



PRESENTATION ON



Cambodia NBSAP & CHM of UN-CBD

KEAT Bunthan

Department of Biodiversity

General Secretariat of National Council for Sustainable Development (GSSD)

Ministry of Environment, CAMBODIA

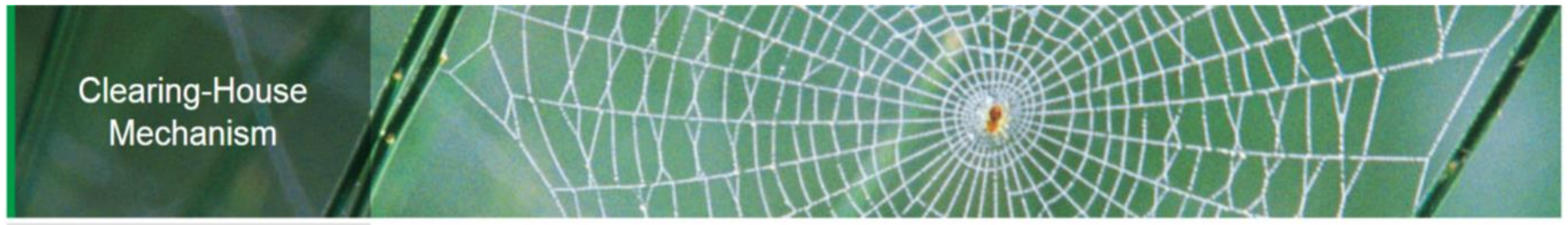
29 January – 2 February 2018, Bangkok, Thailand





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Cambodia's NBSAP

Background

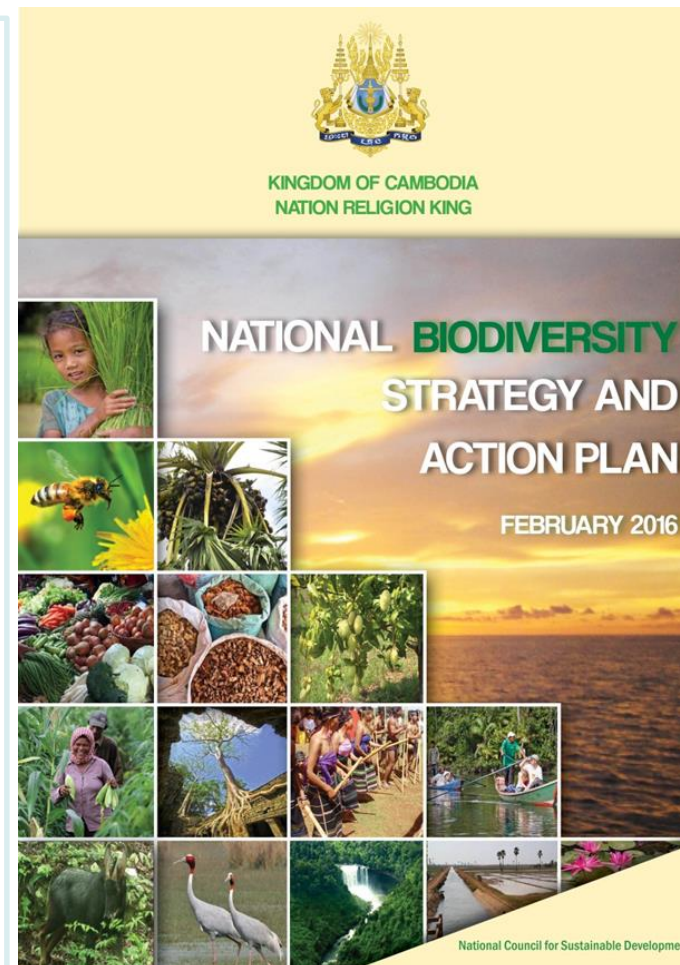
As signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Kingdom of Cambodia developed its initial National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) in 2002 with 17 themes and the current version of NBSAP was updated in 2016, covering 24 thematic areas to conserve and make sustainable use of the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

