

Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS) – 2009-2012 version

Available for download from http://www.ramsar.org/ris/key_ris_index.htm.

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7 (1990), as amended by Resolution VIII.13 of the 8th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2002) and Resolutions IX.1 Annex B, IX.6, IX.21 and IX. 22 of the 9th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2005).

Notes for compilers:

1. The RIS should be completed in accordance with the attached *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands*. Compilers are strongly advised to read this guidance before filling in the RIS.
2. Further information and guidance in support of Ramsar site designations are provided in the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 14, 3rd edition). A 4th edition of the Handbook is in preparation and will be available in 2009.
3. Once completed, the RIS (and accompanying map(s)) should be submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat. Compilers should provide an electronic (MS Word) copy of the RIS and, where possible, digital copies of all maps.

1. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

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Designation date

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Site Reference Number

2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

20 April 2012

3. Country:

Cambodia

4. Name of the Ramsar site:

The precise name of the designated site in one of the three official languages (English, French or Spanish) of the Convention. Alternative names, including in local language(s), should be given in parentheses after the precise name.

Koh Kapik and Associated Islets

5. Designation of new Ramsar site or update of existing site:

This RIS is for (tick one box only):

- a) Designation of a new Ramsar site ; or
b) Updated information on an existing Ramsar site
-

6. For RIS updates only, changes to the site since its designation or earlier update:

a) Site boundary and area

The Ramsar site boundary and site area are unchanged:

or

If the site boundary has changed:

- i) the boundary has been delineated more accurately ; or
- ii) the boundary has been extended ; or
- iii) the boundary has been restricted**

and/or

If the site area has changed:

- i) the area has been measured more accurately ; or
- ii) the area has been extended ; or
- iii) the area has been reduced**

** **Important note:** If the boundary and/or area of the designated site is being restricted/reduced, the Contracting Party should have followed the procedures established by the Conference of the Parties in the Annex to COP9 Resolution IX.6 and provided a report in line with paragraph 28 of that Annex, prior to the submission of an updated RIS.

b) Describe briefly any major changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site:

Much of the degraded mangrove area has been replanted through coordinated efforts of the involved agencies and local communities in the area. At present, restoration efforts are being done as a positive step toward sustainable use and ecological protection through local area resource management.

7. Map of site:

Refer to Annex III of the *Explanatory Note and Guidelines*, for detailed guidance on provision of suitable maps, including digital maps.

a) A map of the site, with clearly delineated boundaries, is included as:

- i) a hard copy (required for inclusion of site in the Ramsar List): ;
- ii) an electronic format (e.g. a JPEG or ArcView image) ;
- iii) a GIS file providing geo-referenced site boundary vectors and attribute tables .

b) Describe briefly the type of boundary delineation applied:

e.g. the boundary is the same as an existing protected area (nature reserve, national park, etc.), or follows a catchment boundary, or follows a geopolitical boundary such as a local government jurisdiction, follows physical boundaries such as roads, follows the shoreline of a waterbody, etc.

60% of Kok Kapik Ramsar site locate inside the Peam Krasoap wildlife Sanctuary and another 40% locate outside.

There is no change to the original boundary location. However, there are several coordination and integration efforts through donor-supported projects/programs as well as through the government policy of decentralization to provide greater clarification and strategic zonation to the site's demarcation.

8. Geographical coordinates (latitude/longitude, in degrees and minutes):

Provide the coordinates of the approximate centre of the site and/or the limits of the site. If the site is composed of more than one separate area, provide coordinates for each of these areas.

The approximate centre of the site is at 11° 28'00"N, 103°04'00"E

NE tip: 11°31'00" N; 103°02'00" E
 SE point: 11°25'00" N, 103°09'00" E
 Southern tip: 11°23'00" N, 103°05'00" E,
 Western point: 11°25'00" N, 103° 00'00" E

9. General location:

Include in which part of the country and which large administrative region(s) the site lies and the location of the nearest large town.

The Koh Kapik and Associated Islets Wetland of International Importance is located in the southwest of the country along the Cambodian coast line near the border with Thailand to the west. The site is located approximately 15km southeast of Koh Kong town the main administrative centre of Koh Kong province.

10. Elevation: (in metres: average and/or maximum & minimum)

0- 2 m above mean sea level

11. Area: (in hectares)

12,000 ha

12. General overview of the site:

Provide a short paragraph giving a summary description of the principal ecological characteristics and importance of the wetland.

