



International Training Workshop on Asian Otter Research and Conservation

February 24 to March 3, 2009

Cambodia



Organized and hosted by Conservation International-Cambodia Program

-with support from International Otter Survival Fund and the IUCN/SSC Otter Specialist Group



Acknowledgements

The idea for this training workshop arose during the Xth International IUCN Otter Colloquium in South Korea in 2007, when CI's otter research team met with several IUCN OSG members and discussed otter conservation in Asia.

Since then, CI and their partners, have worked towards developing the training workshop and raising the needed funds.

We are grateful to our partners, especially the International Otter Survival Fund and the involved representatives from the IUCN OSG who has helped make this possible and raised a large amount of the needed funds. We also thank other donors, such as the Rufford Maurice Laing Foundation, Twycross Zoo and The Asian Otter Trust who have provided funds for the workshop.

We are grateful to The Cambodian Forestry Administration, Fisheries Administration and the Ministry of Environment, who, as our partners on the ground, has taken interest in otter conservation and are working with us both in-situ and ex-situ to protect otters in Cambodia.

We want to sincerely thank all the international trainers who spent their own time to join the workshop and used their skills and experiences for the training-a great deal of voluntary efforts have been put into this workshop, which we greatly appreciate.

Lastly, we want to thank all the Cambodian and International trainees who joined us for this workshop, and who made it a truly enjoyable and very worthwhile event.

Introduction

Cambodia is a crucially important country for global conservation of otters. Three of Asia's otter species live in Cambodia: The Asian Small-Clawed Otter *Aonyx cinerea*, the Smooth-Coated Otter *Lutra perspicillata*, and the Hairy-Nosed Otter *Lutra sumatrana*. This makes Cambodia the ideal country to host a regional otter workshop. All of these species are threatened throughout Asia by degradation of wetlands, depletion of food sources, and hunting for the wildlife trade. Otters are harvested in the thousands throughout the region because their fur demands a high price in the illegal wildlife trade. The Smooth-Coated Otter, which is relatively abundant in Cambodia, is very rare worldwide and is classified by IUCN as Vulnerable, with an urgent need for conservation action to prevent extinction. The Hairy-Nosed Otter is probably the world's rarest otter, and was believed to be extinct until a few isolated and highly threatened populations were recently found. A 2008 assessment of the status of this species has led to them being listed as Endangered on the IUCN Red List. Yet this species is still found in Cambodia. The Small-clawed otter has recently been up-listed to Vulnerable on the Red List as it has been hunted extensively throughout Asia. This species is also still found in Cambodia. The Eurasian otter is listed as Lower risk as this species is also found in Europe and northern Asia where populations are stable, however, this species is under severe threat in the Southeast Asian part of its range.

The Cambodian Otter Conservation Project was initiated in 2006 as a partnership between CI and the Forestry Administration (FA). The project initially focused on conducting surveys throughout Cambodia to learn more about the range and status of otter species. The project found a population of the rare Hairy-nosed otter at the Tonle Sap Lake. This is one of only a few populations of this otter in the world, and it is probably the world's largest population, so a lot of effort has been made to protect the species here. We are developing an extensive research and conservation presence at key sites at the Tonle Sap lake to undertake in-depth studies of the otters here and through training, awareness and community-based activities to improve the conservation of otters and other wildlife. Our project is also conducting surveys at key sites throughout the country to establish a general overview of otter status and to identify more sites with hairy-nosed otters.

The local understanding of the conservation importance of otters is very low in Cambodia. Despite the FA's listing of two species on the Rare list of nationally protected species, many decision makers and Protected Area managers are unaware of the global importance of Cambodia's otter populations. Compared to other "high status" species such as tigers and elephants, otters have received little attention. This is mainly due to a lack of funding, research and conservation actions focusing on these species.

To help improve the interest, awareness and support for protection of otters in Cambodia, and to build much needed research capacity and knowledge in Cambodian university students and government staff as well as international researchers, this workshop was arranged.

