

NBSAP

The policy document for Cambodia's biodiversity and ecosystem services

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8 points in 8 minutes

- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)
- Management of a protected area
- Global significance of Cambodia NBSAP

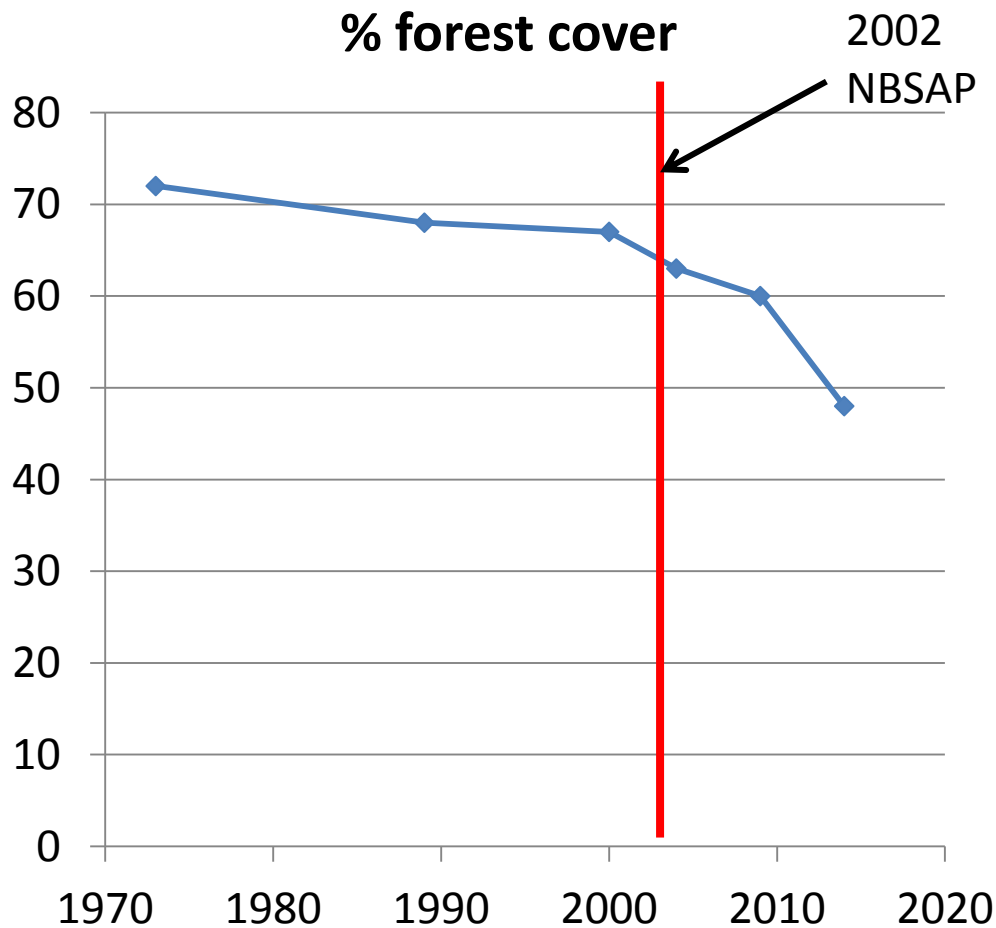
1. Cambodia: a rich natural capital

- Socio-economic development
- Food, livelihoods and well-being.



