



NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON

“STRENGTHENING FLOODED FOREST MANAGEMENT IN TONLE SAP REGION”



13-14 October, 2011
ICF Center, Phnom Penh

Supported by:



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ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATION

CBOs	: Commune Based Organizations
CCF	: Coalition of Cambodia Fishers
CSO	: Civil Society Organization
FACT	: The Fisheries Action Coalition Team
FIA	: Fisheries Administration
ICCO	: Interchurch Organization for Development Cooperation
ICF	: International Christian Fellow
INGOs	: Internal Non-Governmental Organizations
MAFF	: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MLMUPC	: Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning, and Construction
MoE	: Ministry of Environment
NGOs	: Non-Governmental Organizations
RGC	: Royal Government of Cambodia

WORKSHOP SUMMARY

On 13-14 October, 2011, with funding support from Oxfam Australia, Forum Syd and ICCO, the Fisheries Action Coalition Team and Fisheries Administration co-organized one and a half day National Workshop on **"Strengthening Flooded Forest Management in the Tonle Sap Region"** aimed to monitor the progress related to preservation, especially flooded forest management in Tonle Sap region. The workshop took place at International Christian Fellow (ICF) Center with 149 participants, including 50 females, from relevant key ministries, donor representatives, NGOs, relevant stakeholders, representatives of fishing community, and university students attended the workshop. (*The list of the participants appears in Annex II: List of Participants*). The workshop was presided over by Mr. Eng Chea San, Deputy Director of General Department of Fisheries Administration.

There were 9 guest speakers and presenters including Mr. Eng Chea San, Deputy Director of General Department of Fisheries Administration, Mr. Long Kheng, Department of Wet Land and Coastal Area, Ministry of Environment, Mr. Om Savath, Executive Director of FACT, Mr. Tieng Sophor, Civil Society Support Officer, Advocacy and Policy Institute (API), and 4 representatives of fishing community from Tonle Sap region.

The workshop started with a welcome and thank to the participants for their presence at the workshop and announcement of the objectives of the workshop. Then, it came to the remarks of Mr. Om Savath followed by the remarks of Mr. Long Kheng and ended by the remarks of Mr. Eng Chea San. After his remarks, Mr. Eng Chea San officially announced the opening of the workshop. After the opening was the presentation sessions which focused on two main parts: 1. the reflection and follow up on the management of flooded forest around Tonle Sap region, which presented by relevant ministries and local authority, and 2. experiences on the participation in the protection and preservation of inundated forest at Tonle Sap region, presented by Cambodian coalition of fishing community and community representatives from Tonle Sap region. It was noted that Question and Answer sessions were conducted at the end of each part of the presentation to allow the participants to raise questions to the presenters to clarify what was doubtful.

The most important part of the workshop came at the end. It was the identification of the current activities, major challenges, and recommendations on how to sustainably control and protect flooded forest at Tonle Sap Region. It was seen that participants were divided into three groups: 1. fishing community and commune councils, 2. NGOs, and 3. relevant authority and expertise. Students were allowed to join any group of the three freely as they wish. Each group was asked to discuss the three given questions: 1. currently, what have community, NGOs, local authority, and expert institutions been doing to take part in sustainable flooded forest management? 2. What are the challenges to the participation in sustainable flooded forest management? 3. What are the recommendations to ensure the sustainability of flooded forest management at Tonle Sap region? The results from the discussion were combined and actively discussed to find out best recommendations for future actions.

INTRODUCTION

Covered approximately from 54,000 hectares to 70,000 hectares, flooded forest in Tonle Sap region plays a significant role in maintaining Tonle Sap's sustainable ecology system. During the dry season, flooded forest protects its seeds and it is a place for fish to lay eggs during rainy season. The ecology and economy of Tonle Sap lake, including Mekong River, is one of the most important hydrosphere systems in the world. It serves a significant role in enhancing aquatic lives and biodiversity in its fishing area.

However, inundated forest in Tonle Sap region is a hot topic which, often, is raised for discussion pertaining to the sustainable fisheries management, climate change alleviation, and rich biodiversity preservation found in the area.

In the last recent years, Samdach Hun Sen, Prime Minister of Royal Government of Cambodia, has strictly taken action to protect Tonle Sap by issuing regulation 01 to remove dams in Tonle Sap region and defining area 3 to protect flooded forest. The regulation is being implemented carefully by Tonle Sap authority in collaboration with Fisheries Administration of MAFF and it is also being cooperated with the five-province authorities around Tonle Sap. Among the activities to ensure the sustainability of Tonle Sap, it is the work of Tonle Sap's authority to continue identifying areas around Tonle Sap. The process defined flooded forest and low-lying land about 647,000 hectares at Tonle Sap (UNDP-Cambodian Development Report 2011). In additions, Samdach Hun Sen also signed sub-decree on the creation of flooded forest 647,000 hectares to become a legitimate protection area. The sub-decree also stated the responsibility of Council of Ministers to assure the implementation of this sub-decree (Cambodia Daily 31 August, 2001).

To take part in the monitoring on the management and process of preserving flooded forest in Tonle Sap region, FACT in collaboration with Fisheries Administration co-organized a one and a half day national workshop on "Strengthening Flooded Forest Management in Tonle Sap region" aimed to monitor the progress related to preservation, especially flooded forest management in Tonle Sap region. The national workshop was held on 13-14 October, 2011 at IFC center with the participants of 130 from Fisheries Administration, relevant ministries, donor agencies, fisheries commune councils, fisher community, NGOs, and relevant stakeholders. The discussion presided over by Mr. Eng Chea San, Deputy Director of General Department of Fisheries Administration. Fisher community and NGOs representative made use of this valuable chance to talk with government representatives in terms of how to enhance the flooded forest management with effective participation of local communities. FACT worked in collaboration with government agencies, NGOs, and fisher communities to bring about the issues to decision makers.

OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP

The specific objectives of the workshop were clearly defined:

- to reflect and monitor the management of flooded forest in Tonle Sap region;
- to bring about the issues (both positive and negative) pertaining to inundated forest management to decision makers; and
- to identify activities and recommendations ensuring the sustainability of inundated forest management in Tonle Sap region;

PROCESS OF THE WORKSHOP

On 13-14 October, 2011, FACT in collaboration with Fisheries Administration co-organized a one and a half day national workshop on “Strengthening Flooded Forest Management in the Tonle Sap region” which aimed to monitor the progress of flooded forest. This workshop was presided over by Mr. Eng Chea San, Deputy Director of General Department of Fisheries Administration.

OPENING REMARKS

- **Mr. Om Savath, Executive Director of Fisheries Action Coalition Team (FACT),** started his speech by expressing his gratitude to all government representatives, expert institutions, NGOs representatives, donor agencies, commune councils, CCF, community fisher representatives, and all participants attending the workshop. Then, he highlighted the importance of flooded forest to biodiversity and aquatic lives as well as to the environment and people and its remarkable decrease and threats caused by leveling off for agricultural land and other illegal activities.



He continued that recently Head of the government issued regulation 01 on urgent actions to protect areas around Tonle Sap region required relevant ministries, institutions, and six provincial authorities around Tonle Sap region completely remove or adjust technically any basins built in the area already defined in the strategy. Moreover, there is an action to prevent new land invasion, inundated forest deforestation, and new building s in region 2 and 3. At the same time, FACT is dynamically taking part in strengthening communities by working in collaboration with its civil society networks and relevant stakeholders to promote better prevention and development of fisheries.

Next, he stated the objectives of the workshop and stated that the use of the natural resource surely will affect the environment, thus to minimize this negative impact, we have to work together to fight against all illegal activities being done at the moment. Once again, he thanked Fisheries Administration, relevant institutions, NGO partners and community fisher who always work closely with local people. Finally, he showed his excitement to the presence of the all participants and encouraged them to reflect the management of flooded forest and share the ideas to the workshop.

- **Mr. Long Kheng, Chief of Multiple-use Office, Ministry of Environment,** showed respect to all delegates and participants and expressed that it has been a privilege for him to be in the workshop. Then, he highlighted the importance of flooded forest to aquatic lives, Cambodian people, as well as environment. He stressed that the government has taken great care of flooded forest both



locally and internationally through the defining of potential wet land area to fish and birds, the adoption law on Ramsar convention by National Assembly on December 24, 1996, becoming a 116th full member of Ramsar convention, creating 3 Ramsar areas at Tonle Sap, Tonle Mekong, and coastal area, creating biosphere and had it registered with UNESCO, adoption of Royal Decree on the biosphere, and creating many protection areas of wet land. He pointed that the total natural protection area accounts for 18% of the country. Moreover, he raised the recent actions taken by the Royal Government of

Cambodia to strictly preserve the wet land being invaded illegally.

He furthered that to effectively preserve the flooded forest at Tonle Sap region, it is required the participation of relevant institutions, Fisheries Administration and Ministry of Environment, civil society NGOs, especially community people. At last, he thanked all participants and wished them all the best.

- **Mr. Eng Chea San, Deputy Director of General Department of Fisheries Administration**, thanked and welcomed all participants in the workshop. He raised the benefits of flooded forest to birds, environment, aquatic lives, as well as people. He furthered that there was a dramatic decrease of flooded forest from about 1.7 million hectares in 1960 to approximately 640 thousand hectares at the present time. One of the main threats to the decline flooded forest is the increase of land price and food price in 2005.

However, recently the royal government of Cambodia issued regulation 01 aimed to boost the protection of flooded forest, in particular Tonle Sap region. At the same time, other sub decrees and circulations to reinforce the implementation were issued.

He emphasized that although rules and guidelines are all in place, but the importance is the practical action. This requires the participation of relevant institutions, local authorities, civil society organization, especially local community to help prevent the flooded forest together. He believed that this workshop will get useful information from discussion and presentations in order to find out key recommendations to help sustainably preserve flooded forest. Lastly, he thanked FACT for bringing about such a useful workshop enabling all key players to meet, discuss, and explore better measures to enhance the protection of flooded forest. Then, he announced the workshop was officially open.



PRESENTATION SESSIONS

PART I: the reflection and follow up on the management of flooded forest around Tonle Sap region



■ **Mr. Phoeurn Phean, Deputy of Fisheries Affairs Department, Fisheries Administration.** In his presentation, he focused on 6 main items: overview and its benefits, inundated forest in Cambodia, challenges, prevention, roles of relevant stakeholder, and recommendations.

- There are about 200 types of fresh water flooded forest and 50 types of mangrove forest. The main benefit of this natural resource is to balance the living of aquatic lives and birds.

- Currently, flooded forest covers 12 provinces in Cambodia and is divided into two types:

fresh water flooded forest, which accounts for 932, 141 hectares located in the provinces around Tonle Sap region, and mangrove forest, which accounts for 2, 971 hectares located in 2 provinces of the 4 provinces.

- The major threats to the flooded forest are leveling off and invasion on flooded forest for agricultural land, the hunting by burning forest, and development on the flooded forest area.
- Some preventive measures to protect flooded forest are: preventing the invasion on flooded forest at fishing area, building fortification and preventing forest being fired, setting up pole to protect flooded forest and mangrove forest, and setting up pole to protect flooded forest and mangrove forest in community fishing areas.
- In the past, there was participation from local authority, relevant ministries and institutions, and local people in the prevention of flooded and mangrove forest from the deforestation but still there illegal activities exist.
- The recommendations are: increase the dissemination of rules and other relevant guidelines by all means to the community, strengthen fishing community in the protection of flooded forest, and Ministry of Agriculture, Forest, and Fisheries should be entitled to know if there is any issue of letters of license to any company or individuals to own land by any ministry or institution.

(The detail of the presentation appears in the annex of Roles of relevant stakeholders in flooded forest and mangrove forest protection and preservation)

- **Mr. Long Kheng, Chief of Multiple-use Office, Department of Wet Land and Coastal region, Ministry of Environment,** presented the biodiversity and Tonle Sap biosphere management.
 - Natural protected areas defined by royal decree in 1993 and law on natural protected areas in 1998. He, then, briefly showed the structure of general department of natural protection and reservation, MoE.
 - The core protected areas where rare birds are found and about 200 types of birds are nesting. Besides those birds, 42 of reptiles and 14 of mammals are found there as well. No

doubt, Tonle Sap is one of the richest fish rivers in the world where some 215 types of fish are living at the moment.

- Threats to flooded forest: fishing lots division, burning forest and hunting, leveling off forest for agricultural land use, change of water level, the development of village at Tonle Sap region, and the invasion of exotic species such as giant mimosa pigra and water hyacinth *Eichhornia crassipes*.
- Activities to protect flooded forest: created a center to control the three core areas and equipped with tools necessary for use, set up pole and built fortification, conducted information sharing on environment and laws, established natural protection area community, and developed core areas management plan.

