

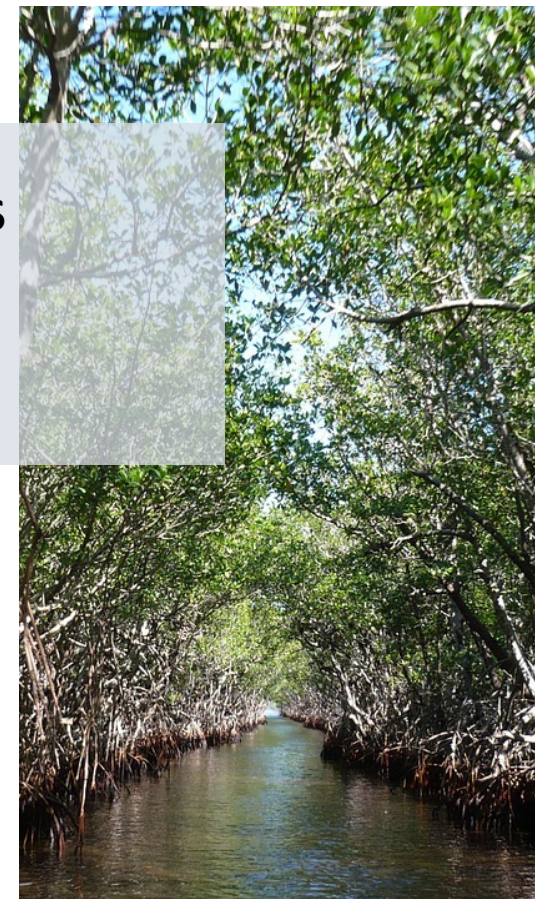
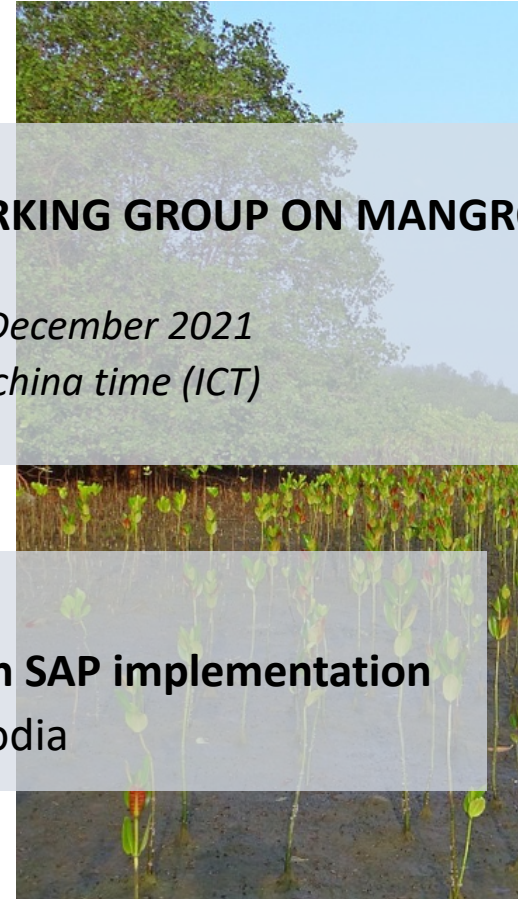
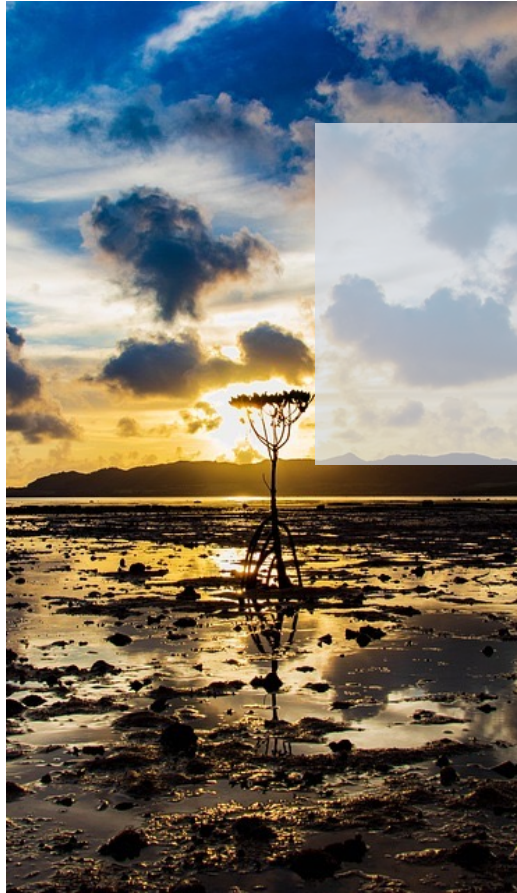


