare
13	Sunda Pangolin	EN	Rare
<b>2. Reptile and Bird</b>			
14	Siamese Crocodile	CR	Rare
15	Green Peafowl	EN	Rare
16	Black-necked Stork	VU	Rare
17	Red-breasted parakeet	NT	Rare

CR: Critical Endangered; NT: Near Threatened; EN: Endangered; VU: Vulnerable; LC: Least Concern; Rare:

There are three species of monkeys permanently found in the wildlife sanctuary: Yellow-checked Crested Gibbon, Northern Pig-tailed Macaque, and Crab-eating Macaque. In addition, many key wildlife species have been observed and trapped by the camera such as Asian Elephant, Gaur, Sambar, Mainland Serow, Malayan Sun Bear, Asiatic Black Bear, Golden Cat, Clouded Leopard,

Marbled Cat, Dhole, Binturong, and Hog Badger. In addition, there are many bird species within the protected area like Green Peafowl, Siamese Fireback, and so on.



*Pig-tailed Macaque (left) Asian Elephant (right)*



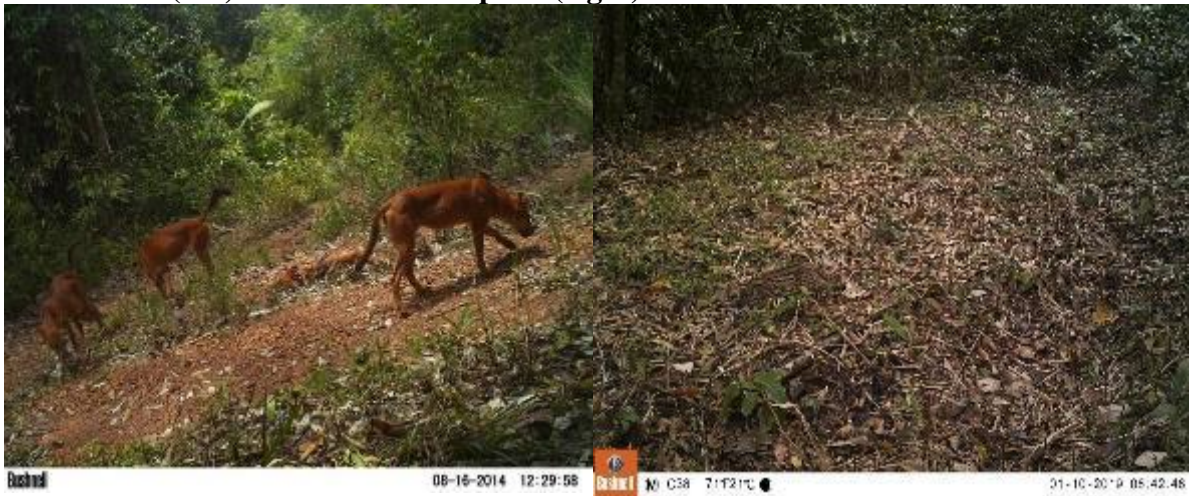
*Asiatic Sun Bear (left) and Gaur (right)*



*Samba Deer (left) and Mainland Serow (right)*



**Golden Cat (left) and Clouded Leopard (right)**



**Dhole (left) and Leopard Cat (right)**



**Marble Cat (left) and Red Manjec (right)**

All the above photos are from the camera traps of the Ministry of Environment and Wildlife Alliance in 2019, and 2021.

### 2.4.2 Plant species

The elevation and climate of the Tatai Wildlife Sanctuary landscape are considered to be home to a wide range of plant species and still have a high-quality habitat. The TTWS is mainly covered by evergreen and semi-evergreen forests (84.28%), grassland (2.71%), shrubs (2.67%), and mangroves (2.17%) as indicated in Table 8 below.

Tatai Wildlife Sanctuary did not conduct detailed surveys on plants, but some globally important, economically valuable, and ecologically representative species were recorded. 296 species of plants have been recorded in Tatai WS since 2002 (Daltry et al. 2002).

**Table 8. Forest cover change from 2010 to 2015 of TTWS**

No.	Forest Type	2010	2015	Change	2015 (%)
1	Crop	2,306	3,909	(1,603)	2.70
2	Rice Field	359	345	14	0.24
3	Agriculture Land	2,261	1,142	1,119	0.79
4	Grassland	3,680	3,915	(235)	2.71
5	Shrub	5,239	3,857	1,382	2.67
6	Urban	585	844	(259)	0.58
7	Bare Soil	3	62	(59)	0.04
8	Industrial Plantation	8	1,068	(1,060)	0.74
9	Evergreen Forest	123,198	121,815	1,383	84.28
10	Bamboo Forest	156	153	3	0.11
11	Mangrove Forest	3,834	3,139	695	2.17
12	Swamp Forest	71	480	(409)	0.33
13	Aquaculture	53	50	3	0.03
14	Water Body	2,786	3,760	(974)	2.60
<b>Total</b>		<b>144,539</b>	<b>144,539</b>	<b>(0)</b>	

7.

#### 8. 2.5 Values of Cultural Resources

According to 2020 Indigenous peoples data from the Ministry of Rural Development, at Tatai Wildlife Sanctuary, 61 Chornng families were living near this sanctuary, equal to 238 people, of whom 120 women in Koh, and Prek Svay village, Thmor Daunpao commune, Koh Kong province. The Chhornng indigenous peoples still believe in the mountainous spirits and souls generated by their ancestors. Therefore, it is essential to identify natural heritage sites and strengthen conservation values in each community to promote the values of cultural resources and eco-tourism using the cooperation between the Ministry of Environment and relevant stakeholders, especially indigenous people to identify these sites appropriately.

9.

## **10. 2.6 Ecosystem services and ecotourism**

### **2.6.1 Ecotourism and Recreation**

There are three small-scale ecotourism projects with a total area of 30 hectares, and with a wide range of natural landscapes and natural tourism sites that have the potential to develop national eco-tourisms due to the waterfalls, streams, mountains, slopes, valleys, mountain caves, forests, and many natural landscapes. Besides the small ecotourism investment, based on the results from the consultation meeting found that in the Tatai WS still has a high potential for other ecotourism investments, especially in the Tatai waterfall, and along the Tatai River.

## **3. Management problems and challenges**

Tatai Wildlife Sanctuary faces several threats, such as land encroachment for their property rights, wildlife trapping, hunting, and forest fire. The perpetrators are highly skilled wildlife trappers and can pose a danger to the rangers and members of local communities. In addition, the management of this wildlife sanctuary has faced some challenges, such as the limited number of rangers, malaria-affected rangers, and limited knowledge of their roles, and responsibilities of the CPA committee.

