

Workshop
Proceeding Report

Creating a Vision of Coastal Resource Co- Management in PKWS and Chrouy Pros Bay of Koh Kong Province

14-16 January 2004

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I. BACKGROUND

Three coastal communities in Peam Krasaop Wildlife Sanctuary (PKWS) and one community in Chrouy Pros Bay were set up by Participatory Management of Mangrove Resources (PMMR). PMMR have played an important role in community as providing environmental education, training, workshop, capacity building to local people, knowledge on sustainable natural resource uses and the coordinating all stakeholders etc. Now, communities have learnt from participation in resources management, from each other and from technical departments and concerned institutions. Their knowledge and capacities were increased in natural resources management and problem solving.

Five years ago, PMMR project has hard worked to establish the number of 4 communities in which 3 communities in PKWS and one at Chrouy Pros commune outside PKWS. Those communities has run itself as mangrove replanting, patrolling, waste management, dissemination of community regulation and other meeting relating to natural resource management.

Although communities have been established and participated to prevent and conserve the coastal resources, they have encountered the problems which has still occurred, including over fishing, fishing competition, destructive fishing gear, anarchy mangrove cutting because of a poor management system and lack of local community participation. This factor has affected the loss of natural resources and livelihood of coastal community.

Thus, PMMR project would like to improve the system of participatory in coastal resources management in Koh Kong Province, then PMMR team played the role of facilitators to organize the workshop on “ Creating a vision of coastal resource Co-management “. The workshop have invited all stakeholders as Provincial Department of Environment, Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries, Rural Development and Women Affair and also Administrative Police, Navy, Communal council, District Governor, Provincial cabinet, community committees, and NGO's to share an idea and experiences on a process of coastal resources co-management.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP

To share knowledge, experiences and skills with community based coastal resource management (CBCRM, also known as co-management) in Koh Kong province, in order to:

a. Strengthen provincial capacities for natural resource management; and
b. Enable stakeholders to work towards a common vision of natural resource management in the area. Moreover, we have some specific objectives as:

- To generate a common analysis of resource management issues in the area;
- To understand how stakeholders see their roles and responsibilities with coastal resource management;
- To understand that stakeholders are actually doing;
- To consider how to improve the current management situation;
- To work towards a shared vision of resource management for the area.

III. METEODOLOGY

The methodologies are used in the workshop includes: presentation, small group discussions, question and answer, hold group discussion, map drawing, brainstorming and ice break etc.

IV. OPENNING SPEECH AND REMARKS

Mr. Hing Sarin, Third deputy Governor of Koh Kong Province

It is a great opportunity for local community in Koh Kong to work closely with all stakeholders as fishery department, Environment department, provincial department, navy, army, police, local authorities, communal councils, village chiefs, and NGOs as PMMR/IDRC, Wild Aid, CZM/DANIDA, Siela Program and Partner for Development. As the participants known, we have 6 coastal communities have established depended on the collaboration between among the organizations and facilitated and supported by all level of local authorities and relevant institutions. Their knowledge and experiences were still too young about natural resource management, and we needs to train, strengthen their capacity building.

I hope that all the participants will bring this knowledge to accomplish the goal of natural resources management through your works and experiences. Once again I hope we will work together well in the future.

H.E Theuk Kroeun Vutha, Under secretary of state of Ministry of Environment (MoE):

Today, it is a great pleasure for me to welcome you all here who attend this workshop in Koh Kong Province. On behalf of Ministry of Environment (MoE), I would like to thank PMMR Project at MoE for organizing the workshop on “Creating a Vision of Coastal Co-Management in PKWS and Chrouy Pros Bay, Koh Kong Province” supported by IDRC.

I am very proud of coastal communities that were set up in Koh Kong 's coastline and they have done their job well in participatory management of coastal resources. But this process has not successfully completed. If we want to manage natural resources in sustainable way, not only one community or institution but also all stakeholders (technical departments, provincial departments, local community, authority, NGOs, especially navy, and police) have to be willing to protect, conserve the natural resources and cooperate well.

I strongly believe that the workshop will have a good process because all the participants will provide many good ideas, lesson learnt and experiences relating to natural resources management. After next three days, we are going to achieve our goals and get a vision from all of you.

V. INDRODUCTION OF PARTICIPANTS

All participants were invited to select the pictures for each one. The pictures contained such as mountain, mangrove, forest, animal, bird, fish, turtle, temple, building ...etc, and then they introduced their name, where they came from. They explained their impression of the chosen picture. The participants expressed that the pictures related completely to the recent socio-economic situation, especially people living along the coastal depending on natural resource. They want to protect these natural resources for their young generation and also attempt their villages become Eco-tourism areas.