The Koh Kapik and Associated Islets Ramsar Site is made up of alluvial islands immediately off the main land of Koh Kong province. Most of the land lies below 2 meters ASL and much is inundated during the spring tides only. The area is characterised by substantial tracts of intact mangrove forest.

The fresh water inflow from the two rivers (Prek Koh Pao in the North, and Prek Khlang Yai/Stung Kep in the South) is most important for the maintenance of the brackish-water character of the site being essential for the existence of an assemblage of brackish-water plankton and fish populations which are the food base for the majority of the birds making use of the site, and for driving fisheries activities of coastal fisheries communities.

That estuary-mangrove system plays a critical role as a nursery ground and nutrient resort for the adjacent coastal fish populations which support very valuable fisheries providing the main income for coastal fishermen communities in Cambodia.

13. Ramsar Criteria:

Tick the box under each Criterion applied to the designation of the Ramsar site. See Annex II of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines* for the Criteria and guidelines for their application (adopted by Resolution VII.11). All Criteria which apply should be ticked.

1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 8 • 9

14. Justification for the application of each Criterion listed in 13 above:

Provide justification for each Criterion in turn, clearly identifying to which Criterion the justification applies (see Annex II for guidance on acceptable forms of justification).

Criterion 1:

The site has been chosen because it is representative of a still functioning mangrove habitat/ecosystem in the Gulf of Thailand and the Indochina Mangroves ecoregion. It has 64 mangrove species with *Rhizophora mucronata* and other *Rhizophora* species as the most dominant ones covering the largest part of the sanctuary (PMMR, 2000).

Criterion 2:

English Name	Scientific Name	IUCN Status	CITES Status	CMS	National Status
Bird					
Nordmann's Greenshank	<i>Tringa guttifer</i>	EN	I	II	Rare
Giant Ibis	<i>Thaumatibis gigantea</i>	CR			Endanger
Sarus Crane	<i>Grus antigone</i>	VU	II	II	Rare
Green Peafowl	<i>Pavo muticus</i>	EN	II		Rare
Mammal					
Dhole	<i>Cuon alpinus</i>	EN	II		Rare
Sambar Deer	<i>Rusa unicolor</i>	VU			Common
Sunda Pangolin	<i>Manis javanica</i>	EN	II		Rare
Pig-tailed Macaque	<i>Macaca leonina</i>	VU	II		Common
Clouded Leopard	<i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>	VU	I		Endanger
Indochinese silvered Langur	<i>Trachypithecus germaini</i>	EN	II		Common
Fishing cat	<i>Prionailurus viverrinus</i>	EN	II		Common
Irrawaddy Dolphin	<i>Orcaella brevirostris</i>	VU	I		Endanger
NB: The above information is based on village surveys presented in An Dara et al 2009					

Criterion 8:

At least 60% of Kok Kapik Ramsar Site supports a significant area of mangrove forest (*Rhizophora* spp.) which is vitally important for feeding, breeding, and as nursery grounds for a number of fish and shellfish species. The estuary-mangrove system at the site plays a critical role as a nursery ground and nutrient resort for the adjacent coastal fish populations which support very valuable fisheries providing the main income for coastal fishermen communities in Cambodia.

15. Biogeography (required when Criteria 1 and/or 3 and /or certain applications of Criterion 2 are applied to the designation):

Name the relevant biogeographic region that includes the Ramsar site, and identify the biogeographic regionalisation system that has been applied.

a) biogeographic region:

Indochina Mangroves Ecoregion

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):

WWF Ecoregions, 2009.

16. Physical features of the site:

Describe, as appropriate, the geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth, water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; downstream area; general climate, etc.

Soil

The soil here is alluvial. The islands have been formed from deposition of mud and sand eroded in the sandstone catchments of the two rivers. There are extensive sand flats but little development of mud

flats. The island soil consists of a thin organic mud or humus layer overlying sand and sandy loam. The area lies in the delta of two rivers and is thus strongly influenced by freshwater surface runoff. The catchment comprises part of the southern slope of the Cardamom Mountain forest. The area receives rainfall throughout almost the entire year with only a short, semi-dry season from December to February. Tidal fluctuation occurs twice daily with about one meter variation on average. The site lies in the intertidal area and for the most part is dry at low tide. Water remains permanent in some depression and in water channels at about one meter on average.

Most of the material brought down by the rivers is sandy in nature and in many places there are sand flats. The substrate of the islands is sand overlain by humus or organic mud of 10-30cm depth. The only well developed mudflats are found along the western side of Koh Kapik.