### **11. 3.1 Land Encroachment**

Forest encroachment, and plantation and rice farming expansions occur not only in this TTWS, but also in many other protected areas in the Kingdom of Cambodia, and these activities are largely carried out by outsiders from other provinces, especially along the Thai border. The forest clearing in this wildlife sanctuary is the most threatening activity compared to others and is carried out in the forms of forest burning, logging, and plantations, its purpose is to expand agricultural land and to own the land, and there are many other purposes. Failures to demarcate and install border poles and clear zoning lead to difficulties in law enforcement.

**12.**

### **13. 3.2 Hunting and trapping**

Hunting and poaching remain a threat to biodiversity resources in the Tatai Wildlife Sanctuary, especially mammals, and trapping is still a challenge for biodiversity conservation in this PA. Key actions to prevent illegal activities include increased patrolling with participation from the local community for releasing traps and continuing public awareness on the value of natural resources especially the Environment and Natural Resource Code.

**14.**

### **15. 3.3 Forest Fire**

Forest fires have occurred in dry deciduous forests in Tatai WS, and some factors are contributing to forest fires such as set fire intension, through cigarettes in the forest, and the fire is not extinguished when cooking food, and the main causes of these are from immigrant people. Forest fires cause a lot of damage to biodiversity, their habitat, and in danger to their lives, and property of the local community.

## 4. Management Programs

### 16. 4.1 Vision, Mission, and Goals

**Vision:** Tatai Wildlife Sanctuary aims to ensure cleaner ecotourism sites, a greener wildlife sanctuary, and sustainable use of biological, natural, and cultural resources and other ecosystem services to contribute to local community livelihoods.

**Mission:** The effective, efficient, and equitable management of Tatai Wildlife Sanctuary.

1. With the mission, the following Goals will be ensured:
2. maintain and enhance the ecological and cultural values;
3. ensure cleaner ecotourism sites in the protected areas;
4. maintain greener for increasing forest cover in protected areas;
5. promote participatory community, and IP engagement and support for conservation management in Tatai WS;
6. develop innovative approaches to conservation and development, including opportunities for sustainable ecotourism and financing mechanisms through REDD-plus;
7. provide accurate, timely, and relevant information for effective management; and,
8. strengthen protected area management effectiveness and working partnerships with government organizations, local authorities, conservation NGOs, and development partners.

### 17. 4.2 Approaches to Developing Management Program

The field assessments and surveys were conducted to identify the vulnerable areas and key biodiversity hotspots to understand the levels of natural resource uses and needs within TTWS. The fieldwork focused on the assessment of situations of biodiversity, natural resources, ecosystem services, socio-economic factors, cultural and traditional resources as well as participatory management mapping with the participation of local community and indigenous groups. The involvement of community people and local authorities is crucial to assess the economic needs. Based on the biodiversity data compiled, especially the past five years' information and field survey data in TTWS, its situations, and forest cover are useful for forest conservation values and wetlands. The development of conservation and core zone criteria are very important to be identified by local communities as they are of unique ecosystems and different from the areas where the community members are living and the areas where and depend on to collect the natural resources for their livelihood subsistence. The assessment for zoning must be a process fully involving the members of local and indigenous communities, local authorities, and other stakeholders to identify socio-economic situations and key biodiversity hotspots. Key activities to be carried out to develop a management plan are as follows:

**Preparation for village field survey:** 13 villages near and inside TTWS have been selected for group discussions and interviews on the socio-economic status, biological resources, and participatory mapping for zoning. The villages selected are in the geographical provinces of Koh Kong while the key persons for this exercise are commune chiefs, village chiefs, local and indigenous community chiefs, old people who know the areas, IP representatives, and women.

**Process of data collection preparation:** Questionnaires were developed to do the field, and village surveys; focusing on socio-economic and biodiversity status and participatory zoning process. In this exercise, the map with existing information and biodiversity data was used to collect field socio-economic and biodiversity data from the local communities.

**Interviews with villagers:** The initial interviews were done to collect socio-economic data and information; especially the uses of natural resources and their economic activities, followed by interviews on biodiversity data and its status, habitats, wildlife species, and wildlife distributions which are known by local communities so far. Last but not least, zoning mapping was drafted; focusing mainly on draft boundaries of land uses and natural resources of the communities. Based on the knowledge of the local community, core zone, conservation zone, sustainable use zone, and community zone based on the Law on Protected Areas and relevant provisions of the Kingdom of Cambodia are determined in a participatory manner.

**18. 4.3 Applicable Laws and Relevant Regulations for the Development of Management Plan**

- Law on Protected Areas (2008);
- Environmental, and Natural Resource Code (2023);
- Law on Land (2001);
- Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management (1996);
- Circular Strategy on Environment (2023-2028);
- National Protected Area Strategic Management Plan 2017-2031;
- National Protected Area Management Strategy and Action Plan 2018-2022;
- Technical Guideline on Protected Area Management Plan (2018); and
- Technical Guideline on Protected Area Zoning (2017).

**4.4 Management Plan Implementation Mechanisms**

CSLEP carries out some activities of the Management Plan while sub-national administrations, partnership organizations, the private sector, and other stakeholders are encouraged to be part of the implementation mechanisms after the sub-decree on TTWS Zoning is endorsed by the Royal Government of Cambodia. In addition, the TTWS 10-Year Management Plan will be formally approved by the Ministry of Environment. Certain priority actions that the Cambodia Sustainable Landscape and Ecotourism Project supports include but are not limited to boundary pole installation, state land registration, law enforcement training, and ecotourism development.

Dissemination workshops on the Zoning Sub-Decree and approved 10-Year Management Plan will be held after the government adopts these documents. Over the longer term, management plan implementation will be overseen and advised by the Technical TTWS Management Group as part of annual operating plans. This technical group is established by GDNPA and the PDoEs and supported by the sub-national authorities and local communities to ensure the effectiveness of leadership and management.

**19. 4.5 Programs, Subprograms, Objectives and Indicators**

The strategies to address the above three challenges and threats for improving the management of the Tatai Wildlife Sanctuary have developed four strategic programs and 13 sub-programs (Table 9).

**Table 9. Program and Subprogram at Tatai Wildlife Sanctuary**

<b>Programs</b>	<b>Subprograms</b>
1. Intensifying Tree Planting Movement (Green Strategy)	1.1 Distribute saplings to the public for planting; 1.2 Expand tree planting in degraded forest within PA; 1.3 Expand tree planting in degraded forest within CPA.
2. Strengthening the management of protected areas (Strengthening Greener)	2.1 Strengthen the management of PA; 2.2 Enhance biodiversity conservation; 2.3 Strengthen mechanism to monitor the changes in forest cover.
3. Enhancing local communities' livelihood	3.1 Enhance food security, and promote clean strategy in local community; 3.2 Promote ecotourism services; 3.3 Promote the value of natural heritage, cultural, and traditions.
4. Institutional Capacity and Collaboration	4.1 Ensure adequate staff with appropriate capacity and resources; 4.2 Develop TTWS structures for implementing MP; 4.3 Encourage the participation from private sectors; 4.4 Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting on MP progress.