VI. WORKSHOP ACTIVITIES

Then PMMR Project leader, Mr. Kim Nong, has raised the key words of the workshop title to participants to consider and to give the meaning.

6.1. The meaning of the title

Following, participants were asked the meaning of the following words: *vision, participatory management, and coastal resources* related natural resource management. They came up with the following definitions.

- **Vision** means that--(a) It is the consideration of natural resources in the long term. (b) It is the imagination of the resources in the long term and also mutual help.
- **Participatory management** means that--(a) Everyone joins to protect the natural environment. (b) All stakeholders join together to protect the environment, coastal resources. (c) Co-management of natural resources, and (d) All people join together to protect the natural resources.
- **Coastal Resources** means that--they comprise mangroves, fish, mollusks, crabs, coral, sea grass, dugong, dolphins, sandy beaches, coastal birds, shrimps, octopus, cuttlefish, sea turtles, mineral resources, sea snakes, wild animals, boats and houses, coastline, islands.

Then **Mr. Kim Nong**, Project leader, has presented a brief background of PMMR project that implemented by MoE and funded by IDRC, starting from Phase I (December 1997 to June 2000). In phase I, the project began by studying local situation including the different roles of stakeholders in KPWS, building network, natural resource using and educating local people to understand the importance of natural environment in order to motivate participatory management in sustainability. Phase II from July 2000 to June 2003, the project continued building capacity for teamwork and local communities. PMMR started its works in the problematic areas in KPWS, Koh Sralao, Koh Kang and Koh Kapik, and expanded to outside KPWS, Chrouy Pros. Moreover, PMMR has searched and tried to increase local livelihood through crab fattening, small-scale aquaculture, home gardening. To date, all communities were able to stop illegal mangrove cutting and charcoal kilns completely. More villagers were involved in mangrove replanting and patrolling. Both illegal fishing and illegal activities were reduced and charcoal makers became fishers.

6.2. Identify the key issues

The workshop was then divided into five groups to identify the key issues, which concerned about natural resources management and relevant stakeholders. Then ranking these key issues from the most priority and less priorities. The findings of each of the groups are as follows:

Group I (Department of Women affairs, Paklong commune council, Dept. Fishery, Koh Kapik's Police and commune council)

Table one: Key issues identification of group I

Key issues identification
• Local people lack of the knowledge related to natural resources.
• Unsatisfactory livelihood
• Lack of cooperation between community and stakeholders. They can deal with some problems only community or commune level, because their villages or communities are far from provincial town.
• Illegal fishing gears are still operating in fishing ground both in PKWS and outside.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market pressures due to market demands on certain types of fish and crabs for supply to aquaculture businesses in Thailand and Vietnam.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cutting of mangroves for charcoal, firewood or house construction.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflicts between people in community and outsider on resource sharing.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lacks of alternative livelihoods, most people depend on fishing.

Group II (Provincial cabinet, Koh Sralao's village leader, Mondulseima district, Dept. Fisheries, Chrouy Pros community, Koh Kapik commune council, Pakhlong village leader, Peam Krasaop villager)

Table Two: Key issues identification of group II

Key issues identification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal fishing.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mangrove clearing for land occupation;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste pollution such as oil from boats and households waste.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People from outside area cutting mangroves for charcoal.

Group III (Koh Kong district, Chrouy Pros commune council, Peam Krasaop's Police, Beung Kachhang community, religion leader group, Navy, Koh Sralao community leader, Pakhlong community)

Table Three: Key issues identification of group III

Key issues identification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stealing of fishing gears
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No choice of livelihood beside of fishing (no skills or knowledge, and no capacity).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some communities still do not understand the importance of coastal resources.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of law enforcement cause some authorities stand on illegal activities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of cooperation between community and technical departments, and illegal activities are still happening in community site such as wild bird catching, trawler, coastal bag nets.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some authorities stand on illegal activities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of technical officers for working with local community.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of cooperation between authorities and authorities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Big fishing boats come to operate in shallow waters.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of materials to stop illegal fishing as boats and gasoline.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of coalition between communities and communities.