Corals: Local Cambodian coral experts have identified 56 different types of hard and soft corals within wetlands in Peam Krasop wildlife sanctuary (Koh Kapik is part of this Wildlife Sanctuary). This area is a good habitat for *Greasy grouper* and *Yellow grouper*, and the habitats have been disturbed by fishing.

General Climate: The minimum temperature is 22 degree celsius and maximum is 32 degree celsius (average temperature of Kok Kong province). The annual rainfall is rank from 17.3 mm to 926.9 mm (average rainfall of Kok Kong province).

Other feature:

No in depth research or survey in Kok Kapik Ramsar Site focusing on hydrology, and water quality effects has been conducted yet.

17. Physical features of the catchment area:

Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, and climate (including climate type).

The central Cardamom Mountains, which are mainly forest, can be seen as an important catchment in providing freshwater through the two major rivers (the Prek Koh Pao and the Prek Khlang Yai/Stung Kep) to the area which is important for mangroves. Both rivers discharge their flow into Koh Kong Bay. The Central Cardamom located on area of 402,000 hectare in southwestern Cambodia, is the source of some of the country's largest rivers and safeguards a vital watershed. The central Cardamom is derived from Mesozoic sandstones. It is subject to the full force of the Southwest monsoon and probably receives at least 4000-5000 mm of rainfall per year.

18. Hydrological values:

Describe the functions and values of the wetland in groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilization, etc.

Given the presence of relatively intact mangroves, the area contributes significantly in the stabilization of the coast against coastal erosion from storm and tidal bore. Most sediment runoff from the two rivers are trapped and settled in the mangrove stands forming sand and mud aggregations alongside many small creek systems.

19. Wetland Types

a) presence:

Circle or underline the applicable codes for the wetland types of the Ramsar "Classification System for Wetland Type" present in the Ramsar site. Descriptions of each wetland type code are provided in Annex I of the *Explanatory Notes & Guidelines*.

Marine/coastal: A • B • C • D • E • F • G • H • I • J • K • Zk(a)

Inland: L • M • N • O • P • Q • R • Sp • Ss • Tp • Ts • U • Va •
Vt • W • Xf • Xp • Y • Zg • Zk(b)

Human-made: 1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8 • 9 • Zk(c)

b) dominance:

List the wetland types identified in a) above in order of their dominance (by area) in the Ramsar site, starting with the wetland type with the largest area.

The dominant wetland type is 'Type G' followed by 'Type F'.

20. General ecological features:

Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Ramsar site, and the ecosystem services of the site and the benefits derived from them.

There are three major vegetation types:

Mangroves: Most of the members of the mangrove community are characteristic of brackish water zones - areas which are inundated at high tides and where there is a large degree of freshwater influence. The islands and creeks are typically fronted by *Rhizophora apiculata*, one of the most common mangrove species present, and stands of *Nypa fruticans*. Immediately behind this fairly narrow strip of *Rhizophora* there exists an interesting mixture of other mangrove species of which the following are most common: *Brugiera gymnorhiza*, *B. sexangula*, *Ceriops tagal*, *Lumnitzera littorea*, *Heritiera littoralis*, *Xylocarpus granatum*, *Hibiscus tiliaceus*, *Phoenix paludosa*, *Acrostichum speciosum*, *Aegialitis spp.* and *Acanthus spp.* *Avicennia* and *Sonneratia spp.* are relatively infrequent in the area, although *Avicennia spp.* is mostly identified and found on mudflats on the west side of Koh Kapik, and in some depressions slightly further inland.

Rear mangrove community: On some of the islands and on the mainland between Prek Khlang Yai and Prek Thngo the mangrove community is a narrow band only, and the majority of the woody vegetation is a community which stands above the high tide mark and is probably only subject to freshwater inundation during the wet season. That community is dominated by *Melaleuca leucodendron*. In many places there is an almost pure stand of this tree species, but this is probably due to repeated burning rather than being a natural vegetation type. The substrate is predominantly sandy, typically with a 10-15mm layer of humus.

Other plants typical for this community are *Pandanus spp.*, *Licuala spinosa*, *Acrostichum aureum*, *A. speciosum*, *Hibiscus tiliaceus*, *Xylocarpus granatum*, *Heritiera littoralis*, *Phoenix paludosa*, *Melostoma spp.* (in more disturbed areas), and *Scleria spp.* together with several rattans and epiphytes such as orchids and the bird nest fern *Asplenium nidens*.