(The detail of the presentation appears in the annex of biodiversity and management in Tonle Sap biosphere)

- **Ms. Nou Sarim, FACT Officer from Tonle Sap region**, presented the collaboration between FACT and commune authority, community and relevant stakeholders in the participation of the protection and flooded forest plantation around Tonle Sap region in 2011. To begin, she briefly presented vision, mission, target area, and strategic work of FACT in helping community fishers in Cambodia. FACT is working on 27 areas in six provinces around Tonle Sap region.



To enable all fishers to access to rights and have better a better standard of living, FACT:

- In collaboration with fisheries and environment experts, provide capacity building and education and communication trainings to community fisher members and CBOs to understand the rights, roles, law on fisheries and environment management, and other regulations.
- Coordinates the discussion and dialogues among relevant institutions to find out preventive measures to put off illegal activities. FACT always conducts case study and investigation on site to collect information before the meetings.
- Disseminates important information to all people.

Furthermore, FACT takes part in flooded forest plantation, lake preservation management, and support flooded forest plantation plan and community by providing fund and capacity building. However, there are challenges such as there is no mechanism to effectively manage planted flooded forest and limited cooperation of some authorities and expert institutions.

(The detail of the presentation appears in the annex of Collaboration between FACT and commune authority, community and relevant stakeholders in the participation of the protection and flooded forest plantation around Tonle Sap region in 2011)



▪ **Northern inspectorate of Tonle Sap region representative from Battambang province.** He briefly told the geography of the province and flooded forest region and community fishers in this region. Battambang covers a bigger area of flooded forest among provinces around Tonle Sap region. Regarding the protection and preservation, recently a district and province committee is created to protect 9 fishing lots as well as the whole flooded forest. However, there are two most challenging issues: 1. the issue of license to private sectors which leads to the deforestation, 2. a license acknowledged by MoAFF. He

lastly suggested that we should stop issue such license because it is big challenge to effective work of authority.

There was an active involvement of participants from different institutions. The answers were clarified by concerned guest speakers. However, there some questions were not answered due to time constrains and they were not authorization of guest speakers to answer it. The detail of Questions and answers in this session can be found in the addenda Part I.

Part II: Experiences on the participation in the protection and preservation of inundated forest at Tonle Sap region. There three guest speakers presented in this session

- **Mr. Long Sochet, Head of Coalition of Cambodia Fishers,** presented the situation of flooded forest and fishers' concerns. He told the experience of local community fishers at Tonle Sap region. It was noted that flooded forest has been decreasing noticeably due to some illegal activities of some people, the development of new infrastructure such as road building, the use of illegal fishing equipments, over use of resource. Nevertheless, after the intervention of royal government of Cambodia by issuing regulation 01, flooded forest situation is getting better and better. He also reflected the standard of living of community fisher in floating village where they live in a poor condition because of their expenditure is far more than the income, solely depends on fishing. At last, he raised some suggestions to Fisheries Administration as well as relevant stakeholders to help preserve flooded forest and improve the standard living of community fishers.

(The detail of the presentation appears in the annex of Overview of Flooded Forest and Fishers' concerns)

- **Ms. Yong Sa Ngat, community fisher representative** from Kampong Por commune, Kampong Svay district, Kampong Thom province, presented the community's experience in flooded forest protection and preservation participation. There were four main points raised in her presentation:

overview of flooded forest and situation of community fisher in the region; existing problems in the community caused by the invasion on flooded forest for agricultural land use and the use of illegal equipments by powerful person; the participation of community and relevant stakeholders by working with local authority to suppress all illegal activities, sharing information to the local community on the impacts of deforestation of flooded forest, and participation in consultation meeting at provincial and national level to seek intervention from relevant institutions; and challenges faced by the community fisher in the region.

(The detail of the presentation appears in the annex of Experience of community in the participation in flooded forest protection and preservation, Kampong Thom)

- **Mr. Out Long, community fisher representative** from Kampong Por commune, Kror Kor district, Pursat province, presented the community's experience in flooded forest protection and preservation participation. He started his presentation by introducing overview of graphical area of his commune and general situation of flooded forest in that region. Then, he show some existing problems occurred which caused by businessmen and local people. At the mean time, actions and solutions have been taken to suppress those challenges such as on site investigation of authority, NGOs representative, and other stakeholders. Also, there are meetings to discover causes of the issues, information sharing to local people to understand the benefits of flooded forest, and encouraging local community to plant more trees. Lastly, he showed some achievement done in 2010 and 2011 and raised future action plan to preserve flooded forest. (the detail of the presentation is attached in the annex)

(The detail of the presentation appears in the annex of Experience of community in the participation in flooded forest protection and preservation, Pursat)

There was an active involvement of participants from different institutions. The answers were clarified by concerned guest speakers. However, there some questions were not answered due to time constrains and they were not authorization of guest speakers to answer it. The detail of Questions and answers in this session can be found in the addenda Part II.

- **Mr. Teang Sophorn, Civil Society Support Officer, Advocacy and Policy Institute (API)**, presented Access to Information. He started by giving general definition of what access to information is, then moved to the definition of each key words and quoted words of Kofi Anan that "Information is the power of democracy, causing changes to society and reducing poverty." He highlighted that Access to Information is an important basic right for everyone, not only for news agents, scholars, or any races because information is the food and blood vessels. Next, he stated the progress and challenges of access to information in Cambodia that currently, RGC sees that access to information is one of the core elements in good governments, thus Cambodia needs law on access to information. Moreover, there are 19 organizations strongly support and cooperate with RGC to develop this law. However, public access to information is limited. Example, through a survey found that about two third of people in 13 communes in 5 remote provinces do not know the procedure and fee paid for birth registration.

To continue, he presented the basic guidelines to ensure access to information, and the benefits of access to information. Before ending his presentation, he pointed out useful information by underlining some articles in clauses related to rights in Forest and Fisheries Laws.

(The detail of the presentation appears in the annex of Access to Information)

GROUP DISCUSSION

The participants were divided into three groups: 1. fishing community and commune councils, 2. NGOs, and 3. relevant authority and expertise. Students were allowed to join any group of the three freely as they wish. Each group was asked to discuss the three given questions: 1. currently, what have community, NGOs, local authority, and expert institutions been doing to take part in sustainable flooded forest management? 2. What are the challenges to the participation in sustainable flooded forest management? 3. What are the recommendations to ensure the sustainability of flooded forest management at Tonle Sap region?

Results combined from the three group discussions:

Question	Answer
1. Currently, what have community, NGOs, local authority, and expert institutions been doing to take part in sustainable flooded forest management?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disseminate fisheries and environmental laws on the importance of flooded forest - Reinforce regulation 01 issued by RGC - Establish multi-sectoral committee to be responsible for any implementation at the commune level - Patrol
2. What are the challenges to the participation in sustainable flooded forest management?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some doers are lawbreakers - There infiltrators, giving information to lawbreakers before authorities take action, in the multi-sectoral committee - Lack of fund to support the implementation of multi-sectoral committee
3. What are the recommendations to ensure the sustainability of flooded forest management at Tonle Sap region?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allow community fishers to take part in fishing lot auction in 2015 - Control migrants from other places to illegally fish in the local area - Strengthen the collaboration between relevant stakeholders to enhance flooded forest and fishing area management - Advocate supporting flooded forest plantation - Promote and encourage women to participate in resource management - Reinforce law implementation and punish the lawbreakers without mercy - Conduct provincial level meeting at least three times a year - Clearly develop management plan and define community fishing lots

JOINT STATEMENT BY THE PARTICIPANTS

In the first session of the second day was the discussion the recommendations on Flooded Forest Management in Tonle Sap region. The participants were asked to provide inputs and make any necessary changes to the recommendations raised by group discussion on the first day in order to develop joint statement to send to relevant stakeholders and decision makers. (the detail of the joint statement is attached in the Annex

BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNT

- Set up fortification to observe flooded forest to see if there is any illegal activity made by lawbreakers such as forest burning, trees deforestation, and so on.
- Set up pole/land mark to protect inundated forest and mangrove forest in fishing community
- Conduct on site observation with the participation of local authority, NGO and INGO representatives, news agencies, and so on to find out the cause of occurrence.
- Conduct consultation meetings to explore the root causes happened in the region
- Work in collaboration with local authority to disseminate information and educate fisher community to understand the benefits of inundated forest.
- Encourage fisher community to plant more trees along Tonle Sap bank where flooded forest was destroyed and burnt.
- Intervention of RGC regarding regulation 01 helps improve the situation of flooded forest
- Flooded forest deforestation was reduced by the defining of region 3
- Establish natural protection community and provincial biodiversity preservation
- Participate in strengthening and preserving existing natural resource
- Build capacity of fisher community so as to they can help protect flooded forest

CHALLENGES

- There is no clear mechanisms to effectively control flooded forest by relevant stakeholders
- The and deforestation and invasion on flooded forest for agricultural land use, hunting, and rice field
- Transform inundated and mangrove forest to be development areas
- The invasion of exotic species such as giant mimosa pigra and wather hyacinth eichornia crassipes
- The overlapping areas between fisher community and rice field of farmer community
- Some fishing lot owners take advantages by re-control the fishing lots withdrawn and further cut down forest
- Limited sharing on laws to local community people
- Limited cooperation between local authorities and expert institutions in some areas
- Digging canals in the preservation area

RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

- Local authority should know their roles and work professionally
- Authority to strenthen law implementation, especially on lawbreakers
- Expert institutions, particularly fisheries office, to clearly define and set up fishing lot pole in the fishing community

- Provide more trainings and technical skills to community people to promote the standard of living of community people
- Enhance the effectiveness of communication, fishing lot auction, and allow fishing community to take part in 2015
- Expert institutions to disseminate information widely to community people to let them know the laws
- Encourage the participation of community people, especially women, in flooded forest management
- Control migrants from other places to illegally fish and deforest in the local area
- Strengthen the collaboration between relevant stakeholders to enhance flooded forest and fishing area management

CONCLUSION

The national workshop on “Strengthening Flooded Forest Management in the Tonle Sap Region” was conducted successfully under active cooperation among participants from various institutions and in a harmonic environment with fruitful results. The expected outputs were produced. During the one and a half day, all participants showed their high interest in the workshop topic and they got updated information shared by distinguish presenters. Moreover, there was a dynamic discussion during plenary discussion and group discussion. All participants actively expressed their ideas and provided a lot of inputs to the workshop. These initiatives as well as recommendations will be brought above to the decision makers for advocacy.

It was noted that a lot of efforts have been made by CSOs to the RGC to eliminate illegal flooded forest deforestation. With the support of RGC, illegal actions on flooded forest and invasion from the famous private fishing lot owners are minimized, although it still exists. Fishing communities and local people remain core groups in the protection and prevention of flooded forest.