20.

**21. Program 1: Intensifying Tree Planting Movement (Green Strategy)**

**Objective and summary of Program 1**

Program 1 on Intensifying Tree Planting Movement focuses mainly on the distributing at least 1 million of saplings per year to the public for planting in their own land, degraded community protected areas or protected areas. This program consists of 3 subprograms and 10 main activities with the total expenditure of about 150,000 US dollars (1<sup>st</sup> year=30,625 USD, 2<sup>nd</sup> year=30,625 USD, 3<sup>rd</sup> year=30,625 USD, 4<sup>th</sup> year=30,625 USD, and 5<sup>th</sup> year=27,500 USD). This program consists of 3 sub-programs, and 10 priority activities as bellow:

**22. Sub-Program 1: Distribute saplings to the public for planting**

The sub-program consists of 4 key activities and the proposed priority activities, time and responsible institutions are summarized as follows:

Activity	Time (Year)	Responsible	Stakeholder
Activity 1: Produce 10,000 saplings per year	1-5	PDoE, Office in Charge	MOE, CSLEP, WA, Local Authority
Activity 2: Distribute saplings to the public for free	1-5	PDoE, Office in Charge	MOE, CSLEP, WA, Local Authority
Activity 3: Planting trees with public participation	1-5	PDoE, Office in Charge	MOE, CSLEP, WA, Local Authority
Activity 4: Monitor the growth of saplings	1-5	PDoE, Office in Charge	MOE, CSLEP, WA, Local Authority

**23. Sub-Program 2: Expand tree planting in degraded forest within PA**

The sub-program consists of 3 key activities and the proposed priority activities, time and responsible institutions are summarized as follows:

24.

Activity	Time (Year)	Responsible	Stakeholder
Activity 1: Evaluate degraded areas in the wildlife sanctuary	1-5	PDoE, Office in Charge	MOE, CSLEP, WA, Local Authority
Activity 2: Field mission to evaluate the level of degradation	1-4	PDoE, Office in Charge	MOE, CSLEP, WA, Local Authority
Activity 3: Plant trees and maintenance for 50h per year	1-5	PDoE, Office in Charge	MOE, CSLEP, WA, Local Authority

25.

**26. Sub-Program 3: Expand tree planting in degraded forest within CPA**

The sub-program consists of 3 key activities and the proposed priority activities, time and responsible institutions are summarized as follows:

Activity	Time (Year)	Responsible	Stakeholder
Activity 1: Evaluate the forest degradation in CPAs	1-5	PDoE Office in Charge	MOE, PDOE, CSLEP, WA, Local Authority
Activity 2: Field mission to evaluate the level of degradation	1-4	PDoE Office in Charge	MOE, PDOE, CSLEP, WA, Local Authority

Activity 3: Plant trees and maintenance for 50h per year	1-5	PDoE Office in Charge	MOE, PDOE, CSLEP, WA, Local Authority
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**27. Program 2: Strengthening the management of protected areas (Strengthening Greener)  
Objective and summary of Program 1**

Program 2 on Strengthening the management of protected areas focus on boundary demarcation, state land registration, using SMART, and drone for effectiveness of law enforcement. Other activities are including monitor biodiversity especially tiger's prey, and forest cover for ensuring the Kingdom of Cambodia became a neutral carbon by 2050. Program 2 consists of 3 subprograms, 19 priority activities with the total budget about 252,300 US dollars (1<sup>st</sup> year=43,900 USD, 2<sup>nd</sup> year=60,775 USD, 3<sup>rd</sup> year=54,375 USD, 4<sup>th</sup> year=54,375 USD, and 5<sup>th</sup> year=41,875 USD). This program consists of 3 subprograms, and 19 priority activities as below:

**28. Sub-Program 1: Strengthen the management of PA**

The sub-program consists of 10 key activities and the proposed priority activities, time and responsible institutions are summarized as follows:

Activity	Time (Year)	Responsible	Stakeholder
Activity 1: Pole demarcation and installation for state land registration	1-2	PDoE Office in Charge	MOE, MLUPC, CSLEP, WA, Local Authority
Activity 2: Proceed state land registration	2-5	MOE	MOE, PDOE, CSLEP, Local Authority
Activity 3: Conduct dissemination workshop on TTWS management plan	1	PDoE Office in Charge	MOE, CSLEP, Local Authority
Activity 4: Monitor and implement management plan	1-5	PDoE Office in Charge	MOE, PDOE, CSLEP, WA, Local Authority
Activity 5: Translate and printing management plan	1	MOE	CSLEP
Activity 6: Strengthen Environmental and Natural Resource Code and other legislations	1-5	GDNPA	MOE, PDOE, CSLEP, Local Authority, WA
Activity 7: Prepare and strengthen law enforcement	1-4	PDoE Office in Charge	MOE, CSLEP, Local Authority, WA
Activity 8: Training SMART tools	1-4	GDNPA	MOE, PDOE, CSLEP, Local Authority, WA
Activity 9: Implement SMART	2-5	GDNPA	MOE, PDOE, CSLEP, Local Authority, WA
Activity 10: Support on natural resource illegal activity intervention (drone)	1-5	MOE	PDOE, CSLEP, Local Authority, WA

**29. Sub-Program 2: Enhance biodiversity conservation**

The sub-program consists of 5 key activities and the proposed priority activities, time and responsible institutions are summarized as follows:

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Time (Year)</b>	<b>Responsible</b>	<b>Stakeholder</b>
Activity 1: Continue install camera-trap for monitoring tiger prey	2-5	GDNPA	MOE, PDOE, CSLEP, Local Authority, WA
Activity 2: Encourage researchers and students to carry out detailed biodiversity surveys in the Core and Conservation Zones	3-5	GDNPA	MOE, PDOE, CSLEP, Local Authority, WA
Activity 3: Monitor and evaluation the roles of watershed and wetland including spring (water come from the ground and ponds)	1-5	GDNPA	MOE, PDOE, CSLEP, Local Authority, WA
Activity 4: Conduct workshops to identify plant genetic areas	1-5	GDNPA	MOE, PDOE, CSLEP, Local Authority, WA
Activity 5: Monitor and evaluation 3 plant genetic sites	1-5	GDNPA	MOE, PDOE, CSLEP, Local Authority, WA

**30. Sub-Program 3: Strengthen mechanism to monitor the changes in forest cover**

The sub-program consists of 4 key activities and the proposed priority activities, time and responsible institutions are summarized as follows:

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Time (Year)</b>	<b>Responsible</b>	<b>Stakeholder</b>
Activity 1: Conduct forest inventory under REDD+	1-5	GDNPA	MOE, PDOE, Local Authority, WA
Activity 2: Update watershed, wetland, land uses, and infrastructure	1-5	GDNPA	MOE, PDOE, Local Authority, WA
Activity 3: Conduct forest biomass	1-5	GDNPA	MOE, PDOE, Local Authority, WA
Activity 4: Regular satellite image analysis (ecosystem and forest loss maps)	1-5	GDNPA	MOE, PDOE, Local Authority, WA

**31. Program 3: Enhancing local communities' livelihood**

**Objective and summary of Program 1**

Program 3 on Enhancing local communities' livelihood, and continue Cambodia clean, and can do it campaign focuses on promoting food security, nutrition, community cleanliness ecotourism, enhance the value of natural heritage and their traditional uses for local livelihood enhancement through ecotourism infrastructure development, and other infrastructures for promoting ecotourism services, and conserve natural, and cultural heritages, and their traditional uses. In addition, rangers regular close monitor the roads or trails construction to other ecotourism corridors. The new job creation opportunities within ecotourism services such as camping, scenic viewing, and wildlife watching are the main strategies for reducing pressures on natural resources, sustainable use of natural resources and enhance livelihoods of the local and indigenous communities. This program

consists of 3 subprograms and 36 priority activities with the total cost about 677,850 US Dollars (1<sup>st</sup> year=107,850 USD, 2<sup>nd</sup> year=142,500 USD, 3<sup>rd</sup> year=142,500 USD, 4<sup>th</sup> year=142,500 USD, and 5<sup>th</sup> year=142,500 USD). This program consists of 3 sub-programs, and 36 priority activities as below:

32.

**33. Sub-Program 1: Enhance food security, and promote clean strategy in local community**

The sub-program consists of 15 key activities and the proposed priority activities, time and responsible institutions are summarized as follows:

Activity	Time (Year)	Responsible	Stakeholder
Activity 1: Continue implementing Cambodia clean campaign, Khmer can do	1-5	PDoE Office in Charge	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority, CPA
Activity 2: Public awareness to local community and students on the value of natural resources	1-5	PDoE Office in Charge	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority, CPA
Activity 3: Promote animal raising for supplying to tourists	1-5	PDoE, Rural Development, Agricultural Department	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority, CPA
Activity 4: Practice diversify agricultural system and find market	1-5	PDoE, Rural Development, Agricultural Department	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority, CPA
Activity 5: Establish saving group to support ecotourism	1-5	PDoE, Rural Development, Agricultural Department	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority, CPA
Activity 6: construct rural roads especially trails for wildlife viewing, and along the river.	1-5	PDoE Office in Charge	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority, CPA
Activity 7: Conduct survey on community livelihood and GEM REDD+	1-5	PDoE Office in Charge	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority, CPA
Activity 8: Build bridges	1-5	PDoE, Rural Development, Agricultural Department	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority, CPA
Activity 9: Build school	1-5	PDoE, Education Department	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority, CPA
Activity 10: Build road	1-5	PDoE, Rural Development	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority, CPA
Activity 11: Digh well with solar pannel	1-5	PDoE, Rural Development	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority, CPA
Activity 12: Construct public laterin at school	1-5	PDoE, Rural Development	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority, CPA

Activity 13: Construct laterin at individual household	1-5	PDoE, Rural Development	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority, CPA
Activity 14: Integrate action plan into three year comune action plan	1-5	PDoE Office in Charge	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority, CPA
Activity 15: Establish 2 CPAs	2-5	PDoE Office in Charge	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority, CPA

34.

**35. Sub-Program 2: Promote ecotourism services**

The sub-program consists of 15 key activities and the proposed priority activities, time and responsible institutions are summarized as follows:

Activity	Time (Year)	Responsible	Stakeholder
Activity 1: Conduct Cambodia clean campaign and Khmer can do	2-5	PDoE Office in Charge	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority, CPA
Activity 2: Continue I didn't use plastic bag campaign	2-5	PDoE Office in Charge	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority, CPA
Activity 3: Provide bins for ecotourism sites	1-5	PDoE Office in Charge	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority, CPA
Activity 4: Continue identify wildlife viewing and other natural landscapes	2-5	MOE	PDOE, CSLEP, WA Local Authority
Activity 5: Identify advanture ecotourism, cultural, and natural heritage	1-5	MOE, Tourism department	PDOE, CSLEP, WA Local Authority
Activity 6: Develop trail along Tatai river	1-5	MOE, Tourism department	PDOE, CSLEP, WA Local Authority
Activity 7: Continue supporting ecotourism development in Tatai waterfall	1-5	MOE, Tourism department	PDOE, CSLEP, WA Local Authority
Activity 8: Identify sites for wildlife camera-trapping for tourists to see the pictures of wildlife	1-5	MOE, Tourism department	PDOE, CSLEP, WA Local Authority
Activity 9: Continue support dinosaur, and other historical identification	1-5	MOE, Tourism department	PDOE, CSLEP, WA Local Authority
Activity 10: Build tourist boat dot	2-5	MOE, Tourism department	PDOE, CSLEP, WA Local Authority
Activity 11: Build Khos for Tatai community based ecotourism	2-5	MOE, Tourism department	PDOE, CSLEP, WA Local Authority
Activity 12: Buidl capacity local community on tourism management and services	2-5	MOE, Tourism department	PDOE, CSLEP, WA Local Authority
Activity 13: Install signposts at CBET along the Tatai river	1-3	MOE, Tourism department	PDOE, CSLEP, WA Local Authority

Activity 14: Construct water system at community office and ecotourism sites	1-5	MOE, Tourism department	PDOE, CSLEP, WA Local Authority
Activity 15: Continue monitor and evaluate local community standard homestay and guesthouse	1-5	MOE, Tourism department	PDOE, CSLEP, WA Local Authority

**36. Sub-Program 3: Promote the value o natural heritage, cultural, and traditions**

The sub-program consists of 6 key activities and the proposed priority activities, time and responsible institutions are summarized as follows:

Activity	Time (Year)	Responsible	Stakeholder
Activity 1: Develop public awareness communication activities with participation from local community	1-5	PDoE Office in Charge	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority, CPA
Activity 2: Register natural ecotourism and cultural sites	1-5	PDoE Office in Charge	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority, CPA
Activity 3: Monitor and evaluate NTFP uses, cultural and heritage sites	2-5	PDoE Office in Charge	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority, CPA
Activity 4: Promote NTFP markets and build their capacity on marketing and leadership	1-5	PDoE Office in Charge	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority, CPA
Activity 5: Enhance local community livelihood	1-5	PDoE Office in Charge	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority, CPA
Activity 6: Promote one village one products	1-5	PDoE, Rural Department	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority, CPA