Group IV (Department of Fisheries, Toul koky communal council, Check point deputy director, Chrouy Pros communal council, Wild Aids, Steung Veng communal member)

Table Four: Key issues identification of group IV

Key issues identification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of natural resource education to local community.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The operation of big fishing boats resulted in conflicts, and outsiders came to collect natural products in local community fishing grounds and over fishing.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of knowledge related to natural resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal mangroves cutting for producing charcoal and building shrimp farms.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern illegal fishing.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household waste pollution

- Dynamite fishing

Group V (Department Fisheries, Police protect island, Peam Krasaop communal council, Toul Ko ky women association, Beung Kachhang's chief village, CFOD/DoF)

Table Five: The key issues identification of group V

Key issues identification
• Conflicts between big fishing boats, modern fishing gears, outsiders and small-scale fishing gear operated in local community fishing grounds and in shallow water area.
• Lack of cooperation between technical departments, police and community.
• Outsiders came to cut mangroves in community area illegally
• Illegal fishing still happened in community site as dynamite and poisoning.
• The authorities and community lack of the knowledge of natural resource management.
• Unclear role and no responsibility between authorities and community.

6.3. Overlay Map of Jurisdiction

All participants were divided into seven groups following:

- Group 1 – Navy and police
- Group 2 – Department of Fisheries
- Group 3 – Department of Environment
- Group 4 – Community fishermen
- Group 5 – Commune and district representatives
- Group 6 – Village Chiefs and Religion leader group
- Group 7 – Department of Rural Development, Department of Women's Affairs and Provincial cabinet.

Each group gets map of PKWS and Chrouy Pros Bay and one sheet of plastic to draw their responsible ground. After the presentation of each group, then facilitators brainstormed some questions, as *is this messy? Is it clear who is doing what? Do people agree with each others roles? Are people their roles? Do they really work in these areas, or do they just feel like they should? Who really does the most resources management in the area? Would local communities and resources benefit from better coordination and cooperation? How could this be achieved?*

6.4. Key Exercise

A participatory exercise divided the participants into 3 groups. Group one, listening group, was given a tin which is full of unknown items and could only hear what is inside by shaking. Group two, listening and touching group, could touch and hear the items in the tin. Group three, listening, touching and looking group, could see, touch and hear what was in the tin. Each group must guess and identify how many there are and what items are in the tin.

Group 1 and 2 said it was difficult to identify what were within the tin, and they thought there were different items. Group one could only identify the items less than Group 2 and group 3 do because group two could touch and hear and group 3 could touch, hear and see. As for Group 3 could identify the items in the tin better than other could 2 groups do.

Mr Nong, workshop facilitators, ask to participants that "how this exercise could relate to the practice of NRM?". Their answers were come up that hearing and feeling is not enough. If we want to get good result, we have to see or practice and discuss together. We can compare Group

1 to national level in terms of NRM they only hear from local level, group 2 to district level they can see and hear and group 3 to community or local level they can see, hear and practice everything surrounding them every day.

He also explained that policy is often determined at the national level by central government policy makers but they may make policy from only what they hear, not necessarily what is actually happening on the ground. This can have negative effects and can be improved through cooperation between the national level with the districts and community.

6.5. Official Role and Actual Activities

The participants were divided into stakeholder groups and asked to think about what their official role is; what they actually do, and what they would like to do relate to NRM. The participants were asked to recall the findings of the day one's exercise when considering their roles and responsibilities. Let's they think of their roles in terms of national, provincial, district, commune, village, and community levels. These are following result and presentation:

Table Six: Group 1 – Navy and police

Official role	Actual activities	What would group like to do in the future
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect Cambodian sea border. • Participate in preventing illegal fishing. • Prevent upland logging and arrest illegal operators. • Implement migration law. • Prevent weapon and human smuggling. • illegal trafficking of goods and addicted drugs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in preventing illegal fishing and logging in Koh Kong • Arrest illegal operators and collect evidence then send to court with reports. • Educate illegal operators to stop operating illegal activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperate with all relevant stakeholders to crack down on illegal activities, which destroy coastal natural resources in Koh Kong.

Table Seven: Group 2 – Department of Fisheries

Official role	Actual activities	What would group like to do in the future
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control illegal fishing. • Solving fishing conflict. • manage and conserve the fishing reservoir • Improve fishing grounds. • Law dissemination and enforcement. • Facilitate and organize community fisheries. • Prevent coastal aquaculture and fishery exploitation. • Cooperate with other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patrol and solve fishing conflict. • Law dissemination and management of fishery exploitation. • Facilitate and organizing community fisheries. • Cooperate with NGOs and other institutions • build capacity on fishery management to community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up protected area for fishery conservation • Continue facilitating and organizing community fisheries. • Strengthen cooperation with stakeholders on fishery management • Continue building capacity to

technical departments and stakeholders. • Conduct fishery science research.		community fishery on fishery management.
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Table Eight: Group 3 – Department of Environment