2. Biodiversity and ecosystem services are

- Under pressure
- Declining/degrading/being lost

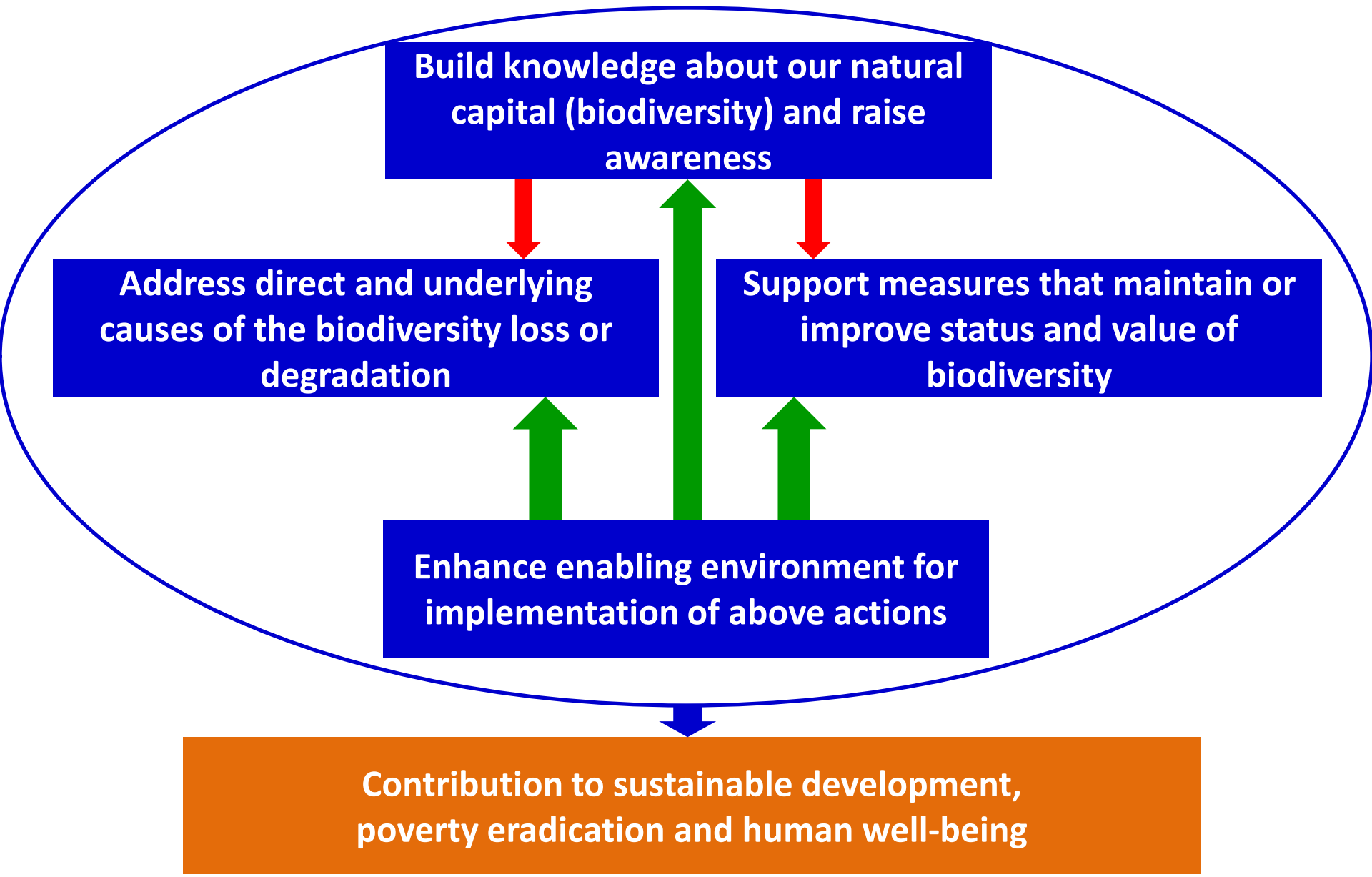


3. Drivers of biodiversity loss

- High population growth and increasing economic demands
- Limited technology
- Weak law enforcement
- **Limited financial resources**
- **Limited knowledge and awareness**