ANNEXES

1. AGENDA OF THE WORKSHOP

Time	Activities	Approach	Facilitator
October 13, 2011			
7:00-8:00	Registrations	Attendance list	Prak Ratana, Chhean Chhorvy
8:00-8:15	Announcement of workshop objective, honorable guests, and anthem Workshop opening	Introduction	Mr. Chan Rotha, Program Manager
8:15-8:25	Welcome remark by ED of FACT	Speech	Mr. Om Savath, Executive Director of FACT
8:25-8:35	Remark by MoE representative	Speech	Mr. Long Kheng, Chief of Multi-use Office, MoE
8:35-9:00	Opening remark	Speech	Mr. Eng Chea San, Deputy Director of Fisheries Administration
Part I: Reflection/monitoring on Tonle Sap flooded forest management			
9:00-9:35	Overview of flooded forest management history in Tonle Sap region and current trend	LCD Presentation	Mr. Phoeun Phean, Department of Fisheries Administration
9:35-9:55	Presentation on biodiversity and preservation in Tonle Sap region by MoE	LCD Presentation	Mr. Long Kheng, MoE representative
9:55-10:15	Presentation on flooded forest management and challenges	LCD Presentation	Northern Tonle Sap inspectorate
10:15-10:30	Refreshment		
10:30-10:45	Presentation on flooded forest management and challenges	LCD Presentation	Shouthern Tonle Sap inspectorate
10:45-11:15	Presentation the participation in flooded forest protection and preservation in Tonle Sap region	LCD Presentation	Ms. Nou Sarim, Tonle Sap Coordination Officer
11:15-12:00	Question and Answer	Plenary Discussion	Mr. Chan Rotha,

			Program Manager
12:00-01:30	Lunch		
Part II: Experience of participation in Tonle Sap flooded forest resources protection and preservation			
01:30-02:00	Information on flooded forest and concerns over flooded forest deforestation in Tonle Sap region	LCD Presentation	Mr. Long Sochet, CCF Leader
02:00-02:30	Presentation on case studies in Tonle Sap flooded forest protection and preservation – case study in Kampong Kor commune, Kampong Thom province and Kampong Por district, Pursat province	LCD Presentation	Tonle Sap community representatives: - Ms. Yorng Sangat - Mr. Out Long
02:30-02:50	Question and Answer	Plenary discussion	Mr. Chan Rotha
02:50-03:15	Defining current activities, major challenges, and recommendations on sustainable flooded forest management in Tonle Sap region	Participants will be divided into 3 groups to discuss the topics given	Mr. Ouch Mara
03:15-03:30	Refreshment		
03:30-04:45	Group presentation	LCD Presentation	Representative of each group
04:45-05:00	Summary and conclusion	First day summary report	Mr. Ek Chamroeun
October 14, 2011			
08:00-10:00	Discussion the recommendations on flooded forest management in Tonle Sap region	Initiatives and recommendations on flooded forest management in Tonle Sap region	Mr. Ouch Mara
10:00-10:15	Refreshment		
10:15-11:15	Information sharing related to law on communication	LCD presentation	Mr. Lam Socheat, Deputy Director of Advocacy and Policy Institute (API)
11:15-11:30	Workshop summary	Summary	Mr. Ek Chamroeun

11:30-11:35	Remark by MoE representative		Mr. Long Kheng, Chief of Multi-use Uffice, MoE
11:35-11:45	Remark by Director of FACT		Mr. Om Savath, ED of FACT
11:45-12:00	Closing remark		Mr. Eng Chea San, Deputy Director of FiA

2. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

**Name List of Participant Attent the Workshop
on Strengthening The Flooded Forest Management in Tonle Sap Region**

Date: 13-14 October, 2011

No	Name	Sex	Organization	Position	Province/City	Phone No
1	Seng Sovannarit	M	FiA	Division FiA	Kampong Chhnang	012 913 745
2	Sun Yun	M	PNKA	PO	Kampong Chhnang	077 819 998
3	Nan Sireyloth	F	RUPP	Student	Phnom Penh	089 899 812
4	Son Dana	F	RUPP	Student	Phnom Penh	076 5027072
5	Tan Seavmey	F	RUPP	Student	Phnom Penh	077 866 776
6	Hom Borey	M	RUPP	Student	Phnom Penh	097 711 0179
7	Rim Rath Kunthea	F	RUPP	Student	Phnom Penh	076 866 6414
8	Cheang Sokim	F	RUPP	Student	Phnom Penh	069 697 243
9	Hout Luc	M	FiA	Vice Continnence	Kampong Thom	011 932 931
10	Ang Sokheang	M	RUPP	Student	Phnom Penh	097 66 8 7180
11	Un Chanraksa	M	RUPP	Student	Phnom Penh	097 471 2097
12	Ros Marady	M	PED	Vice Provincial Chief	Pursat	092 655 841
13	Som Chhouk	M	SPFS	PCS	Pursat	012 325 112
14	Orn Chariya	F	RUPP	Student	Phnom Penh	097 940 9507
15	Sol Mesa	M	VSG	Field Staff	Battambang	077 710 917
16	Keo Savin	M	FACT	IT Officer	Phnom Penh	097 777 2750
17	Om Savath	M	FACT	ED	Phnom Penh	012 858 420
18	Sor Sivun	M	PED	Vice Provincial Chief	Battambang	012 931 346
19	Nou Sarim	F	FACT	CF	Siem Reab	012 436 816
20	Somean Vannakputy	M	PED	Vice District Chief	Kampong Chhnang	097 337 9118
21	Ly Kanara	M	PED	Vice Provincial Chief	Kampong Thom	012 888 003

22	Vong Danet	F	RUPP	Student	Phnom Penh	097 664 4263
23	San Santa	M	RUPP	Student	Phnom Penh	070 789 200
24	Sean Sitha	M	RUPP	Student	Phnom Penh	010 911 017
25	Ngong Vatey	F	RUPP	Student	Phnom Penh	012 929 339
26	Seang Sothervy	F	RUPP	Student	Phnom Penh	092 996 403
27	Peng Keovatey	F	RUPP	Student	Phnom Penh	097 997 4733
28	Seng Sothea	F	RUPP	Student	Phnom Penh	092 651 835
29	Long Keng	M	MoE	Chief of Office	Phnom Penh	012 828 366
30	Kev Bophea	M	TVK	Camaraman	Phnom Penh	012 870 107
31	Tep Sameth	F	FACT	CF	Siem Reab	092 502 620
32	Ngim Sodavy	F	RUPP	Student	Phnom Penh	016 603 316
33	Eng Laykoy	F	RUPP	Student	Phnom Penh	067 329 404
34	Hout Socheata	F	RUPP	Student	Phnom Penh	092 787 142
35	Noun Virak	M	API	LOD officer	Phnom Penh	012 964 862
36	Ly Sokunthea	F	VSO	Program Manager	Phnom Penh	012 256 250
37	Kim Vanton	M	RUPP	Student	Phnom Penh	081 652 885
38	Brak Toy	M	FiA	Vice Inspector		016 676 663
39	Pha Sroy	M	FiA	Continenence	Pursat	017 779 007
40	Heng Sarin	M	FACT	PO	Siem Reab	012 810 782
41	Ros Sury	M	FiA	Vice Continenence	Kampong Thom	012 898 398
42	Hun Vannak	M	Freelancer		Phnom Penh	012 222 549
43	Ang Cheng Ngoun	M	RUPP	Student	Phnom Penh	089 489 748
44	Sdeng Karuna	F	RUPP	Student	Phnom Penh	092 733 873
45	Hong Sothun	M	RUPP	Student	Phnom Penh	012 585 631
46	Ben Bagna	F	RUPP	Student	Phnom Penh	012 632 249
47	Ang Siroth	F	RUPP	Student	Phnom Penh	089 437 072
48	Mel Sovannarothe	F	RUPP	Student	Phnom Penh	092 905 742

49	Chor Srey Phors	F	RUPP	Student	Phnom Penh	017 332 112
50	Sem Seangly	M	CEPA	Staff	Phnom Penh	077 450 822
51	Lang Lou	M	FiA	Staff	Siem Reab	012 486 922
52	Sou Chheng	F	RUPP	Student	Phnom Penh	097 924 2920
53	Sim Vichit	M	RUPP	Student	Phnom Penh	012 870 130
54	Leang Sovichea	M	RUPP	Student	Phnom Penh	017 390 767
55	Choung Sophea	M	FiA	Vice Continance	Battambang	012 603 160
56	Ki Danet	F	RUPP	Student	Phnom Penh	077 946 649
57	Lauren Crothers	F	Cam Daily	Reporter	Phnom Penh	012 536 629
58	Tep Suphea	M	RUPP	Student	Phnom Penh	089 757 270
59	Ouch Mara	M	FACT	PC	Phnom Penh	012 699 929
60	Cheap Sotheary	F	ADHOC	Provincial Coordinator	Sihanouk	
61	Ouk Sophat	M	FACT	CF	Siem Reab	099 911 184
62	Peon Bal	M	FiA	Vice	Phnom Penh	012 608 168
63	Chhieng Chhorvy	F	FACT	Sraff	Phnom Penh	097 485 9242
64	Chea Socheasopherk	M	FACT	FA	Phnom Penh	097 333 3846
65	Chhang Sarapech	F	FACT	Admin Assistance	Siem Reab	012 760 081
66	You Hun	M		Commune Chief	Kampong Chhnang	097 661 7702
67	Phat Phalla	F		Key Fisher	Kampong Chhnang	092 268 480
68	Sim Sern	M		Commune Concilor	Kampong Thom	097 733 0204
69	Touch Buntheoun	M		Key Fisher	Kampong Chhnang	092 479 730
70	Nin Ny	M		Commune Chief	Kampong Thom	012 935 290
71	Chheon Bunton	M		Commune Concilor	Siem Reab	097 968 3865
72	Morm Sarak	M	CCF	TFN	Kampong Thom	012 373 358
73	Em Morn	M		Sankat Chief	Siem Reab	012 799 436
74	Lous Lay	M		Commune Chief	Siem Reab	012 901 925
75	Choun Leing	M		Commune Concilor	Kampong Chhnang	012 638 553

76	Pa Pouch	M		Commune Chief	Siem Reab	077 964 311
77	Chhim Chancy	F		Commune Concilor	Pursat	078 927 529
78	Long Sochet	M	CCF	Chief	Pursat	011 363 131
79	Som Sovan	M	CCF	Vice Chief	Battambang	077 925 864
80	Ou Chan	M		Commune Concilor	Battambang	017 871 051
81	Chhoun Lan	F		Key Fisher	Siem Reab	012 532 651
82	Ke Sothy	M	CCF		Kampong Chhnang	017 916 569
83	Douch Ta	M		Commune Concilor	Battambang	012 354 626
84	Eng Kimchhou	M		Key Fisher	Kampong Thom	092 346 113
85	Neang Soveat	F		Key Gender	Pursat	092 610 204
86	Sim Sopagna	M	CCF	TFN	Kampong Chhnang	092 277 912
87	Out Long	M	CCF	TFN	Pursat	017 625 030
88	Chim Kimron	F		CBO	Siem Reab	097 561 4246
89	Srey Sokha	F		Commune Concilor	Kampong Thom	017 416 346
90	Chem Hou	F		CBO	Kampong Thom	097 978 9164
91	Nov Sochin	F		CBO	Pursat	077 493 848
92	Young Sangat	F		CBO	Kampong Thom	097 577 6189
93	Ros Chylam	F		Commune Concilor	Kampong Thom	077 949 856
94	Yong Yim	M	CCF	TFN	Banteay Meanchey	097 227 7526
95	Mov Chanri	F		CBO	Banteay Meanchey	087 505 0720
96	Ket Mey	F		Vice Village Chief	Kampong Thom	097 543 7763
97	Vy Vandy	F	CCF	TFN	Siem Reab	097 886 4871
98	Heng Kimleng	F		CBO	Siem Reab	097 521 5669
99	Klouk Sisotha	M		Commune Concilor	Pursat	097 668 8725
100	Veng Savun	M		Commune Concilor	Battambang	012 536 961
101	Hut Han	M	CCF	TFN	Battambang	092 837 790
102	Long Peng	M		Vice Village Chief	Battambang	092 233 0897

103	Heng Monou	M		Commune Chief	Kampong Thom	012 647 837
104	Ou Chan	M		Commune Concilor	Battambang	017 871 051
105	Oum Chhim	M	CCF	TFN	Siem Reab	012 458 913
106	Sem Bou	M		CBO	Battambang	092 947 716
107	Sambat Samnang	M		Community Member	Siem Reab	077 480 988
108	Chom Hom	M		Commune Concilor	Kampong Thom	
109	Seng Phoung	M		CBO	Pursat	097 572 6980
110	Kem Porn	M		CBO	Kampong Thom	097 999 9351
111	Keo San	M		Commune Chief	Kampong Chhnang	092 647 211
112	Prom Sen	M		CBO	Pursat	099 255 70
113	Pen Savet	M	CCF	TFN	Kampong Chhnang	097 871 4977
114	Heng Chomroeun	M		Commune Chief	Kampong Chhnang	092 538 412
115	Pelle Gathe	M	FACT	TA	Phnom Penh	099 215 298
116	Un Piseth	M	FACT	Admin Assistance	Phnom Penh	092 650 992
117	Chin Phanna	M		Commune Chief	Kampong Chhnang	012 624 184
118	Lorn Loum	M		Commune Concilor	Battambang	092 428 588
119	Por Sameon	M		Community Chief	Pursat	017 663 923
120	Kim Koun	M		Commune Concilor	Pursat	017 607 979
121	Oun Thoun	M		CBO	Pursat	089 278 031
122	Eng Kimcheang	F		Reporter	DAP	011 960 424
123	Sen Davis	F		Reporter	PP Post	012 471 222
124	Chek Ratha	M	CEPA		Phnom Penh	098 648 656
125	Mov Vuthy	F	CCF	CFN	Koh Kong	016 460 649
126	Meak Sareon	F	CCF	CFN	Sihanouk	097 666 7792
127	Ear Heon	F	CCF	CFN	Sihanouk	097 666 3747
128	Houk Pean	F		Commune Concilor	Sihanouk	017 866 488
129	Sok Kimsan	M		Commune Concilor	Sihanouk	