Official role	Actual activities	What would group like to do in the future
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for protected areas such as the PKWS, the BS NATIONAL PARK and Dong Peng multiple use areas Prevent and protect mangrove forest and wildlife. Cooperate with relevant stakeholders. Conduct research into flora and fauna. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect mangrove forest in PKWS. Prevent illegal logging and hunting in the BS National Park and DP multiple use area by cooperating with Wild Aid. Cooperate with PMMR and CZM projects related to community organizing, coastal resource management. Conduct research about mangrove species and upland forest Cooperate with fisheries department and local authorities to prevent illegal fishing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to prevent mangrove cutting and illegal fishing. Build capacity to local people on coastal resource management. Establish the eco-tourism site in PKWS. Obtain equipment to assist with NRM. Strengthen cooperation with stakeholders to protect coastal resources.

Table Nine: Group 4 – Community fisheries.

Official role	Actual activities	What would group like to do in the future
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request official support for community organizing to protect natural resources. Patrolling in community area to protect coastal resources. Have the right to use natural resources in community area based on community by-law. Have the right to use legal fishing gear based on community by-law. Build capacity and disseminate law to community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patrol community area to protect coastal resources. Participate in mangrove replanting. Participate in law dissemination and capacity building to community members on NRM. Cooperate with local authorities for commune and village development. Clean garbage in the village. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize one community committee with representatives from all communities. Build capacity at community level and participate in development of natural resource management plan. Create Eco-tourism in community area. Improve alternative livelihoods. Cooperate with relevant institutions to prevent illegal activities and eliminate illegal fishing gear.

Table Ten: Group 5 – Commune and district representatives

Official role	Actual activities	What would group like to do in the future
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate law, instruments and regulations related to CRM and provincial governance. Report activities relating to the depletion of coastal natural resources Household construction Implement the guideline and the instruments of province and district and state to district and province 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report activities in the Official role column to Governor. Protect mangrove forests from use for charcoal. Facilitate coastal community involvement with patrolling and resolve fishing conflicts Facilitate for cleaning villages and controlling waste. Collaborate with technical departments to destroy anarchy construction and illegal fishing Replant mangrove 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperate with stakeholders such as Fisheries, Navy, marine police, local authorities and community in CRM. Eliminate illegal fishing such as dynamite fishing, trawling in shallow water etc. Create alternative livelihoods such as small-scale aquaculture and small processing industry. Improve gender awareness for involvement in NRM. Replant mangrove Establish Eco-tourism site

Table Eleven: Group 6 – Village Chiefs

Official role	Actual activities	What would group like to do in the future
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educate communities to be aware of health care and environmental sanitation to collect the statistic of population to solve the conflict and protect social order Facilitators for local people between the people and technical departments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replant mangrove Cooperate with community and park ranger to patrol the mangrove Cooperate with provincial staffs to clean village up Educate local people not to dispose directly garbage and waste into the sea water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and replant mangroves Educate people to be aware of the importance of coastal resources, especially mangrove ecosystem. Instruct local people to maintain sanitation in village.

Table Twelve: Group 7–Department of Rural Development, Department of Women's Affairs

Official role	Actual activities	What would group like to do in the future
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health care Support legality framework Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate health care to women and children Support capacity building and vocation Support sacrifice families and orphan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage a training course on gender awareness in local area Continue supporting sacrifice families and

disability families. • Support education	• Cooperate and participate in coastal resources management, • Create planning with Seila program.	orphans • Include gender into village • Continue cooperation with relevant institutions in provincial level.
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Table Thirteen: Group 8 -Commune police (administrative police)

Official role	Actual activities	What would group like to do in the future
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect security of local area and send illegal operators to court Cooperate with technical departments on NRM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperate with local community and other stakeholders to stop illegal activities that destroy coastal resources. Participate in mangrove replanting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent illegal activities that destroy coastal natural resources Cooperate with relevant stakeholders Participate in mangrove planting

6.6. Key Exercises

The participants were divided into five groups to play a game, assembling the pieces to paper into a square shape. The game stimulates stakeholders having a good cooperation to solve the conflicts occurred in community. These activities show what stakeholders can do by themselves and what they need to support from other.

6.7. What can they need support

Participants broke into their groups and let them to consider what they want to do, what can they achieve some of activities by themselves? And what they need to support? The results were as the following:

Table Fourteen: Navy and Marine Police Group,

What they want to do?	What can they do alone?	Need help from other?
<input type="checkbox"/> Cooperate with all relevant stakeholders to prevent illegal activities that destroy coastal natural resources.	<input type="checkbox"/> They have some own transportation, policemen and guns to take an action.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cooperation with Fisheries Department, local authorities and community, <input type="checkbox"/> Support form provincial authority, NGOs as gasoline boats.

