



# Ministry of Environment, Cambodia



## Cambodia's NBSAP implementation related to Production Landscapes

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# Background of Cambodia's NBSAP

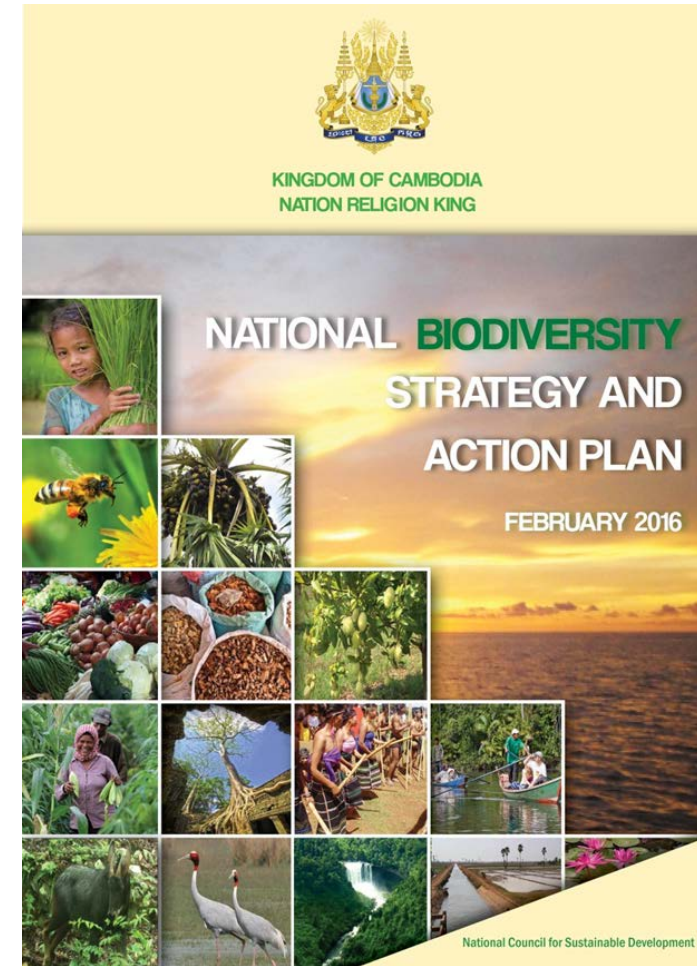
As signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Kingdom of Cambodia developed its initial National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) in 2002 with 17 themes and the current version of NBSAP was updated in 2016, covering 24 thematic areas to conserve and make sustainable use of the country's biodiversity for the national and global benefits.