The objectives for the workshop were to:

- a) Create high-level awareness about otter conservation within relevant government departments and with decision makers;
- b) Support and guide the decision-making process for future updates of the national red list to ensure that otters are listed based on the best available information;
- c) Select and train 10 University BSc and MSc students in otter research and conservation methods. This will be based on field methods and will enable the students to undertake much needed studies on otters in the wild in Cambodia. During the workshop the students developed research proposals, and the best proposals will be chosen and the students will be given small research grants to carry out their work with support from the CI/FA otter team;
- d) Select and train 3 government appointed officers in otter research methods. This will ensure site-based research by government staff supports protected area management and national red-list reviews. We will support these staff in the future to conduct research, raise awareness of otter conservation at field sites, and to train rangers to improve otter protection;
- e) Invite and train international otter researchers from the region in otter research. This will ensure that key otter researchers throughout the region learn the best methods for otter-focused research, and also helps to create a network of researchers throughout the region.
- f) Bring in international otter experts from around the world to meet Cambodian researchers and discuss priorities and action steps for future otter research and conservation, both in Cambodia and throughout the region. These experts, most of whom are members of the IUCN Otter Specialist Group, also functioned as trainers and presenters for the workshop.

Workshop design

The 8-day workshop was divided up in three main sections; a) half a day was focused on introductory presentations on the global conservation status of otters, their threats, and specific issues and opportunities for otter conservation in Cambodia. Several key government representatives were invited to this session to help raise the awareness and interest in otter conservation in Cambodia, b) classroom-based training of students and researchers in field methods for otter research by Cambodian and international otter experts. This was done mainly by using powerpoint presentations, interactive role-plays, and discussions, and c) fieldtrips and practical hands-on training of the participants. The group visited Phnom Tamau Wildlife Rescue Center and Zoological Garden to observe the two species of otters held there. The majority

of the field training was carried out in the coastal melaleuca and mangrove forest habitats of Koh Kong province. Another full-day trip was made to the flooded forest habitats at the Tonle Sap Lake which is home to two species of otters, one of which is the rare hairy-nosed otter. For a detailed list of participants and trainers, and a time schedule for the workshop, see Appendices one and two.



Left: Mr. Men Pymean, Director of the Wildlife Protection Office of the Cambodian Forestry Administration was opening the workshop. Afterwards he was presented with a wood-carved otter. Right: Padma de Silva, Asian Coordinator of the IUCN Otter Specialist Group giving an introductory speech.

Training sessions

The workshop included a wide range of training sessions, all focused on otters and their habitats and methods for surveying. The main sessions were: Asian otter identification, Otter ecology, Threats to Asian otters, Survey methods (tracks and signs, direct observations, camera trapping), Project design and development, Food habit study/spraint analysis, Social surveys, Otter studies (data sheets and analysis, habitat assessment), Field tools (map, GPS, compass), Field safety and scientific writing. When appropriate, hand-outs on the the taught topics were given to the trainees. At the end of the workshop, a CD including all powerpoint presentations used for the training and a large collection of relevant scientific articles, handouts and other useful documents were given to each trainee.



Left: Training by Syed Ainul Hussain of the Wildlife Institute of India. Right: Group work and discussions.

Most of the topics were also practised in the field. Over several days, all participants travelled to a field site to get some hands-on (and feet-in-the-mud) experience with the taught methods. They were often broken into several groups who would carry out a series of small surveys supervised by a trainer. These teams were recording all their data and presented the results to the rest of the group at the last day of the workshop. This gave them good experience in how to carry out these type of surveys, record, analyse and present data.



Top left: Padma de Silva teaching about scat analysis. Top right: Heading into the field for practical training. Middle left: Syed Hussain teaching about habitat assessment. Middle right: Practicing interview methods. Bottom left: Dong Tangkor teaching about camera trapping. Bottom right: survey along a waterway.

