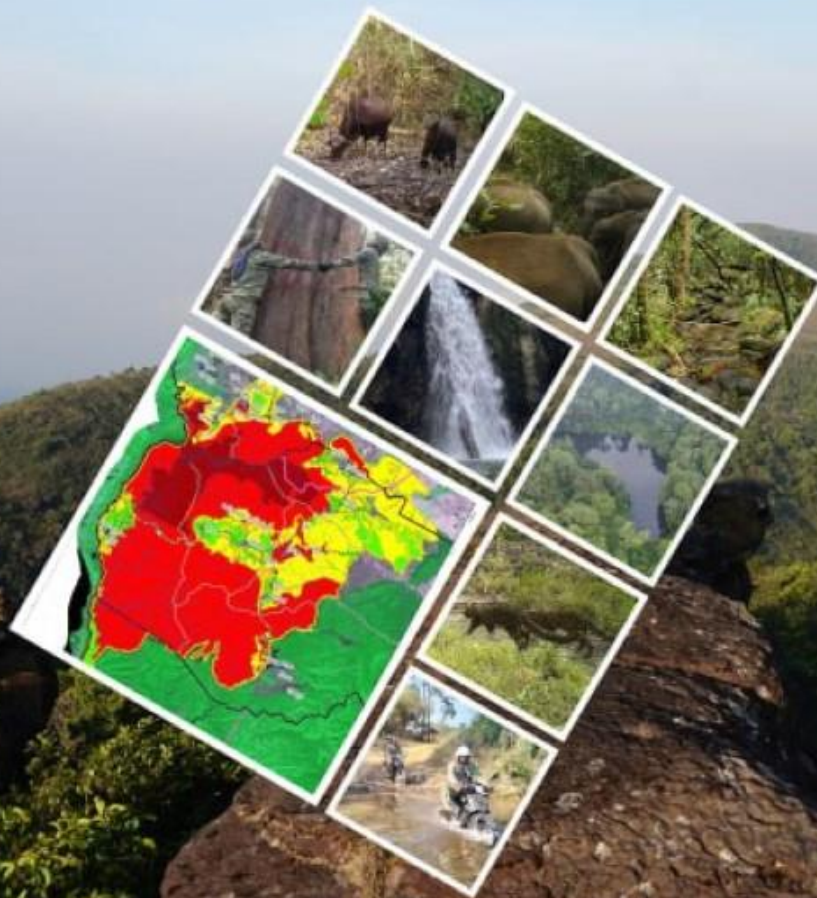


Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King



ZONING REPORT PHNUM SAMKOS WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



2024

Acknowledgements

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 zoning and management plan for this PSWS 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 PHNOM SAMKUS WILDLIFE SANCTUARY IN THE GEOGRAPHIC AREAS OF KOH KONG, BATTAMBANG, AND PURSAT PROVINCES

Pursuant to:

- 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 Organization 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 Organization 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 Organization and Functioning of the Ministry of Environment;
- The Sub-Decree No. 17 OrNkr/BK, dated 07 April 2000 on the Organization 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. 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;
- The Notification No. 650, SchorN.SR; dated 03 July 2020 of the Office of Council of Ministers;
- The Notification No. 1963, SchorN; dated 08 July 2020 of the Ministry of Interior; and
- Necessity of the Minister of Environment

Decide

Article 1.

A Working Group on “Alienation, Zoning, and Management Plan Development” for Phnom Samkus Wildlife Sanctuary within the geographic provinces of Koh Kong, Battambang, and Pursat with the following composition:

1.	H.E. KIM Nong	Director General of General Directorate of Protected Areas (GDPA)	Chair
2.	H.E. SOKH Vuthy	Deputy Governor of Koh Kong Province	Deputy chair
3.	H.E. SOME Bunrithy	Deputy Governor of Battambang Province	Deputy chair
4.	Mr. KHOV Rida	Deputy Governor of Pursat Province	Deputy chair
5.	Mr. KONG Kimsreng	Department Director of Terrestrial Protected Areas Conservation of Southern Tonlesap/GDPA	Permanent deputy chair
6.	Mr. EAR Sokha	Department Director of Inspection and Law Enforcement	Member
7.	Mr. LENG Chivin	Department Director of Geographic Information Services/GDEKI	Member

8.	Mrs KEN Bopreang	Department Director of Biodiversity	Member
9.	Mr. ROS Chor	Department Director of Local Livelihoods/GDLC	Member
10.	Mr. Man Phalla	Provincial Department of Environment of Koh Kong	Member
11.	Mr. KORT Borann	Provincial Department of Environment of Battambang	Member
12.	Mr. Pann Morakok	Provincial Department of Environment of Pursat	Member
13.	Mr. ROS Viravuth	Provincial Department of Land Management, Urbanization, Construction and Cadaster of Koh Kong	Member
14.	Mr. OU Dary	Provincial Department of Land Management, Urbanization, Construction and Cadaster of Battambang	Member
15.	Mr. ON Sathea	Provincial Department of Land Management, Urbanization, Construction and Cadaster of Pursat	Member
16.	Mr. LAY Piseth	Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Pursat	Member
17.	Mr. LOEM Vakchira	Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Battambang	Member
18.	Mr. EANG Daravuth	Provincial Department of Rural Development of Koh Kong	Member
19.	Mr. VANN Thol	Provincial Department of Rural Development of Battambang	Member
20.	Mr. THIM Sotheara	Provincial Department of Rural Development of Pursat	Member
21.	Mrs KOEM Sabun	Deputy Department Director of Terrestrial Protected Areas Conservation of Southern Tonlesap/GDPA	Member
22.	Mr. IN Visatha	Office Chief of Department of Terrestrial Protected Areas Conservation of Southern Tonlesap/GDPA	Member
23.	Miss MOM Sary	Deputy Chief of Department of Local Livelihood and Social Safeguard Focal Point	Member
24.	Mr. SOPHA Sokhunarung	Official of Department of Natural Heritage and Focal Point in charge of Indigenous People	Member
25.	Mr. KHUT Osaphea	Chief of Provincial Administration Hall of Pursat	Member

26.	Mr. OUKVong Longvy	Deputy Chief of Provincial Administration Hall of Battambang	Member
27.	Mr. LIM Emeng	Acting Chief of Multidisciplinary Office of Battambang	Member
28.	Mr. HUN Marady	Deputy Director of Provincial Department of Environment of Koh Kong	Member
29.	Mr. EAR Koemcheng	Deputy Director of Provincial Department of Environment of Battambang	Member
30.	Mr. ENG Raksmeay	Deputy Director of Provincial Department of Environment of Pursat	Member
31.	Mr. PRAK Vichet	Governor of Modulseima District, Koh Kog Province	Member
32.	Mr. SEUR Sameth	Governor of Samlaut District, Battambang Province	Member
33.	Mr. NHOEK Saren	Governor of Koh Kralor District, Battambang Province	Member
34.	Mr. HENG Sopheana	Governor of Veal Veng District, Pursat Province	Member
35.	Mr. OL Rann	Chief of Wildlife Office of Provincial Department of Environment of Koh Kong	Member
36.	Mr. SOENG Nareth	Director of Phnom Samkus Wildlife Sanctuary of Koh Kong Province	Member
37.	Mr. SREY Ra	Director of Phnom Samkus Wildlife Sanctuary of Battambang Province	Member
38.	Mr. PHAN Sophearin	Director of Phnom Samkus Wildlife Sanctuary of Pursat Province	Member
39.	Mr. EAV Kosal	Chief of Baklong Commune, Koh Kong Province	Member
40.	Mrs KOEM Ly	Chief of Tatauk Commune, Battambang Province	Member
41.	Mr. LACH Ham	Chief of Kampong Lapov Commune, Battambang Province	Member
42.	Mr. OUK Saroeun	Chief of Thnalmorn Commune, Battambang Province	Member
43.	Mr. PRUM Ngorn	Chief of Thmarda Commune, Pursat Province	Member
44.	Mr. UM Seng	Chief of Anlong Reap Commune, Pursat Province	Member
45.	Mr. TEP Kan	Chief of Krapeupi Commune, Pursat Province	Member
46.	Mrs SEK Samath	Chief of Promoy Commune, Pursat Province	Member
47.	Mr. SOKH Boeun	Chief of Osom Commune, Pursat Province	Member
48.	Mr. CHOEM Sarin	Chief of Ranger Station, Koh Kong Province	Member
49.	Mr. CHAP Siekny	Chief of Promoy Ranger Station, Pursat Province	Member

50.	Mr. TUY Sereywathana	Chief of Wildlife and Nature Alliance (WEA)	Member
51.	Representative	Flora and Fauna International	Member
52.	Representative	Wildlife Alliance (WA)	Member
53.	Mr. SAO Chamroeun	Director of Natural Resource Conservation Federation	Member
54.	Mr. CHOEUT Chhorn	Director of Por Indigenous Community	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 Samkus Wildlife Sanctuary to be submitted to the Ministry of Environment for review and approval from the Royal Government of Cambodia;
- Develop Phnom Samkus 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 Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development, all General Directorates of the Ministry of Environment, Inspector of Inspectorate, Administration Halls of Koh Kong, Battambang, and Pursat provinces, 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, 12 January 2021

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, Battambang, and Pursat province ‘for information’;
- As stated in Article 3 ‘for implementation’ and
- Documentation-chronicles

Abbreviations

CBET	Community Based Ecotourism
CPA	Community Protected Area
GDNPA	General Directorate of Natural Protected Areas
GDLC	General Directorate of Local Community
IP	Indigenous People
IUCN	International Union for Natural Conservation
ha	Hectare
MoE	Ministry of Environment
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPASMP	National Protected Areas Strategic Management Plan
NTFPs	Non-Timber Forest Products
PA	Protected Areas
PSWA	Phnom Samkus Wildlife Sanctuary
PDoE	Provincial Department of Environment
SMART	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool
USD	US Dollars

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1. Introduction

Phnom Samkus Wildlife Sanctuary was established by the Royal Decree dated 1st November 1993 over an area of 333,750 hectares. The forests in Phnom Samkus Wildlife Sanctuary include evergreen Forests, semi-evergreen forests, and dry forests mixed with bamboo, pines, and grassland, 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, Phnom Samkus Wildlife Sanctuary is still an important area with more than 20 species listed on the Red List of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); including Asian elephants, Gaur, Bantengs, leopards, wild dogs, Asiatic black bears, Sun Bears, Pileated Gibbon, Lorises, Sunda Pangolini, fish crocodiles, and Great Hornbill *Buceros bicornis*. Forest resources in this area are important for rainfall regulation and as a source of water supply for Pursat, Battambang, and Koh Kong provinces.

The management plan is developed by the Phnom Samkus Wildlife Sanctuary Working Group on “Alienation, Zoning, and Management Plan Development.” Which was formally established on September 3, 2020, and January 12, 2021, 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 Phnom Aural WS is 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.

