



Management Plan of Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary (PKWS), Cambodia

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Background of Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary

- 1. Located in south-western Cambodia in Koh Kong Province
- 2. Established in 1993 by Royal Degree, covering the area of **25,897** hectares to protect part of one of the most important mangrove areas in Cambodia.
- 3. 12,000ha of Koh Kapik Ramsar Site
- 4. About 10,000 people are living in this sanctuary and depend on ecological services to sustain their fisheries-based livelihoods
- 5. Supporting critical wildlife species

Map of Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary

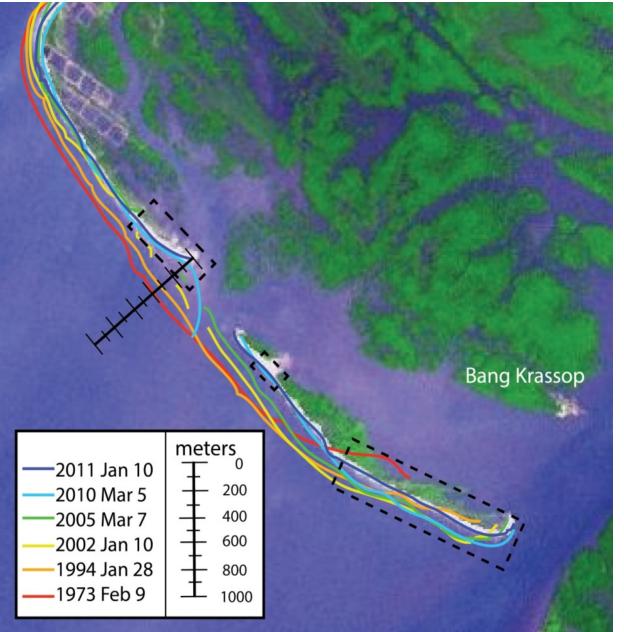
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Current Threats to PKWS



- ➤ Extreme climatic events or climate changes affecting the PA
- ➤ Maximum beach barrier migration landwards is 390 m between 1973 and 2011 (10.3 m per year)
- ➤ Mangrove forest loss due to beach barrier migration is 0.60 km² since 1973
- ➤ The most rapid rate of migration is during the most recent period



Current Threats to PKWS (Con..)



Severe landward beach migration

Destruction of mangrove habitat caused by erosion in Peam Krasop and Koh Kachang Beach in PKWS





Current Threats to PKWS (Con..)





Current Threats to PKWS (Con..)



Challenge to the use of water navigation









Why PKWS Zoning and management Plan are important? How?