**37.**

**38. Program 4: Institutional Capacity and Collaboration**

**Objective and summary of Program 1**

Program 4 on Institutional Capacity and Collaboration aims at building the capacity and relevant skills for rangers and officials on efficient and effective management. The management structure and sustainable financing in this wildlife sanctuary are also priority activities in this program. This program consists of 4 subprograms and 16 main activities with the total expenditure of 305,000 US dollars (1<sup>st</sup> year=35,500 USD, 2<sup>nd</sup> year=105,000 USD, 3<sup>rd</sup> year=105,000 USD, 4<sup>th</sup> year=30,000 USD, and 5<sup>th</sup> year=30,000 USD). This program consists of 4 sub-programs and 17 priority activities as below:

**39.**

**40. Sub-Program 1: Ensure adequate staff with appropriate capacity and resources**

The sub-program consists of 7 key activities and the proposed priority activities, time and responsible institutions are summarized as follows:

Activity	Time (Year)	Responsible	Stakeholder
Activity 1: Support and select Environmental agent	1-5	PDoE, Office in charge	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority, CPA

Activity 2: Provide technical and management trainings to rangers and PDOE staff	1-5	PDoE, Officer incharge	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority, CPA
Activity 3: Build capacity on leadership to PDoE	5	PDoE, Officer incharge	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority, CPA
Activity 4: Develop infrastructure (ranger station)	2-3	PDoE, Officer incharge	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority, CPA
Activity 5: Build capacity on GIS, patrolling, and wildlife care and rescue	1-5	PDoE, Officer incharge	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority, CPA
Activity 6: Provide capacity on self safety	1-5	PDoE, Officer incharge	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority, CPA
Activity 7: Build capacity for local community	1-5	PDoE, Officer incharge	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority, CPA

**41.**

**42. Sub-Program 2: Develop TTWS structures for implementing MP**

The sub-program consists of 3 key activities and the proposed priority activities, time and responsible institutions are summarized as follows:

Activity	Time (Year)	Responsible	Stakeholder
Activity 1: Establish management committee for implementing management plan	1-2	PDOE Office in Charge	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority
Activity 2: Develop management structure	1	PDOE Office in Charge	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority
Activity 3: Prepare monthly and quarterly work plan	1-5	PDOE Office in Charge	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority

**43. Sub-Program 3: Encourage the participation from private sectors**

The sub-program consists of 3 key activities and the proposed priority activities, time and responsible institutions are summarized as follows:

Activity	Time (Year)	Responsible	Stakeholder
Activity 1: Public awareness on the value of natural resources	1-5	PDOE Office in Charge	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority
Activity 2: Encourage private sector participation with MOE activity	1-5	PDOE Office in Charge	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority
Activity 3: Participate in clean and green campaign	1-5	PDOE Office in Charge	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority

**44. Sub-Program 4: Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting on MP progress**

The sub-program consists of key activities and the proposed priority activities, time and responsible institutions are summarized as follows:

Activity	Time (Year)	Responsible	Stakeholder
Activity 1: Conduct six month meeting	1-5	PDOE Office in Charge	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority

Activity 2: Conduct annual meeting	1-5	PDOE Office in Charge	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority
Activity 3: Prepare monitoring, evaluation and reporting through SMART	1-5	PDOE Office in Charge	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority
Activity 4: Conduct Management Effectiveness Tracking Tools (METT)	5	PDOE Office in Charge	MOE, WA, CSLEP, Local Authority

## 5. Financing Needs to Implement TTWS Magement Plan

The TTWS Management Plan covers a 10-year time period (2025-2034) with a major review scheduled after 5 years (i.e. in 2029) to make any changes to program focus and implementation, as necessary. Financing needs have been identified for the first 5 years (2025-2029) with a focus on activity (programme) costs that need to be covered over and beyond existing core government budgets from the central and provincial MoE sources.

The indicative cost for implementing the program areas described above is USD 1,475,650 over the next 5-year period (Annex 4). Most of these program costs (>50%) will require external financing and it is proposed these costs be covered by existing CSLEP budgets around 30%. The government, and WA portion that covers salaries, travel, consultations, repairs and maintenance represents about 70% of this total estimated cost.

The Cambodia Sustainable Landscape and Ecotourism Project (CSLEP) offers a unique opportunity to “kick-start” the TTWS MP by providing financial support for priority activities such as zoning, boundary demarcation, state land registration, enhanced law enforcement, and the promotion of alternative livelihoods (including NTFP value chains and ecotourism development). Since CSLEP is a time-limited project that ends in 2027, it will be important to quickly receive approval for the building blocks of TTWS management (i.e. the TTWS Zoning Sub decree and Management Plan) in order to use the funding available.

Over the longer term, government budgets will continue to cover basic operational costs (including salaries, travel, patrolling and basic repair/maintenance of government property). Only limited government funds are available for program investments (such as targeted training of technical and enforcement staff; biodiversity monitoring; livelihood development and CPA support). While development partners including donors and NGOs have been instrumental in providing funding support to PAs in Cambodia, this support cannot be counted on as sources of sustainable funding. As part of implementing CSLEP, a financing strategy will be developed to identify potential sources of sustainable funding for continued protection of the Cardamom Mountains – Tonle Sap Landscape that could include fees and charges for ecotourism and for the provision of ecosystem services (such as water supply, REDD+).

## 6. Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms

### 45. 6.1 Yearly Planning Development

After Tatai WS 10 years management plan (2025-2034) approved by MOE Minister, TTWS director or management committee will conduct dissemination workshop and training with the participation from their staff, ranger, local authority, civil society, private sector, partners and donors and then, they will develop the monthly, quarterly, six month and yearly implementation work plan based on indicators (Appendix 4). Priority key activities and indicators will be amended when are needed but explain the reasons for changing required and based on indicators and expected outputs. In case, some activities cannot be implemented then these will be proposed to the next year work plan.

### 46. 6.2 Development of Monitoring and Evaluation Reports

SMART tools will be used to collect, analyze, monitor and evaluate law enforcement activities, and wildlife research on species present in the sanctuary. This will also help develop summary



reports for decision makers for developing next strategic action plans for an effective management and on time implementation and this will be used as the road map for preparing and identifying priority activities and help monitor and evaluate the progress and planning during implementation. Head of each ranger station should have enough capacity to collect, analyze and do reporting using SMART and has to report directly to the director or deputy director of the wildlife sanctuary.

#### **47. 6.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism**

Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation progress of the TTWS Management Plan will help to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the management, especially using SMART. The director or deputy director of the wildlife sanctuary is in charge of preparing, collecting, analysing and preparing reports based on the information from each ranger station for preparing reports to PDOE or Provincial Department Director. To ensure effective management, the information system and at least one meeting with stakeholders per year is needed.