During the trip to Tonle Sap lake the group visited an area of flooded forest which is protected and managed by CI and the Cambodian Fisheries Administration. This is great otter habitat and has small fishing communities living within the area. They visited a village, with which CI has started a collaboration for habitat and wildlife protection, including otters. School children had a competition drawing posters about

their environment and wildlife. The group judged these posters and gave prizes to the children. This is part of a large awareness program that the CI project has started at this and other villages.



Left: School children at Tonle Sap presenting their drawings. Right: Trainers giving prizes to the teams with the best drawings.

Tests and evaluation

At the beginning and at the end of the workshop, the trainees were given a test to allow us to see their progress. Most trainees improved during the workshop, the average improvement was 20%. For practical reasons, the pre-training test was not given to the trainees until after the first half day of presentations, which gave them a lot of information on otters and their threats, and thereby an advantage for doing the test.

Furthermore, all participants were asked to fill out an evaluation form at the end of the workshop to give us feedback on the general impression of many aspects of the workshop. In general the participants agreed that the workshop was excellent and very useful, and everybody enjoyed it. In particular, the trainers, accommodation and field work exercises got top marks. On the other hand, the schedule of activities and the length of the workshop got quite some average marks. Comments about this was that it was too rushed and that there was not time enough for each of the sessions. This training course was very comprehensive and we had to keep strictly to schedule not to get behind the plan, which left little time for going into details about any given subject. The workshop lasted for eight days, and we felt that if it would have lasted any longer it would have been difficult to keep the attention and focus as it was hard work, and also the trainers had other commitments that meant they could not stay longer. A recommendation for future training workshops will be to carefully select the topics to be taught as it may be better to have fewer topics worked through in detail, rather than many topics only touched upon briefly. It is a hard balance though the trainers felt that all topics were essential.

Student projects

During the workshop, the trainees were given time to develop groups after choice and interest and to within the groups develop proposals for future studies in one or more aspects of otter research and conservation. Of the final 6 proposals, two were selected

for support. The projects were chosen partly because the results will greatly contribute to our knowledge of otters in Cambodia which is really useful for future planning of conservation efforts, and partly because the students on these projects showed great skills, interest and motivation to work with otter research, a trend that we would like to foster and develop. One group of three students will carry out a project with the title 'Food and habitats of Smooth coated and Small clawed otters at Kashep Stream, Veun Sia District, Ratanakiri Province', and another team of four students will carry out a project with the title 'Exploration of species and distribution of otters at Tropeang Rong, Koh Kong Province'. The projects will be given technical and financial support by CI and trainers of the workshop.

Outcomes from workshop

The workshop was very successful in many ways. A large group of Cambodian university students were trained in otter research. Most of them showed great interest and motivation and they were very keen to learn and got great experience. We believe that we managed to create a group of future otter (and other wildlife) researchers in the academic world in Cambodia. By supporting these students in future otter-focused work we will keep their interest and motivation.

Due to the first half-day where we invited government representatives, we also managed to create better interest and awareness of otter conservation within the government, which is incredibly important for future conservation work in Cambodia. The government-run Phnom Tamau Wildlife Rescue Center and Zoological Garden holds the only two hairy-nosed otters in captivity in the world and is therefore crucially important for this species. Carol Benetto, Nicole Duplaix and Annette Olsson met with the director of the center and discussed opportunities for ex-situ conservation work for otters. This meeting was very positive and had great outcomes based on collaboration and knowledge sharing for keeping and breeding hairy-nosed otters. After a request from government staff, the deputy chair of the IUCN Otter Specialist Group, Nicole Duplaix, and Annette Olsson furthermore met with the director of the Cambodia Forestry Administration, who is directly responsible for conservation of otters in Cambodia. The meeting went well and the director and the FA show great support for otter conservation.

Two Cambodian-language newspapers, and one English-language newspaper covered the first morning of the workshop, with following articles in the newspapers and mention on national radio, which also greatly helped to spread awareness about otters and their conservation importance in Cambodia. See Appendix 3 for articles.