Vision:

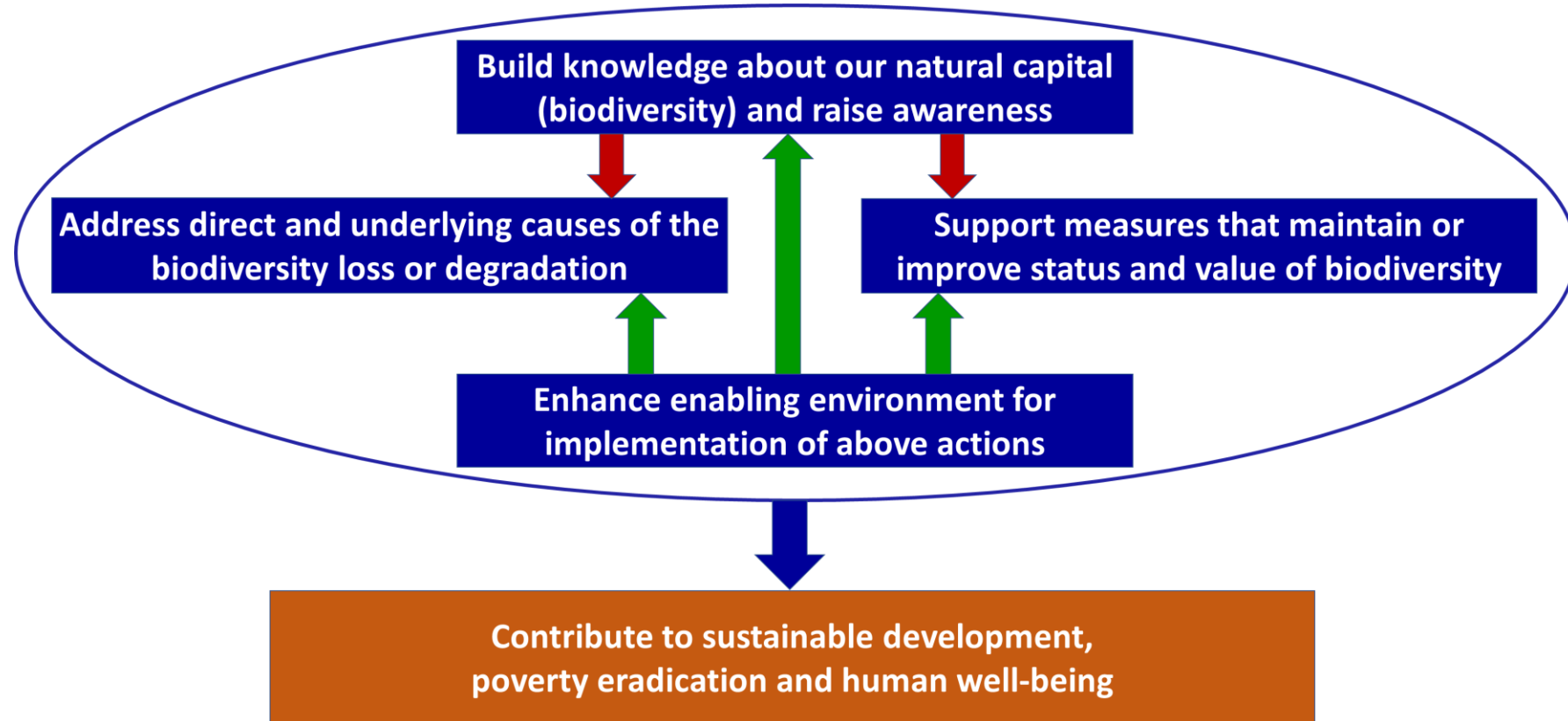
By 2050, Cambodia's biodiversity and its ecosystem services are valued, conserved, wisely used and well managed.