130	Sek Tong	M	CCF	MFN	Kratie	097 603 9798
131	Leng Bou	M	CCF	MFN	Prey Veng	092 843 344
132	Hou Mengly	M	CCF	MFN	Stung Treng	099 324 222
133	Vun Vut	M	CCF	MFN	Kampong Cham	012 223 079
134	Rim Mouser	M	CCF	CFN	Sihanouk	012 321 145
135	Louch Chamdalin	F	FACT	Admin and Account	Sihanouk	016 792 095
136	Chhit Norn	M		Commune Chief	Kratie	012 285 053
137	Ek Chomreoun	M	FACT	PC	Sihanouk	077 458 152
138	Ming Bunly	M	FACT	PC	Siem Reab	012 674 638
139	Try Chhoun	F	ADHOC	staff	Kampot	092 820 988
140	Lougn Vuthy	M	FiA	Continenence	Banteay Meanchey	012 892 174
141	Som Samun	M	CCF	CFN	Koh Kong	077 619 599
142	Kov Van	M		Commune Chief	Koh Kong	011 554 156
143	Lou Chhean	M	CCF	CFN	Kampot	012 248 635
144	Kim Phy	M	CCF	CFN	Kampot	097 329 3148
145	Lan Samorn	M	CCF	CFN	Kampot	017 345 216
146	Yong Bunny	M	G-Fish	Comm and Net Spec	Phnom Penh	012 500 142
147	Brak Soy	M	FiA	Vice Inspector	Pursat	016 676 665
148	Ros Vuthy	M	FiA	Vice Inspector		012 898 338
149	Set Tong	M		Key Fisher	Stung Treng	097 603 9790

3. JOINT STATEMENT MADE BY THE PARTICIPANTS: Strengthening Flooded Forest Management In Tonle Sap Region

Kingdom of Cambodia

Nation Religion King

Joint Recommendations and Suggestions

on

“Strengthening Flooded Forest Management in Tonle Sap region”

We all are fishers (Tonle Sap, coastal, and Mekong Cambodia regions), NGOs, commune authorities, Fisheries Administration Officers, Ministry of Environment’s Officers, and students from department of Environment, Science Faculty, Royal University of Phnom Penh. By working together as a network for sustainable fisheries resources and standard of living of fishers countrywide in response to the real situation, fishers and relevant stakeholders have been promoting discussion meetings and providing information from community level to commune, district, provincial, and national levels in order to find mutual solutions.

On 13-14 October, 2011, a national workshop on “Strengthening Flooded Forest Management in Tonle Sap region” was held under funding support of Oxfam Australia, Forum Syd, and ICCO. There were 149 participants, 50 females, attended the workshop. They were fisher representatives from the three regions: Tonle Sap, coastal, and Mekong Cambodia, NGOs, commune authorities, Fisheries Administration Officers, Ministry of Environment’s Officers, and students from department of Environment, Science Faculty, Royal University of Phnom Penh, and donor agencies.

As a result, the workshop found that flooded forest in Tonle Sap region plays a significant role in maintaining a sustainable ecology system, tourism, culture, economy of the country. However, flooded forest in Tonle Sap region is a hot topic which, often, is raised for discussion pertaining to the sustainable fisheries management, climate change alleviation, and rich biodiversity preservation found in the area.

In the last recent years, Samdach Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen, Prime Minister of Royal Government of Cambodia, has strictly taken actions to protect Tonle Sap by issuing regulation 01 to remove dams in Tonle Sap region and defining area 3 to protect flooded forest. Recently, on May 22, 2011, he issued a regulation 01 on the actions to eradicate the anarchy of using fishing tools and construction across the river, streams, canals, and lakes in the provinces around Tonle Sap. He also issued sub-decree dated on August 29, 2011 on ... flooded forest amount 647.406 hectares located in 6 provinces around Tonle Sap region (Kampong Chhnang, Pursat, Battam Bang, Baneay Meanchey, Siem Reap, and Kampong Thom). The regulation and sub-decree are being implemented carefully by Fisheries Administration of Ministry of Agriculture, Forest, and Fisheries (MAFF) in collaboration with five-province authorities around Tonle Sap.

To take part in the monitoring on the management and process of preserving flooded forest in Tonle Sap region, FACT in collaboration with Fisheries Administration co-organized a one and a half day national workshop on “Strengthening Flooded Forest Management in Tonle Sap region”.

The workshop raised the recommendations and suggestions as following:

1. Local authority should know their roles and work professionally
2. Authority to strengthen law implementation, especially on lawbreakers
3. Expert institutions, particularly fisheries office, to clearly define and set up fishing lot pole in the fishing community
4. Provide more trainings and technical skills to community people to promote the standard of living of community people
5. Enhance the effectiveness of communication, fishing lot auction, and allow fishing community to take part in 2015
6. Expert institutions to disseminate information widely to community people to let them know the laws
7. Encourage the participation of community people, especially women, in flooded forest management
8. Control migrants from other places to illegally fish and deforest in the local area
1. Strengthen the collaboration between relevant stakeholders to enhance flooded forest and fishing area management

To ensure the management and fisheries resources utilization, with the participation of communities, fishers and workshop participants would like to raise suggestions to Fisheries Administration, MAFF to review and solve the problems favorably.

Phnom Penh, 14 October, 2011

Attachments:

- List of participants in the national workshop

Recipients:

- Office of Council of Ministers
- H.E Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Ministry of Interior
- H.E Dr. Minister of MAFF
- Ministry of Environment
- District Fisheries Administration around Tonle Sap region
- Provincial cabinets around Tonle Sap region
(to be informed)
- Archive

4. ADDENDA: Questions and Answers during plenary discussion

Part I:

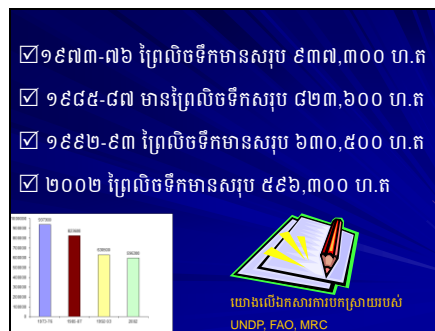
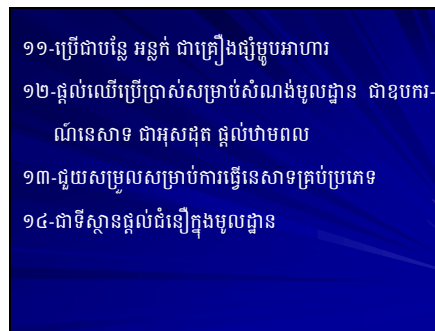
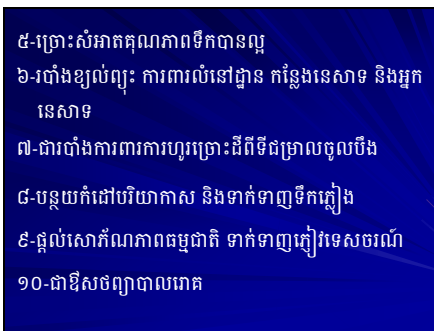
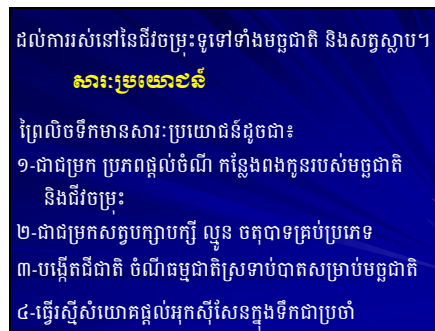
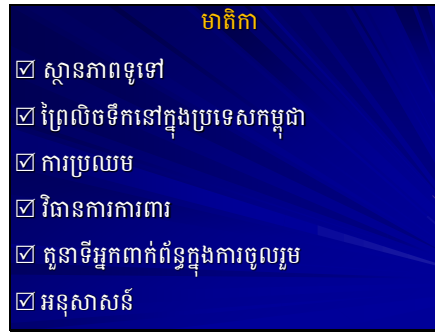
- a. Q: When does the commune action plan develop? Who are involved in? Will it be shared to the people?
A: The action plan development ended since 2009 and we started doing it in September, 2008. There are three parts: Tonle Sap biosphere facilitation and management, improving and strengthening fisheries community, and biodiversity conservation. This action plan was developed by a consultant from a private company with the involvement of relevant stakeholders of all level from commune to national level by creating a working group at each level with the participation of concern institutions – MoE, MAFF, and MLMUPC. This action plan was shared widely through a workshop. However, we are not sure how effectively the commune level implements this action plan.
- b. Q: Regarding [land] license issuance, who has the authorization to issue? Is it legally used? Does the RGC have any action on this issue?
A: We issue license based on the law and the authority at village or commune level are not entitled to issue this license. Previously, we always get confused between certificate and permission letter. We should aware of and obey the laws together.
- c. Q: What would be causes of the poor in Tonle Sap region? Do you have any plans to deal with this issue? Is the law ineffectively implemented causing a lot of issues raised by guest speakers?
A: It's hard to answer but it might be the poor migrants who move to live there and it's not only local people do fishing but other people from other places come to fish as well. Currently, RGC has taken actions to deal with this issue.
- d. Q: Can people cross the thirty five fishing lots withdrawn by the authority?
A: Yes, people can cross those fishing lots but they cannot do fishing using any fishing equipment tools to fish there. However, we can do fishing in any lakes granting to people by complying with the law.
- e. Q: Which type of fishing community is greatly affected when losing flooded forest? What are the effects of water change to flooded forest?
A: It affects some certain type of trees to grow up as well as it causes forest fire.
- f. Q: What does RAMSAR convention mean and how does RAMSAR area connect to flooded forest?
A: Convention is a formal and unforceful agreement while RAMSAR area is a place created to be protected under RAMSAR convention.
- g. Q: What are the effects of water hyacinth *Eichhornia crassipes*?
A: It's hard for young trees to grow up and it also affects biodiversity as well.
- h. Q: Do relevant ministries work cooperatively to define flooded forest area? How do relevant ministries do to prevent flooded forest land encroachment?
A: (No answer)

Part II:

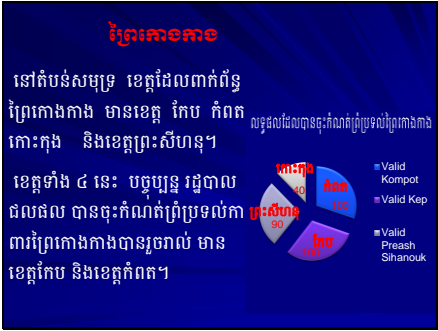
- a. Q: Can you share difficulties and experience on how to prevent basin creation? What did woman do to participate in coping with this issue?
A: As agricultural crops is more important, so not many people care about fisheries. We find it hard to manage this issue. Previously, woman took part in preventing through advocacy by calling upon lawbreakers to make agreement not to do it again.
- b. Q: Flooded forest is still threatened by human in local areas. What are the NGOs that are implementing the projects doing?
A: We cannot succeed 100%. We have disseminated information widely but some people still break the law although they know it.
- c. Q: Do the floating village affect flooded forest? If yes, how does it affect? Does MoE have any guidelines to cope with it?
A: Yes, nowadays it affects the flooded forest as the population is increasing. What we are trying to do is to suggest government to provide land for building house.
- d. Q: Do the experiences done by fishing community ensure sustainable prevention?
A: It is just a part to help reduce illegal actions by cooperating with local authority because community people are not main actors in doing this work.
- e. Q: Do we have any action to punish lawbreakers?
A: As a community people, we have no rights to punish them but we can report the case to local authority.