Trainees from Indonesia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Thailand and Pakistan also joined the workshop. They were either students or researchers, with special interest in otters. They all felt that the course greatly improved their skills, and were eager to return home to apply their knowledge to their own work.

By having people at the workshop from so many countries all interested in and learning about otters together was a great way of creating a strong network, with collaboration across the whole region. This will greatly improve communication and collaboration and sharing of knowledge in the future.

Several of the trainers at the workshop, who are also members of the IUCN Otter Specialist Group, got the chance to meet and catch up and discuss thoughts and ideas for conservation activities in the future. It was agreed that this kind of training was very useful and should be repeated in other Asian countries when possible. It is a great way to get young people trained and motivated to carry out otter related work and to enforce the networks and share experiences.

Appendix 1. List of participants.

Name	Country	Organisation/position
Trainers		
Padma de Silva	Sri Lanka	IUCN OSG Asia Coordinator, University of Peredeniya
Mangala de Silva	Sri Lanka	Lecturer University of Peredeniya
Budsabong Kanchanasaka	Thailand	Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation
Syed Ainul Hussain	India	OSG Red List authority, Wildlife Institute of India
Ruchi Badola	India	Wildlife Institute of India
Nicole Duplaix	US	IUCN Otter Specialist Group, deputy chair
Carol Benetto	UK	Chestnut Centre Wildlife Park
Annette Olsson	Denmark/Cambodia	CI Research Manager
Heng Sokrith	Cambodia	Coordinator, CI Cambodian Otter Conservation Project
Peov Somanak	Cambodia	FA project counterpart
Hon Naven	Cambodia	CI Cambodian Otter Conservation Project
International Trainees		
Waseem Ahmad Khan	Pakistan	PhD Student/WWF-Pakistan
Mir Akhtar Hussain Talpur	Pakistan	Sindh Wildlife Department
Uzma Noureen	Pakistan	WWF-Pakistan
Passanan Cutter	Thailand	MSc Student
Aadrean	Indonesia	Msc Student
Van Nguyen Nhuan	Vietnam	Researcher, CPCP Vietnam
Dennis Ten Choon Yung	Malaysia	Biodiversity Conservation Division, Department of Wildlife and National Parks
Cambodian Trainees		
Dong Tangkor	Cambodia	Assistant, CI Cambodian Otter Conservation Project
Chear Tong Eang	Cambodia	Anlung Rieng Community Reseacher
Soun Savouen	Cambodia	Anlung Rieng Community Reseacher
Chek Neang Im	Cambodia	RUPP Student
Chek Sovansom	Cambodia	Student of Forestry Science (PLNSA)
Khov Vengsong	Cambodia	RUA, Student
Neak Phearoom	Cambodia	RUA, Student
Cheat Vichet	Cambodia	RUA, Student
Ha Som Soursday	Cambodia	RUA, Student
Tep Monorum	Cambodia	RUPP Student
Soun Sophal	Cambodia	Student of Fishery Science (PLNSA)
Chrin Tevy	Cambodia	Student of Fishery Science (PLNSA)

Lim Sotheary	Cambodia	RUPP Student
Cambodian government Trainees		
You Chanpraseth	Cambodia	Deputy of Fisheries Conservation Division, FiA
Workshop Support		
Nop Navy	Cambodia	MoE project counterpart
Clarisse Reiter	US	Project support staff