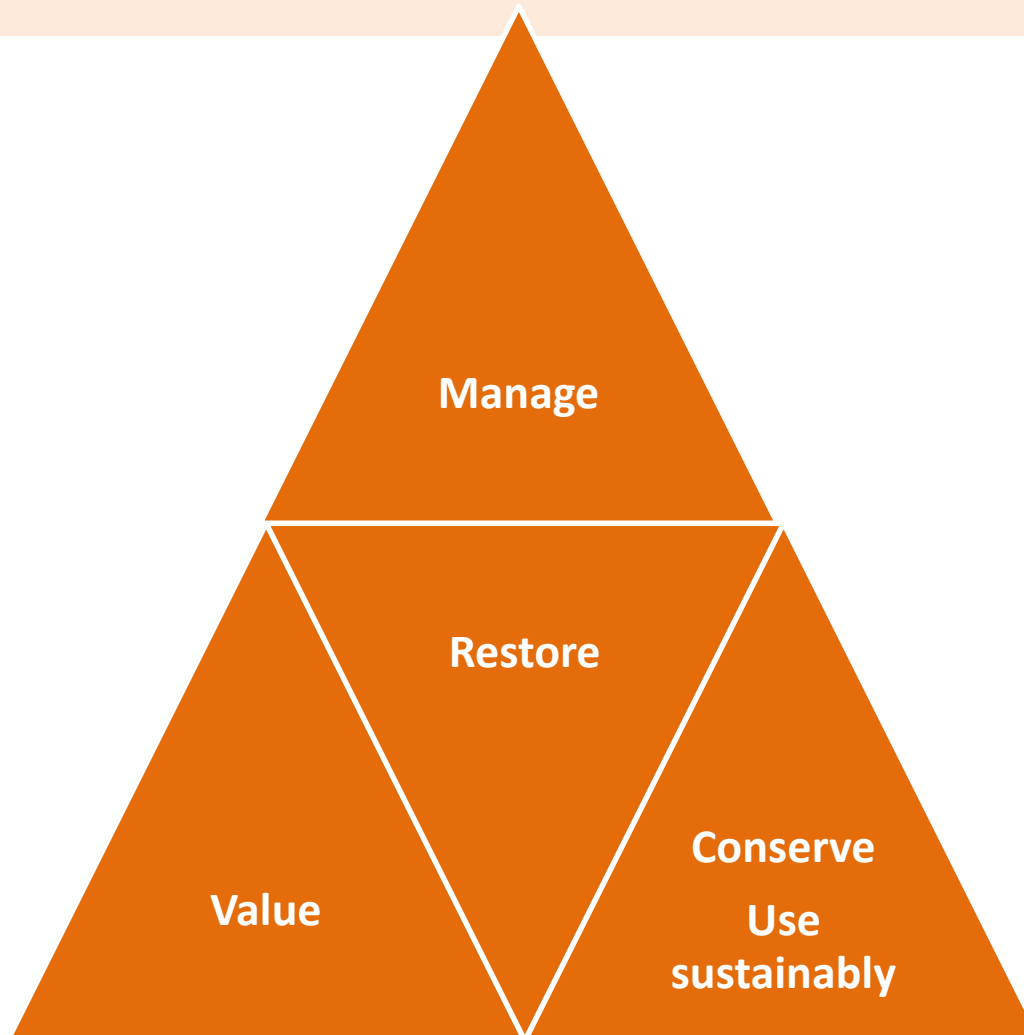
- Natural habitat conversion and fragmentation
- Overharvesting and overexploitation
- Invasive alien species
- Pollution, mining
- Climate change and natural disasters.

4. Overall strategy



Vision

By 2050, biodiversity is for equitable economic prosperity and improved quality of life for all in the country





5. Twenty 'SMART' national targets

2010

2020

5bis. Thematic focus for plan of action

1. Protected area system
2. Threatened species
3. *Ex-situ* conservation
4. Sustainable mining
5. Environmental security
6. Sustainable land-use planning
7. Sustainable Water Resources
8. Biodiversity and climate change
9. Sustainable forestry
10. Sustainable freshwater fisheries and aquaculture
11. Sustainable coastal and marine resources management
12. Sustainable animal wildlife resources management
13. Sustainable agriculture and animal production
14. Sustainable Energy Resources Management
15. Access and Benefit Sharing
16. Customary sustainable use and traditional knowledge
17. Industry, Technology and Services .
18. Resource mobilization
19. Community participation
20. Awareness, education, and research coordination and development
21. Legislation and institutional structure
22. Quality of life and poverty reduction
23. Landscape and seascape management
24. Clearing-house mechanism for technical and scientific cooperation, knowledge sharing and information exchange

6 to 8. Global significance of the NBSAP

1. Contribution to Aichi Biodiversity Targets
2. Exchange of experiences
3. Peace

6. Contribution to Aichi Biodiversity Targets

- **Target 5**

By 2020, the **rate of loss of all natural habitats**, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible **brought close to zero**, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced

- **Target 8**

By 2020, **pollution**, including from excess nutrients, has been **brought to levels that are not detrimental** to ecosystem function and biodiversity.