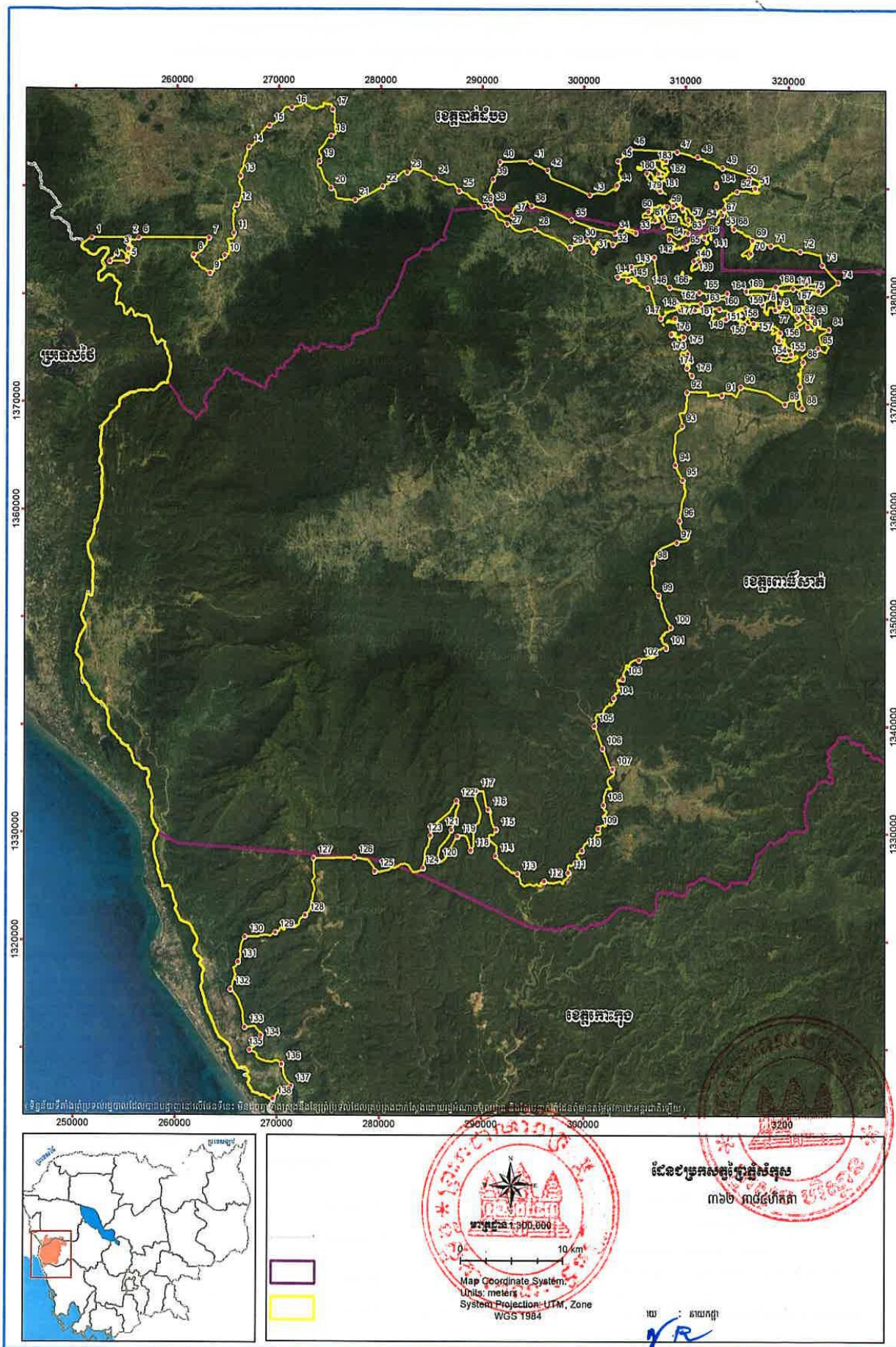
After the PSWS working group was formed and approved, two provincial consultative meetings and an inter-ministerial meeting were held with an aim to jointly review and recommend (1) the Second draft of the zoning map, (2) Draft contents of the report on the zoning and management plan, and (3) Vision, Mission, Objectives, Programs, Sub-Programs and Priority Activities of PSWS 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 from June 7, 2021, to September 08, 2021, and deployed 55 camera traps for 2 and a half months to confirm the presence and absence of rare, threatened and endangered species. It also conducted the first provincial consultation meeting on the zonings of Phnom Samkus Wildlife Sanctuary on September 30, 2021, to review and comment on the Zoning map of the management area and management plan and the second draft management plan. The second inter-ministerial consultation meeting was held on 10 February 2022 to comment on the final zoning map and the third draft management plan and the final consultation meeting to review and revise the final management plan on July 15, 2022.

II. Description of PSWS

2.1 Geographical area

Phnom Samkus Wildlife Sanctuary (PSWS) was designated by the Royal Decree, dated November 1, 1993, covering an area of 333,750 hectares, bordering on the north by the Samlot District Administration, Battambang Province, on the east by the Biodiversity Conservation Corridor and Central Cardamom Mountain National Park, on the south by Mondul Seima District, Koh Kong Province, and on the west by Samlot Multiple Use Area and Thailand (Figure 1). PSWS is covered by a wide range of evergreen forests, semi-evergreen forests and dry forests, lowlands, grasslands, uplands and waterways, as well as slopes, valleys, streams, waterfalls, marshes, canyons, wetlands and a wide range of wildlife species. Therefore, PSWS is considered as an area with high value conservation of biodiversity and cultural resources. The PSWS covers a wide range of altitudes, endowing the area with very high levels of lowland to montane biodiversity.

Figure 1. Map of Phnom Samkus Wildlife Sanctuary



2.2 Population distribution and socio-economics

2.2.1 Population distribution

According to the 2019 commune data, there are 40 villages within and nearby the Phnom Samkus Wildlife Sanctuary, of which 22 villages are located in the communes of Ta Toak, Kampong Lpou, Song and Ta Sanh; Samlot district, Battambang provinces while 17 villages in the communes of Krapeu Pi, Anlong Reap, Bramoy, Thmor Da and Ou Som; Veal Veng district, Pursat province and one village is in Bak Klang commune, Mondul Seima district, Koh Kong province. There are currently, 13,580 families living in and near the sanctuary or 57,611 people (Table 1).

Table 1. Population Statistics around and within PSWS

Province	District	Commune	Phnom Samkus Wildlife Sanctuary			Whole Commune		
			1-FAMILY	Total Population	2-FEM TOT	1-FAMILY	Total Population	2-FEM TOT
Battambang	Samlot	Ta Toak	1,437	7,076	3,507	1,437	7,076	3,507
		Kampong Lpov	2,334	10,455	5,068	2,334	10,455	5,068
		Sung	388	1,596	822	1,827	8,269	4,182
		Ta Sanh	1,196	5,521	2,756	2,863	12,046	5,976
Pursat	Veal Veang	Krapeu Pir	1,515	6,765	3,258	1,515	6,765	3,258
		Anlong Reab	1,648	6,566	3,232	1,648	6,566	3,232
		Pramaoy	2,715	10,372	4,978	2,715	10,372	4,978
		Thma Da	621	2,565	1,250	621	2,565	1,250
		Ou Saom	493	993	456	861	2,689	1,206
Koh Kong	Mondul Seima	Pak Khlang	1,233	5,252	2,586	1,824	8,002	3,985
Total			13,580	57,161	27,913	17,645	74,805	36,642

Source: 2019 Commune/Sangkat Data

Based on the 2020 data from the Ministry of Rural Development, Chong and Por Indigenous people were living in and near this protected area with 210 families or 798 population (403 females). They settled in Phnom Rai village, Ta Toak commune, Samlot district, Battambang province, and Chhay Lok village, Ou Som commune, Veal Veng district, Pursat province (Table 2).

Table 2: Indigenous People in and near of PSWS

Province	District	Commune	Village	IP	#Households	#Population	#Females
Battambang	Samlot	Ta Toak	Phnom Rai	Por	153	563	286
Pursat	Veal Veng	Ou Saom	Chhay Louk	Chong	57	235	117
Total					210	798	403

Source: 2020 Commune/Sangkat Data

2.2.2 Socio-economic status

Some people have been living in Phnom Samkus 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 and non-timber forest products.

The highest income of the local and indigenous peoples is from agricultural products, in which they earn an average of 9 million Riels per family per year, followed by animal husbandry with an income of 820,000 Riels per year, and forest and non-timber forest products about 270,000 Riels per year (Table 3). The 11 main types of non-timber forest products that have been harvested and used for livelihoods and trade in wildlife sanctuaries include bamboo sprouts, bamboo, mushrooms, Scaphium affines, cardamoms, fishing, firewood, resin, Diospyros chevalieri, orchids, and medicinal plants (Table 4).

Table 3. Key Incomes of the local and Indigenous communities in PSWS

Province	District	Commune	Paddy sale	Crop sale	Livestock sale	NTFP sale
Battambang	Samlaut	Tatoak	107,980	2,794,556	1,007,737	232,091
		Kampong Lpov	135,128	8,654,038	1,906,154	65,769
Pursat	Veal Veng	Krapeu Pir	0	12,985,588	434,118	980,000
		Anlong Reap	0	9,368,828	399,844	469,250
		Promoay	387,255	8,550,588	478,118	191,882
		Thma Da	0	31,975,000	0	0
		Ou Soam	0	5,767,273	54,545	181,818
Koh Kong	Mondol Seima	Pak Khlong	0	389,833	270,000	200,000
Average per HH (Riels)			106,442	9,475,556	823,429	274,403

Source: 2021 Surveyed Data

Table 4. Forest and Non-Timber Forest Products Collected by the Local and IP in PSWS

No.	Names of forest/non-timber forest products	Collection Zone	
		Sustainable Use Zone	Conservation Zone
1	Bamboo shoot	√	√
2	Bamboo	√	√
3	Mushrooms	√	√
4	Fruit (Scaphium affine)	√	√
5	Cardamoms	√	√
6	Fishing	√	√
7	Firewood	√	√
8	Resin	√	
9	Diospyros chevalieri	√	
10	Orchids	√	
11	Medicinal plants	√	

Source: 2021 Surveyed Data

2.3 Land Use

For Land Use in Phnom Samkus Wildlife Sanctuary, 40 villages are located within and nearby this PA the Phnom Samkus Wildlife Sanctuary, of which 22 villages are located in the communes of Ta Toak, Kampong Lpou, Song and Ta Sanh; Samlot district, Battambang provinces while 17 villages in the communes of Krapeu Pi, Anlong Reap, Bramoy, Thmor Da and Ou Som; Veal Veng district, Pursat province, and one village is in Bak Klang commune, Mondul Seima district, Koh Kong province.

According to the 2017 Commune/Sangkat data, the land use in the 10 communes of 3 districts of Battambang, Pursat, and Koh Kong provinces covers a total area of 405,955 hectares, including 27,151 residential land, 18,758 hectares of rice farmland and 100,323 hectares of upper farmland (Table 5).

Table 5. Land Use Data near and in Phnom Samkus WS

Province	District	Commune	Total (ha)	Settlement (ha)	Rice Field (ha)	Chamkar (ha)	Other
Battambang	Samlaut	Ta Taok	7,772	189	48	941	6,593
		Kampong Lpov	43,001	6,652	3,290	9,940	23,119
		Sung	6,870	1,340	2,500	2,850	180
		Ta Sanh	6,672	417	725	4,820	710
Pursat	Vealveng	Krapeu Pir	60,117	600	8,270	21,300	29,947
		Anlong Reab	15,780	4,891	15	7,797	3,077
		Pramaoy	43,810	5,500	2,200	36,000	110
		Thma Da	90,713	1,500	0	10,513	78,700
		Ou Saom	84,600	1,400	1,690	1,500	80,010
Koh Kong	Mondulseima	Pak Khleng	46,620	4,662	20	4,662	37,276
Total			405,955	27,151	18,758	100,323	259,722

Source: 2017 Commune/Sangkat Data

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 in each province as follows:

- The core area covers a total area of 112,715 hectares, equivalent to 33.89% of the total land area. The key areas of this are in Pursat province such as Kbal Domrey, Stung Keav, Phnom 1500, Phnom Samkus, Phnom Khsouch (1,7717 meters), Toek Vei, Samot Phuk, Kbal Ou Khting, and Khchae Tong while the main areas in Battambang province include Phnom Chamchar, Stung Ta Sambath, Kbal Lan, Phnom Tonle Phain Veal Rolim, and Ou Taveay and in Koh Kong such as Stung Kheav.
- Conservation area covers a total area of 112,240 hectares, equivalent to 33.75% of the total land area around the core area.
- Sustainable use area covers a total area of 66,644 hectares, equivalent to 20.04%
- Community area covers a total area of 35,798 hectares, equivalent to 10.76%
- Request for border adjustment from the provincial administration with a total area of 5,168 hectares, equal to 1.55%
- Infrastructure areas: The main infrastructure areas in this wildlife sanctuary are divided into 3 types, such as (1) a road with a width of more than 8m, (2) a road with a width from 5m to 8m, and (3) other roads with a width of less than 5m within the sustainable use zones. In addition, wildlife watch trails should be smaller than 5m, especially in conservation areas.
- The uses of forest and non-timber forest products, and hunting are as follows:
 - o Forest harvesting for commercial purposes and residential construction, exploration of valuable timbers is widespread and extends to densely forested, evergreen, and semi-evergreen forests;
 - o Extraction of vines, bamboo shoots, diospyros chevalieris, collections of resin, mushrooms, orchids, some traditional medicinal plants, and other non-timber forest products that are needed in daily life must be located in sustainable use areas and conservation areas;
 - o Harvesting of non-timber forest products in conservation areas should be investigated, monitored, and managed as much as possible, and if possible, these non-timber forest product collectors should be included as patrolling team members of local communities and indigenous peoples.