##### **6.3.1 Mid-term Evaluation**

A mid-term review will compile the information based on the yearly reports, focusing on potential reorientation and perspectives for the current management plan. The achievements or ongoing achievements of success indicators will be assessed for recommendations.

##### **6.3.2 Yearly Evaluation**

To ensure effective implementation of the management plan, regular reports and assessments are required. As a key component of the monitoring system, it is suggested that a yearly report be prepared by the management team, assessing progress against each objective and action on the basis of the success indicators (see Annex 4) identified in the management plan. The first draft of the report will be discussed in an annual workshop involving all the stakeholders/partners of the management plan from village level to province level. This annual workshop will allow participants to provide feedback on the past activities and offer an opportunity to evaluate the need for reorientation of objectives or activities, revise schedule, report progress and achievements, and formulate the work plan for the years to come. A specific chapter of the annual review will reflect on lessons learned and recommendations to plan next phases of the management plan.

##### **6.3.3 Final Monitoring**

The final evaluation will provide a comprehensive assessment of the implementation of the five-year management plan, based on the results achieved by the indicators (see Annex 4) in each implementation year, including quarterly, and annually reports and provide an overview of vision, objectives and activities for continuous management planning.

##### **6.3.4 Data Monitoring and Evaluation**

This management program will collect, manage, and evaluate the information needed to determine trends in the status of biodiversity conservation within TTWS, and trends in the main threats to biodiversity. This program will maintain the ongoing program in biological monitoring based on field monitoring and research. The monitoring of illegal activities that threaten the TTWS values based on routine patrolling and monitoring is also included. For the course of this plan, data collected from field monitoring will be managed by donor technical staff, supervised by a GDNPA counterpart in consultation with a donor technical advisor. In the future, the GDNPA should make an effort to effectively manage the monitoring data.

##### **6.3.5 Biodiversity Evaluation**

The research team will maintain the current biological monitoring in TTWS, according to the following schedule.

- The research coordinator will train and use community representatives to assist in the monitoring, in order to build community participation and to keep enough rangers involved in effective routine patrolling; and
- Field monitoring data will be processed and entered into a GIS database within 2 weeks after collection. The GIS/Data manager will be responsible for maintaining the quality of stored data. All data will be shared freely with the GDPA.

### **6.3.6 Threat Evaluation**

In combination with the biological monitoring program, illegal activities and other threats to biodiversity conservation will be monitored and evaluated based on data from routine patrolling and focused interventions. Data collection on threats will be collected according to a predetermined standard data format and will be processed and stored according to guidelines similar to those for management of biological data, under the supervision of the project Data/GIS manager. The data analysis will be conducted during the annual meeting by the end of the dry season. Scientific research is an urgent need to support the management of Tatai WS, and meet the objective of protected areas.

### **6.3.7 Updating Management Plan**

Monitoring data will be analyzed and evaluated at least once per year, preferably during an annual review workshop by PDOE and reported to MOE. A full monitoring and evaluation will be conducted after year 5 (2029) and this management plan will be updated when it is needed for the next 5 years of plan implementation.

48.

### **49. 6.4 Management Plan Risk Assessments**

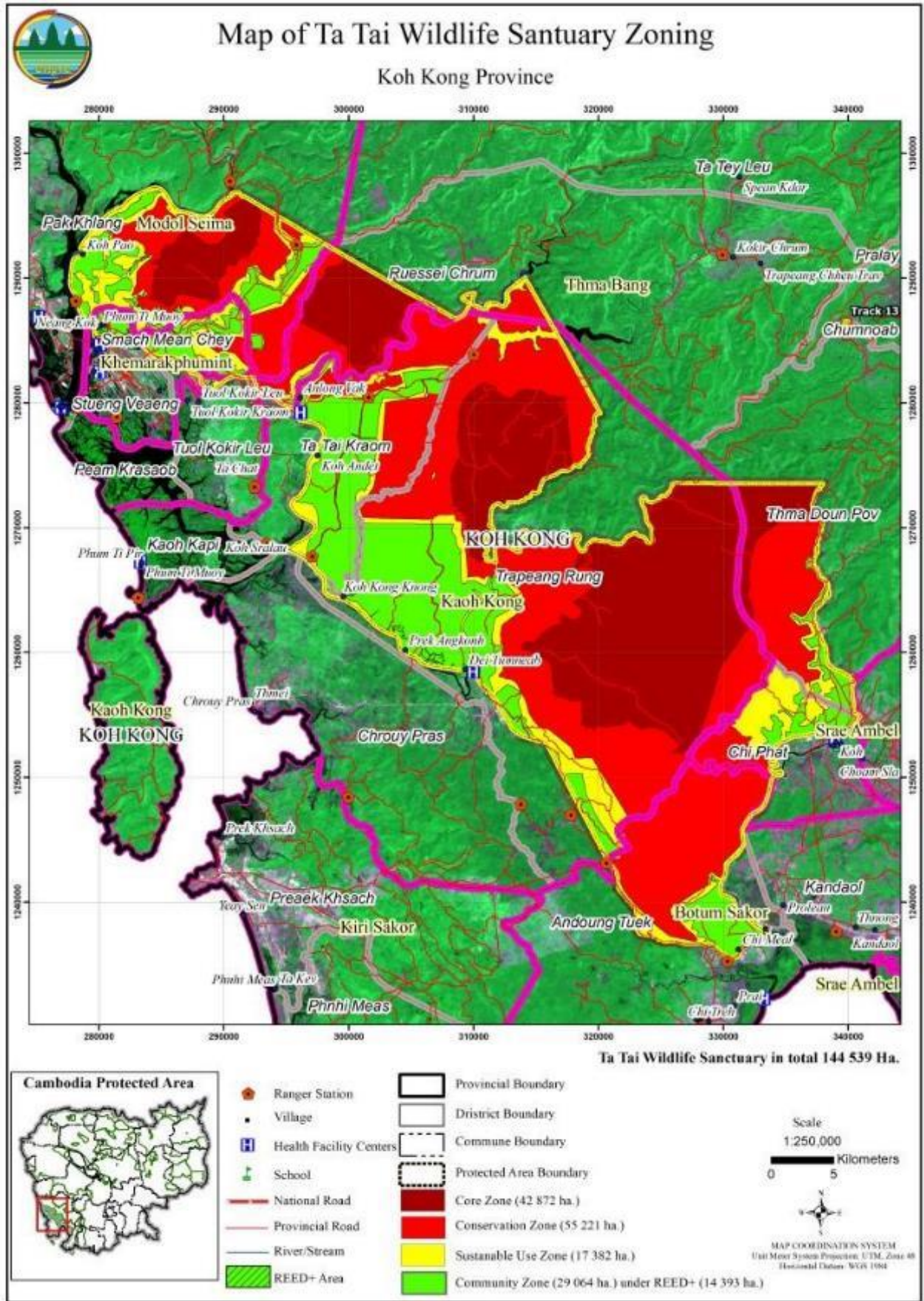
This is a 10-year management plan but the budget for this management plan is carried out only for the first 5 years because of 1) based on PA management plan guidelines requires the development of the 5-year budget, and activity plan, 2) it is very hard to get key activities and budget plan for 10 years, Budget plan and activity for WA for example, and 3) in the year 5, we already indicated the updating of this management plan thus the budgeting and activities will be developed after the consultation to update the management plan in the next 5 years. Approximately 30% of this budget is from the Cambodian Sustainable Ecotourism and Landscape Project 70% is from the government budget and WA under REDD+. Thus, the full successful implementation of this management plan is based on existing government and project budgets. Suppose the project and government budgets cannot finance some activities. In that case, the implementation risks facing these activities are based on the ability of fundraising and mobilization from other partners and incomes collected.