Table Fifteen: Communal Police Group,

What they want to do?	What can they do alone?	Must do together (need help)?
<input type="checkbox"/> Prevent illegal activities that destroy coastal natural resources <input type="checkbox"/> Cooperate with relevant stakeholders <input type="checkbox"/> Participate in mangrove replanting	<input type="checkbox"/> Protect the coastal resources from illegal activities.	<input type="checkbox"/> All people and community members have to inform or report clearly to police when they met illegal activities. <input type="checkbox"/> Cooperation with specific institution and all relevant stakeholders. <input type="checkbox"/> We need local community,

<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation of coastal resources		especially NGOs, high-level government officer, and high-level government authorities to support our works.
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Table Sixteen: Fisheries Department Group,

What they want to do?	What can they do alone?	Must do together (need help)?
<input type="checkbox"/> Create fisheries sanctuary for conservation. <input type="checkbox"/> Facilitate and set up more coastal fisheries community. <input type="checkbox"/> Strengthen cooperation with other stakeholders. <input type="checkbox"/> Keep going on capacity building to community fisheries on fisheries management. <input type="checkbox"/> Research on fisheries science. <input type="checkbox"/> Solve some conflicts and stop illegal activities.	<input type="checkbox"/> They cannot do now because the human resources are limited. <input type="checkbox"/> They can do. <input type="checkbox"/> They can do. <input type="checkbox"/> They cannot do now because the human resources are limited. <input type="checkbox"/> They have done some.	<input type="checkbox"/> Fund from other NGOs and government to build human resources as research methodology, community fisheries development, GIS and GPS. <input type="checkbox"/> Establish 3 more fisheries communities in Botom Sakor, Koh Sdech and Sre Ambel and also funding and training to technical staffs. <input type="checkbox"/> Resources and materials from NGOs to research coral and fisheries. <input type="checkbox"/> Cooperation with army, navy, provincial authorities, and government authorities to prevent illegal activities.

Table Seventeen: Environmental Department Group,

What they want to do	What can they do alone	Must do together (need help)
<input type="checkbox"/> Continue to prevent mangrove cutting and illegal fishing <input type="checkbox"/> Build capacity to local people on coastal resources management. <input type="checkbox"/> They want PKWS become the Eco-tourism site. <input type="checkbox"/> Strengthen cooperation with stakeholders to protect coastal resources in sustainability.	<input type="checkbox"/> The rangers can go to patrolling and anti illegal activities.	<input type="checkbox"/> They need more cooperation from local authorities, community, navy and police. <input type="checkbox"/> They need support both works and budget from NGOs as PMMR, Wild Aid, WWF and local authorities <input type="checkbox"/> They need training on Eco-tourist from Tourism department, Eco-tourist network. <input type="checkbox"/> They need support from Wild Aid some materials in conservation work as truck, speed boat, remarkable, rebuilds checkpoint, radio communication, etc. The need support from NGOs equipment fro patrol as boats and communication equipment, vehicles, boundary markers and patrolling station.

Table Eighteen: Fishing community Group,

What they want to do	What can they do alone	Must do together (need help)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ To eliminate illegal fishing gear. ❑ Building the knowledge on coastal resources management to local community. ❑ To set up community fishery confederation along the coastal. ❑ To participate in development of natural resources management plan. ❑ Want this area become to an Eco-tourism site. ❑ Improve alternative livelihoods ❑ Cooperation among relevant institutions to prevent illegal activities ❑ To re-plant mangroves. ❑ Examination of waste disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Community can eliminate small scale of illegal activities as mangrove cutting, charcoal kiln, pushing net, trawling and bird catching. ❑ They can compromise some community committees. ❑ Community can make communicate with rangers, local authorities, fishery section, and commune police. ❑ Community can educate, do extension about community regulation and waste management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ About big illegal activities are over community's capacity. Communities, they need all the stakeholders from bottom to top level as local people, police, navy, fishery department, environmental department, district, provincial authority, government, and NGOs to join hand together to eliminate illegal fishing. ❑ Communities need support as budget and technique from relevant stakeholder as rural department, women affaire department, Agriculture department, IDRC/PMMR, Siela Program, DANIDA/CZM, and other NGOs, IOs.