Appendix 2. Detailed agenda for workshop

Agenda Otter Workshop

Date	Time	Title	Presenter/lecturer (classroom)
24-Feb			
	8.00-8.30	Registration	
	8.30-8.40	Introduction to workshop	Annette Olsson - CI
	8.40-8.45	Note	Nicole Duplaix - IUCN OSG
	8.45-9.00	Welcome speech	Men Pymean - WPO
	9.00-9.15	Introduction to IUCN SSC/OSG	Padma de Silva - IUCN OSG
	9.15-9.45	Otters and Wetlands	Nicole Duplaix - IUCN OSG
	9.45-10.00	International Otter Survival Fund	Carol Benetto - IOSF
	10.00-10.15	Break	
	10.15-10.30	Illegal international fur trade	Nicole Duplaix - IUCN OSG
	10.30-11.00	CI Cambodian Otter Conservation Project	Heng Sokrith - CI
	11.00-11.30	Cambodian legislation and issues	Peov Somanak - FA
	11.30-12.00	Questions and Answers	
	12.30-13.30	Lunch	
	13.30-14.00	Introduction of participants, review of agenda	
	14.00-14.30	Pre-course test	
	14.30-14.45	Break	
	14.45-17.00	ID of Asian Otters	Budsabong Kanachanaka
	18.00-19.00	Dinner	
	19.00-20.00	Trainer/organiser meeting	
25-Feb			
	06.30-07.15	Breakfast	
	7.15-08.45	Travel to Phnom Tamau Rescue Center	
	09.00-09.30	Welcome and overview by Director	Nhek Ratanapich

	Visit otter enclosures and see other wildlife (meeting with some trainers and ratanapich about captive breeding and enclosures)	
09.30-11.00	Lunch	
11.00-11.30	Travel to koh Kong Town	
11.30-18.00	Dinner	
18.30-19.30	Trainer/organiser meeting	
19.30-21.00		

26-Feb

07.00-08.00	Breakfast	
08.00-08.15	Summary of previous days	
	Ecology of Asian otters (example using smooth-coated and, hairy nosed otter)	Syed Hussain, Budsabong Kanachanaka, Heng Sokrith
08.15-10.00	Break	
10.00-10.15	Threats to Asian otters	Annette Olsson Budsabong Kanachanaka
10.15-11.00	Tracks and signs	
11.00-12.00	Lunch	
12.00-13.00	Camera trapping	Heng Sokrith Budsabong Kanachanaka
13.00-13.30	Direct observations	
13.30-14.00	Break	
14.00-14.15	Project design and development (research questions, methods, site selection etc)	Nicole Duplaix/Syed Hussain
14.15-15.30	How to conduct a food habit study	Syed Hussain
15.30-16.00	Spraint analysis	Padma de Silva
16.00-16.30	Trainee Presentations	Trainees
16.30-17.30	Dinner	
17.30-18.00	Trainer/organiser meeting	
18.00-19.00		
19.00-21.00		

27-Feb

07.00-08.00	Breakfast/summary of previous day	
	How to do an otter survey (habitat assessment, recording of data and data sheets, data analysis)	Syed Hussain, Nicole Duplaix
08.00-09.00	Social surveys-presentation and roleplay/practice (include a short break)	
09.00-11.00	Field tools-GPS, maps	Ruchi Badola Heng Sokrith
11.00-11.30	Field safety	Heng Sokrith
11.30-12.00	Lunch	
12.00-12.30	Travel to Field site	
12.30-14.00	Practise interviews	Ruchi Badola Heng Sokrith, Hon Naven, Nicole Duplaix
14.00-16.00	Field tools-practice	
16.00-16.45	Direct observations	
16.45-18.00		