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# 8. Appendix

## Appendix 1. Final Draft Zoning Map of Tatoi WS



## Appendix 2. Program, Sub-program, Objective, and main Activity of TTWS

Program/Subprogram/Objective/Indicator	Indicator	Yearly Planning					Total	Budget Sources
		2025	2026	2027	2028	2029		
<b>Program 1: Intensifying Tree Planting Movement (Green Strategy)</b>							<b>\$ 150,000</b>	
<b>Objective and Summary of Subprogram</b>								
<b>1.1 Distribute saplings to the public for planting</b>							<b>\$ 57,000</b>	
Activity 1: Produce 10,000 saplings per year	Sapling						35,000	Government
Activity 2: Distribute saplings to the public for free	Number of people received saplings						5,000	Government
Activity 3: Planting trees with public participation	Saplings and participants						5,000	Government
Activity 4: Monitor the growth of saplings	Growth/survival rate						12,000	Government
<b>1.2 Expand tree planting in degraded forest within PA</b>							<b>\$ 47,500</b>	
Activity 1: Evaluate degraded areas in the wildlife sanctuary	Number of hectares						15,000	Government
Activity 2: Field mission to evaluate the level of degradation	Tree density						12,500	Government
Activity 3: Plant trees and maintenance for 50h per year	Number of saplings and hectares						20,000	Government
<b>1.3 Expand tree planting in the degraded forest within CPA</b>							<b>\$ 45,500</b>	
Activity 1: Evaluate the forest degradation in CPAs	Number of hectares						\$ 8,000	Government
Activity 2: Field mission to evaluate the level of degradation	Tree density						\$ 12,500	Government
Activity 3: Plant trees and maintenance for 50h per year	Number of saplings and hectares						\$ 25,000	Government

Program/Subprogram/Objective/Indicator	Indicator	Yearly Planning					Total	Budget Sources
		2025	2026	2027	2028	2029		
<b>Program 2: Strengthening the management of protected areas (Strengthening Greener)</b>							\$ 255,300	
<b>Objective and Summary of Subprogram</b>								
<b>1. Strengthen the management of PA</b>							\$ 138,800	
Activity 1: Pole demarcation and installation for state land registration	Number of poles and signposts						\$ 12,800	CSLEP
Activity 2: Proceed state land registration	Number of land titles						\$ 25,000	CSLEP
Activity 3: Conduct dissemination workshop on TTWS management plan	Number of participants						\$ 5,000	CSLEP
Activity 4: Monitor and implement management plan	Progress report						\$ 5,000	Government
Activity 5: Translate and printing management plan	Number of MP printed						\$ 5,000	Government
Activity 6: Strengthen Environmental and Natural Resource Code and	Number of participants						\$ 6,000	Government
Activity 7: Prepare and strengthen law enforcement	SMART report						\$ 12,500	Government
Activity 8: Training SMART tools	Number of participants						\$ 17,500	Government
Activity 9: Implement SMART	SMART report						\$ 30,000	Government
Activity 10: Support on natural resource illegal activity intervention (drone)	Number of illegal cases						\$ 20,000	WA
<b>2. Enhance biodiversity conservation</b>							\$ 50,000	
Activity 1: Continue install camera-trap for monitoring tiger prey	Number of species, and their distribution						\$ 12,500	WA
Activity 2: Encourage researchers and students to carry out detailed biodiversity	Number of student participated in						\$ 10,000	WA
Activity 3: Monitor and evaluation the roles of watershed and wetland including spring (water come from the ground and ponds)	Number of watersheds and wetlands						\$ 10,000	WA
Activity 4: Conduct workshops to identify plant genetic areas	Plant genetic species and number of hectares						\$ 5,000	Government
Activity 5: Monitor and evaluation 3 plant genetic sites	Number of plant genetic sites						\$ 12,500	Government
<b>3. Strengthen mechanism to monitor the changes in forest cover</b>							\$ 66,500	
Activity 1: Conduct forest inventory under REDD+	REDD+ report						\$ 20,000	WA
Activity 2: Update watershed, wetland, land uses, and infrastructure	Land use data						\$ 20,000	WA
Activity 3: Conduct forest biomass	Forest cover data						\$ 24,000	WA
Activity 4: Regular satellite image analysis (ecosystem and forest loss maps)	Satellite image						\$ 2,500	WA

Program/Subprogram/Objective/Indicator	Indicator	Yearly Planning					Total	Budget Sources
		2025	2026	2027	2028	2029		
<b>Program 3: Enhancing local communities' livelihood</b>							\$ 677,850	
<b>Objective and Summary of Subprogram 2</b>								
<b>2.1. Subprogram 1: Enhance food security, and promote clean strategy in local community</b>							\$ 363,750	
Activity 1: Continue implementing Cambodia clean campaign, Khmer can do	Number of campaigns, and participants						\$ 3,000	Government
Activity 2: Public awareness to local community and students on the value of natural resources	Number of participants						\$ 10,000	Government
Activity 3: Promote animal raising for supplying to tourists	Number of participants						\$ 18,750	CSLEP
Activity 4: Practice diversify agricultural system and find market	Number of model farmers						\$ 15,000	CSLEP
Activity 5: Establish saving group to support ecotourism	Number of saving groups						\$ 2,500	CSLEP
Activity 6: construct rural roads especially trails for wildlife viewing, and along the river.	Number of trails						\$ 6,000	CSLEP
Activity 7: Conduct survey on community livelihood and GEM REDD+	Conflict and resolution reports						\$ 17,500	WA
Activity 8: Build bridges	Number of Bridges						\$ 50,000	WA
Activity 9: Build school	Number of School						\$ 60,000	WA
Activity 10: Build road	Number of roads						\$ 80,000	WA
Activity 11: Digh well with solar pannel	Number of wells						\$ 45,000	WA
Activity 12: Construct public laterin at school	Number of laterins						\$ 17,500	WA
Activity 13: Construct laterin at individual household	Number of laterins						\$ 24,000	WA
Activity 14: Integrate action plan into three year comune action plan	Action plan integrated and implemented						\$ 2,500	WA
Activity 15: Establish 2 CPAs	Number of CPAs						\$ 12,000	WA