2.4 Values of Natural Resources

2.4.1 Wildlife species

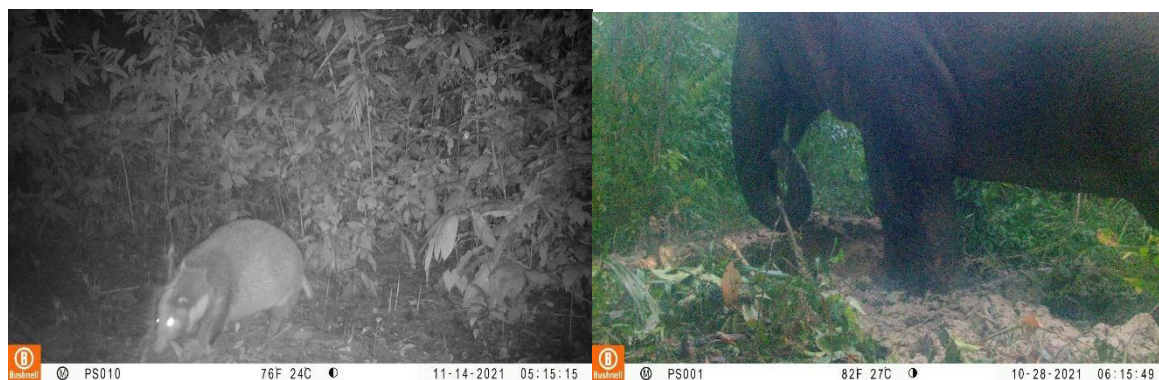
Phnom Samkus Wildlife Sanctuary is rich in wildlife species and home to more than 595 species. These species include 213 species of birds and 74 species of mammals, 113 species of reptiles, 77 species of fish, and 41 species of amphibians (Daltry & Momberg, 2000; Daltry et al.,

2002, Chay et al., 2005;). Using Camera Traps by MoE and from other sources (such as Wild Earth Alliance), about 27 species of wildlife have been recorded since 2019.

Table 6. Wildlife species recorded at Phnom Samkus 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

Species	No. recorded	Threatened/rare species
Mammal	74	26
Bird	213	35
Reptile	113	14
Fish	54	0
Amphibian	41	0
Plant	100	9
Total	595	84

Three species of monkeys are permanently found in the wildlife sanctuary: Pileated 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, Sunda Pangolin, Marbled Cat, Dhole, Binturong, and Hog Badger. In addition, there are many bird species within the protected area Like Grey-Headed Fish Eagle Siamese Firebacks and so on.



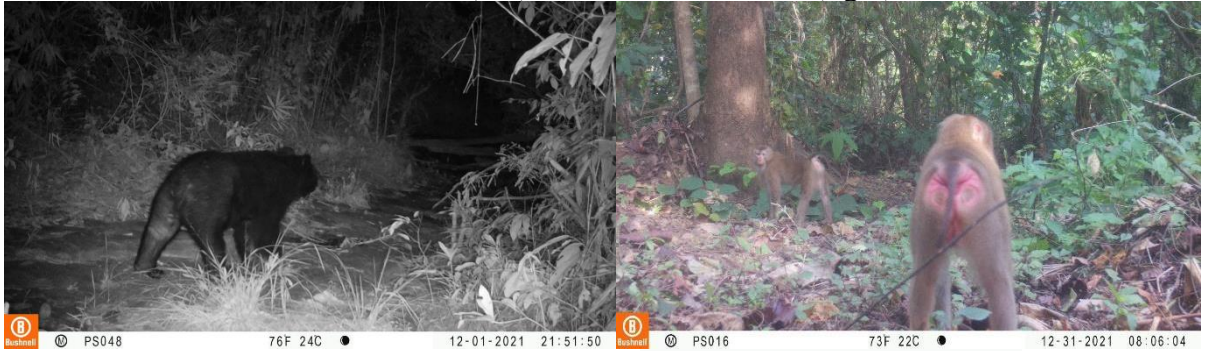
Hog Badger (left) and Asian Elephant (right)



Malayan Sun Bear (left) and Gaur (right)



Sambar (left) and Mainland Serow (right)



Asiatic Black Bear (left) and Pig-tailed Macaque (right)



Dhole (left) and Leopard cat (right)



Siamese Fireback (left) and Woolly-necked Stork (right)

All the above photos are from the camera traps of the Ministry of Environment and Conservation International Cambodia in 2019

2.4.2 Plant species

The elevation and climate of the Phnom Samkus Wildlife Sanctuary landscape is considered to be home to a wide range of plant species. The PSWS is mainly covered by evergreen and semi-evergreen forests (70.19%), and shrubs (6.12%) as indicated in Table 7 below.

Phnom Samkus Wildlife Sanctuary is home to 100 species of plants, nine of which are endangered and rare species, including three-leafed pine (*Pinus kesiya*) by Thomas et al. (2007):

Thomas, P., Sengdala, S., Lamxay, V. & Khou, E. (2007) and these species are also economically valuable, ecological representation, landscape and ecotourism in Cambodia. Therefore, this area requires an assessment of the economic and conservation values of these plants.

Table 7. Land Use Changes in 2010 and 2015 in PSWS

No.	Area	2010	2015	Change
1	Annual Crop	20356.63	37460.34	17103.71
2	Paddy Rice Field	80.71	328.10	247.39
3	Shifting Cultivation	3941.15	2199.00	-1742.15
4	Orchard	8.58	38.81	30.23
5	Grassland	1963.41	1233.81	-729.60
6	Shrubland	25,081.27	20,345.66	(4,735.61)
7	Urband	1,059.32	1,811.79	752.47
8	Bare Soil	1.14	73.07	71.92
9	Industrial Plantation	432.03	1,086.61	654.59
10	Deciduous Forest	37,478.71	32,056.00	(5,422.71)
11	Evergreen Forest	240,550.95	233,429.00	(7,121.95)
12	Bamboo Forest	259.85	257.26	(2.59)
13	Water Body	1,352.37	2,246.59	894.22
	Total	332,566	332,566	

2.5 Values of Cultural Resources

According to 2020 indigenous peoples data from the Ministry of Rural Development, at Phnom Samkus Wildlife Sanctuary, 210 indigenous Por and Chornng families were living in and near this sanctuary, equal to 798 people, of whom 403 women in Phnom Rai village, Ta Toak commune, Samlot district, Battambang province, and Chhay Lok village, Ou Som commune, Veal Veng district, Pursat province (Table 8). These Por and Chhornng indigenous peoples still believe in the mountainous spirits and souls generated by their ancestors. Therefore, it is very important to identify natural heritage sites and strengthen conservation values in each community in order to promote the values of cultural resources and eco-tourism utilizing the cooperation between the Ministry of Environment and relevant stakeholders, especially indigenous people to appropriately identify these sites.

Table 8. Indigenous people living in and nearby PSWS

Province	District	Commune	Village	IP	#Households	#Population	#Females
Battambang	Samlaut	Ta Toak	Phnom Rai	Por	153	563	286
Pursat	Veal Veng	Ou Saom	Chhay Louk	Chong	57	235	117
Total					210	798	403

Source: 2020 indigenous peoples data from the Ministry of Rural Development

2.6 Ecosystem services and ecotourism

2.6.1 Ecotourism and Recreation

There are mountainous areas with a wide range of natural landscapes and natural tourism sites that are of the potential to develop the national eco-tourisms due to the waterfalls, streams, mountains, slopes, valleys, mountain caves, forests and many natural landscapes. These eco-tourist sites need to be studied regarding the tourism market, and tourists visiting the main nature of Cambodia are from the United States, Europe and Australia. There is one large-scale tourism project with a total area of 2,265 hectares, while the ecotourism projects with less than 10 hectares in this area are still under evaluation while based on the findings from consultations with local and indigenous communities and existing reports in Phnom Samkus Wildlife Sanctuary, there are many potential areas for ecotourism, especially in Phnom 1500, Chhay Reap waterfall, Ou Kbal Chhay waterfall and Thmor Da Thom and Thmada Touch waterfall etc.

2.7 PSWS Management Structure and Facilities

There are 50 rangers, and each ranger is supposed to work on an area of 6,675 hectares, especially in Pursat and Koh Kong provinces, covering a large area, but only 16 rangers are working. As far as their working places are concerned, there are nine ranger stations: 5 main stations and 4 substations. For patrolling purposes, while there are sufficient motorcycles for rangers; namely each ranger is equipped with one motorcycle, the guns and GPS tools are not enough (see Table 9).

Table 9. Number of rangers and equipment at Phnom Samkus Wildlife Sanctuary

	Province (PSWS area)			Total
	Pursat	Battambang	Koh Kong	
Area (ha)	257,000	59,780	16,970	333,750
Management structure	1 Director	1 Director	1 Director	3
# of Rangers	26	21	3	50
# of Rangers/100km ²	99	28	57	61
Annual budget (USD) ¹	30,240	24,640	4,480	59,360
# of Main Stations	1	2	0	3
# of Sub-stations	4	2	0	6
Subdecree 30			5,159	
# of CPAs	5	10	0	15
Motorbikes	26	21	3	50
GPS	1	4	1	6
AK-47 rifles	26	21	3	50

3. Management problems and challenges

Like other protected areas, Phnom Samkus Wildlife Sanctuary is facing a number of threats, such as forest clearance, land grabbing for individual occupations and agricultural activities, logging, wildlife trapping/hunting, limited financial and human resources for effective management of this PA, especially for the areas of research and law enforcement. The perpetrators are highly skilled wildlife trappers and can pose danger to the rangers and members of local and indigenous peoples. In addition, the management of this wildlife sanctuary has faced a number of challenges, such as the limited number of rangers and malaria affected rangers, especially in Pursat province.

Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA) conservation identified a number of threats (Table below) in the PSWS. Agricultural expansion, exploitation of biological resources, invasion of non-native species, and expansion of infrastructure are the major threats to the ecosystem of PSWS.

Table 10: Analysis of threats to the ecosystem of PSWS (IBA, 2009).