5. SLIDE PRESENTATIONS

a. Roles of relevant stakeholders in flooded and mangrove forest protection and preservation



នៅឆ្នាំ ២០០៦-២០០៧ រដ្ឋបាលជលផល បានធ្វើការបកស្រាយព្រៃលិចទឹក ផ្នែកលើបច្ចេកវិទ្យាសាស្ត្រ ២០០៥ ជាមូលដ្ឋាន ដែលមានមាត្រដ្ឋាន ១/២៥,០០០ នៅតំបន់ខេត្តព្រះវិហារ និងខេត្តកំពង់ធំ មានព្រៃលិចទឹកសរុប ៧៧៨,៣៩៩ ហិកតា ហើយបានចុះពិនិត្យផ្ទៀងផ្ទាត់ និងរៀបចំជាចំណាត់ថ្នាក់រួចរាល់។ ចំពោះខេត្តផ្សេងៗកំពុងធ្វើការបកស្រាយ និងគ្រោងចុះពិនិត្យផ្ទៀងផ្ទាត់ ដើម្បីរៀបចំជាចំណាត់ថ្នាក់ព្រៃ។



- លទ្ធផលការចុះកំណត់ព្រំប្រទល់ការព្រៃកោងកាង
- ✓ ខេត្តកែប មានព្រៃកោងកាងសរុប ១,០០៥ ហិកតា
 - ✓ ខេត្តកំពត មានព្រៃកោងកាងសរុប ១,៩៦៦ ហិកតា
 - ✓ ខេត្តព្រះសីហនុ កំពុងអនុវត្ត
 - ✓ ខេត្តកោះកុង កំពុងអនុវត្ត
-

- III ការប្រឈម**
- បច្ចុប្បន្នព្រៃលិចទឹក និងព្រៃកោងកាងកំពុងរងការកម្រិតហានិភ័យខ្ពស់ ដូចជា ៖**
- ការកាប់ទន្រ្ទានព្រៃលិចទឹក ដើម្បីពង្រីកដីកសិកម្ម
 - ការលើកទំនប់ដើម្បីធ្វើស្រែប្រាំង
 - ការបូមខ្សាច់ចាក់បំពេញក្នុងនាមព្រៃលិចទឹក
 - ការកែប្រែតំបន់ព្រៃលិចទឹក ទៅជាតំបន់អភិវឌ្ឍន៍ផ្សេងៗ
 - ការដុតព្រៃលិចទឹក ដើម្បីចាប់សត្វ



- IV វិធានការការពារ**
- ទប់ស្កាត់ការទន្រ្ទានកាន់កាប់ដីក្នុងដែននេសាទ ពិសេស ដីតំបន់ព្រៃលិចទឹក រាល់ការប្រជុំនៅក្រុមប្រឹក្សាអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា
 - រៀបចំបង្គោលប៉ម ការពារភ្លើងឆេះព្រៃលិចទឹក
 - បោះបង្គោលការពារព្រៃលិចទឹក និងព្រៃកោងកាង
 - បោះបង្គោលការពារព្រៃលិចទឹក និងព្រៃកោងកាង ក្នុងដែនសហគមន៍នេសាទ។



- V តួនាទីអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធក្នុងការចូលរួម**
- កន្លងមក មានការចូលរួមពីអាជ្ញាធរដែនដី ក្រសួង-ស្ថាប័នពាក់ព័ន្ធ និងប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ ដើម្បីជួយទប់ស្កាត់គ្រប់សកម្មភាពក្នុងការបំប្លិចបំប្លាញព្រៃលិចទឹក និងព្រៃកោងកាង ប៉ុន្តែសកម្មភាពបំប្លិចបំប្លាញព្រៃលិចទឹកនៅតែមានដដែល។

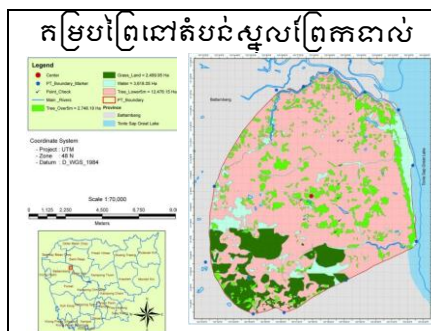
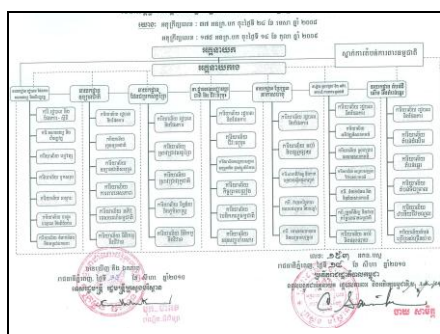
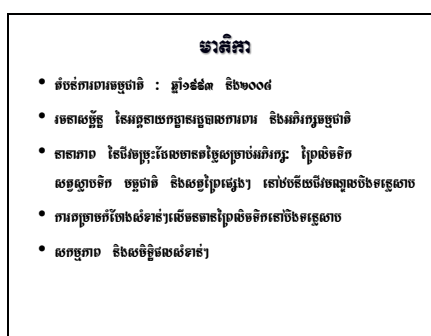
- VI អនុសាសន៍**
- បង្កើនការផ្សព្វផ្សាយច្បាប់ បទដ្ឋាន គតិយុត្តិធម៌ផ្សេងៗគ្រប់រូបភាពឱ្យដល់មូលដ្ឋាន។
 - ក្រសួង និងស្ថាប័នផ្សេងៗទៀតមុននឹងចេញដីកា ឬលិខិតអនុញ្ញាតកាន់កាប់ដីទៅឱ្យក្រុមហ៊ុន ឬបុគ្គលណាមួយត្រូវឆ្លងមតិក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ។
 - ពង្រឹងសហគមន៍នេសាទក្នុងការការពារព្រៃលិចទឹក។

ប្រធានបទសម្រាប់ពិភាក្សា

- តួនាទីអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធក្នុងការរួមចំណែកថែរក្សា
ការពារព្រៃឈើចម្រិត និងព្រៃកោងកាង ?



b. Biodiversity and management in Tonle Sap biosphere



នាគភាព ខែជីវចម្បងៈដែលមានកម្រិតសម្រាប់អតិរេក (គ)

- សត្វស្លាបមានជាង ២០០ ប្រភេទ រស់នៅ និង ឈរក្នុងតំបន់ព្រៃជីវចម្បង ក្នុងនោះ មាន ១៧ ប្រភេទ មានសារៈសំខាន់សំរាប់អភិរក្ស នៅជីវិតពលរដ្ឋ ។

នាគភាព ខែជីវចម្បងៈដែលមានកម្រិតសម្រាប់អតិរេក (គ)

- សត្វព្រៃផ្សេងៗ
 - ពួកឆ្កែ: ៤២ ប្រភេទ ក្នុងនោះមាន ៣ ប្រភេទ ជិតផុតបាត់ និង ១ ប្រភេទ គឺជាប្រភេទ endemic
 - ឆ្កែសត្វ: ១៤ ប្រភេទ ក្នុងនោះមាន ៨ គឺជាប្រភេទដែលមានសារៈសំខាន់

**ធនធានខែជីវចម្បងៈ (គ)
ធម្មជាតិ នៅបឹងទន្លេសាប**

- ក្រីវីនាវាចម្បងៈ ៨០០ ប្រភេទ - ដែលស្ថិតនៅក្នុង ៨១ ភ្នំបូរ
- WC/MRC, 2010 បឹងទន្លេសាប មានក្រីវីតូច ១៨៧ ប្រភេទ ក្រីវីតូច ១៩៩ ប្រភេទ ក្នុងនោះ ១៨ ប្រភេទមាន តម្លៃកម្រិតខ្ពស់ និង ៣២ ប្រភេទ ត្រូវបាន
- ក្រីវីនាវាចម្បងៈ ៨០០ ប្រភេទ - ដែលស្ថិតនៅក្នុង ៨១ ភ្នំបូរ
- ក្រីវី : ក្រីវីនាវាចម្បងៈ ៨០០ ប្រភេទ
- ក្រីវី : ក្រីវីនាវាចម្បងៈ ៨០០ ប្រភេទ
- សត្វស្លាបមានជាង ២០០ ប្រភេទ រស់នៅ និង ឈរក្នុងតំបន់ព្រៃជីវចម្បង ក្នុងនោះ មាន ១៧ ប្រភេទ មានសារៈសំខាន់សំរាប់អភិរក្ស នៅជីវិតពលរដ្ឋ ។

Fish species rich is Lake Malawi (438 sp.) ranked in number 1, Lake Tanganyika (316 sp.): 2, Victoria (225 sp): 3; Lake Tonle Sap (197 sp): 4 and Lake Chad (172 sp): 5 and other five Lakes (59-69 sp.). Sources: MRC/SEA Project, 2010.

ការគម្រាមកំហែង

- ការបំបែកព្រៃឈើស្រស់
- ការបំបែកព្រៃឈើស្រស់
- ការបំបែកព្រៃឈើស្រស់

ការគម្រាមកំហែងដល់បឹងទន្លេសាប

- ការដុតព្រៃ ដើម្បីចាប់សត្វ និង យកដីធ្លីកសិកម្ម
- ការអនុវត្តកសិកម្ម

ការគម្រាមកំហែង

- ការគេចខ្ចី ទឹកកំពុងទទួលបាន
- ការគេចខ្ចី ទឹកកំពុងទទួលបាន
 - ការបង្កើតកំពង់ផែ នៅក្នុងបឹង...
 - ការបង្កើតកំពង់ផែ នៅក្នុងបឹង...
- ការគេចខ្ចី ទឹកកំពុងទទួលបាន
 - ការបង្កើតកំពង់ផែ នៅក្នុងបឹង...
 - ការបង្កើតកំពង់ផែ នៅក្នុងបឹង...

ការគម្រាមកំហែង (ត)

- ប្រភេទខ្មោច
 - បន្ទាបបន្ថយ ឬបន្ទាបយឺតយ៉ាវ
 - កំប្លោក ឬក្រេត
- Invasive exotic species:
 - Giant Mimosa pigra: colonizes quickly degraded areas, especially after burning, very difficult to eradicate!
 - Water hyacinth Eichhornia crassipes: floating mats block boat traffic but there is some local use.

ស្ថានភាពនៃការគេចខ្ចីទឹកកំពុងទទួលបាន

The nature and diversity of the vegetation in the flooded areas is most probably correlated to the diversity and abundance of the fish production

សកម្មភាព និងវិធានការ

បង្កើតកម្មវិធីគ្រប់គ្រងតំបន់ស្ទឹងទន្លេ និងបំបែកសត្វ: ហ៊ុក

សំបន់ស្រូវប្រាំង និងបឹងអន្តរ នៅតំបន់ស្ទឹង និង មេត្តសំបន់ ដើម្បីការពារវិស័យបរិស្ថាន

- បានសងបង្កើនប្រព័ន្ធស្ទឹង ៦បង្កើន នៅតំបន់ប្រាំង
- បានបំបែកបង្កើនប្រព័ន្ធនៃ ២ នៅតំបន់ស្ទឹង ដើម្បីបង្កើនប្រព័ន្ធនៃប្រាំង និង សាកម្មភាពធ្វើការផ្សេងៗ នៅក្នុងតំបន់ស្ទឹង និងតំបន់ប្រាំង



2 concrete buildings installed at Prek Toal and Boeung Tonle Chhmar Core Area and 3 floating buildings installed at Stung Sen Core Area, Kg Chhnang and Pursat Tonle Sap Multiple Use Areas

អប់រំ ផ្សព្វផ្សាយបរិស្ថាន

- ចង្អុលបង្ហាញប្រភេទ: មាតិកាប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ ពី ២០០-៥០០ឆ្នាំ/ ខែ ជាពិសេសពីវិទ្យាសាស្ត្រ ផលិតផល
- ការបង្ហាញបង្ហាញសហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋាន
- ការបង្ហាញ នៅក្រុងបាត់ដំបង: ២០-៣០ / ឆ្នាំ

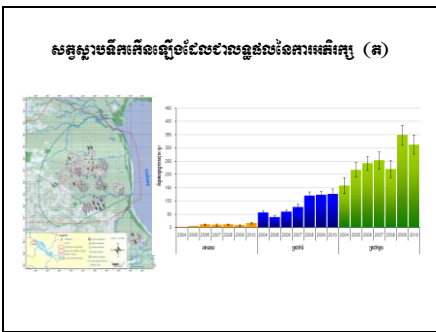
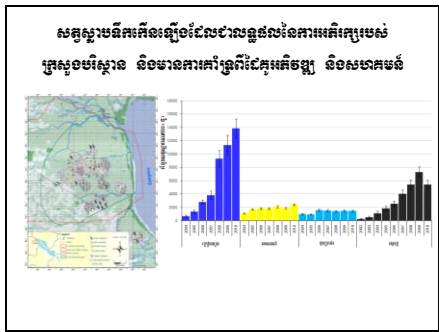


អប់រំ-ផ្សព្វផ្សាយប្រាំង



សកម្មភាពអភិរក្ស-យានយន្ត

- សង់ប្រព័ន្ធបង្កើន ១៧ នៅក្នុងតំបន់ស្ទឹង និងតំបន់ប្រាំង នៅក្រុងបាត់ដំបង
- ប្រព័ន្ធបង្កើន ២ នៅតំបន់អភិរក្សជីវៈចម្រុះខេត្តពោធិ៍សាត់
- ប្រព័ន្ធបង្កើន ១-តំបន់អភិរក្សជីវៈចម្រុះប្រាំង ខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង
- ស្ថានភាពប្រព័ន្ធបង្កើន