- **Target 10**

By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic **pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized**, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

- **Target 12**

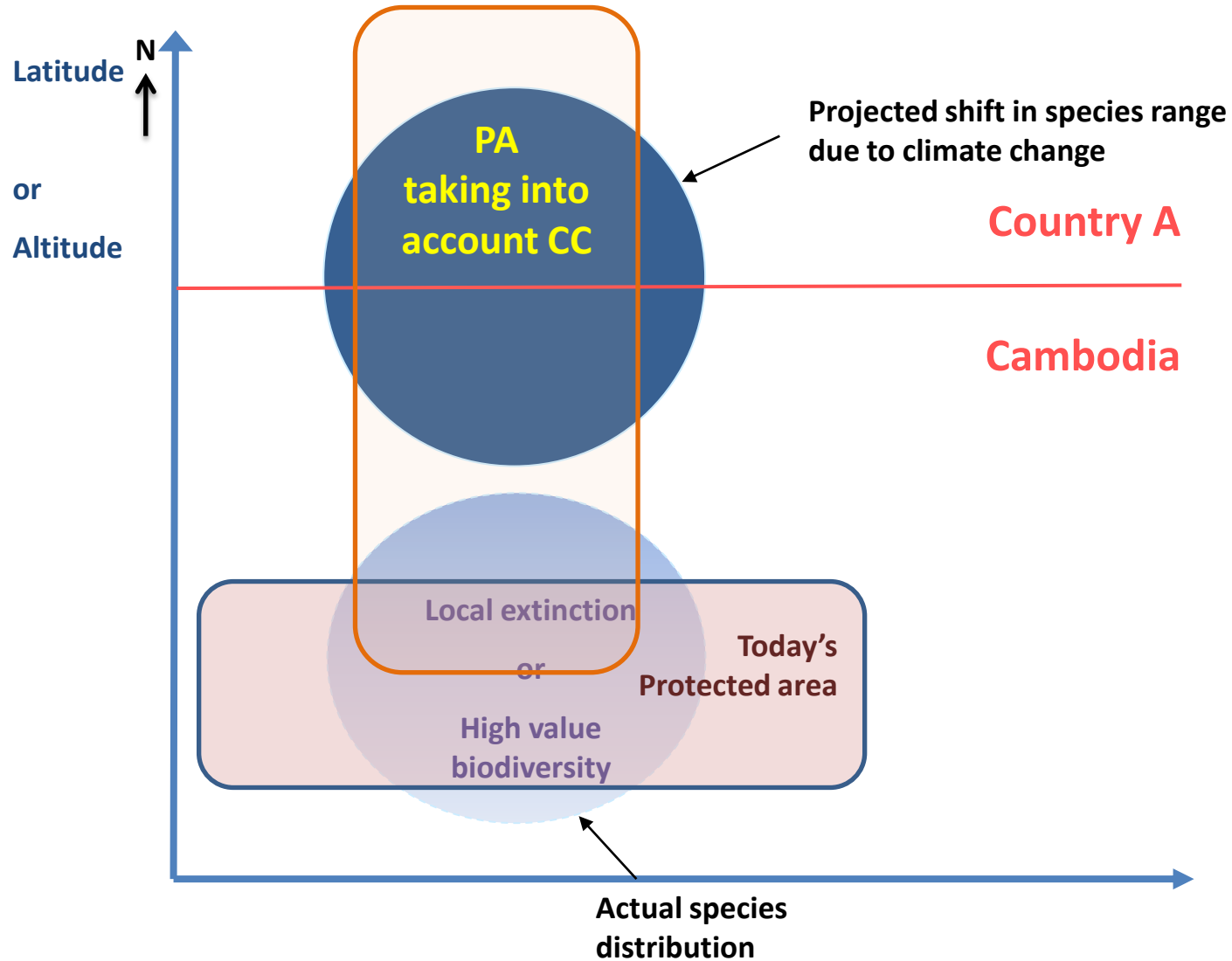
By 2020 the **extinction of known threatened species has been prevented** and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.

- **Target 15**

By 2020, **ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced**, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

7. Experience:

Protected area system resilient to climate change



8. Peace



- Coordination, coherence
- Cooperation
- Communication
- Commitment
- Capacity
- Capital