Threats to the site (pressure)					
Threat level 1	Threat level 2	Timing	Scope	Severity	Result
Agricultural expansion and intensification	Annual & perennial non-timber crops - small-holder farming	active	some of area/population (10-49%)	slow but significant deterioration	medium
Biological resource use	Hunting & collecting terrestrial animals - intentional use (species being assessed is the target)	active	some of area/population (10-49%)	slow but significant deterioration	medium
Biological resource use	logging & wood harvesting - unintentional effects: subsistence/small scale	active	some of area/population (10-49%)	slow but significant deterioration	medium
Invasive and other problematic species and genes	invasive non-native/alien species/diseases - unspecified species	active	small area/few individuals (<10%)	no or imperceptible deterioration	low
Natural system modifications	dams & water management/use - small dams	active	small area/few individuals (<10%)	moderate to rapid deterioration	low
Residential and commercial development	Housing and urban areas	active	small area/few individuals (<10%)	slow but significant deterioration	low
Transportation and service corridors	roads and railroads	active	small area/few individuals (<10%)	no or imperceptible deterioration	low

3.1 Land Encroachment

Forest encroachment, and plantation and rice farming expansions occur not only in this PSWS, 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, and 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.

3.2 Logging and hunting

Logging and poaching remain a threat to biodiversity resources in the Phnom Samkus Wildlife Sanctuary, especially mammals, and trapping is still a challenge for biodiversity conservation in this PA. Forest and wildlife crimes in the area are perpetrated by migrants and local community people.

3.3 Limited Resources and Cooperation

Management of the Phnom Samkus Wildlife Sanctuary has not been effective due to lack of human and financial resources, especially in Pursat Province, which covers three-quarters of the entire wildlife sanctuary. PSWS rangers have been particularly difficult along the Thai-Cambodian border thanks to inadequate transportation and some areas still have some unexploded ordnances, leading to natural resources which has led to illegal activities in the area.

4. Management Zone

4.1 Objective and Criteria for Management Zone Development

The main objective of the zoning is to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of conservation and protection of the wildlife sanctuary, where high environment, culture, and social-economic conservation values particularly the exclusion rights for local communities for the natural resource uses according to the current laws and legislations. The zoning development in the Phnom Aural Wildlife Sanctuary is based on Article 11 of the Protected Area Law, 2008, Article 364 of the Environmental and Natural Resource Code, 2023, and the urgent need for biodiversity conservation in PSWS. Based on PA law, 2008, and the Environmental and Natural Resource Code, 2023, the criteria for the development of Phnom Penh management zones are the following:

- Objective of the management zones;
- Values and potential of natural resources and biodiversity in each zone;
- Social-economic and cultural impacts in each zone;
- Potential of natural resource support for each zone;
- The geographical in each zone; and
- Social-economic and local community livelihood factor aspects.

4.2. Methodology

The main priority activities for the management zoning development of the sanctuary focus on the conservation of tree seed, wildlife, and their habitats. Participation approaches have been used in the processes of zoning development by collecting and evaluating the primary data on the potential sites for social-economic, cultural, and biodiversity resources through focal group discussion, camera-trap, and interview survey to ensure accurate data, and encourage community participation in natural resource uses and biodiversity distribution mapping in Phnom Samkus WS. The key activities for zoning development in Phnom Samkus WS are the following:

- Establish a working group for biodiversity and social-economic data collection;
- Identify and select target villages for biodiversity and social-economic data collection;
- Prepare questionnaires for biodiversity and social-economic data collection and participation in resource mapping with relevant stakeholders;
- Decide the keymaps for use during data collection such as satellite images, and topographical maps;
- Develop roles and responsibilities for group members for data collection;

- During the research and interview survey for biodiversity and social-economic data collection in 40 target villages (habitat, biodiversity species, ecosystem services, and social-economic status);
- Conduct village consultation meetings, interviews, and participation resource mapping with the participants from the village chief, the deputy village chief, former hunters or NTFP collectors, women, head of CPA, IP representative, and local communities who are living nearby;
- Conduct commune and district consultation meetings to review and comment on the zoning results
- Conduct zoning results in dissemination meetings to other stakeholders
- Conduct technical consultation meetings to review and comment on the results of management zones;
- Carry out provincial consultation meetings to review and comment on the first draft management zone maps, wildlife distribution maps forest and non-timber forest product maps, and
- Conduct a national consultation meeting to review the second draft management zone maps, wildlife distribution maps forest and non-timber forest product maps, and
- Develop the final draft management zone, report, and sub-decree.

4.3. Management Zone Development

The field survey and evaluation were conducted in the local community to identify important biodiversity conservation areas and learn more about the level of natural resource uses and their needs in the wildlife sanctuary. The processes of the field survey also evaluated the status of biodiversity, natural resource uses, ecosystem services, social economics, and cultural and traditional practices through participatory resource mapping. The results of biodiversity and social-economic data were used to develop core and conservation management zones for biodiversity conservation while sustainable and community zones to enhance local people's livelihood and participation in conservation. The key activities for development management zones are the following:

4.3.1. Secondary Data

The relevant literature, media, books, journals, documents, and other related publications will be used for the development of the zoning and management plan of PA.

4.3.2. Data Analysis

Each management zone will need to first be separated into an individual feature layer by entering a presence/absence (1/0) layer into Zonation. In this case, a separate condition layer is usually developed and linked to probably several presence-absence layers to model the fact that have been influenced by human impacts. This approach is that condition layers are easily modified to account for expected changes in land use: modifying a single layer is much easier than developing an entire new data set for each scenario.

The individual feature layers are based on PA Law, 2008 and Environment and Natural Resource Code, 2023 of each management zone namely: Core zone: management of high conservation values containing (rare, critically endangered, endangered and near threaten species) and fragile ecosystems (mountains, ponds, saltlicks) ; Conservation zone: management area of high conservation values containing natural resources (rare, critically endangered, endangered and near threaten species), ecosystems (mountains, ponds, saltlicks), watershed areas (mountains) and natural landscape (grasslands, mountains) located adjacent to the core zone; Sustainable use zone: management areas of high economic values for national development and management, and conservation of the protected area (ELCs, SELCs, CPAs, <10ha Ecotourism, restorations, recreation, botanical garden, irrigations, water storage, electricity station); and Community zone:

management areas for sustainable development of the local communities and indigenous ethnic minorities and may contain existing (residential lands, paddy field, and other agricultural land).

GIS layers need to be collected or created to use for developing model inputs, such as social and biodiversity data, forest cover 2020, land cover map 2015, satellite imagery high resolution, roads, hydrology, topography, land title (001), economic land concessions, social economic land concession, land tenure, and administrative data. If needed, then camera traps and drones will be used for final verification.

Camera traps were set at a density of one station per 4 km² depending on the number of cameras available of which one station is at every 2 squares. However, the sample or survey site was adjusted depending on the number of cameras available as well as the interested site resulting from the previous study area, hotspot area including saltlick sites, wallows, and known hotspots to capture most animals in a short period if present. It is suggested that the camera is at least kept from 2-3 cameras for replacement.

4.3.3. Consultations with local authorities

Provincial, district, and commune consultation meetings and discussions were held with experts and all levels of local authorities such as working group members, the provincial governor, the director of the provincial department of environment, the district governor, the director of PSWS, the commune leader, the village chief, rangers, local community and Indigenous People (IP) in order to provide them with the concept and goal of participatory zoning in the sanctuary. To manage these PAs in a sustainable way, PSWS were divided into four zones and developed each zone management according to the Protected Areas Law, 2008, and Environmental and Natural Resource Code, 2023.

4.3.4. Group Discussion

Group discussions were conducted in each target village. These discussions principally focused on key informants: commune chief, village chief, village team leaders, Indigenous Group leaders or representatives, and Community Protected Areas (CPA) committee and members, women, teachers, elder villagers, farmers, and other stakeholders. This focus group was believed to be more aware of the village situation than others. The topic of the discussion aimed at recording the existence of key wildlife species and forest/habitat types known by participants and identifying significant areas for globally endangered species of wild animals and different habitat types within the sanctuary. Initially, survey teams explained to participants about participatory zoning and management plan development in PAs and how it is critically important for sustainable conservation of biodiversity such as protecting key wildlife species and habitats, minimizing conflict between PA authorities and local communities, and improving local livelihoods.

All participants were asked to provide the names of any wildlife species and special habitats that they know exist in the sanctuary. Every species is written down on flip chart paper. The teams did not classically divide species into mammals, birds, amphibians, and reptiles during the dialogue. In doing so, it would allow audiences to come up with other species more promptly. A guide to the mammals of Cambodia, a field guide to the birds of Cambodia, and a field guide to the reptiles of Cambodia. A 1:50 000 scale topographic and satellite maps were used to allow participants and other stakeholders to point out the specific location of all the species they listed, principally the critically endangered, endangered, and near threatened species.

Historical trends, the local status of each species, and reasons for changes were also discussed by all attendees of the group discussion. The survey teams also identified timelines including particular periods of memorable change of wildlife habitats through discussion with all participants. Participants were also asked to rank the relative abundance of each species on a scale from 5 to 1 (very abundant, abundant, common, rare, and very rare). The reasons for the population decline of each species were also written down in detail on the flip charts.

Free listing of forest habitat and historical trends: This activity was conducted in the same way as for wildlife species and trends, i.e. the team allowed participants to list all existing

habitat types of the sanctuary. The periods of historical change of habitat were identified from the knowledge of all participants. However, these particular periods were always alike between species and habitats in each studied village. The causes of habitat change over decades were further discussed to clarify from participants' experience in PSWS. A member of the survey team always recorded all of the reasons for each habitat trend provided by villagers in the group discussion.

Identifying zones and their management: The topographic and satellite maps with the areas of the existence of are, critically endangered, endangered, and threatened species and key habitats identified by communities marked on the maps. The survey team asked them to give comments on classifying which areas should be kept for core and conservation zones, which areas should be reserved for sustainable use, and which areas should constitute the community zone. The discussion also focused on overlapping areas to find the consensus to divide the area into both biological conservation zones and sustainable use zones for the future local communities use these zones.

4.3.5. Semi-structured interviews

A total of 40 Village consultation meetings were held involving 525 participants (185 females). During this period, a total of 319 household questionnaires were distributed and collected from 40 villages in PSWS. Results from the field data collections were shared with the PSWS Working Group and used to develop draft zoning maps.

Questionnaire interview: The activity is mainly conducted at each household of selected informants. The target group includes the commune chief, village chief, village team leaders, and Community Protected Areas (CPA) committee and members, teachers, elder villagers, active fishermen and farmers, and other stakeholders who have known the village situation.

4.3.6. Participatory mapping

We selected outstanding residents from the group discussion part, in particular the experienced individuals who have a good knowledge of the villages, daily activities, and the areas throughout the sanctuary. The teams allowed them to draw the village map and use topography and satirize maps to identify, the areas where the top 10 endangered species are, local people go for fishing, farming, and NTFP collection. Their access routes to travel in the sanctuary and additionally the forest around their village areas will also be put on the map.

4.3.6. Seasonal calendar

This mainly focused on the activities of the local community: agricultural activities, FPs and NTFPs collection, and others. The team wrote down all the local activities pointed out by participants and listed all calendar months from January to December on flip charts.

4.3.7. Consultation workshop

Formal and unofficial consultation meetings will be conducted through the working group to revise the draft and finalize the zoning maps and management plan. Some provincial consultation workshops will also be carried out to review and revise the zoning maps and management plan.

4.4. Description of Management Zones

Annex 2 provides an overview map of the four management zones for PSWS. Below is a detailed description of the location and extent of each zone:

4.4.1 Core Zone

As can be seen in Appendix 2, there are four distinct Core Zones for PSWS totaling 106,062 ha (or 29.27% of the PSWS). This zone is of high value for conservation, particularly for protecting, conserving, and expanding the genetics of rare, Endangered, and Threatened species of plants, and animals.