Table Nineteen: Communes and Districts Group,

What they want to do	What can they do alone	Must do together (need help)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ To cooperate among stakeholders such as Fisheries, Navy, marine police, local authorities and community in coastal area. ❑ Elimination of illegal fishing such as dynamite fishing, trawling in shallow water etc. ❑ To create alternative livelihoods such as small-scale aquaculture and small processing industry ❑ Improve gender awareness for involvement in nature resources and agriculture. ❑ Protection the shallows water. ❑ Zoning fishery area ❑ Law extension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ They can participate in protect the shallow water. ❑ They participate in elimination of illegal fishing. ❑ They participate in extension the regulation and other relevant laws. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Cooperation with stakeholders ❑ Need support from fishery department, army and local authority ❑ Cooperation with stakeholders ❑ Cooperation from Women Affairs department and Licado, Adhok, Education department. Health department. and Care. ❑ Cooperation of fisheries and environment departments, army and local authority ❑ Cooperation with all stakeholders ❑ Need cooperation and support from NGOs ❑ Cooperate with stakeholders NGOs and PMMR, DANIDA/CZM ❑ Cooperate with other NGOs and rural department and Seila program. ❑ Have connection with

<input type="checkbox"/> More mangrove planting <input type="checkbox"/> New road and clean water system <input type="checkbox"/> Create Eco-tourism area. <input type="checkbox"/> Well construction		Tourism department and culture department. <input type="checkbox"/> Need help from Seila program
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Table Twenty: Village Chiefs Group,

What they want to do?	What can they do alone?	Must do together (need help)?
<input type="checkbox"/> Protect and replant mangroves <input type="checkbox"/> Educate people on importance of coastal resources, especially on mangrove ecosystem <input type="checkbox"/> Manage the waste in village.	<input type="checkbox"/> Villagers can plant by themselves. (Villagers collect the seeds) <input type="checkbox"/> They can do some. <input type="checkbox"/> They have done some.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cooperate with environmental, fisheries, NGOs staffs and Commune police. <input type="checkbox"/> Cooperation with environmental department, fisheries Department, communes, school and NGOs

6.8. Creating a Vision

The next activity, participants were asked to write down their dream or hope for natural resources management in the future on color cards. These ideas were then raised in the plenary discussion.

- 1) Coastal zone becomes Eco-tourism area.
- 2) Mangroves and coastal resources will be wealthy and sustainable use.
- 3) Cooperation with all stakeholders to protect fisheries resources.
- 4) Eliminate all modern fishing gears, illegal fishing gears that operate in community area and coastal area.
- 5) Increase community fisheries along coast zone and will be recognized by international organizations.
- 6) Coastal zone become economic zones and provides local alternative livelihood.
- 7) Improve coastal resource management system, zoning, and waste management.
- 8) Rehabilitation of coastal resources such as mangroves, sea grass, seaweed etc
- 9) Better law enforcement.
- 10) Elimination of corruption.
- 11) Use small scale fishing gear in shallow water.

Mr. Nong and **Mr. Rona** then introduced a draft vision to participants, which derived from the participants' dream putting together. The draft contained the key words of the 11 categories identified. The meaning of biodiversity was explained by facilitator to the participants to understand more clearly. There was then discussion on the wording of the draft vision and some words were added or changed. The meaning of over fishing was also discussed. The majority of the meeting agreed with the final draft vision as below:

Stakeholders (local communities; village, commune and district authorities; armed forces; relevant technical departments) in Koh Kong province recognize that coastal resources are degraded through illegal fishing activities, over-fishing, destruction of coastal forests, pollution and increasing population pressures. These are the main issues that impact coastal biodiversity and affect rural coastal livelihoods. Therefore, stakeholders must actively participate in the management of coastal resources and strengthen cooperation amongst all stakeholders (including all levels) to rehabilitate coastal resources. This can be done through the elimination of illegal fishing activities, strengthening law enforcement, creating and strengthening fishery communities and ensuring the sustainable use of coastal resources. This will not only serve an ecological purpose, but also benefit the social-economical

environment of rural communities. Ecotourism may be one other way to improve coastal livelihoods.

6.9 The Presentation of Organizations

Presentation 1

SEILA's representative then gave a presentation. He outlined the history of the SEILA program and its role in organizing various government structures with an emphasis on decentralization, good governance and policy making. SEILA also strengthen all stakeholders and implementation of decentralization. SEILA also provides a mechanism for facilitation for donors. SEILA will continue to provide capacity building to local authorities and monitor its success.

Part of the SEILA structure is involved in environmental and natural resources. In Koh Kong SEILA was donated fund by UNDP US\$61,832 in 2003 and in 2004 it will be \$116,228 and by NREM-DANIDA \$1.1million. SEILA budget is around \$95 million for the whole country from 2001-2005. The commune fund for Koh Kong is 940,003,000 riel (Around USD 235 000).