## Vision:

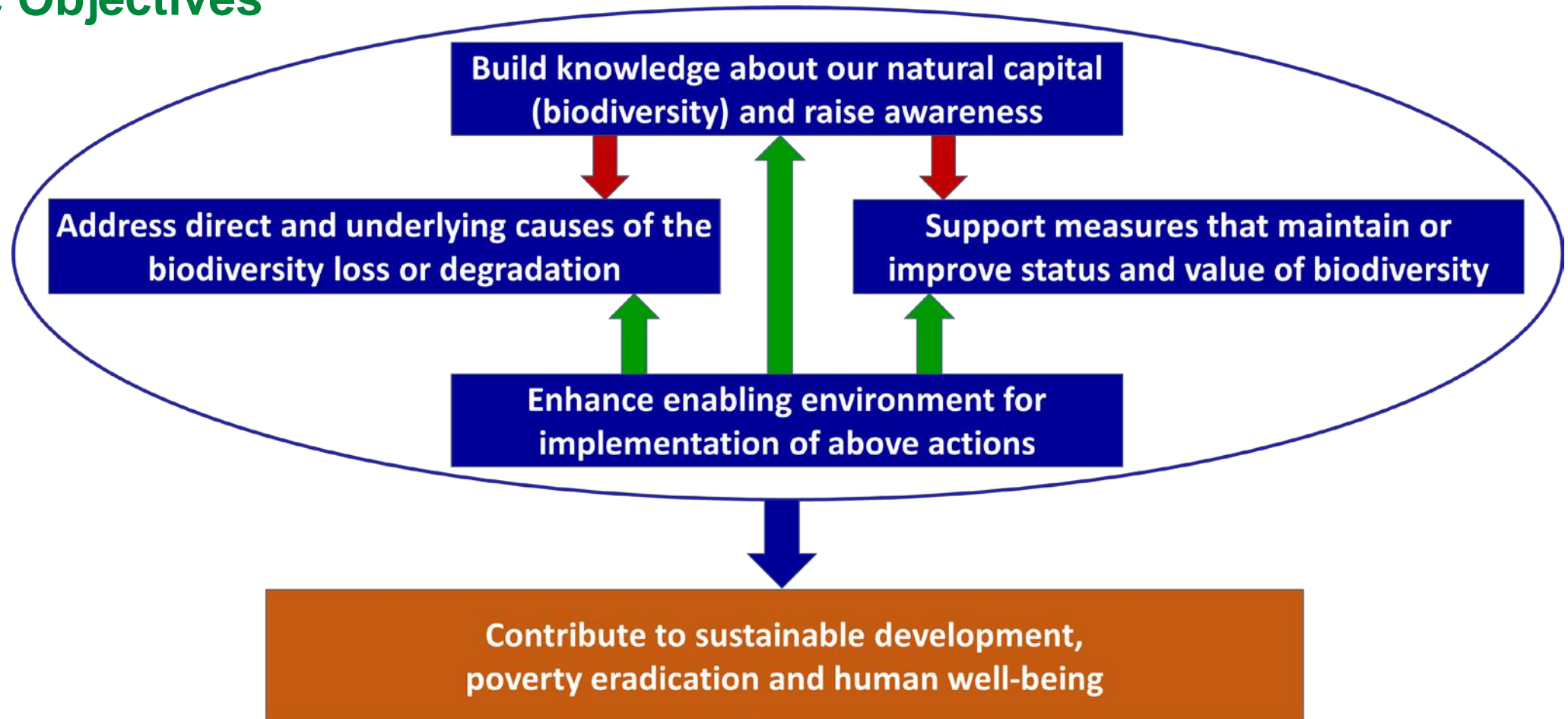
By 2050, Cambodia's biodiversity and its ecosystem services are valued, conserved, wisely used and well managed.

## Mission:

To mainstream biodiversity issues and values in national development, sectoral policies, plans and programmes and to protect and wisely use biodiversity by reducing the various direct and indirect pressures causing its loss or degradation.



## Strategic Objectives





# Background of Cambodia's NBSAP (Con't)



No	Thematic Approach	National Target	Number of Activities	Aichi Target
<b>PROTECTION OF BIODIVERSITY</b>				
1	Protected area system	6, 8	21	
2	Threatened species	10, 20	15	
3	Ex-situ conservation	10, 20	17	
4	Sustainable mining	15	17	
5	Environmental security	12, 16, 18	20	
6	Sustainable land-use planning	3	14	
7	Sustainable water resources	4	9	
8	Biodiversity and climate change	11, 15	22	
<b>SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIODIVERSITY</b>				
9	Sustainable forestry	5	23	
10	Sustainable freshwater fisheries and aquaculture	4, 5	34	
11	Sustainable coastal and marine resources management	5, 8	34	
12	Sustainable animal wildlife resources management	20	17	
13	Sustainable agriculture and animal production	5	24	
14	Sustainable Energy Resources Management	15	21	
15	Access and Benefit-Sharing	6, 13	54	

No	Thematic Approach	National Target	Number of Activities	Aichi Target
16	Customary sustainable use and traditional knowledge	17	14	
<b>ENABLING ENVIRONMENT</b>				
17	Industry, Technology and Services	16, 7	62	
18	Resource mobilization	2, 9	18	
19	Community participation	8	10	
20	Awareness, education, and research coordination and development	1	9	
21	Legislation and institutional structure	13	7	
22	Quality of life and poverty reduction	6	12	
23	Landscape and seascape management and coordination	6,7,8,12,14	7	
24	Clearing-house mechanism for technical and scientific cooperation, knowledge sharing and information exchange	13,19,14	17	
<b>Total number of activities</b>			<b>498</b>	