Beach strand vegetation: At the southwest side of Koh Kapik and on sandy areas of some of the islands there are small areas of typical beach strand vegetation dominated by *Casuarina equisetifolia* with some *Terminalia catappa*.

The area is important in the provision of feeding, spawning and nursery ground for a large variety of commercially important fish and shellfish, influenced by sedimentary deposits, intertidal activities and the mangrove community. The Ramsar Site is also important for migratory birds (PMMR, 2000).

21. Noteworthy flora:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 14, Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

The site represents an excellent mangrove ecosystem of *Rhizophora spp.* backed by *Melaleuca* which species are rapidly being lost in Indochina Mangrove Ecoregions.

22. Noteworthy fauna:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 14. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc., including count data. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

The following significant birds species have been recorded, apart from criteria 2, such as Broad-billed Sandpiper (*Limicola falcinellus*), Eurasian Curlew (*Numenius arquata*), Eastern Curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*), White-bellied Sea Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*), and Spot-billed Pelican (*Pelecanus philippensis*) (IUCN 2009).

No in-depths survey on Reptiles has been conducted in this Ramsar Site so far, however some reptile species recorded by local communities report species such as the Bengal Monitor (*Varanus bengalensis*), Water Monitor (*Varanus salvator*), Black-masked Turtle (*Siebenrockiella crassicolis*), Yellow-headed Temple Turtle (*Hieremys annandalii*), Asian Leaf Turtle (*Cyclemys dentate*), and Malayan Snail-eating Turtle (*Malaymys subtrijuga*) (IUCN 2009).

Interviews with local people indicated that the Tiger *Panthera tigris* used to be present in Peam Krasoap wildlife sanctuary. However, the current status of the Tiger in this site is not known but it's presence is rather unlikely. Apart from criteria 2 above, notable mammal species recorded by research teams in this Ramsar Site include the Jungle Cat (*Felis chaus*) and Hog Badger (*Arctonyx collaris*). Local people also claim that Gibbon species, Otter species, Bear species, and Loris species are still present in this Ramsar site. However those people have no capacity to provide clear identification (IUCN 2009).

23. Social and cultural values:

a) Describe if the site has any general social and/or cultural values e.g., fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological sites, social relations with the wetland, etc. Distinguish between historical/archaeological/religious significance and current socio-economic values:

Since there is not enough farmland for agriculture extension, the coastal resources provide critical food to local communities, and most people within the area depend on the coastal products, especially fish and charcoal. The villagers conduct fishing all year round, but they focus on different species at different times of year. Mainly different types of crabs, fishes, shrimps, squid, and horse crab were caught from October/November to April/May. From May to October, people can not fish for swing crabs in the estuary since during that season this area is heavily influenced by fresh water to which those crabs are not adapted to. At this time villagers are fishing for this crab in the open sea but this entails more risks. In Peam Krasoap wildlife sanctuary any traditional festivals are held in common with Cambodian people across the country. However, the fishermen of the studied villages have additional festivals due to their need to pray for their fishing boats in order to bring good luck and safety at sea and to be able to collect a better harvest. This activity is usually celebrated between late January and early February (IUCN 2009).

b) Is the site considered of international importance for holding, in addition to relevant ecological values, examples of significant cultural values, whether material or non-material, linked to its origin, conservation and/or ecological functioning?

If Yes, tick the box and describe this importance under one or more of the following categories:

- i) sites which provide a model of sustainable use of wetland, and so demonstrate the application of traditional knowledge and resource management resulting in the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland:

Local communities has use the traditional fishing gear to catch fish and grabs for their livelihoods which is not lead to over harvesting. Recently the local communities promote the sustainable use of natural resources through an initiative call “Crab Bank”. The key regulation for this crab bank is all fishermen

have to bring the spawning crab to release in crab farms and they can catch their crabs back from the farm after its delivery. The spawns were released at the suitable habitats.

- ii) sites which have exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland:
- iii) sites where the ecological character of the wetland depends on the interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples:
- iv) sites where relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present which existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland:

24. Land tenure/ownership:

a) within the Ramsar site:

100 % of the Ramsar Site is owned by the government of Cambodia since this site is located inside the Peam Krasoap Wildlife Sanctuary (one of 23 national protected areas).

b) in the surrounding area:

Kok Kapik and Associated Islets Ramsar Site is located inside Peam Krasoap wildlife sanctuary, the surrounding area is also owned by the government.