DETAILED PLANNING CONCEPTUAL INTEGRATION

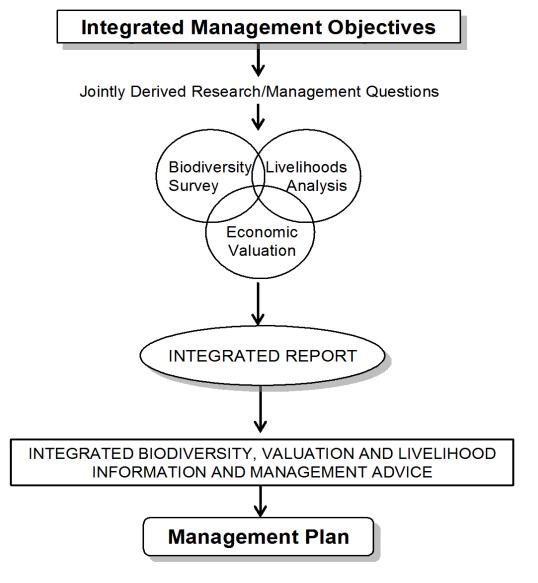
RESEARCH

FIELD SURVEY

DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

REPORT

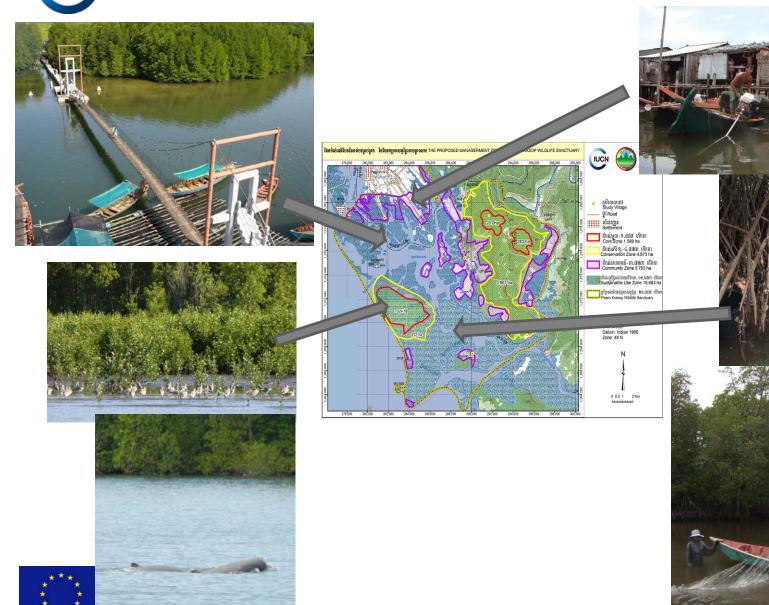
PRESENTATION

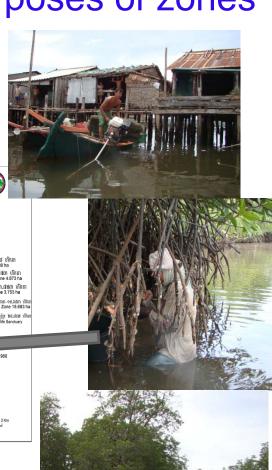






Identified differences of purposes of zones









Towards an adaptive, community-driven and resilient co-management plan for PKWS - Overview

- The process to develop an adaptive, community-driven and resilient co-management plan for the Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary (PKWS) in Cambodia addresses the need for climate change adaptation through a participatory approach;
- This plan will support ecosystem and social resilience through maintenance and restoration of mangrove areas; the development of alternative livelihoods, as well as conservation of key species and research;
- PKWS management plan will be revised every five years;





Lesson learned

- 1. Understanding local impacts and threats
- Creating ownership and shared solutions (management plan)
- 3. Testing of conservation and rehabilitation techniques
- 4. National upscaling and transboundary exchanges



Understanding local impacts and threats- L1

- Strong scientific assessment as basis for management plan often requires more time than the actual drafting of the plan;
- Data sources should be a good balance between scientific sources and studies as well as local knowledge and stakeholder consultation.





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Creating ownership and shared solutions-L2

- The governance system has to be built during the consultation period and should ideally involve representatives of all type of stakeholders related to the site;
- The participatory approach is a new process for very centralized government systems, where top-down approaches are preferred;
- Achieving a shared understanding between all stakeholders was a long process.







Testing of conservation and rehabilitation-L3

- Enabled a shared and mutual trust in the process by answering immediate concerns of local communities;
- informed the management plan drafting process through technical feedback on implementation.



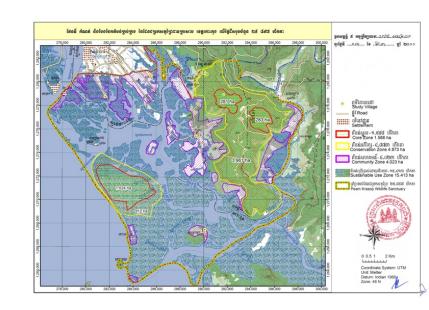






National up scaling and transboundary-L4

- PKWS Zoning: model for PAs and other countries;
- PKWS Management Plan is a holistic management plan: inclusion of CC mitigation and Disaster Risk Reduction;
- Dolphin Survey with neighboring country to set a bilateral mechanisms to protect this flagship species;
- Field visit exchange of local community and local media is a good mechanism







Thank you!