# NBSAP implementation related to Production Landscapes

## Theme 1: Protected Area System

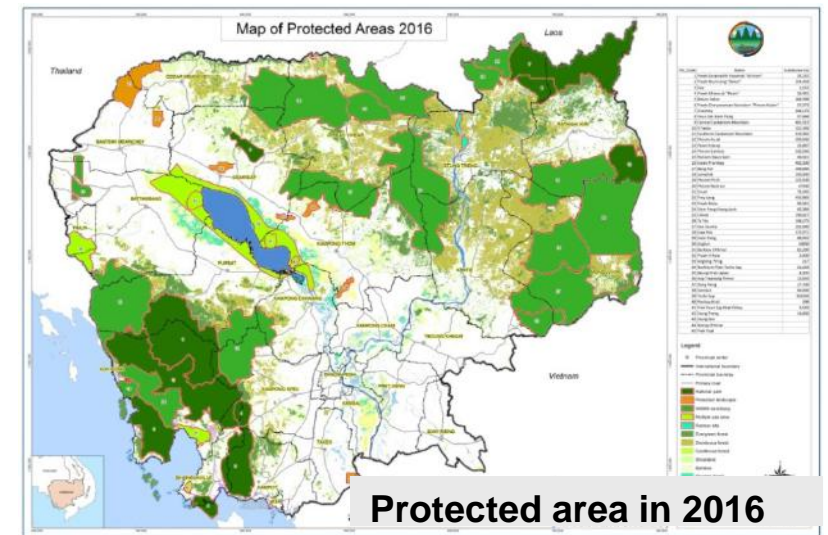
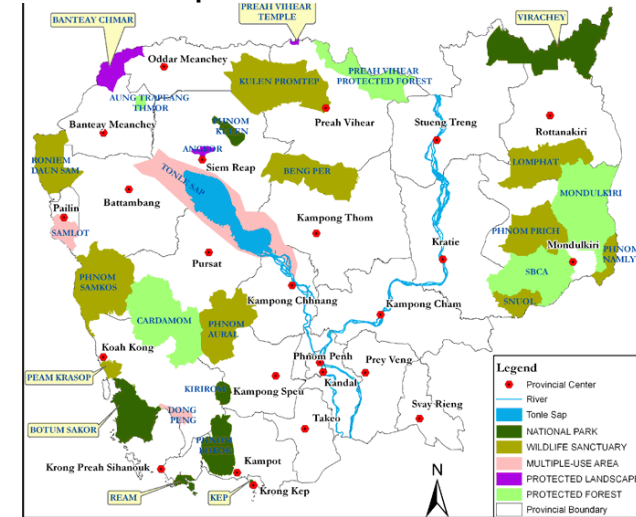
### Cambodia Biodiversity Target 8 (Aichi Target 11):

*By 2020, conservation of existing protected areas has been continued while protected forest and fresh water and marine protected areas will be established additionally.*

### Action Taken

Protected Area in Cambodia was established in 1993 which was 23 protected area equal to 3.194.796ha. that cover 17% of the country's land area. After the depth reform of environmental and natural resource was taken place in 2016, currently the protect area increase to 46 covering over 7.4 million ha. Which cover 41% of the country's land area.

Map of Protected Area 2013



Protected area in 2016





# NBSAP implementation related to Production Landscapes (Con't)

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## Theme 9: Sustainable Forestry

**Key Action 9.1.1** Improve knowledge and understanding of the status and trends of forest types and their coverage and functions in Cambodia, as well as the associated traditional knowledge of those forests, by conducting local, regional and national assessments and organizing information in databases and through the national clearing-house mechanism:

- (b) The role and value of forests in socio-ecological production landscapes (SEPLs) and
- (g) Technology available for the conservation and sustainable use of forest resources and landscapes

### Action Taken

- Establish habitat restoration with native tree plantations and enhanced agro-forestry practices over at least 500 hectares
- Increase resource and livelihood security for communities in community protected areas (CPAs) / community forests (CFs) / community fisheries (CFi)



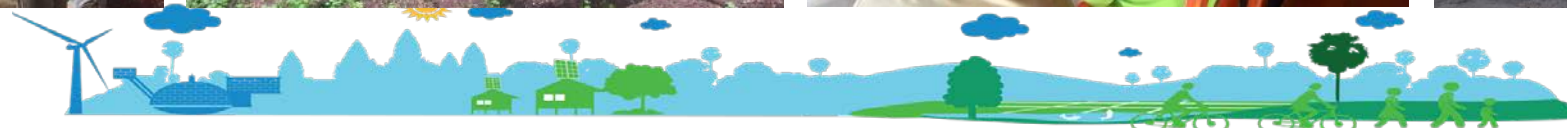
# NBSAP implementation related to Production Landscapes (Con't)