Mission:

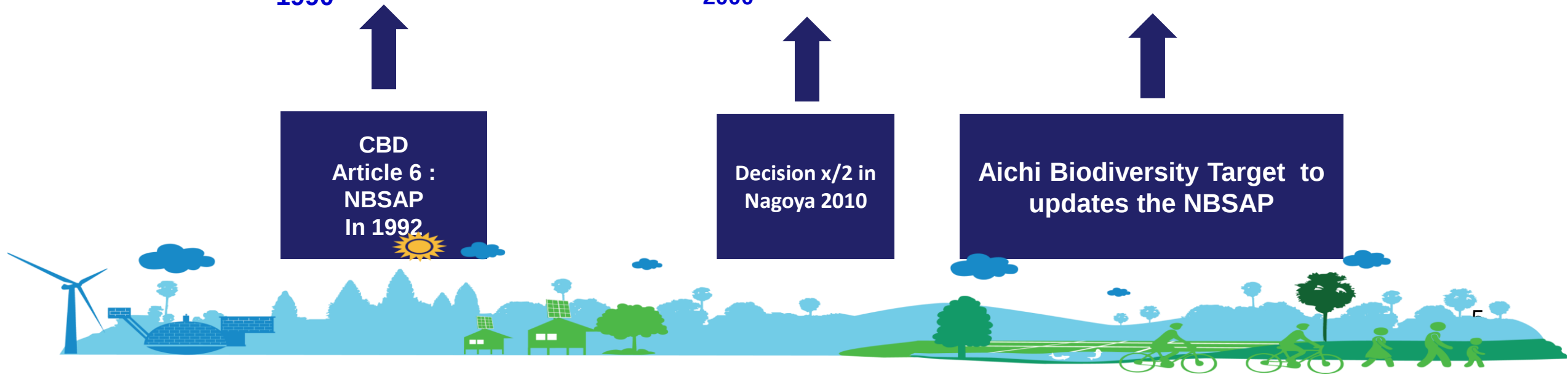
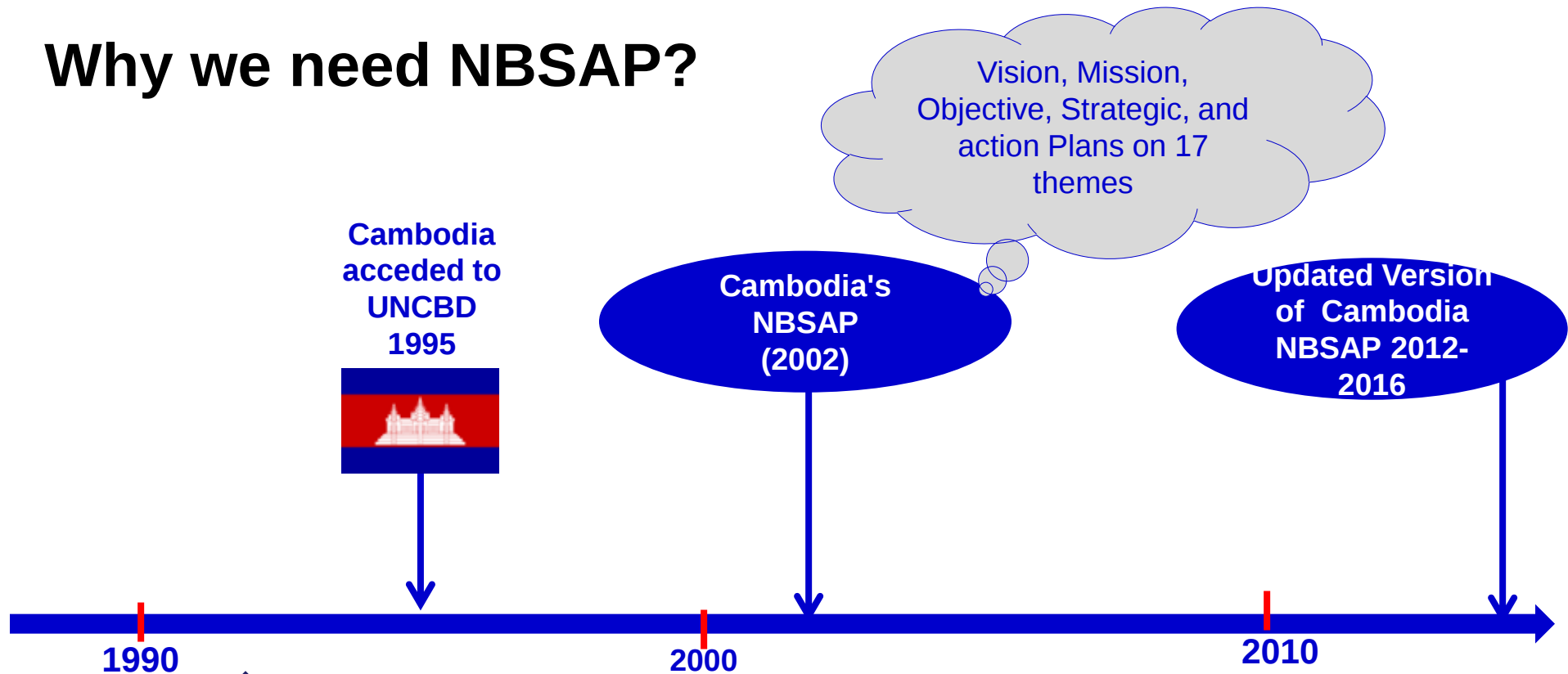
To mainstream biodiversity issues and values in national development, sectoral policies, plans and programmes and to protect and wisely use biodiversity by reducing the various direct and indirect pressures causing its loss or degradation.