Program/Subprogram/Objective/Indicator	Indicator	Yearly Planning					Total	Budget Sources
		2025	2026	2027	2028	2029		
<b>Program 3: Enhancing local communities' livelihood</b>							<b>\$ 677,850</b>	
<b>Objective and Summary of Subprogram 2</b>								
<b>2.1. Subprogram 1: Enhance food security, and promote clean strategy in local community</b>							<b>\$ 363,750</b>	
<b>2.2 Promote ecotourism services</b>							<b>\$ 250,600</b>	
Activity 1: Conduct Cambodia clean campaign and Khmer can do	Number of participants						\$ 24,000	CSLEP
Activity 2: Continue I didn't use plastic bag campaign	Number of participants						\$ 9,600	CSLEP
Activity 3: Provide bins for ecotourism sites	Number of bins						\$ 2,000	CSLEP
Activity 4: Continue identify wildlife viewing and other natural landscapes	Number of participants						\$ 25,000	CSLEP
Activity 5: Identify adventure ecotourism, cultural, and natural heritage	Number of sites						\$ 10,000	CSLEP
Activity 6: Develop trail along Tatai river	Number of trails						\$ 15,000	CSLEP
Activity 7: Continue supporting ecotourism development in Tatai waterfall	Number of sites						\$ 24,000	CSLEP
Activity 8: Identify sites for wildlife camera-trapping for tourists to see the pictures of wildlife	Number of sites						\$ 12,500	CSLEP
Activity 9: Continue support dinosaur, and other historical identification	Number of sites						\$ 12,500	CSLEP
Activity 10: Build tourist boat dot	Number of sites						\$ 26,000	CSLEP
Activity 11: Build Khos for Tatai community based ecotourism	Number of Khos						\$ 25,000	CSLEP
Activity 12: Build capacity local community on tourism management and services	Report						\$ 15,000	CSLEP
Activity 13: Install signposts at CBET along the Tatai river	Number of signposts						\$ 15,000	CSLEP
Activity 14: Construct water system at community office and ecotourism sites	Length of water system and number of latrines						\$ 20,000	CSLEP
Activity 15: Continue monitor and evaluate local community standard homestay and guesthouse	Number of standard homestays and guesthouses						\$ 15,000	CSLEP
<b>2.3. Subprogram 3: Promote the value of natural heritage, cultural, and traditions</b>							<b>\$ 63,500</b>	
Activity 1: Develop public awareness communication activities with participation from local community	Number of participants						10,000	CSLEP
Activity 2: Register natural ecotourism and cultural sites	Number of natural ecotourism and cultural sites registered						5,000	CSLEP
Activity 3: Monitor and evaluate NTFP uses, cultural and heritage sites	M&R report						2,500	CSLEP
Activity 4: Promote NTFP markets and build their capacity on marketing and leadership	Marketing report						20,000	CSLEP
Activity 5: Enhance local community livelihood	Number model farmers						10,000	CSLEP
Activity 6: Promote one village one products	Number of participants						16,000	CSLEP



Program/Subprogram/Objective/Indicator	Indicator	Yearly Planning					Total	Budget Sources
		2025	2026	2027	2028	2029		
<b>Program 4: Strengthen Institutional Capacity and Collaboration</b>							<b>\$ 330,500</b>	
<b>Objective and Summary of Subprogram 4</b>								
<b>4.1. Subprogram 1: Ensure adequate staff with appropriate capacity and resources</b>							<b>\$ 305,000</b>	
Activity 1: Support and select Environmental agent	Number of Environmental Agents						\$ 7,500	WA
Activity 2: Provide technical and magement trainings to rangers and PDOE staff	Number of participants						\$ 30,000	WA
Activity 3: Buid capacity on leadership to PDoE	Number of participants						\$ 5,000	WA
Activiy 4: Develop infrastructure (ranger station)	Number of stations						\$ 150,000	WA
Activity 5: Buid capacity on GIS, patrolling, and wildlife care and rescue	Number of participants						\$ 70,000	WA
Activity 6: Provide capacity on self safety	Number of participants						\$ 12,500	WA
Activity 7: Buidl capacity for local community	Number of participants						\$ 30,000	WA
<b>4.2. Develop TTWS structures for implementing MP</b>							<b>\$ 25,500</b>	WA
Activity 1: Establish management committee for implementing management plan	committee						\$ 10,000	WA
Activity 2: Develop management structure	management structure						\$ 3,000	WA
Activity 3: Prepare monthly and quarterly work plan	Number of participants						\$ 12,500	WA
<b>4.3. Encourage the participation from private sectors</b>							<b>\$ 26,000</b>	
Activity 1: Public awareness on the value of natural resources	Number of participants						\$ 6,000	Government
Activity 2: Encourage private sector participation with MOE activity	Number of participants						\$ 10,000	Government
Activity 3: Participate in clean and green campaign	Number of participants						\$ 10,000	Government
<b>4.4. Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting on MP progress</b>							<b>\$ 36,000</b>	
Activity 1: Conduct six month meeting	Meeting report						\$ 6,000	WA
Activity 2: Conduct annual meeting	Meeting report						\$ 10,000	WA
Activity 3: Prepare monitoring, evaluation and reporting through SMART	Meeting report						\$ 10,000	WA
Activity 4: Conduct Management Effectiveness Tracking Tools (METT)	METT report						\$ 10,000	WA
<b>Total</b>							<b>\$ 1,413,650</b>	

### Appendix 3. Summary of Allowable Activities and Facilities for Each Zoning

Permitted activities	Core Zone	Conservation Zone	Sustainable Use Zone	Community Zone
1. Ranger Patrolling	√	√	√	√
2. Access by Security and Defence Forces	√	√	√	√
3. Trails	√	√	√	√
4. Research and Monitoring	√	√	√	√
5. Road maintenance	√	√	√	√
6. Forest trekking with minor impact (lead by ranger)	√	√	√	√
7. Permanance camping		√	√	√
8. NTFP collection		√	√	√
9. Forest restoration		√	√	√
10. CPA			√	√
11. Hydro dams			√	√
12. Mining			√	√
13. Land Economic concession			√	√
14. Rice fields				√
15. Agricultural farming and animal husbandry				√
16. Settlements				√



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Ministry of Environment, 5th Floor, Morodok Techo Building ( Lot 503 ),  
Tonle Bassac, Chamkarmorn, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Phone: 023 883 908

Email: [office.cslep@gmail.com](mailto:office.cslep@gmail.com)