25. Current land (including water) use:

a) within the Ramsar site:

Under Protected Area law, the Ministry of Environment has authority to carry out the zoning of the community and sustainable use area. There are four villages located inside Kok Kapik Ramsar Site. The land-use-area of those villages has been declared as a tenure and social economic development zone of the local communities. The mangrove in the area is relatively intact and locals collect it for fuel wood, family-scale use of charcoal, and construction material for housing.

b) in the surroundings/catchment:

Although there are settlements in the lowland and around the rivers, most of the commercial activities (i.e. charcoal production) have stopped since 1997 by the government announcement on forest ban.

26. Factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land (including water) use and development projects:

a) within the Ramsar site:

Mangrove forest

The increasing threats in the last decade through mangrove exploitation for charcoal production and shrimp pond installation have been stopped. Almost degraded mangrove areas have been replanted and protected. Through donor-supported projects/programmes the mangrove forest is currently under restoration activities.

Fish stock:

Illegal fishing still happens inside this Ramsar Site which is highly destructive to habitats and fish stocks. Use of dynamite fishing and gears such as push netting and trawling destroy marine habitats, while using coastal back nets (locally known as Pong Phang) lead to a dangerous reduction of fish stocks, in particular fingerlings through heavy overfishing of juveniles.

Land Encroachment:

Land speculation resulted in a dramatic increase of land prices in recent years causing more illegal encroachment into the sanctuary. With limited enforcement by the rangers, land encroachment for economic development purpose is a serious threat which could lead to a dangerous change of the ecological character of the site if not stopped in time.

b) in the surrounding area:

In the past years until 1997, both - mangrove forest and upstream forest - were under rampant logging. Commercial logging in the catchment area, mangrove harvesting for charcoal, and conversion of mangrove areas into shrimp ponds have already severely damaged the area. Since then, the Ministry of Environment in collaboration with other key partners such as local authorities implemented donor-funded projects/program to crackdown on those illegal activities.

27. Conservation measures taken:

a) List national and/or international category and legal status of protected areas, including boundary relationships with the Ramsar site:

In particular, if the site is partly or wholly a World Heritage Site and/or a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, please give the names of the site under these designations.

In August 2011, the Government of Cambodia issued a sub decree to zone the Peam Krasoap wildlife sanctuary. The majority of Kok Kapik Ramsar Site is located inside this sanctuary, a total of 1024 ha of the Ramsar Site were declared as core zone (no-touch-area), and 912 ha as conservation use-zone were people have access to but must comply with strict sustainable use management roles of the zone's natural resources. The remaining area has been declared as community zone and sustainable use zone.

The area is ideal for implementing and demonstrating the wise use concepts of the Ramsar Convention. The human population density in and around the area is low compared to that in many other Southeast Asian countries and there is little doubt that with proper management the mangrove and *Melaleuca* areas could be used sustainably by local people for charcoal, poles, building materials, fish and shellfish while maintaining the other important benefits. At present there is only family-scale use of mangroves, especially *Rhizophora*, under the regulation of communities and monitored by Park Rangers. Most formerly degraded mangrove areas have been replanted and are in healthy conditions now.

Logging upstream in the catchment area is now strictly controlled by the Government with collaboration of conservation agencies like WildAids and Conservation International (CI). Within the Peam Krasoap Wildlife Sanctuary, the mangrove forest is strictly protected through community based natural resource management (CBNRM), coordinating efforts from government institutions through Decentralization and Deconcentration Policy (D&D), and other key partner's activities toward sustainability.

b) If appropriate, list the IUCN (1994) protected areas category/ies which apply to the site (tick the box or boxes as appropriate):

Ia ; Ib ; II ; III ; IV ; V ; VI

c) Does an officially approved management plan exist; and is it being implemented?:

So far there exists no specific plan for protection and management of the Koh Kapik Ramsar Site. However, there have been several coordination efforts through donor supported projects/programs such as Danida-funded Environmental Management in the Coastal Zone (phase 2 & 3, 2000-Sep 2007), IDRC-funded participatory management of coastal resources (PMCR), and the IUCN Cambodia and Natural Resource and Environmental Management (NREM) under the D&D programme.

d) Describe any other current management practices:

With support from donor-supported projects/programmes the Community Conservation Area (CPA) has been established. This is a mechanism to handover the natural resources management to the local communities. The CPA is located in commune zone or sustainable use zone. There is a management body for the Peam Krasoap Wildlife Sanctuary including a Director and several environmental rangers employed by the government. However, with a small budget of 20 US\$ for salary the effectiveness of the law enforcement is still far behind the ongoing illegal activities.

28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

e.g. management plan in preparation; official proposal as a legally protected area, etc.