	18.00-19.00	Dinner (in field)-with feedback on interviews	
	19.00-20.30	Direct observations	
	20.30-21.30	Return to Hotel	
	21.30-22.00	Trainer/organiser meeting	
28-Feb			
	06.00-07.00	Breakfast/summary of previous day	
	07.00-08.00	Travel to field site	
	08.00-10.00	Camera trapping-practical	Heng Sokrith, Dong Tangkor, Hon Naven
	10.00-12.00	Tracks and signs-practical (scat collection)	All trainers
	13.00-15.00	Surveys along rivers	All trainers Mangala de Silva, Padma de Silva, Syed Hussain, others
	15.00-17.00	Habitat assessment	
	17.00-18.00	Travel to hotel	
	18.30-19.30	Dinner	
	19.30-21.00	Student time/project development	
	19.30-21.00	Trainer/organiser meeting	
1-Mar			
	07.00-08.00	Breakfast/summary of previous day	
	08.00-10.00	Scat analysis-practical	Padma de Silva, Mangala de Silva
	10.00-11.30	discussion, data recording, project development, Q & A,	All trainers
	11.30-12.00	Bus to Tatai krom	
	12.00-12.30	Lunch (Tatai krom)	
	12.30-18.30	travel to Phnom Penh	
	19.00-20.00	Dinner	
	20.00-21.00	Trainer/organiser meeting	
2-Mar			
	06.30-07.00	Breakfast	
	07.00-10.00	Travel to Tonle Sap Introduction by community researchers	
	10.00-10.30	School visit and painting competition	
	10.30-12.00	Lunch	
	12.00-13.00	Visit flooded forest otter habitat	
	13.00-15.00	Travel to Phnom Penh	
	15.00-18.00	Dinner	
	18.30-19.30	Trainer/organiser meeting	
3-Mar			
	07.00-08.00	Breakfast/summary of previous day	
	08.00-08.30	Analysis and storing of data	Nicole Duplaix, Syed

08.30-09.00	Data presentation by trainees	Hussain
09.00-09.30	Dissemination of results/how to write well	Mangala de Silva
09.30-12.00	Student projects	All trainers
12.00-13.30	Lunch	
13.30-15.30	Project presentations	students
15.30-15.45	Break	
15.45-16.30	Student test and evaluation (Otter Olympics)	
16.30-17.00	Certificates	
17.00-17.30	Final comment and recommendations and closing	
18.00-	Dinner and party	

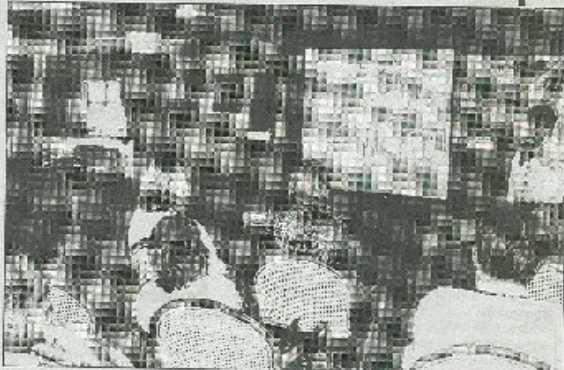
Appendix 3. Media coverage of workshop (only English Newspaper shown)

Phnom Penh Post 26.02.09



សិក្ខាសាលាស្តីពីការស្រាវជ្រាវ និងអភិរក្សសត្វកេនៅកម្ពុជា

ព័ត៌មានស្តីពី : អង្គការអភិរក្សសត្វកេ (CI) និងអង្គការអភិរក្សសត្វកេជាតិ (IUCN) សហការជាមួយរដ្ឋបាលស្រុកប្រាសាទបាវៀង បានប្រើកម្លាំងស្រាវជ្រាវ និងអភិរក្សសត្វកេនៅតំបន់ភាស៊ី និងភ្នំពេញ ជាប់នឹងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ដែលបានធ្វើឱ្យមានការប្រើប្រាស់ផ្ទៃដី ២០០៤ គុម្ពៈ នៅក្រុងស៊ី យ៉ាងទំនើប ក្នុងឆ្នាំ ២០០៧ ។ អង្គការអភិរក្សសត្វកេជាតិ (CI) បានប្រើប្រាស់ការស្រាវជ្រាវ និងអភិរក្សសត្វកេ (CI) លោកស្រី Nicole Duplax អនុប្រធានដំណាក់កាលអភិរក្សសត្វកេនៃអង្គការ IUCN នៅសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក, លោកស្រី Padma Silva មន្ត្រីជំនាញនៃអង្គការ IUCN ប្រចាំអាស៊ីអាគ្នេយ៍ និងស្រុកប្រាសាទបាវៀង ជាមួយមន្ត្រីស្រុកប្រាសាទបាវៀង និងស្រុកប្រាសាទបាវៀង ក្នុងស្រុកប្រាសាទបាវៀង និងស្រុកប្រាសាទបាវៀង ក្នុងស្រុកប្រាសាទបាវៀង ។