Outcomes in 2003 were capacity building of commune committee and facilitated in commune planning for 2003 and 2004. SEILA supports USD 1 000 each commune per year for developing their commune. The planning in this year is set up to organize community fisheries committee, to do home gardening, strengthen voluntary practice in villages, organize community for protecting mangroves, address gender issues, supply water in community, educate how to use clean water and sanitation, organize land use maps.

Presentation 2

Ouk Lykhim, National Social Economic Coordinator of DANIDA /CZM project 2002-2007, conducted the next presentation. He outlined the history of this project, which started in 1997 through research. The issues were found by this project, such as limited law enforcement, lack of alternative livelihoods and skill, knowledge related to natural resources...etc. The project implemented its tasks as home gardening pilot project, mangroves planting and support for protection of coastal resources in four provincial coastal zones. The project then looked for target villages for five-year plan. Nine villages were selected in Koh Kong province. CZM/DANIDA hope that after 2007 the community will be able to undertake NRM themselves.

Presentation 3

The next presentation was done by Partnerships for Development (PFD). PFD objectives focused chiefly on public health, and local community capacity building to improve health care of people.

Presentation 4

Wild Aids Cambodia conducted the presentation on the role of organization and reason they support for wildlife and forest protection. They worked three areas in Koh Kong because there were many problems in these areas such as the loss of wildlife, particularly elephant, sun bears, deer, and clearing forest for agriculture. These activities resulted in eroding soil into the rivers, higher risk of floods. Action plan of Wild Aids conducted rangers to patrol and stop forest destruction and poaching, demarcate forest estate, facilitate acquisition of land titles at no cost, assist villagers to develop permanent agriculture.

Mr. **Nong** and Mr. **Rona** summarized all presentations of NGOs projects during a three-day workshop, introduced the achievement of the workshop and share the vision of coastal co-management in Koh Kong Province to all stakeholders as well as thanked presenters too much.

6.10. Closing Speech

H.E Theuk Kroeun Vutha, under secretary of state of Ministry of Environment (MoE):

Today, I am very delighted to join the closing workshop ceremony in Koh Kong Province. On behalf of MoE, I would like to thank all the participants for spending worth time to participate in this workshop.

During three days workshop, all participants shared own experience to each other and tried to solve together until derive from the vision of coastal resource management. I am strongly believe that all of you will be able to solve the problems together referring to our vision, and you all will protect our coastal resources in sustainability for our young generations.

Thank again Ladies and gentlemen and all authorities, local communities, provincial technical departments, police, navy and wish you all a safe journey and successes in all works.

Mr. Hing Sarin, the third deputy provincial Governor of Koh Kong

This three-day workshop has provided a good opportunity for all stakeholders to express their opinions, and share their experiences and issues to each other. All participants discussed hard and provide many good ideas during this workshop so that we can achieve our goal and get a vision of coastal co-management in Koh Kong.

This vision is a key for cooperation in natural resources management and development of natural coastal resource management planning to improve local livelihood in sustainability. I hope all of you will share this vision to the others and make friendlier each other to achieve our works.

At the end, on behalf of provincial governor and myself would like to wish all participants both Cambodian and foreigner successes in all tasks.

List of Participants in Workshop on Creating a vision of Coastal Resources Co-management in Koh Kong Province. 14 - 16 January 2004, Rasmeay Makara Hotel, Koh Kong Town.

N ^o	Name of Participants	Sex	Function/ Address	Phone
A	Resource Persons			
1	Mr. Kim Nong	M	PMMR Project Leader / MoE	012 772 878
2	Mr. Nin Vanntha	M	PMMR/ MoE	011 872 436
3	Mr. Eam Dyna	M	PMMR/ IDRC	012 921 271
4	Mr. Khy An	M	PMMR/ Koh Kong	016 825 644
5	Mr. Chey Pich Rathna	M	PMMR / Koh Kong	016 702 541
6	Ms. Sok Sotheavy	F	PMMR/ Koh Kong	011 567 979
7	Mr. Srey Marona	M	WWF / MoE	012 826 399
8	Ms. Ken Sopheap	F	WWF/ PP	012 827 741
9	Mr. Toby Carson	M	WWF/ PP	012 962 092
B	Ministry of Environment			
10	H.E. Thoeuk Kroeunvutha	M	Under secretary, Ministry of Environment	
11	Mr. Richard Lloyd	M	Advisor of Dept of EE and Publication information, MoE	
12	Mr. Sam Khandy	M	Director of Dept of EE and information, MoE	
C	Community			
13	Mr. Seak Sabun	M	Koh Kang community	