បង្កើតសហគមន៍តំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិ

- មាតិកា ៨១ សហគមន៍តំបន់ការពារ ធម្មជាតិ ត្រូវបានបង្កើតឡើង ក្នុងឆ្នាំ ២០០០ មាតិកាសហគមន៍តំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិ ៤ ត្រូវបានបង្កើត នៅក្នុងខេត្តបាត់ដំបង
- តំបន់ស្ទឹងបឹងទន្លេសាប (២៧ ហិកតា) - ២៧ គ្រួសារ
- តំបន់ស្ទឹងបឹងទន្លេសាប (១.៣៨៩ ហិកតា) - ប្រជាជនសាមញ្ញ ២៧០គ្រួសារ
- តំបន់អភិរក្សជីវៈចម្រុះប្រាំង -១
- តំបន់អភិរក្សជីវៈចម្រុះប្រាំងអន្តរ-១




ផ្តល់ស្ថាប័ន បំពាក់សម្ភារៈ និងបង្កើនប្រព័ន្ធបង្កើន ជនសហគមន៍តំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិ



តំបន់អភិរក្សជីវៈចម្រុះប្រាំង

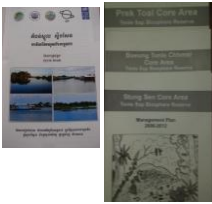
- បានបង្កើតតំបន់អភិរក្សជីវៈចម្រុះ ៥ នៅក្នុងតំបន់ប្រាំង ២៧៨៧៧៧ ហិកតា ក្នុងឆ្នាំ ១ (ក្រុង: ១៨ ១៨០ ហិកតា) , ខេត្តពោធិ៍សាត់ ២ (ខេត្ត: ៣៨ ៨២២ ហិកតា) , និងខេត្តបាត់ដំបង ៧ (៧៧៧៧៧ ហិកតា) និង ខេត្តប្រាំង ២ (២៧៧៧៧៧ ហិកតា) និង បឹងបាត់ដំបង ៣០៨៧៧៧ ហិកតា
- តំបន់អភិរក្សជីវៈចម្រុះប្រាំង ១ ត្រូវបានបង្កើតឡើង និង បង្កើតឡើង ដោយបង្កើតឡើង ១



ផែនការគ្រប់គ្រងតំបន់ស្ទឹង


ផែនការគ្រប់គ្រងតំបន់ស្ទឹងតាមបែបប្រជាជន និងការគាំទ្រពីអង្គការអន្តរជាតិ
 ដោយក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន
 ២០០៩-២០១២

- គោលបំណង: គឺ ដើម្បីការពារ និងអភិរក្ស
 ធនធានវិទ្យុសកម្ម រួមទាំង ព្រៃឈើ និង
 សត្វព្រៃ និងមន្ទីរពិសោធន៍ សាកលវិទ្យាល័យ
 ព្រៃវែង និងមន្ទីរពិសោធន៍ វប្បធម៌ និង
 ការពារវត្ថុបុរាណសាស្ត្រ និងបុរាណសាស្ត្រ ។
- សកម្មភាពសំខាន់ៗមាន៖
 - ក្រច់ព្រៃនិងទប់ស្កាត់ជើងឆេះព្រៃ
 - ក្រច់ព្រៃនិងការពារប្រជាជន
 - ទប់ស្កាត់ការកាប់ព្រៃ ដើម្បីការពារ



ផែនការប្រើប្រាស់ដី ឆ្នាំ២០០៩-២០១៣

- ប៉ុន្មាន ៨ ឆ្នាំ តាមសិក្សា និងរៀបចំធ្វើ
 ផែនការ ដើម្បីការប្រើប្រាស់ដី ឆ្នាំ២០០៩ គឺ
 - ខេត្តបាត់ដំបង: ប្រើប្រាស់ដី ដី
 ប្រជាជន
 - ខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង: ប្រើប្រាស់ដី ដី
 ប្រជាជន
 - កំពង់ចាម: ប្រើប្រាស់ដី ដី
 ប្រជាជន
 - សៀមរាប: ប្រើប្រាស់ដី ដី
 ប្រជាជន
 - ពោធិ៍សាត់: ប្រើប្រាស់ដី ដី
 ប្រជាជន




**Our Efforts
Our GOOD LIFE**

សូមអរគុណ

YOUR STRONG SUPPORT IS
OUR STRENGTHS AND
SUCCESS!




c. Collaboration between FACT and commune authority, and relevant stakeholders



ហតិការសំខាន់ៗ

- ១-ទស្សនៈវិស័យ គោលដៅ បេសកកម្ម តំបន់ គោលដៅនិងគំនិតយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រការងារ ។
- ២-ការកសាងសមត្ថភាព និងអប់រំផ្សព្វផ្សាយ
- ៣-កិច្ចសហការសំរាប់សំរួលប្រជុំដោះស្រាយបញ្ហាការិកាបំប៉ន ដុតបំផ្លាញព្រៃឈើទឹក និងឧបទ្វីប
- ៤-ការរួមចំណែកពង្រឹងការគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានជលផល នៅតំបន់អភិរក្សដែលមានស្រាប់
- ៥-ការគាំទ្រអង្គការមហាជនមូលដ្ឋាន/សហគមន៍
- ៦-ឧបសគ្គ

[illegible][illegible]

ဗဟိုဝန်ဆောင်မှုဆိုင်ရာဆက်သွယ်မှု
ရခပ်၊ မန္တလေး၊ နှစ် နှစ်
ဝိစလာကတိကဝတ်ဗဟိုဌာန

ကုမ္ပဏီ ဝိစလာ
ဝန်ဆောင်မှု
(MOC, မဟာမိတ်များ)




မဟာမိတ်များ
ကတိကဝတ်ဗဟိုဌာန
အောက်ဖျားဝန်ဆောင်မှု

ဗဟိုဝန်ဆောင်မှု
ရခပ်၊ မန္တလေး၊ နှစ် နှစ်
ဝန်ဆောင်မှုဆိုင်ရာဆက်သွယ်မှု

မှန်ကန်မှု
FACT
မဟာမိတ်များ

២-ការផ្សព្វផ្សាយអប់រំ

សិក្ខាកាមជា ជនផ្ដោល អង្គការ ហាជនមូលដ្ឋាន ដែលទទួលរង បញ្ហាៈបណ្ដាលមក ទៅផ្សព្វផ្សាយ បន្តដល់សមាជិកសហគមន៍នេសាទ សមាជិកអង្គការហាជនមូលដ្ឋាន អំពី សិទ្ធិ តួនាទី ច្បាប់ដល់ជល បរិស្ថាន ការគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានជលផល និងបទដ្ឋាននានា បានចំនួន**១០៣** លើកដែលមានអ្នកចូលរួមស្តាប់ ចំនួន**២៥៧៥**នាក់ ប្រាំ**១៣៥៧**នាក់ យុវជនចំនួន**៣១២**នាក់។

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[illegible]

ខ-សកម្មភាពសំរាប់ស្វ័យភូមិប្រជុំផ្ទាល់ ពិភាក្សា ការពារព្រៃលិចទឹក

សហការជាមួយអាជ្ញាធរសំរាប់ស្វ័យភូមិប្រជុំ ពិភាក្សា ដើម្បីរក្សាបានការទប់ស្កាត់ ការ កាប់ ដុត ឈូសឆាយ និងដកហូតដីជាព្រៃ លិចទឹកពីជនល្មើស ចំនួន៥៧ លើក មាន ការចូលរួមពី លោកអភិបាល-ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា ស្រុក មេឃុំ ជំនាញជលផល បរិស្ថាន កង កំលាំងប្រដាប់អាវុធ ក្នុងឃុំ សហគមន៍ អ្នកនេសាទ អង្គការសង្គមស៊ីវិលពាក់ព័ន្ធ ប្រមាណចំនួន១៧១០នាក់ ស្រ្តី៤៣នាក់ ជាលទ្ធផល៖ ដីព្រៃលិចទឹកចំនួនជាង ៣០០ហិកតា បានដកហូតពីជនល្មើស ទុកជាបេសស/គនិងឃុំ ។




គ-សកម្មភាពសហការចូលរួមដាំព្រៃលិចទឹក

- សហការចូលរួមដាំព្រៃលិចទឹកបាន ចំនួន៥.៥០ហិកតា(ក្នុងគោដ៤ហាត. ផ្លុកទ្រូ៥ហាត.អន្តរចំបក១,៥០)



៤-ការចូលរួមគ្រប់គ្រងបឹងអភិរក្ស

- កន្លែងអភិរក្សត្រូវបានពង្រឹងការគ្រប់គ្រង ថែរក្សាប្រសើរជាងមុន។
- កំណត់ការចុះឈ្មោះក្នុងតំបន់ ដោយបានរៀបចំតាម
- សហការដាក់ផ្លាកអប់រំនៅតំបន់ អភិរក្សដែលមានស្រាប់បាន ចំនួន៥កន្លែង ស្មើ៥ស្លាក ។



៥-ផែនការដាំព្រៃលិចទឹកនិងការដាំ បេសស

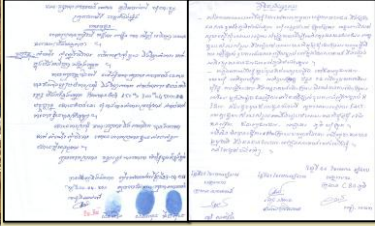
- ដាំទ្រូដាំដាំព្រៃលិចទឹកចំនួន២០០ហិកតា
- ដាំទ្រូដាំដាំអោយអង្គការមហាជន ធ្វើសកម្មភាព ដោយខ្លួនឯង ចំនួន១៥
- បណ្តុះបណ្តាលពង្រឹងសមត្ថភាព

៦-ឧបសគ្គ

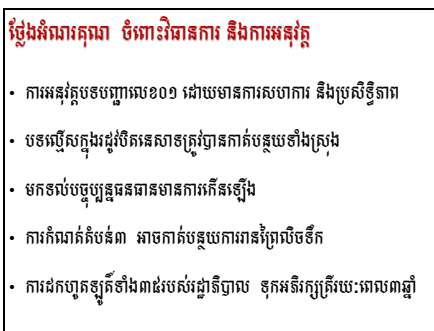
- ដីព្រៃលិចទឹកដែលបានដោះស្រាយរួចហើយ ប៉ុន្តែ អ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធត្រូវមានយន្តការគ្រប់គ្រង ឲ្យមាន ប្រសិទ្ធភាព។

-កិច្ចហាតក្នុងការការពារនិងថែរក្សាព្រៃលិចទឹក ដែលពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងការដាំដុះ និងស្តារបឹងជំនាញមួយចំនួន នៅមានកំរិត។

៧-បទពិសោធន៍ការពារ ការចោទប្រកាន់




d. Overview of Flooded Forest and Fishers' concerns





ស្ថានភាពជីវភាពរស់នៅរបស់ប្រជាជន

• បំណុលផ្ទះចង្ហើនឡើង

សំណូមពរ

- ស៊ីជម្រៅនៃការស្រាវជ្រាវ និងការស្រាវជ្រាវអំពីការប្រើប្រាស់ដីកសិកម្ម និងការប្រើប្រាស់ដីកសិកម្ម
- ស៊ីជម្រៅនៃការស្រាវជ្រាវអំពីការប្រើប្រាស់ដីកសិកម្ម និងការប្រើប្រាស់ដីកសិកម្ម
- ស៊ីជម្រៅនៃការស្រាវជ្រាវអំពីការប្រើប្រាស់ដីកសិកម្ម និងការប្រើប្រាស់ដីកសិកម្ម
- ជួយផ្តល់បម្រុងប្រាក់សម្រាប់ការប្រើប្រាស់ដីកសិកម្ម និងការប្រើប្រាស់ដីកសិកម្ម
- ជួយកសិករកសិកម្មកសិកម្ម និងការប្រើប្រាស់ដីកសិកម្ម និងការប្រើប្រាស់ដីកសិកម្ម
- ជួយកសិករកសិកម្មកសិកម្ម និងការប្រើប្រាស់ដីកសិកម្ម និងការប្រើប្រាស់ដីកសិកម្ម
- ស៊ីជម្រៅនៃការស្រាវជ្រាវអំពីការប្រើប្រាស់ដីកសិកម្ម និងការប្រើប្រាស់ដីកសិកម្ម



e. Experience from fisher community, Kampong Thom

បទបង្ហាញ

ស្តីអំពី

**បទពិសោធន៍របស់សហគមន៍ក្នុងការចូលរួម
ថែរក្សា និងអភិរក្សព្រៃលិចទឹក**
ឃុំកំពង់គោ ឃ្លាងកំពង់ស្វាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ធំ