Analysis of camera trap results confirmed the presence in the proposed Core Zones of several of the key wildlife species, including Asian Elephant, Gaur, Mainland Serow, Asiatic Black Bear, Sun Bear, Clouded Leopard, Hog Badger, Dhole, Pileated Gibbon, Crab-eating Macaque, Leopard Cat, and Large Indian Civet (Figure 2). In addition, the following mammal species at risk were documented in the camera traps placed in the Core Zones:

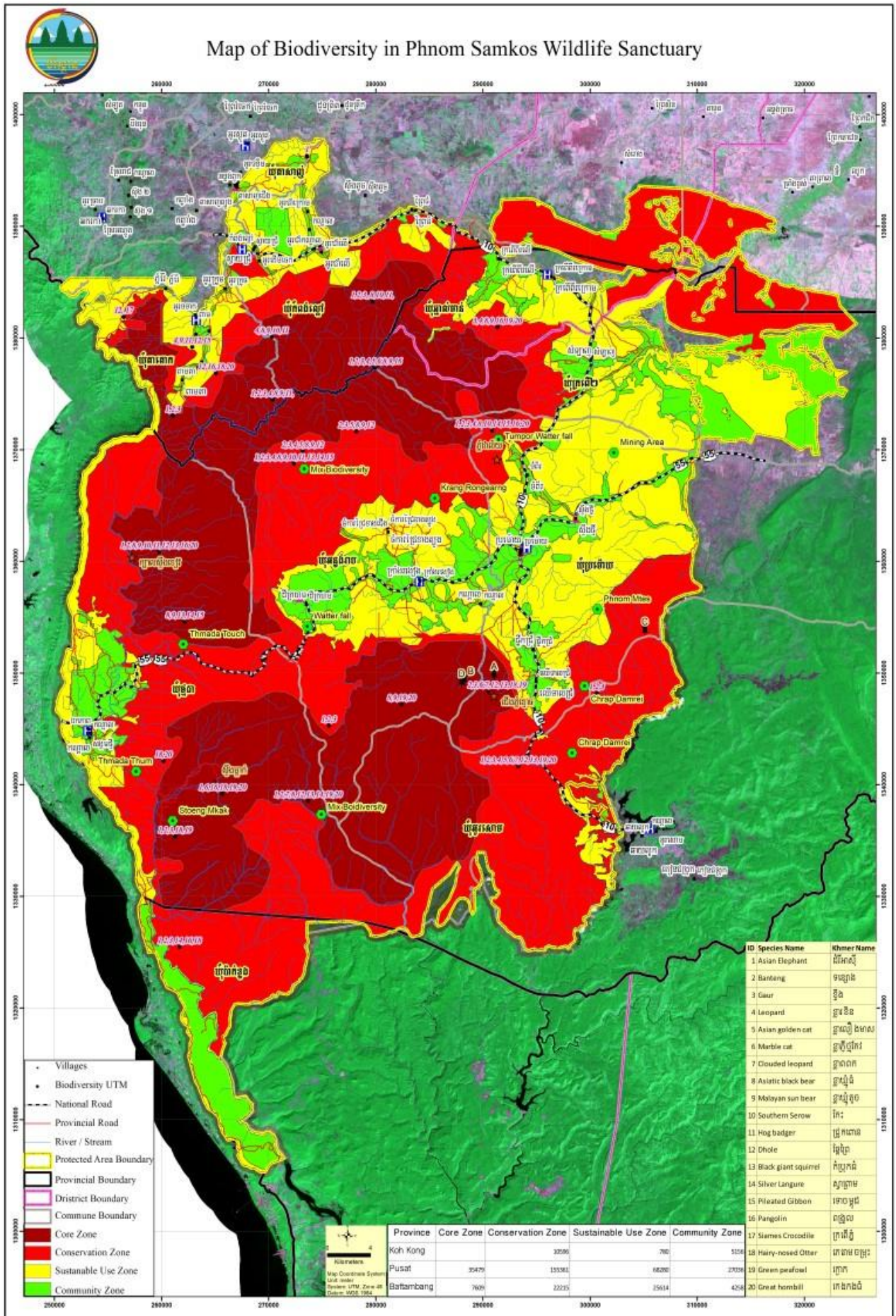
- Dhole (*Cuon alpinus*) - Endangered
- Binturong (*Arctictis binturong*) - Vulnerable
- Long-tailed macaque (*Macaca fascicularis*) - Vulnerable

The key areas of the core zone in Pursat province are Bang Damrei, Phnom Mtesh, Stung Kiev, Phnom Moypoanpram, Phnom Kmorch, Teuk Ve, Samout Pok, Kbal O-Thting, and Kher Tong. In contrast, the important sites designed as the core zone are located in Phnom Chham Char, Steung Ta Sambath, Phnom Tonle Pen, and O-Tavay, and the key site in Koh Kong is in the Stung Khiev.

Most human activities are prohibited in the Core Zone (Appendix 3). Only regular patrolling by Rangers, research (under MoE permit), and low-impact ecotourism by foot (guided by Rangers) are normally allowed in the Core Zone. In addition, Security and Defence Forces access is allowed provided MoE has received prior notice and natural resources are not impacted.

Special provisions will need to be made for PSWS to enable visitors (hikers/trekkers) to access the trail leading up to the PSWS, which remains one of the main ecotourism attractions of PSWS.

Figure 2. Map of Biodiversity distribution in Samkus WS



4.4.2. Conservation Zone

The Conservation Zone acts as a "buffer" around the Core Zone to provide additional protection for important natural values in PSWS. In total, the Conservation Zone covers 137,558 ha, or 37.96%, of the Wildlife Sanctuary. This zone is the home of rare, endangered, and threatened species feeding and breeding. The results confirmed the presence in the proposed Conservation Zones of several of the key rare, endangered, and threatened wildlife species, including the Asian Elephant, Gaur, Asiatic Black Bear, Sun Bear, Hog Badge, and Dhole (Picture 3). Some grade 1, and grade 2 species in the national list were also found, including *Pterocarpus pedatus*, *Pierre*, *Dalbergia oliveri* Gamble and Prain, *Shora obtuse*, *Woll*, *Dipterocarpus obtusifolius*, *Teysm*, *Shorea obtusa*, *Woll*, and *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus*, *Roxb* (MAFF, 2005). In Pursat province, the key sites in the conservation zone are Phnom Dalai, Khnorng Rogneang, Phnom Tompor, O-Lhoung, and Chamnong Peng Poh, in Kampong Battambang province were found in Phnom Kantout, Phnom Ches Prey, O-Teuk Sok, and in Kampong Speu are found in O-Snout, O-Deum Khos, and Stung Me Teuk.

In addition to the restricted activities allowed in the Core Zone, ecotourism investments (including permanent campsites), NTFP collections, and ecosystem restoration activities (such as forest restoration) are permitted in the Conservation Zone (Appendix 3).

4.4.3 Sustainable Use Zone

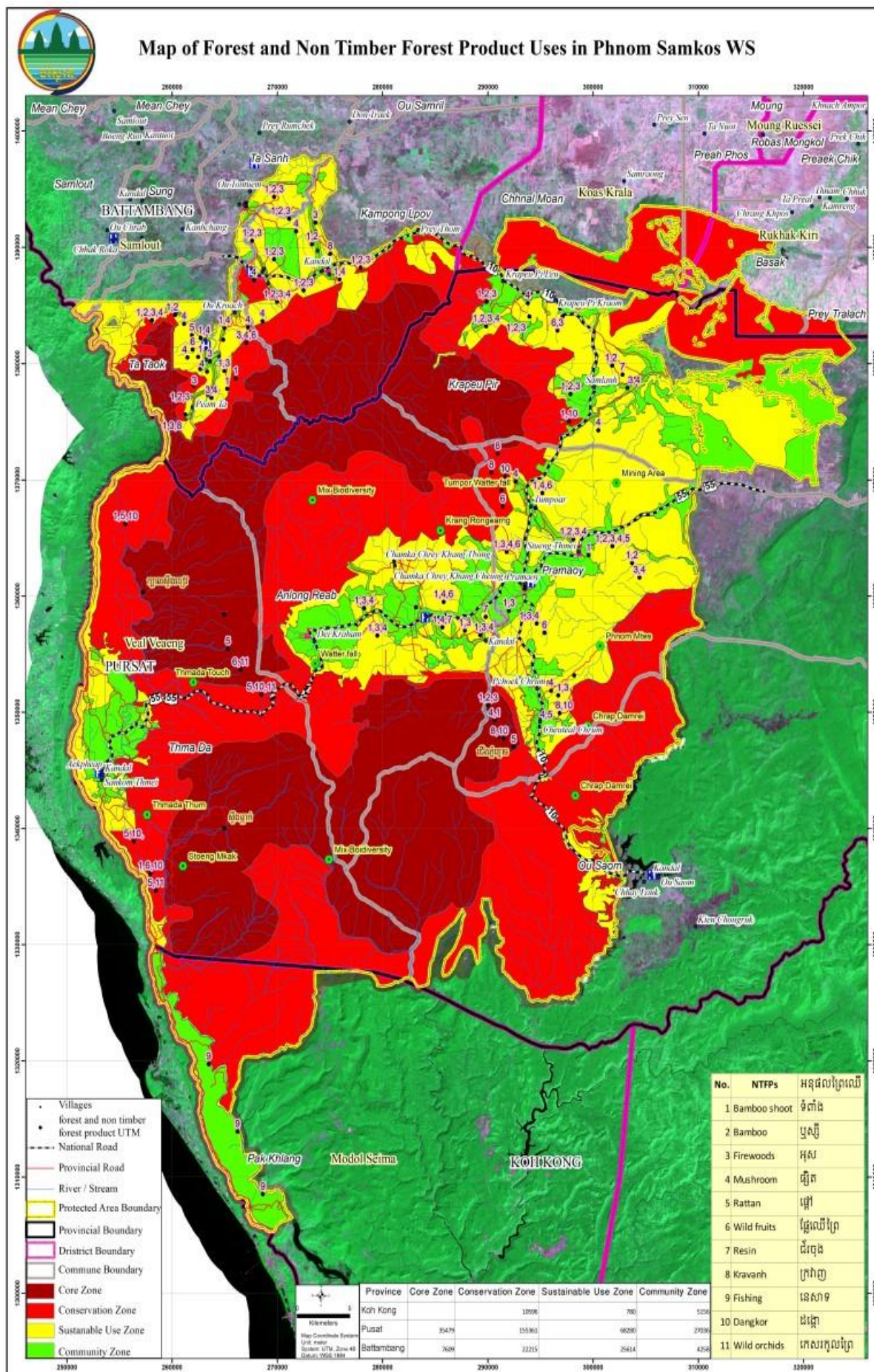
In PSWS, the Sustainable Use Zone covers 77,317 ha (or, 21.34%). The Sustainable Use Zone includes areas of high economic value where activities such as CPAs, and ecotourism concessions can be developed. This zone also includes agricultural lands, existing ELCs, recreation, a botanical garden, irrigation, water storage, an electricity station, maintained roads, and other service facilities.

The key sites found in the sustainable use zone are the following:

- 15 community protected areas with a total of 9,249.11 ha (5 in Battambang, 10 in Pursat province).
- Land concessionaires in Pursat province with a total of 8,660 hectares.

In addition to the restricted activities allowed in the Sustainable Use Zone, ecotourism investments, NTFP collections, infrastructure development, and other service facilities are permitted in the Sustainable Use Zone (Appendix 3). Currently, the local community collects forest products and non-timber forest products such as bamboo, mushroom, wild fruit, resin, and medicinal plants (Figure 3) for their livelihood improvement.

Figure 3. Map of Forest and NTFP Uses in Phnom Aural WS



4.4.4 Community Zone

In PSWS, the Community Zone covers a total of 41,448 ha (or, 11.26% of the total area). The Community zone includes residential lands, paddy fields, and other agricultural lands, usually concentrated along the existing transportation network. The management areas for the socio-economic development of the local communities and indigenous ethnic minorities may contain existing residential lands, paddy fields, and other agricultural land.