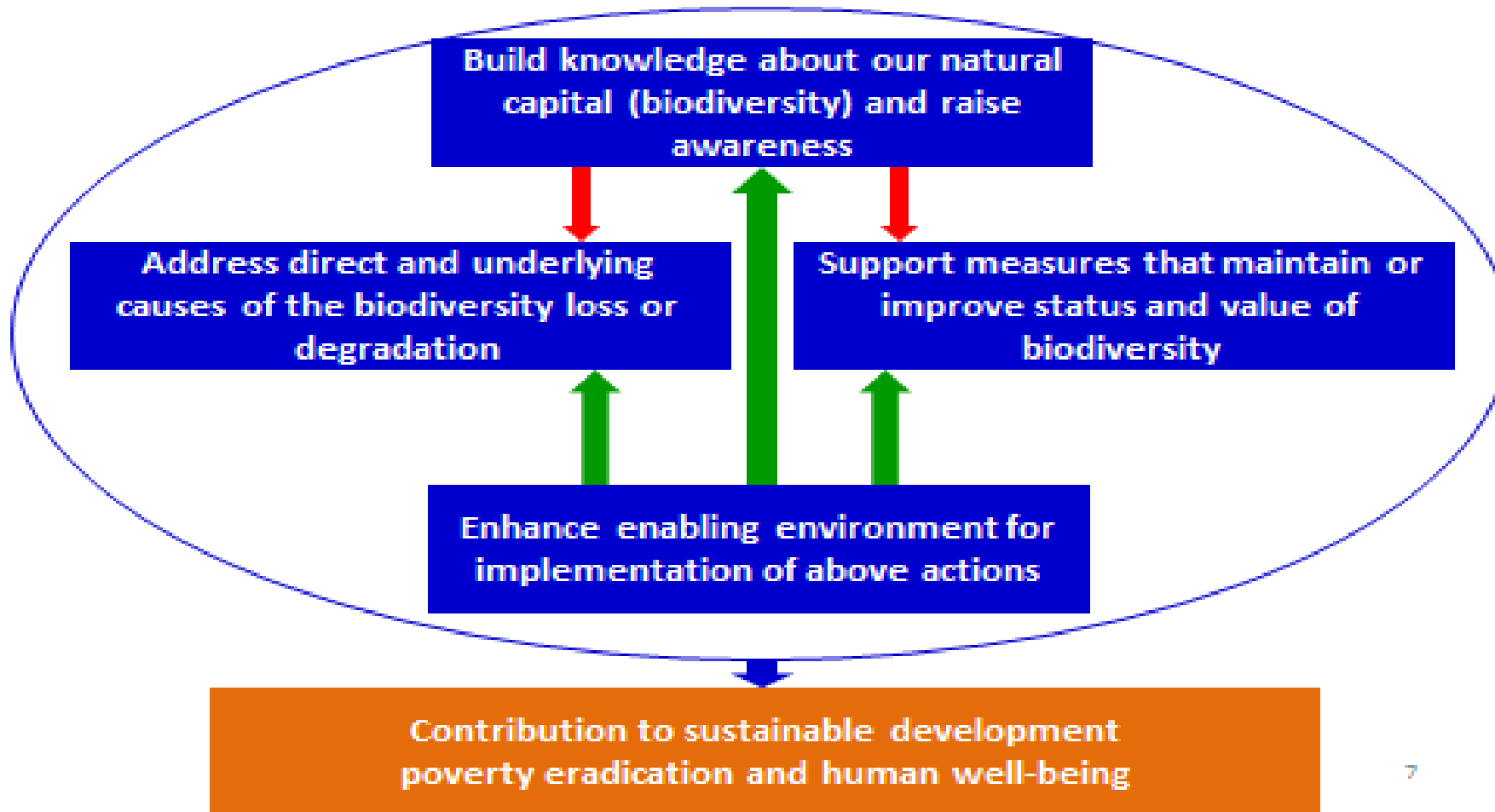
NBSAP Strategic objectives



Why we need NBSAP?



OVERALL STRATEGY





Thematic Group: 1. **Protection of Biodiversity**

2. Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

3. Enabling Environment

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 Forest Resources Management**
10. **Sustainable Freshwater Fisheries and Aquaculture**
11. **Sustainable Coastal and Marine Resources Management**
12. **Sustainable Animal and Wildlife Resources Management**
13. **Sustainable Agriculture and Animal Production**
14. **Sustainable Energy Resources Management**

15. **Access and Benefits-Sharing**
16. **Customary Sustainable use and TK**
17. **Industry, Technology and Services (Manufacturing, Biotechnology and Biosafety, Tourism)**
18. **Resources Mobilization**
19. **Community Participation**
20. **Awareness, Education, Research Coordination and Development**
21. **Legislation and Institutional Structure**
22. **Quality of Life and Poverty Reduction**
23. **Landscape & Seascape Management and Coordination**
24. **CHM for Technological and Scientific Cooperation, Knowledge Sharing and Information Exchange**





Cambodia's NBSAP



No	Thematic Approach	National Target	Number of Activities	Aichi Target
PROTECTION OF BIODIVERSITY				
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	 
SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIODIVERSITY				
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	
ENABLING ENVIRONMENT				
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	  
Total number of activities			498	





NBSAP Progress update

THEME	STATUS
1. Protected Area System	-MoE is the responsible institution, increase number of rangers and salary -Created new areas (currently around 7 million hectares) -Landsat mapping for protected areas border demarcation -Drafting maps biodiversity corridor to request for establishing and expanding protected areas size ...
2. Threatened species	Continue to work with partner organizations and NGOs working to protect endangered species and prevent wildlife trafficking
3. <i>Ex situ</i> conservation	Collected specimen, compiled a list of plants and animals and study the potential areas for preparing Botanical Garden ...
8. Biodiversity and Climate Change	Some of ongoing projects involving climate change has focused on conservation of biodiversity
9. Sustainable Forest Resources Management	In collaboration with several partner organizations working to restore forests and prevent the crimes
11. Sustainable Coastal and Marine Resources Management	Studied the possibilities in organizing the National Marine Park Koh Rong and examine the potential for cooperation and future collaboration, Studies of resources in Koh Rong and Rong Sanlem ,restore mangrove forests and the prevention of pollution of coastal areas, primary study for the purpose of preparing management plan of coastal and marine areas(Marine Spatial Planning) ..