មាតិកា

- សេចក្តីផ្តើម
- បញ្ហាកើតមានក្នុងសហគមន៍
- ការចូលរួមរបស់សហគមន៍ នឹងអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធ
- ឧបសគ្គ/សំណូមពរ

សេចក្តីផ្តើម

ឃុំកំពង់គោ ស្ថិតក្នុងស្រុកកំពង់ស្វាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ធំ មាន ផ្ទៃដីសរុបចំនួន ៩,៤៤៥ហិកតា ដីព្រៃលិចទឹកចំនួន ១២,៤៥៦.៩៩ហិកតា។ រៀបចំបង្កើតសហគមន៍នេសាទមួយ ក្នុង ឆ្នាំ២០០៧ ដែលមានផ្ទៃដីចំនួន ២,៩២៥ ហិកតា។ មុខរបរ សំខាន់របស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋគឺ នេសាទ និងធ្វើស្រែ។ ដែននេសាទសំខាន់ គឺតាមដងស្ទឹងសែន និងបឹងមួយចំនួនតាមព្រៃនាម ក្នុងដែនសហគមន៍នេសាទ។ ឃុំនេះនៅតាមបណ្តោយដងស្ទឹងសែន ហូតទៅដល់បឹង ឃុំដាត់សណ្តោយ ស្រុកកំពង់ស្វាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ធំ។

បញ្ហាដែលកើតមាន

- ការកាប់ឈើព្រៃលិចទឹកក្នុងសហគមន៍យកដីធ្វើ ស្រែប្រាំងពីសំណាក់អ្នកមានលុយ នឹងអំណាច
- ការប្រើប្រាស់ឧបករណ៍នេសាទខុសច្បាប់ក្នុងដែននេសាទសាធារណៈ
- ដែនត្រួតគ្នារវាងសហគមន៍នេសាទ និងសហគមន៍កសិករស្រែប្រាំង។
- ដីកប្រឡាយចម្លងទឹកចេញពីកន្លែងអភិរក្ស

ការកាប់ឈើព្រៃលិចទឹក និងដីកអាងស្តុកទឹកក្នុងដែនសហគមន៍ និងក្នុងតំបន់បី



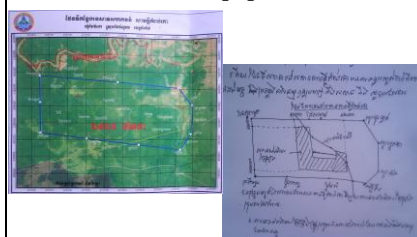
ការកាប់ឈើព្រៃលិចទឹក ក្នុងដែនសហគមន៍ និងក្នុងតំបន់បី



ប្រឡាយដីកប្រឡាយទឹកចេញពីបឹងអភិរក្ស



ដែនត្រួតគ្នារវាងសហគមន៍នេសាទ និងសហគមន៍កសិករស្រែប្រាំង



ការចូលរួមរបស់សហគមន៍ និងអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធ ក្នុងការគ្រប់គ្រងព្រៃលិចទឹក

- ការផ្សព្វផ្សាយដល់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋអំពីផលប៉ះពាល់នៃការកាប់ព្រៃលិចទឹក



- ចូលរួមប្រជុំពិភាក្សាក្នុងគណៈស្រាវជ្រាវជាមួយ ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ
- សហការជាមួយសមត្ថកិច្ចជំនាញ ក្នុងការចុះបង្ហាញបទល្មើសនេសាទ និងការកាប់ព្រៃលិចទឹកក្នុងដែនសហគមន៍
- ចូលរួមពិគ្រោះយោបល់ផ្ទាល់មាត់ និងផ្ទាល់ជាតិក្នុងការស្នើសុំការអនុវត្តន៍បញ្ឈប់ការកាប់ព្រៃលិចទឹកក្នុងសហគមន៍គ្រប់អ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធ
- អាជ្ញាធរខេត្តកំពង់ចាម ជួយដំណើរការចេញសេចក្តីជូនដំណឹងដល់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ ក៏ដូចជាដំឡើង ដើម្បីបញ្ឈប់ការកាប់ព្រៃលិចទឹកក្នុងសហគមន៍

ការចូលរួមផ្សព្វផ្សាយរបស់ជំនាញដល់ផលខេត្ត



ការចុះពិនិត្យទីតាំងកាប់ព្រៃលិចទឹក របស់អង្គការដែនអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ និងអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធ



ការចូលរួមដាំព្រៃលិចទឹកក្នុងសហគមន៍ ចំនួន១២០០០ដើម



ឧបសគ្គ

- ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋមានការជ្រុលច្របល់ទៅលើដីចំនួន១០% ដែលរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលសំរេចឱ្យប្រជាពលរដ្ឋមានការធ្វើការគ្រប់គ្រង។
- មានការឈ្លៀតឱកាសពីម្ចាស់អាងទឹកដែលរំលាយហើយ មកធ្វើវិញ និង រានព្រៃបន្ថែម ដោយសំអាងថា រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលអនុញ្ញាតឱ្យបន្ត
- ដែននេសាទសហគមន៍មានការត្រួតគ្នារវាងសហគមន៍កសិករស្រែប្រាំង
- ការផ្សព្វផ្សាយអំពីច្បាប់ ដល់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋមូលដ្ឋានមិនទាន់បានទូលំទូលាយនៅឡើយ



f. Experience from fisher community, Pursat

မေတ္တမဇ္ဈိမ

အိပ်

**បទពិសោធន៍របស់សហគមន៍ក្នុងការចូលរួម
ថែរក្សា និងអភិរក្សព្រៃឈើបង្កីក**
នៅឃុំកំពង់ពោធិ៍ (ស្រុកក្រគរ ខេត្តពោធិ៍សាត់)

រៀបចំដោយគំណាចអ្នកនេសាទ

មាតិកា

សេចក្តីផ្តើម
បញ្ហាដែលកំពុងកើតមាន
សកម្មភាព
វិធីសាស្ត្រដោះស្រាយ
លទ្ធផលសំរេចបាន
យុទ្ធសាស្ត្រសំរាប់ខាងមុខ

સેન્ટ્રલ

ប៉ុន្តែការពិនិត្យជាប់ មួយក្នុងល្បិច ផ្លូវ ក្រោកក្រោយ ចេត្តាការពារសាងសង់ផ្ទៃ
 ដី ឱ្យលើកកម្ពស់ស្ថានភាព ស្រប ២០៥២១២០២២ និងដីកែច្នៃសាងសង់ គុជិចារពាធិ
 ភី អាសនីសាងសង់ស្ថានភាព ម៉ឺនទ្រូល០០៥២២២២២ គុជិចារពាធិកែច្នៃសាងសង់
 និងសាងសង់ស្ថានភាព អាសនីទ្រូល ០០៥២២២២២ ដោយប្រើប្រាស់ ធិសាសនាសាងសង់
 សាងសង់ ម៉ឺនទ្រូល សាងសង់ ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាលក្រុងភ្នំពេញឆ្នាំ២០០២ ដោយមាន
 ភាពស្ថិតិក្នុងអង្គការ មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលស្រាវជ្រាវក្នុងក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាលក្រុង សាងសង់ជាមួយ
 អង្គការជាមួយ ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាលក្រុងស្រាវជ្រាវក្នុងក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាលក្រុង

បញ្ហាដែលកំពុងកើតមាន

ការកាប់ និងដុតរានព្រៃលិចទឹកក្នុងសហគមន៍
យកដីធ្វើស្រែ

រដ្ឋវេស្សពិសំណាក់អ្នកមានលុយ និងប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ មានផ្ទៃដីប្រមាណ ១៤៣ហិកតា(នៅឆ្នាំ ២០១០) និង នៅឆ្នាំ ២០១១ មានការកាប់ និងបំផ្លាញ ចំនួន១១៤ហិកតា។

មានការកាប់ធ្វើគន្លងដាក់បរណាវមួយចំនួន

រដ្ឋស្នូតនៃសកម្មភាពប្រឆាំងនឹងការរំលោភបំពានដល់សិទ្ធិមនុស្ស ដែលបានកើតឡើងនៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ក្នុងរយៈពេលពីរទសវត្សរ៍កន្លងទៅនេះ។



រូបភាពការសកម្មភាពប្រជុំដោះស្រាយការកាប់
បំផ្លាញព្រៃលិចទឹកនៅឃុំកញ្ជា ស្រុកកណ្តៀង
ខេត្ត ពោធិ៍សាត់



សកម្មភាព:

រៀបចំក្រុមចុះត្រួតពិនិត្យដល់កន្លែងដែលប្រជាជនបានកាប់
បង្គោល ដោយមានការចូលរួមពីជនជាតិ អាជ្ញាធរ ល្អិត ឃុំ
ភូមិ សំណង់ អង្គការ(យោធា)ភិក្ខុ លិង្គ អ្នកសារព័ត៌មាន...
ដើម្បីបំបាត់ការបាត់បង់ និងកសាង និង អភិវឌ្ឍន៍ភូមិ ឃុំចុះ
ជំនឿសង្គ្រោះជនល្មើសដែលបានកាប់បង្គោល(ព្រៃ)លិចទឹក
ដើម្បីកសាងកម្មភូមិសាស្ត្រស្រូវស្រែសម្បូរសកម្មភាពកាប់បង្គោល
ព្រៃលិចទឹកគត់ច្រើន។

វិធីសាស្ត្រដោះស្រាយ

ប្រជុំពិភាក្សាវិទ្យាស្វ័យរកបញ្ហាដែលកើតមាននៅក្នុងតំបន់
សហការជាមួយអាជ្ញាធរចុះអប់រំដល់ប្រជាជនសាទុក្ខយល់ពី
ផលប្រយោជន៍នៃព្រលិតទឹក។

បំផុសឲ្យប្រជាជនសាទចូលរួមដឹកនាំកូនឈើនៅតាមតំបន់បឹង
ទន្លេសាបត្រង់ចំនុចដែលមានការកាប់ និងដុតបំផ្លាញ។
ពន្យល់ដល់ប្រជាជនសាទអំពីការរក្សាព្រៃឈើចម្រិត និងផល
ប្រយោជន៍សំរាប់ជីវកម្មត្រីពងកូន និងសត្វត្រីប្រភេទ។

លទ្ធផលទទួលបាន៖

ព្រៃលិចទឹកចំនួន ២៥៧ ហិកតាទាំងឆ្នាំ ២០១០ និងឆ្នាំ ២០១១ ត្រូវបានប្រជាជនប្រគល់ជូនអាជ្ញាធរ ទុកជាសម្បត្តិរដ្ឋ ដើម្បី រក្សាឲ្យបានស្រស់ស្អាត។
ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋចំនួន ៥៧ គ្រួសារបានចូលរួមមកធ្វើកិច្ច សន្យាបញ្ឈប់ការកាប់ទំនាស់ទៅទៀត។

ធម្មនុញ្ញបន្ថែម៖

- ស្វែងរកការគាំទ្រផ្នែកថវិកាពីស្ថាប័នពាក់ព័ន្ធ និងអង្គការ
- រៀបចំ និងពង្រឹងក្រុមចុះល្បាត
- រៀបចំរបាយការណ៍ និងរាយការបន្ទាន់ទៅ អាជ្ញាធរ ជំនាញ អ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធ។

សូមអរគុណចំពោះការយកចិត្តទុកដាក់ស្តាប់!

g. Access to Information



ការយល់ដឹងអំពីសិទ្ធិទទួលបានព័ត៌មាន

ត្រីវិស័យទទួលបានព័ត៌មាន

សិទ្ធិទទួលបានព័ត៌មានគឺជាសិទ្ធិរបស់មនុស្សគ្រប់រូបក្នុងការទទួលបានព័ត៌មានសាធារណៈ ព័ត៌មានសាធារណៈ និងព័ត៌មានមួយផ្នែកពីស្ថាប័នរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល។

■ ព័ត៌មានសាធារណៈសំដៅលើព័ត៌មានទាំងឡាយណាដែលអប់រំ និងបំរើផលប្រយោជន៍សាធារណជន ឬសង្គមដែលកាន់ កាប់និងគ្រប់គ្រង ដោយស្ថាប័នសាធារណៈនិងរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល។