According to the Land Law 2001, and Sub-Decree No. 83 on the Procedures for Land Registration of Indigenous Communities, there are five types of land registration, namely: residential land, traditional agricultural land, forest land, forest land, burial land, and the land of spirit forest. and reserve land necessary for the cultivation of crops (public land of the state). A total of 40 villages are located in the PSWS, of which 22 villages are located in 4 communes (Tatok, Kampong Lpov, Soung, and Ta Sagn), Samlaut district, Battambang province, 17 villages, 5 communes, (Krapeu Pi, Anlong Reap, Pramouy, Thmor Da, O-Som) are in Veal Veng District, Pursat Province and 1 village in Baklong commune located in Mondulsei district, Koh Kong Province. Currently, 13,480 families with 57,161 people live inside and near the wildlife sanctuary.

Since the Land Law of 2001 provides special protection measures for Indigenous community collective lands (public lands of the state of the Sustainable Use Zone), any disputes over these plots must be reported by the concerned community and supported by rangers or by filing a complaint to the court.

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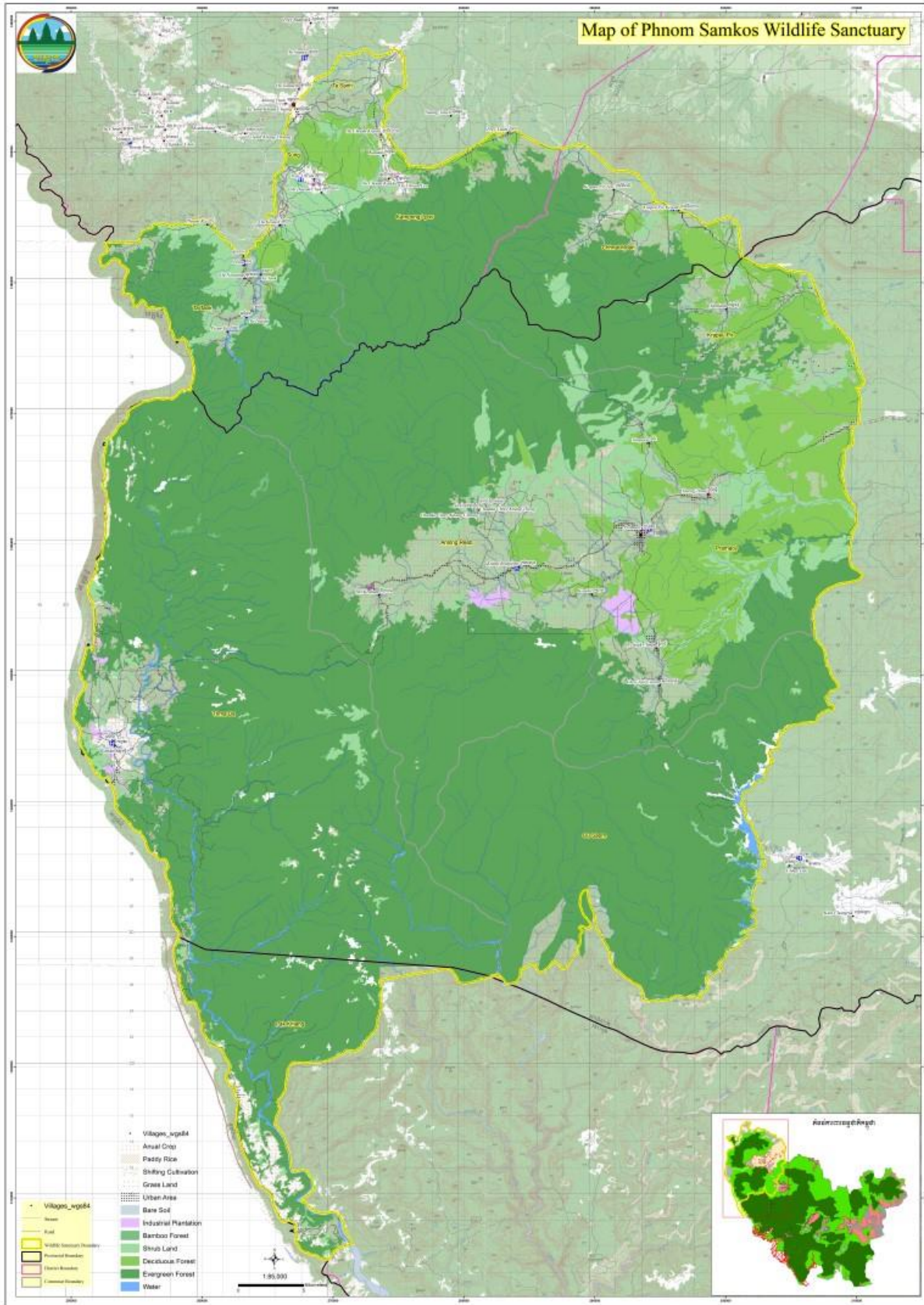
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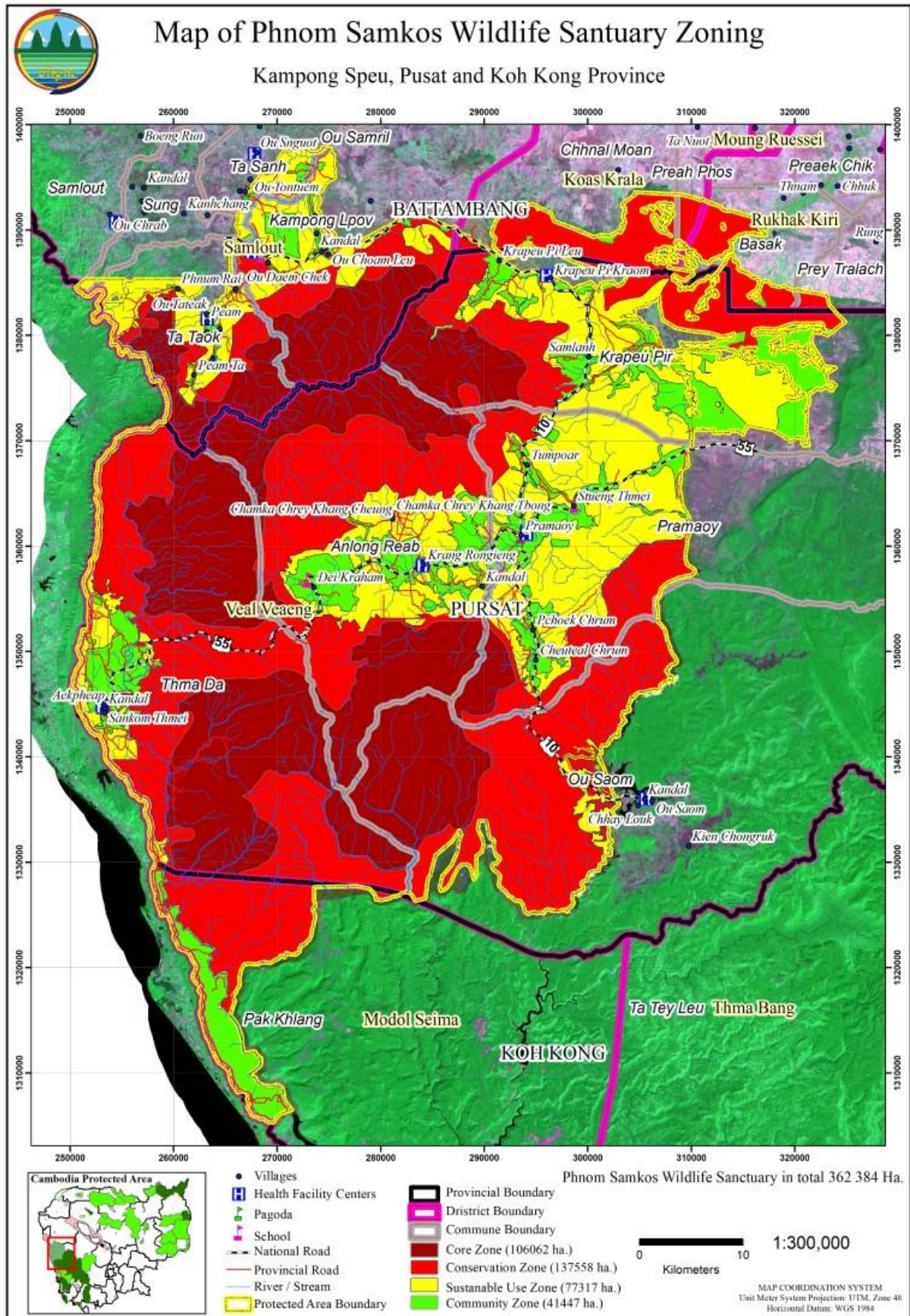
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6. Appendix
Appendix 1. PSWS Administration Map



Appendix 2. PSWS Zoning Map



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

Activities and Facilities	Core Zone	Conservation Zone	Sustainable Use Zone	Community Zone
1. Ranger Patrolling	√	√	√	√
2. Access by Security and Defense Forces	√ ¹	√ ¹	√	√
3. Trails	√	√	√	√
4. Research and Monitoring	√	√	√	√
5. Low impact, guided ecotourism by foot (accompanied by Rangers)	√	√		
6. Permanent campsites		√	√	√
7. Garbage Disposal Sites			√	√
8. Maintained Roads		√	√	√
9. Ecotourism investments		√	√	√
10. Spirits and Soul forests		√	√	√
11. NTFP collection		√	√	√
12. Ecosystem restoration (supervised by PA management authority)		√	√	
13. Economic land concession			√	√
14. Community Protected Areas (CPAs)			√	√
15. Mining			√	√
16. Paddy field			√	√
17. Agricultural lands			√	√
18. Houses and settlements			√	√

Appendix 4. Brief provincial and national consultation meeting reports
Appendix 4.1. Dissemination workshop report

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION-RELIGION-KING



**GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF
NATURAL PROTECTED AREAS**

No:078... GDNPA/MoE

To
MOE Minister

- Through:** - **H.E Kim Nong** General Directorate of GDNPA and the chair of working group
- **H.E Sao Sopheap** Secretary of State and EA of CSLEP.
- Subject:** Dissemination workshop report on zoning and management plan development of Phnom Samkus WS, Kampong Speu, Pursat, and Koh Kong Provinces.
- Reference:** Working group decision, dated 03 September 2020 on zoning and management plan development of Phnom Samkus WS, Battambang, Pursat, and Koh Kong Provinces.

According to above subject and reference, I would like to inform His Excellency that from November 25 to 26, 2020, Department of Southern Tonle Sap Terrestrial Protected Area Conservation under CSLEP-WB conducted a dissemination workshop on zoning and management plan development of Phnom Aural WS, Kampong Speu, Pursat, and Koh Kong Provinces led by **H.E Hem Sochet**, Deputy Director of GDNPA, Mr. Meung Meakara, Deputy Director of General Directorate of Local Community, Mr. Moul Thon, Battambang province representative, and **Mr. Chak Say**, Pursat province representative, representative from Kampong Speu province, Pursat, and Koh Kong provinces, representative of FFI and WEA, local authorities (village, commune, district), CPA committee and IP representative.

1. Objective of the workshop

- Introduce working group member;
- Review and comment on the process and key activities of zoning and management plan development;
- Comments and recommendation on the criteria for core, conservation, sustainable use and community zones development;
- Approve on the initial of core, conservation, sustainable use and community zones;
- Discuss on the strength, weakness, opportunity, and threats to PSWS management
- Discuss on the mechanism of state land registration procedure in Phnom Samkus WS particularly core, and conservation zones.