There is no zoning plan for Koh Kapik Ramsar site but a Zoning Plan of Peam Krasom Wildlife Sanctuary has been already recognized by the Cambodia government, and IUCN is committed to help with the demarcation and the development of good management practises for each zone.

29. Current scientific research and facilities:

e.g., details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

There are several donor-supported projects/programs such as IDRC-supported Participatory Management of Coastal Resource (PMCR 2003-2008 known before as PMMR), the Environmental Management in the Coastal Zone phase 2 & 3 (2001-2007 Ministry of Environment and Danida), and The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) I Cambodia 2007-2008 program. There is a natural resource and environment management program under support from Danish International Development Assistance (Danida) implemented through the decentralization and deconcentration (D&D) process. Those projects focus(ed) on awareness and research to improve alternative livelihoods in local areas by sustainable coastal resource management. Several case studies and good lessons learned to co-manage the natural resource in Peam Krasoap Wildlife Sanctuary have been produced.

No in-depths scientific surveys have been conducted in this Ramsar Site so far. In 2009, IUCN conducted an integrated assessment for preliminary zoning of Peam Krasoap Wildlife Sanctuary. However the wildlife data in this report were mostly recorded through group discussions only. Birds, fish, mammals, amphibians and reptiles are the subject for scientific research in the future in addition to hydrology and climate change impact.

30. Current communications, education and public awareness (CEPA) activities related to or benefiting the site:

e.g. visitors' centre, observation hides and nature trails, information booklets, facilities for school visits, etc.

Through coordination efforts from Danida supporting the Environmental Management in the Coastal Zone, certain structure facilities have been established such as catwalk and a boat trip to visit the mangrove forest and villages inside the Peam Krasoap Wildlife Sanctuary. However, numbers of visitors are still at small-scale. Beside this, there are other programs executed including environmental education at school and in communities. The mangrove restoration in the area has given a good significant signal for conservation perspectives in the area especially with regard to the management participation from the communities.

31. Current recreation and tourism:

State if the wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type(s) and their frequency/intensity.

There is an integrated effort for an initial ecotourism development in the Peam Krasoap Wildlife Sanctuary that is now under operation. The ecotourism development plan has been prepared and structures such as a catwalk and tourism facility have been implemented, and also the National Road 4 has been completed giving improved access to the site.

32. Jurisdiction:

Include territorial, e.g. state/region, and functional/sectoral, e.g. Dept of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment, etc.

Territorial jurisdiction:

The area lies under administrative jurisdiction of Koh Kong province

Functional Jurisdiction: Ministry of Environment has management jurisdiction of the resources within the area, however, lies with the Fisheries Administration that control fishing, aquaculture and exploitation of mangrove resources.

33. Management authority:

Provide the name and address of the local office(s) of the agency(ies) or organisation(s) directly responsible for managing the wetland. Wherever possible provide also the title and/or name of the person or persons in this office with responsibility for the wetland.

Environmental Department of Kok Kong province

Mr. Oul Ran

C/O: Environmental Department of Kok Kong provincial office
Sangkat Stung Veng, Krong Khemrakphoumin, Koh Kong province.

Tel: +855 16 735 626

Fax: N/A

Email: N/A

34. Bibliographical references:

Scientific/technical references only. If biogeographic regionalisation scheme applied (see 15 above), list full reference citation for the scheme.

An Dara, Kong Kimsreng, Hout Piseth, and R.J. Mather (2009). *An Integrated Assessment for preliminary Zoning of Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary, Southwestern Cambodia*. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN 52p.

Asian Wetland Bureau, (1994) Wetland survey in Cambodia to identify sites of international importance, Draft Final Report, AWB, Kuala Lumpur.

IDCR-the Participatory Management of Coastal Resources, 2007 (PMCR).

Kathiresan, Prof. K., Qasim, Prof. S. Z. (2005) Biodiversity of Mangrove Ecosystems. Hindustan Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.

Local Area Coastal Resource Management Plan in Peam Krasoap Wildlife Sanctuary, 2005 (Ministry of Environment & Danida).

The Environmental Management in the Coastal Zone (Phase 3, Ministry of Environment & Danida, 2007), Ecotourism Development Plan in Peam Krasoap Wildlife Sanctuary.

Wetland International, (1996) Cambodia Wetland-Ornithological Survey, WI, Kuala Lumpur.

Jenny C. Daltry & Frank Momberg (2000). Cardamom Mountains Biodiversity Survey 200. Fauna & Flora International.