ព័ត៌មានសាធារណៈនេះអាចជា សៀវភៅ ក្រដាសស្នាម រូបភាព ភាពយន្ត ខ្សែអាត់ មីក្រូហ្វីល ផែនទី វីដេអូ ។ល។

សិទ្ធិទទួលបានព័ត៌មាន “ ត ”

■ **ស្ថាប័នសាធារណៈសំដៅ**

- ស្ថាប័នសាធារណៈដែលបង្កើតដោយរដ្ឋឬមូលដ្ឋានក្រៅរដ្ឋាភិបាល
- ស្ថាប័នសាធារណៈដែលបង្កើតដោយរដ្ឋាភិបាលក្រៅរដ្ឋាភិបាល
- ស្ថាប័នសាធារណៈដែលបង្កើតដោយរដ្ឋឬមូលដ្ឋានក្រៅរដ្ឋាភិបាល
- ស្ថាប័នសាធារណៈដែលបង្កើតដោយរដ្ឋឬមូលដ្ឋានក្រៅរដ្ឋាភិបាល
- ស្ថាប័នសាធារណៈដែលបង្កើតដោយរដ្ឋឬមូលដ្ឋានក្រៅរដ្ឋាភិបាល

ប្រជាជនមានសិទ្ធិទទួលបានព័ត៌មានពីស្ថាប័នសាធារណៈ ឬពីស្ថាប័នសាធារណៈ ពីការប្រើប្រាស់ព័ត៌មានដែលបានផ្តល់ជូន។

■ **សិទ្ធិទទួលបានព័ត៌មានគឺជាសិទ្ធិមួយផ្នែកនៃសិទ្ធិរបស់មនុស្សគ្រប់រូប**

មិនមែនជាសិទ្ធិសម្រាប់តែម្នាក់ឯងទេ ឬបញ្ញត្តិ ឬច្បាប់ណាមួយនោះទេ ពីការទទួលបានព័ត៌មាន និងការយល់ដឹង។

■ អតីតអន្តរជាតិការស្តារការសហប្រជាជាតិ លោក **ព្រលឹមសារ៉ាណ** មានប្រសាសន៍ថា “ ព័ត៌មានជា អំណាចនៃមនុស្សប្រជាជាតិមួយ ដែលធ្វើឱ្យមនុស្សមានការផ្លាស់ប្តូរ និងកាត់បន្ថយការក្រីក្រ ” ។ ការទទួលបានព័ត៌មាន ឬសិទ្ធិទទួលបានព័ត៌មាន ជាផ្នែកមួយនៃ សំខាន់ក្នុងការលើកកម្ពស់វប្បធម៌សិទ្ធិមនុស្ស និងធម្មនុញ្ញជាតិប្រជាធិបតេយ្យនៅកម្ពុជា។

សិទ្ធិនេះជាគ្រឹះដ៏សំខាន់ក្នុងការធានាថាសេចក្តីសម្រេចគោរពសិទ្ធិរបស់អ្នករាល់គ្នា កិច្ចការក្នុងសហគមន៍សាធារណៈនិងប្រជាជន ការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍វិស័យកសិកម្ម និងបរិស្ថាន ការគាំទ្រ និងចូលរួមរបស់សាធារណជន។

សិទ្ធិទទួលបានព័ត៌មាន គឺជាផ្នែកមួយនៃសំខាន់ក្នុងការជម្រុញ ឱ្យមានគម្លាត និងការចូលរួមពីសាធារណជនក្នុងការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ប្រទេសជាតិ។

នៅពេលទទួលបានព័ត៌មានគ្រប់គ្រាន់ ធ្វើឱ្យមានការចូលរួមរបស់ប្រជាជន និង រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកាន់តែប្រសើរឡើងទៀតទាំង កសាងនិងបង្កើននូវជំនឿ និងទំនុកចិត្តរបស់ប្រជាជនទៅលើថ្នាក់ដឹកនាំរបស់ខ្លួន។

ការប្រើប្រាស់សិទ្ធិទទួលបានព័ត៌មាន

■ ពាក្យថា “ សិទ្ធិទទួលបានព័ត៌មាន (Access to Information) ” មានន័យខុសៗគ្នាទៅតាមការនិយមប្រើរបស់ប្រទេសនីមួយៗ។ ប្រទេសខ្លះហៅថា “ អភិរក្សព័ត៌មាន (Freedom of Information) ” ឬ “ សិទ្ធិមានព័ត៌មាន (Right to Information) ” ឬ “ សិទ្ធិដឹងព័ត៌មាន (Right to Know) ” ។

ខណៈដែលឈ្មោះទាំងនេះមានន័យដូចគ្នា ឃ្លាដែលអន្តរជាតិ និយមប្រើប្រាស់បំផុតគឺ “ សិទ្ធិទទួលបានព័ត៌មាន (Access to Information) ” ហើយនេះជាឃ្លាដែលយើងជ្រើសរើសប្រើក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា។

អំពីសំណុំ S ទទួលបានព័ត៌មាននូវប្រទេសកម្ពុជា

សំណុំសំណុំ (Progresses)

- រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលបើកប្រជាជនក្នុងស្ថានភាព ជាសាធារណជន និងមានសារៈសំខាន់របស់យុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ មត៌កាណា ដើម្បីសំរេចចេញនូវការងារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍របស់ខ្លួន។
- សិទ្ធិទទួលបានព័ត៌មានគឺជាតាមផ្លូវសំខាន់មួយ ដើម្បីសំរេចចេញនូវការងារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍នៃអភិបាលកិច្ចនេះ។
- កម្ពុជាត្រូវការច្នៃប្រឌិតសិទ្ធិទទួលបានព័ត៌មាន។

- ក្រុមការងារស្តីពីសិទ្ធិទទួលបានព័ត៌មាន នៃអង្គការមិនមែនរដ្ឋាភិបាល រួមមាន ១៩ អង្គការដែលមូលហេតុជាមួយរដ្ឋាភិបាល ដើរតួនាទីជាសំខាន់ ក្នុងការគាំទ្រ ការបង្កើតច្បាប់ស្តីពីសិទ្ធិទទួលបានព័ត៌មាន។
- វិទ្យាស្ថាន API បាននិងកំពុងធ្វើការជាមួយរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល (ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាព្រឹទ្ធសភា) អង្គការមិនមែនរដ្ឋាភិបាល និងដៃគូអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ក្នុងការ៖ 1) លើកកម្ពស់ច្បាប់គាំទ្រដល់រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលក្នុងការកាត់សេចក្តីនិងយោបល់ស្តីពីសិទ្ធិទទួលបានព័ត៌មាន 2) រៀបចំវគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាល និងសំណើការ៖ ដើម្បីផ្សព្វផ្សាយលើកកម្ពស់ការយល់ដឹង អំពីសិទ្ធិទទួលបានព័ត៌មាន 3) អនុវត្តគម្រោងសាកល្បងដល់អ្នកស្ម័គ្រចិត្តសិទ្ធិទទួលបានព័ត៌មាន និង 4) បង្កើតកម្មវិធីបណ្តុះបណ្តាលដល់អង្គការ និងស្ថាប័នដែលចាប់អារម្មណ៍។
- នៅខែសីហា ឆ្នាំ២០០៧ រដ្ឋាភិបាល បានសម្រេចចេញនូវច្បាប់ស្តីពីសិទ្ធិទទួលបានព័ត៌មាន និងអភិបាលកិច្ចបានច្រាច់ក្របខណ្ឌគោលនយោបាយស្តីពីសិទ្ធិទទួលបានព័ត៌មាន។

အခက်အခဲများ (Challenges)

- ការទទួលបានព័ត៌មានពីសាធារណៈនៅមានកម្រិតឡើយ ។ តាមរបាយការណ៍ វាយតម្លៃរបស់នគរបាលពិភពលោក ចេញផ្សាយ នៅខែកុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំ២០០៩ អះអាងថាការទទួលបានព័ត៌មានលំអិតទាក់ទងនឹងប្រាក់ចំណូល/ ចេញថា មីកា និច្ចណាយ នៅមានកម្រិតខ្ពស់ (របាយការណ៍នគរបាលពិភពលោក ឆ្នាំ២០០៩ ស្តីពី ការផ្សារភ្ជាប់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ និងរដ្ឋ៖ ការវាយតម្លៃនៅលើការអនុវត្តចំណែក របស់សង្គមស៊ីវិលចំពោះអភិបាលកិច្ចលេខនៅកម្ពុជា) ។

9

- [illegible]

30

- [illegible]

11

ដទៃទៀត ។

គណនេយ្យភាព

- [illegible]

12

កង្វះនៃការទទួលបានព័ត៌មានទាំងនេះ វាធ្វើឱ្យ ខ្វះឥទ្ធិពល គណនេយ្យភាព
ប៉ះពាល់ជាអវិជ្ជមាន ដល់ជីវភាព រស់នៅរបស់កុមារតូចៗថាៈ បាត់បង់ទ្រព្យ
សម្បត្តិ ធ្វើឱ្យការសំរេច ចិត្តខុស សុខុមាលភាព កង្វះថ្មី និងការយល់ដឹងត្រឹម
ទាំងបាត់បង់ការ ភ្ញើជាង ការទុកចិត្តគ្នាទៅវិញទៅមក
និងទំនាក់ទំនងរវាងជាតិជាតិ ជាលក្ខណៈ និងប្រជាជន។

13

គោលការណ៍មូលដ្ឋាននៃវិធីបរិច្ចាគឱ្យមានសិទ្ធិទទួលបានព័ត៌មាន

๑. การเก็บเงินค่าสิทธิบัตรยา
๒. การออกกฎหมายการควบคุมยาเสพติดของรัฐบาล
๓. การเพิ่มต้นทุนยาเสพติดให้สูงขึ้น
๔. ให้ความรู้แก่ประชาชนเกี่ยวกับยาเสพติด
๕. ส่งเสริมการบำบัดยาเสพติด
๖. การเพิ่มโทษจำคุก
๗. การเพิ่มโทษจำคุก
๘. การเพิ่มโทษจำคุก

1

ករណីលើកលែងក្នុងច្បាប់របបសារព័ត៌មាន

១. ព័ត៌មានផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន
២. ភាពសម្ងាត់ពាណិជ្ជកម្ម
៣. សុវត្ថិភាពបុគ្គល និងសាធារណៈ
៤. កិច្ចប្រជុំសម្រាប់របស់រដ្ឋាភិបាល
៥. ផែនការយោធន៍សង្គ្រាម និង បរិស្ថានគ្នាជាតិ
៦. ការអនុវត្តច្បាប់
៧. សន្តិសុខជាតិ
៨. ការសិទ្ធិអ្នកច្បាប់

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សារៈសំខាន់នៃសិទ្ធិទទួលបានព័ត៌មាន

សារៈសំខាន់នៃសិទ្ធិទទួលបានពីឥរិយាបថ

- មនុស្សប្រុសដែលក្នុងខ្លួនមានទាំងដង្កូវក្របីបាន សង្ខេបស៊ីវិល អ្នកការវិសេស
សិស្សនិស្ស រូបវាងពិសិដ្ឋកម្ម និងសហគមន៍ផ្សេងៗ អាចទទួលបាន
ប្រយោជន៍ពីច្បាប់ស្តីពី សិទ្ធិទទួលបានព័ត៌មាន។ នេះនឹងបញ្ចូលទាំងដង្កូវក្របី
និងទាំងដង្កូវត្រូវគេដាក់ចេញដែលបញ្ជាក់ក្នុងច្បាប់ ទាំងខ្លួននេះអាចបាន
ព័ត៌មាន ហើយតែងតែត្រូវបានគេចង់ទាញយក ក្នុងដំណើរការធ្វើសេចក្តី
សម្រេចចិត្ត ។

សារៈសំខាន់នៃសិទ្ធិទទួលបានព័ត៌មាន “ គ ”

- ការពង្រឹងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កិច្ចប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ
- ផ្តល់អំណាចឱ្យមានការចូលរួមជាសាធារណៈ
- លើកកម្ពស់កំណើនសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងវិនិយោគ
- គាំទ្រប្រព័ន្ធផ្សព្វផ្សាយ និង លើកកម្ពស់សុខាសាសនា
- ការពារសិទ្ធិមនុស្ស សិទ្ធិចងកិច្ច និងចងកិច្ចស្នាក់នៅ
- ការពារបរិស្ថាន
- ការពារសន្តិសុខ សណ្តាប់ធ្នាប់

National Workshop on “Strengthening Flooded Forest Management in the Tonle Sap Region”