2. Process of the workshop

At first, **Mr. Moul Toun**, representative of Battambang province gave a welcome remark by expressing his support for this workshop, and the zoning is not only help conservation but it will support the local communityies. He requested that all participants should provide more inputs, and comments on the zoning development. He added not many rangers in Phnom Samkus WS thus if the zoning demarcated then it will help rangers to more focus on the hotspot areas during their patrolling.

Then, **H.E Hem Sochet**, Deputy Director of GDNPA and the representative of DG of GDNPA gave welcome remarks and opened the dissemination workshop. He raised 1) the history of protected area development, and implementation, 2) the number of zonings and management plans approved, 3) the important of zoning before state land registration, and 4) the key criteria for core, and conservation zone development.

After that, Mrs. Kim Sabun, Deputy Director of Southern Tonle Sap Terrestrial Protected Area Conservation Department (STTPACD) declared and read the working group decision, dated 03 September 2020 on zoning and management plan development of Phnom Aural WS, Kampong Speu, Pursat, and Koh Kong Provinces.

Next, **Mr. Ear Kim Cheang**, Deputy Director of PDoE of Battambang province, gave a first presentation on the situation of Phnom Samkus WS management in Battambang province. After that, Mr. **Kong Kim Sreng**, Director of STTPACD presented the process of zoning and management plan development in Phnom Samkus WS, and the third presentation by Dr. **Ou Ratanak** on the biodiversity situation for core, and conservaton zone development, and status of social-economic in Phnom Samkus WS for sustainable use, and community zone development.

After presentation, the next program are the group discussion, divided into three group by each province on 1) SWOT of PSWS, 2) criteria for core, conservation, 3) proposed key areas for core, and conservation zones, 4) criteria for sustainable use and community zone development, 5) Identify locations and the names of the proposed sustainable use, and community zone zones, 6) discuss on the state land registration procedures.

Before ending, **Mr. Moul Toun**, representative of Battambang province gave a welcome, and closing remarks by raising that:

- Administration Battambang, Pursat, and Koh Kong are strongly supported on the initiative of zoning development in Phnom Samkus WS;
- Encourage local authorities, local communities, and other relevant provincial departments actively participate in the zoning, and state land registration because this meganism is very important for land management, biodiversity conservation, and community development;
- Enhance the management of the wildlife sanctuary after this zoning has been approved;
- Information sharing among our team members on the progress of Phnom Samkus zoning development.
- Speed up the state land registration procedure (public and private land) and boundary demarcation, and installation for long-term effectiveness, and efficiency management.

3. Results of the workshop

The results of the workshop, participants agreed on the following:

1) 20 species of Rare, Endangered, Near-Threatened, and Threatened wildlife species are the criteria for core and conservation zone development: Sunda Pangolin, Asian Elephants, Banteng, Gaur, Silver Langure, Pileated Gibbon, Leopard, Asian Golden Cat, Dhole, Marble Cat, Clouded Leopard, Asiatic Bleak Bears, Sun Bears, Hog Badger, Mainland Serows, Black Giant Squirrels, Siamese Crocodile, Hairy-nose Otter, Green Peafowls, and Greater Hornbill.

2) The proposed core zone should be focused on Steung Mkak, Steung Meteuk, Stung Khiev, O-Tong Khiev, O-Choum, Stung Bet, Tonle Pen, Steung, and Ta Sambath because these sites confirmed the present of good habitat (evergreen forest, water sources), and present of rare and threatened species such Asian Elephants, Banteng, Gaur, Silver Langure, Pileated Gibbon, Leopard, Asian Golden Cat, Dhole, Marble Cat, Clouded Leopard, Asiatic Bleak Bears, Sun Bears, Hog Badger, Mainland Serows, Black Giant Squirrels, Siamese Crocodile, Hairy-nose Otter, Green Peafowls, Asian Pied Hornbill, Greater Hornbill, turtles, water monitor, porcupine, and Siamese Fireback.

3) The proposed conservation zone should be focused on Chrak Leang, Krapeu Pi, Tatouk, Veal Rolim, O-Treng, Peam Ta, Phnom Rei, Kampng Louk, O-Trei Ros, Phnom Kmoach, and Phnom Alay because these sites are important for conservation natural resources, ecosystem services, and high slope. These areas have been recorded of rare, Endangered, Threatened, and Near Threatened species such as Gaur, Batang, Sambar, Red Manjec, Dhole, Asiatic Bleak Bears, Sun Bears, Leopard, Asian Golden Cat, Marble Cat, Clouded Leopard, Mainland Serows, Black Giant Squirrels, Hog Badger, Pileated Gibbon, Silver Langure, Siamese Crocodile, Hairy-nose Otter, Green Peafowls, Asian Pied Hornbill, and Greater Hornbill. In addition, these areas play as the water basin, and slop protection for Steung Sagne.

4) The proposed sustainable use zone will be in community protected areas (Bramouy, Tom Por, Steung Thmei, Cheu Teal Chroum-Phek Chroum, Krang Lveang, Chamka Chrey Khang Tbound, Chamkar Chrey Khang Cheung, Dei Krahom, Teuk Tleak O-Choam, Peam Ta, O-Kroach, Teuk Tlek Tatouk), O-Rodeng, Phnom Por, O-Kang Keb, Malai, and Thmor Andet.

5) The proposed community zone should include settlement areas, pagoda, schools, rice fields, and agriculture land which are receiving land titling and not especially in Rang Kvav, Khet Borey village, Santer commune, Phnom Kravanh district.

6) The key main threats to Phnom Samkus WS management are including 1) illegal logging, 2) hunting, 3) land encroachment for their property rights (land clearing, fencing, cropping, settlement), 4) over harvesting of Non Timber Forest Products, 5) the zoning and management plan are not approved, 5) there are no state land registration in the wildlife sanctuary.

7) Establish provincial state land registration working group to coordinate, and lead the process of state land registration in Phnom Samkus WS.

4. Conclusions and Way forward

The PSWS zoning and management plan dissemination workshop was conducted for 2 days smoothly with expected results and the next plan in the following:

- 1) Revise the zoning, and management plan development working group because of deputy provincial governor of Battambang moved to other places;
- 2) Establish a special working group to coordinate, and lead in provincial state land registration in Phnom Samkus WS;
- 3) Conduct natural resource mapping, wildlife distribution, and zoning management to evaluate the status of biodiversity distribution, and social-economics in each province;
- 4) Conduct village and commune consultation meetings to develop the draft of zoning map;

- 5) Conduct interviews to collect wildlife and social-economic data in each province;
- 6) Conduct provincial, and the national consultation meetings to review management zones and plan.

As said above I am pleased to ask His Excellency Minister to consider for reviewing and comment.

Please accept, Excellencies, the expression of my highest consideration.

Phnom Penh date: 15 December 2020

Head of Component 1

Kong Kim Sreng

Have seen and submitted to H.E Sao Sopheap,
Secretary of State and Head of MOE CSLEP
EA

Please kindly review
Phnom Penh date: 16 December 2020

Have seen and submitted to H.E Minister
Ministry of Environment

Please kindly review for approval
Phnom Penh date: 21 December 2020
Secretary of State and Head of MOE CSLEP

Agreed

MOE Minister
25 December 2020

Appendix 4.2. 1st provincial consultation meeting reports

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA NATION-RELIGION-KING



GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF NATURAL PROTECTED AREAS

No:049... GDNPA/MoE

To
MOE Minister

- Through:**
- H.E **Kim Nong** General Directorate of GDNPA and the chair of the working group
 - H.E **Srun Darith**, MOE Secretary of State
 - H.E **Sao Sopheap** Secretary of State and EA of CSLEP.
- Subject:** 1st provincial consultation report on zoning and management plan development of Phnom Samkus WS, Kampong Speu, Pursat, and Koh Kong Provinces.
- Reference:** Working group decision, dated 03 September 2020 on zoning and management plan development of Phnom Samkus WS, Battambang, Pursat, and Koh Kong Provinces

According to the above subject and reference, I would like to inform His Excellency that from September 30, 2021, the Department of Southern Tonle Sap Terrestrial Protected Area Conservation under CSLEP-WB conducted the first provincial consultation meeting through ZOOM on zoning and management plan development of Phnom Samkus WS, Kampong Speu, Pursat, and Koh Kong Provinces led by **Dr. Leung Kesoror**, Deputy Director of GDNPA and representative of **H.E Kim Nong**, DG of GDNPA, **H.E Khov Rida**, Deputy Provincial Governor of Pursat province, **H.E Thou Phea**, Deputy Provincial Governor of Battambang province, and **H.E Sok Sothy**, Deputy Provincial Governor of Koh Kong province with the participation from representative of Battambang, Pursat, and Koh Kong province, local authorities (village, commune, district), CPA committee and IP representative.

1. Objective of the consultation meeting

- Review and comments on the first draft of the PSWS zoning map;
- Discuss the outline of zoning and 10 years management plan reports;
- Revise the proposed vision, mission, objective, program, sub-program, and main activities of the PSWS 10-year management plan;
- Provide recommendations on the proposed zoning and management plan development;
- Receive additional comments and recommendations for improving zoning, and management plan.

2. Process of the consultation meeting

At first, **H.E Thou Phea**, Deputy Provincial Governor of Battambang province, and the deputy of the working group gave a welcome remark that the zoning, and management plan in Phnom Samkus WS are important documents thus all relevant provincial departments, partners, and INGOs should review, and provide more inputs to speed up the development of zoning for the sake of state land registration. He believed that after the zoning, and management plan are approved by the government, the management will be more effective, and efficient, and give more opportunities for ecotourism development.

Then, **H.E. Khov Rida**, Deputy Provincial Governor of Pursat province and deputy of the working group, gave welcome remarks. He mentioned that Pursat province strongly supports the zoning development in Phnom Samkus WS, and he requested to speed up pole demarcation, and installation, this wildlife sanctuary attracts ten thousand tourists a year, and another high potential of this area to support the local community, particularly 120 hydropower.

Next, **Dr. Leung Kesoror**, Deputy Director of GDNPA and representative of H.E. **Kim Nong**, gave welcome and opening remarks. He mentioned that the priority activities are to install peace poles around protected areas for effective, and efficiency management of protected areas, and to speed up the state land registration, particularly in Phnom Samkus WS.

After that, **Mr. Hong Daravuth**, Director of Southern Tonle Sap Terrestrial Protected Area Conservation Department presented the update of 1) the process of zoning, and management plan development, 2) the first draft of zoning maps, 3) the zoning and management plan report outlines, and 4) the activity plan for pole installation for state land registration in Protected Areas.

After the presentation, 3 groups were divided by each province to discuss 1) the first draft of zoning maps, 2) the zoning and management plan report outlines, 3) the vision, mission, objective program, sub-program, and priority activities of the management plan, and 4) find the possibility of pole demarcation, signpost, and installation in core, and conservation zones for further state land registration procedures.

Before ending, **H.E Thou Phea**, Deputy Provincial Governor of Battambang, and **H.E Khoy Rida**, Deputy Provincial Governor of Pursat province gave remarks by recommending participants to speed up this work. Then, **Dr. Leung Kesoror**, Deputy Director of DGNPA delivered wrap-up and closing remarks by raising recommendations for the effectiveness of the implementation:

- Work carefully on the implementation of natural, and social environments align with government of Cambodia’s legislation;
- Support, and participate in pole installation in core, and conservation zones for state land registration;
- This is the historical work for our nation thus all relevant stakeholders should actively participate with their wills.