# Implementing the Strategic Action Programme for the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand (SCS SAP Project)

## FIRST MEETING OF REGIONAL WORKING GROUP ON MANGROVES

*Teleconference, 1 December 2021  
13.00 – 17.00 Indochina time (ICT)*

**National Presentations on SAP implementation**  
Cambodia



**UNOPS**





# SAP Evaluation (2008-2021)

- Royal Decree on Creation and Designation of 23 Protected Areas 1993, Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Management 1996, Law on Fisheries 2006, Law on Forestry 2002, Law on Protected Areas 2008, Sub Decree on Koh Rong Marine National Park 2018
- *The EB-MFF-CAM was established on 15 June 2012 and approved by the Ministry of Environment Cambodia on 12 Oct 2012*
- *The government reformed two institutional levels respond to manage and control in the Protected Areas (PAs) and Conservation Areas (CA) in Cambodia*
- Most of the mangrove forest was under authority by the General Directorate of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP), Ministry of Environment (MoE), and Fishery Administration (FiA) in cooperation with inter-ministry, and academic institutes and developed partners
- National Committee for Management and Development of Cambodia Coastal Area
- National Committee for Marine Security
- *Management Plan National Strategy and Action Plan (NSAP) 2014-2016: Mangrove For The Future*
- *for Peam Krasob Wildlife Sanctuary 2018-2022, 2018*
- *Signed Project Cooperation Agreement between the United Nations Office For Project Services and Ministry of Environment on the Implementing the Strategic Action Programme for THE SOUTH CHINA SEA AND GULF OF THAILAND (SCS SAP) Project*





# SAP Evaluation (2008-2021)

SAP Output/Target	Implication at the national level	Details at sites
Outcome 1.1 will achieve the appropriate forms of sustainable management established for 860,000 ha of mangrove	<i>Total area 72400ha of mangroves under sustainable management</i>	<i>Coastal Provinces</i>
1.1.1 Declaration of 57,400 ha of mangrove as National Parks and Protected Areas	<i>Total area 13,558ha of mangrove as National Parks and Protected Areas</i>	<i>Coastal Provinces</i>
1.1.2 Designation and plans for the management of 166,600 ha of mangrove as non-conversion, sustainable use areas	<i>Total area 8,820ha</i>	<i>Coastal Provinces</i>
1.1.3 Reform of laws and regulations for the sustainable use of 602,800 ha of mangrove forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Management plan and zoning</i></li> <li>- <i>Sub-decree for mangrove mangrove management</i></li> <li>- <i>Mandate of Government Institution</i></li> <li>- <i>Develop and review other regulation related mangrove</i></li> <li>- <i>Revise national baseline of mangrove</i></li> </ul>	<i>Coastal Provinces</i>
1.1.4 Replanting of 21,000 ha of deforested mangrove land	<i>Has Annual replanting events by Government institutes and Stakeholders</i>	<i>Coastal Provinces</i>
1.1.5 Biodiversity increased for 11,200 ha of mangrove forest via enrichment planting	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>
1.1.6 Established mechanism for monitoring management, ecological and socio-economic indicators at 26 sites [based on SAP results framework]	<i>Preah Sihanouk, Koh Kong, Kep, Kampot provinces</i>	<i>KohRong, Peam Krasaop, Kohkapic, KohKongkroa</i>

See RWG-M.4 Mangrove SAP Evaluation



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# SAP Implementation: Best Practices

- *Best Practices*

- Intuitional Management
- Laws and Regulations
- Communities' participation
- Collaboration from developed partners
- Eco-Tourism Promotion

- *Challenges that should be prioritized to achieve long-term sustainability of actions*

1. Coastal aquaculture: Mangrove forests have been cleared for coastal aquaculture development
2. Salt pans: Mangrove areas have been cut down for salt pan production.
3. Climate Change issues such as sea level rise, severe raining and storms are threatening coastal ecosystem and the livelihoods of local coastal communities
4. Inappropriate development activities
5. Unsustainable collection of coastal aquatic resources
6. Other uses: urbanization, coastal development and pollution