មន្ត្រីរដ្ឋបាលស្រុកប្រាសាទបាវៀង និងអង្គការអភិរក្សសត្វកេជាតិ (CI) កំពុងប្រើប្រាស់ការស្រាវជ្រាវ និងអភិរក្សសត្វកេនៅតំបន់ភាស៊ី និងភ្នំពេញ ។

លោកស្រី Padma Silva មន្ត្រីជំនាញនៃអង្គការ IUCN ប្រចាំអាស៊ីអាគ្នេយ៍ និងស្រុកប្រាសាទបាវៀង បានប្រើប្រាស់ការស្រាវជ្រាវ និងអភិរក្សសត្វកេ (CI) លោកស្រី Nicole Duplax អនុប្រធានដំណាក់កាលអភិរក្សសត្វកេនៃអង្គការ IUCN នៅសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក, លោកស្រី Padma Silva មន្ត្រីជំនាញនៃអង្គការ IUCN ប្រចាំអាស៊ីអាគ្នេយ៍ និងស្រុកប្រាសាទបាវៀង ជាមួយមន្ត្រីស្រុកប្រាសាទបាវៀង និងស្រុកប្រាសាទបាវៀង ក្នុងស្រុកប្រាសាទបាវៀង និងស្រុកប្រាសាទបាវៀង ។

លោកស្រី Padma Silva មន្ត្រីជំនាញនៃអង្គការ IUCN ប្រចាំអាស៊ីអាគ្នេយ៍ និងស្រុកប្រាសាទបាវៀង បានប្រើប្រាស់ការស្រាវជ្រាវ និងអភិរក្សសត្វកេ (CI) លោកស្រី Nicole Duplax អនុប្រធានដំណាក់កាលអភិរក្សសត្វកេនៃអង្គការ IUCN នៅសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក, លោកស្រី Padma Silva មន្ត្រីជំនាញនៃអង្គការ IUCN ប្រចាំអាស៊ីអាគ្នេយ៍ និងស្រុកប្រាសាទបាវៀង ជាមួយមន្ត្រីស្រុកប្រាសាទបាវៀង និងស្រុកប្រាសាទបាវៀង ក្នុងស្រុកប្រាសាទបាវៀង និងស្រុកប្រាសាទបាវៀង ។

លោកស្រី Padma Silva មន្ត្រីជំនាញនៃអង្គការ IUCN ប្រចាំអាស៊ីអាគ្នេយ៍ និងស្រុកប្រាសាទបាវៀង បានប្រើប្រាស់ការស្រាវជ្រាវ និងអភិរក្សសត្វកេ (CI) លោកស្រី Nicole Duplax អនុប្រធានដំណាក់កាលអភិរក្សសត្វកេនៃអង្គការ IUCN នៅសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក, លោកស្រី Padma Silva មន្ត្រីជំនាញនៃអង្គការ IUCN ប្រចាំអាស៊ីអាគ្នេយ៍ និងស្រុកប្រាសាទបាវៀង ជាមួយមន្ត្រីស្រុកប្រាសាទបាវៀង និងស្រុកប្រាសាទបាវៀង ក្នុងស្រុកប្រាសាទបាវៀង និងស្រុកប្រាសាទបាវៀង ។

ស្រុកប្រាសាទបាវៀង និងស្រុកប្រាសាទបាវៀង ក្នុងស្រុកប្រាសាទបាវៀង និងស្រុកប្រាសាទបាវៀង ។