3. Results of the consultation meeting

The results of the consultation meeting, the participants agreed on the following:

- 1) Revised the first draft zoning maps of Phnom Samkus Wildlife Sanctuary:
 - a. Battambang Province

- i. Agreed on the proposed core, and conservation zones but the proposed community zone with the total of 7,446 land titles equarly to 21,833 hectares need to do grounth truthing to verify.
 - b. Pursat Province
 - i. Agreed on the proposed core and conservation zones.
 - ii. For the proposed sustainable use and community zones will be reviewed, and verify with local community, local, district, and provincial.
 - iii. Military station, and mining areas will keep in sustainable use zone.
 - c. Koh Kong Province
 - i. Agreed on the proposed core and conservation zones just change the conservation zone along Steung Meteuk as sustainable use zone because these areas local community usually do fishing.
- 2) All agreed to speed up the pole demarcation, and installation in core and conservation for subject to state land registration after each respected province has reviewed this zoning map;
- 3) The outline of PSWS zoning and management plan reports should be provided inputs, and comments and send to MOE by October 15, 2021.
- 4) The vision, mission, objective, program, sub-program, and priority activities, the working group members just asked to add, and the wording of the management plan objective, and send to MOE by October 15, 2021.
- 5) Proposed special group for provincial state registration to help in pole demarcation, and installation in core, and conservation zones of Phnom Samkus WS.

4. Conclusions and Wayforward

The PSWS zoning and management plan consultation meeting was conducted smoothly with expected results and the next plan in the following:

- 1) Carry out the field verification in management zones especially in sustainable use, and community zones;
- 2) Continue field survey to find the present of key wildlife species in fragile ecosystem, wildlife habitats throug camera-trap in each province;
- 3) Conduct the second consultation meeting to review and revise the 10-year management plan report;
- 4) Conduct the final consultation meeting to review and revise the 10-year management plan report;
- 5) Conduct pole demarcation and installation subject to state land registration in Protected Areas.

5. Requests

For the effectiveness and success of the PSWS zoning, management plan, and state land registration, the working group requested the following:

- 1. Conduct pole demarcation and installation in the core, and conservation zones subject to state land registration in each province using the approved pole designed by the Ministry of Environment on June 27, 2019 with 1.5m height;
- 2. Prepare relevant documents to the Ministry of Land Management Urban, and Planning for state land registration in core and conservation zones in Battambang, Pursat, and Koh Kong provinces;

3. Prepare request to provincial administration of Battambang, Pursat, and Koh Kong provinces to establish provincial state land registration in each repected province for state land registration in Phnom Samkus WS.

As said above I am pleased to ask His Excellency Minister to consider for reviewing and comment.

Please accept, Excellencies, the expression of my highest consideration.

Phnom Penh date: 20 October 2021

Head of Component 1

Kong Kim Sreng

Have seen and submitted to the Secretary of State,

Please kindly review

Phnom Penh date: 26 October 2021

DG of GDNPA

Kim Nong

Have seen and submitted to H.E Minister
Ministry of Environment

Please kindly review for approval

Phnom Penh date: 27 October 2021

Secretary of State

Srun Darith

Have seen and submitted to H.E Minister
Ministry of Environment

Please kindly review for approval

Phnom Penh date: 28 October 2021

Secretary of State and Head of MOE CSLEP
EA

Sao Sopheap

Agreed

MOE Minister

1 November 2021

Appendix 4.3. 2nd provincial and national consultation meeting report

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA NATION-RELIGION-KING



GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF NATURAL PROTECTED AREAS

No:021... GDNPA/MoE

To

MOE Minister

- Through:**
- H.E **Kim Nong** General Directorate of GDNPA and the chair of the working group
 - H.E **Srun Darith**, MOE Secretary of State
 - H.E **Sao Sopheap** Secretary of State and Head of CSLEP EA
- Subject:** Inter Ministrials consultation report on zoning and management plan development of Phnom Samkus WS, Battambang, Pursat, and Koh Kong Provinces.
- Reference:** Working group decision, dated 03 September 2020 on zoning and management plan development of Phnom Samkus WS, Battambang, Pursat, and Koh Kong Provinces

According to the above subject and reference, I would like to inform **His Excellency** that from February 10, 2022, the Department of Southern Tonle Sap Terrestrial Protected Area Conservation under CSLEP-WB conducted the second provincial consultation meeting (Inter-ministry consultation meeting) on zoning and management plan development of Phnom Aural WS, Kampong Speu, Pursat, and Kampong Chhnang Provinces led by **Dr. Leung Kesoror**, Deputy Director of GDNPA and representative of **H.E Kim Nong**, DG of GDNPA, **H.E Khoy Rida**, Deputy Provincial Governor of Pursat province, **H.E Sok Sothy**, Deputy Provincial Governor of Koh Kong province, and **H.E Sok Phea**, Deputy Provincial Governor of Battambang province with the participation from representative of Battambang, Pursat, and Koh Kong province, local authorities (village, commune, district), CPA committee and IP representative.

1. Objective of the consultation meeting

- Review and comments on the second draft of the PSWS zoning map;
- Review the draft of the PSWS zoning, and management plan reports;
- Prepare pole demarcation, and installation in core, and conservation for state land registration;
- Revise provincial state land registration working group.

2. Process of the consultation meeting

At first, **H.E Sok Sothy** Deputy Provincial Governor of Koh Kong province, and the deputy of the working group gave welcome remarks at this consultation meeting, and he raised 1) with strong partnership with WA, the protection, and conservation in Koh Kong province is well managed; 2) promise to speed up the state land registration after zoning in this wildlife sanctuary approved; and 3) after state land registration, we have to work together to protect, and conserve this sanctuary.

Then, **H.E Thou Phea**, Deputy Provincial Governor of Battambang province, and deputy of the working group gave welcome remarks by raising that we will work with our partner to speed up state land registration after pole demarcation, and installation, continue conducting public awareness, and cooperate with rangers, local authority especially village, and commune to protect and conserve natural resources.

Then, **H.E. Khoy Rida**, Deputy Provincial Governor of Pursat province and deputy of the working group, gave welcome remarks. He is strongly supported to speed up the state land registration after the zoning has been approved, and then the dissemination meetings conducted. He also raised that land encroachment for other provinces is the main challenge.

After that, **Dr. Leung Kesoror**, Deputy Director of GDNPA and representative of H.E. Kim Nong, gave welcome and opening remarks. He mentioned that MOE is planning to implement the tiger introduction in Cardamom, and if the project successfully implemented then our image will be recognized by the international, and this project will also generate more funds to protect, and conserve natural resources through carbon credit, and presence of over 20 species of rare, and Threatened.

Mr. Hong Daravuth, Director of Southern Tonle Sap Terrestrial Protected Area Conservation Department presented the update of 1) the process of zoning, and management plan development, 2) the second draft of zoning maps, 3) the draft zoning report, 4) pole demarcation, and installation in core, and conservation zone and 4) the draft 10-year management plan report.

After the presentation, 3 groups were divided by each province to discuss 1) the second draft of zoning maps, 2) the first draft of zoning report, 3) the first draft of 10-year management plan report, and 4) draft provincial state land registration working group.

Before ending, **H.E Sok Sothy**, Deputy Provincial Governor of Kampong Chhnang province gave welcome remarks, and **Dr. Leung Kesoror**, Deputy Director of DGNPA delivered wrap-up and closing remarks by raising recommendations for the effectiveness of the implementation:

- The results of the meeting is meet our expectation
- Clearly review, and comments partially with the participation from district, commune, and village level;
- Pole demarcation, and installation will face some problem with local community because of their land uses, thus the clear implementation is needed with participation from relevant stakeholders.

3. Results of the consultation meeting

The results of the consultation meeting, the participants agreed on the following:

- 1) Revised the second draft zoning maps of Phnom Samkuk Wildlife Sanctuary:
 - a. Koh Kong Province

- i. Agreed the draft zoning map after department of land management, urban, and construction verification.
 - b. Battambang Province
 - i. Agreed the second draft of zoning map.
 - c. Pursat Province
 - i. Agreed the second draft of zoning map.
- 2) All three provincial administration agreed to speed up the pole demarcation, and installation for state land registration;
- 3) MOE will share the first draft of zoning, and management plan reports to each provincial administration to add more review, and comments, and return back to MOE by February 25, 2022;
- 4) Review, and provide provincial state land registration working group, and return to MOE by February 25, 2022.

4. Conclusions and Wayforward

The PSWS zoning and management plan consultation meeting was conducted smoothly with expected results and the next plan in the following:

- 1) Develop zoning sub-decree focusing on core and conservation zones;
- 2) Conduct pole demarcation and installation in core, and conservation for state land registration in the wildlife sanctuary;
- 3) Develop the final draft of zoning report;
- 4) Develop the second draft report of management plan;
- 5) Conduct the final consultation meeting to review 10-year management plan report.

As said above I am pleased to ask His Excellency Minister to consider for reviewing and comment.

Please accept, Excellencies, the expression of my highest consideration.

Phnom Penh date: 10 March 2022

Head of Component 1

Have seen and submitted to the Secretary of State,

Please kindly review

Phnom Penh date: 11 March 2022

DG of GDNPA

Kim Nong

Kong Kim Sreng

Have seen and submitted to H.E Minister
Ministry of Environment

Please kindly review for approval

Phnom Penh date: 15 March 2022

Secretary of State

Srun Darith

Have seen and submitted to H.E Minister Ministry of
Environment

Please kindly review for approval

Phnom Penh date: 16 March 2022

Secretary of State and Head of MOE CSLEP EA

Agreed

MOE Minister

16 March 2022

Appendix 4.4. Technical consultation meeting zoning report

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION-RELIGION-KING



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY
Cambodia Sustainable Landscape and Ecotourism Project

No:024... Nor Tor Tor Kor

To

H.E Srey Sunleang

DG of GDNPA and CSLEP Project Director

Subject: Report on zoning and management plan development of Phnom Aural WS, Phnom Samkus WS, and Tatai WS.

According to the above subject and reference, I would like to inform **His Excellency** that on April 9, 2024, the Department of Southern Tonle Sap Terrestrial Protected Area Conservation under CSLEP-WB conducted the final consultation meeting at Prach Sun Meeting Hall on zoning development of Phnom Aural WS, Phnom Samkus WS, and Tatai WS led by **H.E Chea Samang**, Secretary of State with the participation from undersecretary of state, representative of DG of Natural Protected Areas, Administration and Finance, Environmental Agency, Local Community, Policy and Strategy, Knowledge and Environmental Information, EIA department, and other relevant departments with the total of 34 people (5 female).

1. Objective of the consultation meeting

- Review the zoning maps of PAWS, PSWS, and TTWS;
- Provide inputs on PAWS, PSWS, and TTWS reports.

2. Process of the consultation meeting

At first, H.E Chea Samang, Secretary of State, gave welcome and opening remarks by encouraging all participants to provide more comments and inputs on the final draft zoning maps in PAWS, PSWS, and TTWS. He also mentioned that the zoning development should be based on the roles of each management zone.

Then, **Mr. Hong Daravuth**, Director Department of Southern Tonle Sap Terrestrial Protected Area Conservation gave a presentation on 1) the process of zoning development, and 2) the methodologies for zoning development for three protected areas.

Next, other participants provided their views, and inputs on the final draft zoning map, and reports for three protected areas.

3. Results of the consultation meeting

The results of the consultation meeting, the participants agreed on the following:

- 1) Review and revise the draft zoning maps and reports for three PAs;
- 2) Add more roles of core, and conservation zones in each PA;
- 3) Update the zoning data in each PA;
- 4) Some roads, and power lines still keep in core and conservation zones.

As said above I am pleased to ask His Excellency to consider for reviewing and comment.

Please accept, Excellencies, the expression of my highest consideration.

Phnom Penh date: 05 June 2024

Technical Officer

Hour Charya

Have seen and submitted to the Project Manager,

Please kindly review

Phnom Penh date: 05 June 2024

Head of Component 1

Have seen and submitted to the Project Director

Please kindly review for approval

Phnom Penh date: 05 June 2024

Project Manager

Agreed

Project Director

05 June 2024



WORLD BANK GROUP

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