14	Mrs. Chak Pov	F	Koh Kapik community	012 438 601 016 724 098
15	Mr. Ly Sovanna	M	Koh Sralao community	
16	Mr. Sin Dollos	M	Village 4 community	
17	Mrs. Un Yan	F	Chrouy Pros community	
18	Mr. Keth Sok la	M	Beung Kachhang community	
D	Village Leader			
19	Mr. Chheng Synath	M	Peam Krasaop Village leader	016 902 112 012 450 338
20	Mr. Vong Dara	M	Koh Kang Village leader	
21	Mr. Ken Sayuth	M	Koh Sralao Village leader	
22	Mr. Ou Thy	M	Pakhleng II Village leader	
23	Mr. Ros Math	M	Phum 4 Village leader	
24	Mr. In Phalla	M	Beung Kachhang Village leader	
E	Commune Council			
25	Mrs. Neang Kun	F	Member of Peam Krasaop Communal Council	016 954 513 016 705 495 011 737 404 011 613 475 012 404 850 012 314 664
26	Mr. Chang Sary	M	Vice Chief of Pakhleng Commune	
27	Mrs. Poy Ying	F	Member of Pakhleng Communal Council	
28	Mr. Mao Van	M	Chief of Stung Veng Commune	
29	Mrs. Soun Pao	F	Member of Steung Veng Communal Council	
30	Mr. Neang Teang	M	Second Vice Chief of Steung Veng Commune	
31	Mrs. Kim Samkhen	F	Women Asso-'s leader of Toul Koki	
32	Mr. Lim Hourt	M	Commune	
33	Mr. Sor Suth	M	Chief of Koh Kapik Commune	
34	Mr. Krouch Peng	M	Second Vice Chief Koh Kapik Commune	
35	Mrs. Tresh Yany	F	Chief of Chrouy Pros Commune Member of Chrouy Pros Communal Council	
F	Communal Police			
36	Mr. Seng Seivly	M	Post's Chief of Admi Police of Peam Krasaop	012 935 038 016 736 424 012 521 332
37	Mr. Heng Sam Oeun	M	Com	
38	Mr. Keo Sokieng	M	Post 's Chief of Admi Police of Koh Kapik Com - Post 's Chief of Admi Police of Chrouy Pros Com-	
G	District Governor			
39	Mr. Yin Dy	M	Second Governor of Smach Meanchey District	016 350 388
40	Mr. Kok Sam An	M	First Governor of Mondulseima District	
41	Mr. Bun leut	M	Governor of Koh Kong District	
42	Mr. Sang Sakun	M	First Governor of Koh Kong District	
H	Technical Departments			
43	Mr. Sao Sinthoun	M	Director of Environmental Department, KK	011 886 320 016 735 626
44	Mr. Ul Ran	M	Deputy Director of PKWS Check Point	
45	Mr. Lang kiry	M	Vice Chief of Fishery Office KK province	016 853 424 011 677 684
46	Mrs. Eng kim neang	F	Director of Dept of Women Affairs, KK	
47	Mr. Some Chea	M	Director of Dept. of Rural Development, KK	
48	Mr. Pen Soly	M	Deputy Director of Cabinet KK province	
49	Mr. Hourt Thong	M	Director of Agricul- Department in KK province	
J	Stakeholders			

50	Mr. Ros Los	M	Navy Arm	016 878 053
51	Mr. Sak Sovan	M	Marine Police (Paklong)	012 666 786
K	NGOs			
52	Mr. Ouk Lykhim	M	Danida / CZM	016 934 022
53	Mr. Phourng Sopheap	M	Seila Program, Koh Kong province 016622155	012 971 298
54	Mr. Paul Miller	M	Wild Aids Project coordinator Koh Kong	
55	Mr. Hem Puthea	M	Wild Aids Project coordinator Koh Kong	012 939 401
56	Mr. Khim Saroun	M	Partner For Development (PFD) Koh Kong	012 481 734
K	Fishery Department			
57	Mr. Nem Kano	M	Official of CFDO / DoF	012 863 144
58	Mr. Kou Huyleang	M	Official of CFDO / DoF	012 817 770
59	Mrs. Thach Phannady	F	Official of CFDO / DoF	012 788 119
60	Miss. Keo Sovathpheap	F	Official of CFDO / DoF	012 577 917
	Total = 60 Persons		In which has women 11 person	