**Key Action 9.2.10** Support activities relating to the Satoyama Initiative for the rehabilitation and strengthening of socio-ecological production landscapes (SEPL)

## Action Taken

### Payment for Ecosystem Service Policy Development

- Selected 2 sites for piloting (Kualen National Park and Kbal Chhay Multiple use area)
- Conducted a study to observe the geographical situation, livelihood, potential of service provider and potential buyer(s)





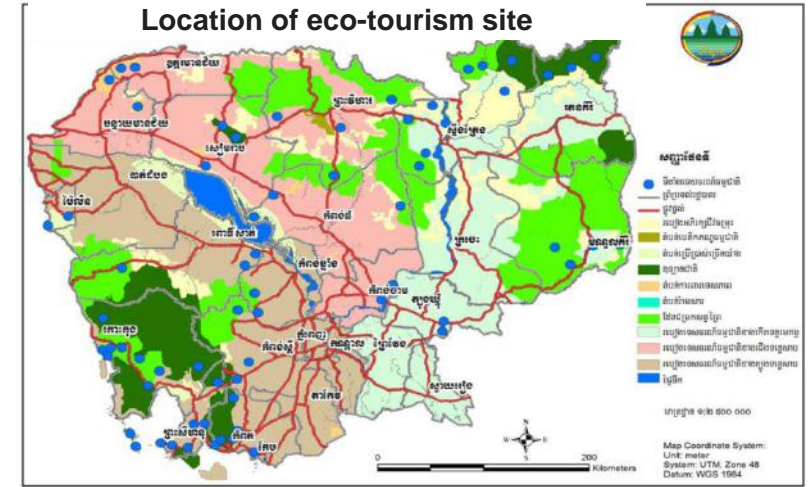
# NBSAP implementation related to Production Landscapes (Con't)

## Theme 19: Community Participation

### Key action 19.1.9: Develop community base eco-tourism

#### Action Taken:

- *In 2017 there are 100 potential eco-tourism sites was identified in Cambodia mostly in protected area such as beautiful landscape, biodiversity attraction, fresh air...*
- *Communities get income and local products are promoted by providing services to tourists such accommodation, food, tour guide..*
- *Community change behavior toward biodiversity by participation in protected natural resources*





# NBSAP implementation related to Production Landscapes (Con't)



## Theme 23: Landscape and Seascape Management and Coordination

Strategic Objectives	Key Actions
<p>Improve landscape and seascape management and coordination for efficient, enhanced and synergistic conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components.</p>	<p>1.1. Map landscapes/seascapes and characterize their structures, functions and management practices used. Mapping of landscapes/seascapes includes an assessment of their socioeconomic and cultural values and identification of the main stakeholders, as well as making the information available on the CHM, as appropriate.</p>
	<p>1.2. Facilitate the development of partnerships and engagement among the main stakeholders and sectors, and facilitate the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities and other stakeholders including experts</p>
	<p>1.3. Mobilize adequate financial resources and technologies needed for assessing and effectively managing landscapes/seascapes.</p>
	<p>1.4. Promote better understanding of the ecosystem approach through programmes of communication, education and public awareness.</p>
	<p>1.5. Initiate and facilitate as appropriate capacity-building, technology transfer, and awareness-raising to assist in landscape/seascape management.</p>
	<p>1.6. Monitor and review to allow adaptive management.</p>
	<p>1.7. Develop the capacity to broker negotiations and trade-offs, and manage conflicts among relevant stakeholder groups in reaching decisions about management, use and conservation of biological resources.</p>





# Key Challenges

- Limitation of specific policy on biodiversity management
- Lack of resources (human resources, capacity and financial)
- Limitation of cooperation and involvement from all relevant stakeholders
- Don't have central national data base for biodiversity
- Limitation of taxonomy including expert and resources
- Limitation of research and inventory of natural resources





# Recommendation

- National policy and legislation related to biodiversity should be developed and effective implementation including PES, ABS legislation
- Capacity building program must be prioritized
- Encourage scientific research including taxonomy
- Strengthen coordination mechanism
- Resource mobilization to implement NBSAP
- Develop national central Biodiversity Database





# Thank you for your attention!

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