# SAP Implementation: Consultations

Table 5 Change in Mangrove Distribution from 1997-2011

N <sup>o</sup>	Districts	1997 (ha)	2002 (ha)	2005 (ha)	2011 (ha)	Change 1997-2002	Change 1997-2005	Change 1997-2011
1	Kampong Trach	3854	319	350	1191	-3535	-3504	-2663
2	Tuek Chhou	1179	660	667	759	-519	-512	-420
3	Kampong	585	408	431	365	-177	-154	-220
4	Damnak Chang'aeur	952	666	710	538	-286	-242	-414
5	Kep	130	165	154	132	35	24	2
6	Botum Sakor	12889	11216	11502	9127	-1673	-1387	-3762
7	Kiri Sakor	4360	4203	4421	2507	-157	61	-1853
8	Kaoh Kong	11150	11044	10388	8099	-106	-762	-3051
9	Khemarakphumint	2085	2265	2108	1628	180	23	-457
10	Mondol Seima	6027	6889	6137	6282	862	110	255
11	Srae Ambel	11112	10452	10234	9518	-660	-878	-1594
12	Preah Sihanouk	146	45	45	115	-101	-101	-31
13	Prey Nob	7402	7479	7206	9351	77	-196	1949
14	Stueng Hav	352	490	929	769	138	577	417
15	Kampong Seila	818	0	0	55	-818	-818	-763
<b>Total</b>		<b>63041</b>	<b>56301</b>	<b>55282</b>	<b>50860</b>	<b>-6740</b>	<b>-7759</b>	<b>-12181</b>

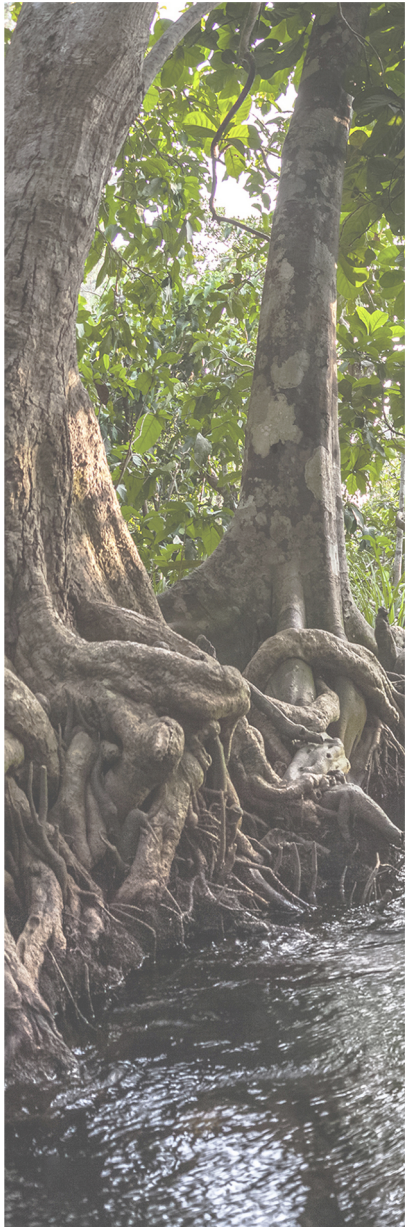
Source: SOECCSR 2013; JICA 1997 Land Use Data; MoE 2002 and 2011 Interpretation



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# SAP Implementation: Site selection



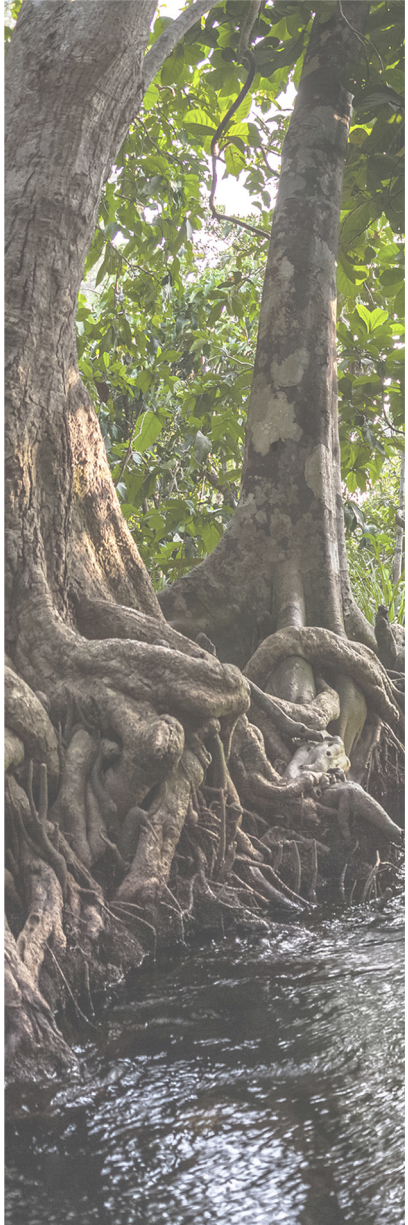


# SAP Implementation: Activities

- Amendment on law and regulations and enforcement on mangrove management
- Enhancing capacity on mangrove management and conservation
- Conducting national mangrove forest inventory
- Zoning and demarcation
- Pollution control
- Improve local livelihood through tourism and ecotourism
- Develop mechanism financial sustainability
- Mangrove restoration







# Final considerations

- Mechanism financial sustainability
- *Sustain the project achievement*
- *Research and monitoring*
- *Public awareness and Campaign*
- *Pollution control*
- *Promote and encourage eco-tourism practices*
- *Protect and restoration*