NBSAP Progress update

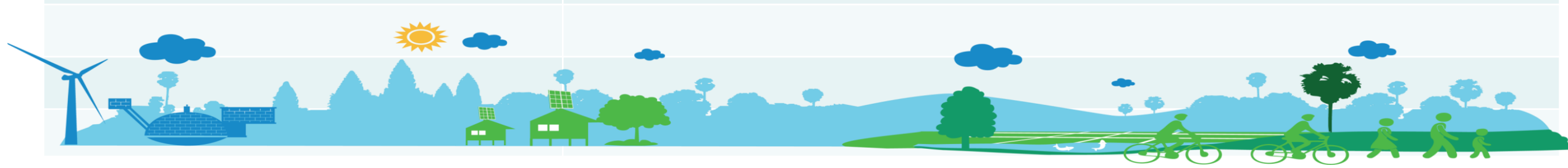
THEME	STATUS
14. Sustainable Energy Resources Management	- Urged the use of biogas energy and solar power, installed LED lights along the road - Study and formulate policies to promote the use of electric vehicles and solar power and other renewable energy
15. Access and Benefits-Sharing	Became a party to ABS Protocol, created a Technical Working Group and preparing an ABS roadmap and framework, research on biodiversity value chains
16. Customary Sustainable use and TK	Collecting data and compiling documentation on plants for traditional medicine
17. Industry, Technology and Services (Manufacturing, Biotechnology and Biosafety, Tourism)	Each sector pay more attention to biodiversity issues, especially in the tourism sector





NBSAP Progress update

THEME	STATUS
18. Resource Mobilization	National Budget, Global Environment Facility (GEF) Green Climate Fund, donors through collaboration with stakeholder, REDD+, PES...
19. Community Participation	There are 9 Community Protected Areas (CPAs), which provides ecotourism services: Peam Krasorb, Tmat Peuy Theoun Krasang, Mundul Yorn, Prek Thnot, Teuk Tlak Chork La Eang, Beung Ka Chhang, Koh Sro Lao and Chi Ork Beung Prey. -MoT & MoE issued a joint declaration on the development of tourism in protected areas as the basis for tourism development at all levels in the areas -137 CPA (193992 ha.) 32028 families, have developed management plan for CPAs but not all yet
20. Awareness, Education, Research Coordination and Development	-Dissemination and mainstreaming Biodiversity through media, printing materials, school curriculum, Eco school program, Guidelines on Eco friendly standard... -Study on the potential of ecosystem services and preparing policies and plan to implement pilot projects in target areas for ecosystem services payment mechanism in Sihanoukville and Siem Reap



NBSAP Progress update

THEME	STATUS
21. Legislation and Institutional Structure	- Preparing a Environmental Code and hope to finalize soon - Institutional reform in MoE, established and strengthened the functions of the NCSD and the relevant Technical Working Groups
23. Landscape & Seascape Management and Coordination	-Eventually develop management plans for all landscapes, Eastern plain landscape has more on going activities implementing -Just a initial study related to Seascape
24. CHM for Technological and Scientific Cooperation, Knowledge Sharing and Information Exchange	-MoE website, MoE Facebook page and CHM website





Overview of CHM

Further to decision X/15, the mission of CHM is to contribute significantly to the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, through effective information services and other appropriate means in order to promote and facilitate scientific and technical cooperation, knowledge sharing and information exchange, and to establish a fully operational network of Parties and partners.





CHM Progress update

Based on UNCBD, Cambodia established its National Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM) for Cartagena Protocol (BCH) and Nagoya Protocol (ABS) websites.





CHM Progress update

CHM website: <http://www.chm.gdancp-moe.org/>

- Last update of CHM contents in 2016
- A provincial workshop was conducted in 2017 with key stakeholders to get comments and feedback on CHM Contents and Interface

BCH website: <http://bch-moe.org/>

- This website was set up in 2016 but now it has been expired as MoE structure reformed and lack of fund support

ABS website

- In the process of setting up





Relevant Websites

A. National level in Cambodia

1. MoE Website៖ www.moe.gov.kh	7. FFI: http://www.fauna-flora.org/explore/cambodia/
2. Climate Change Dept. Website៖ http://www.camclimate.org.kh/en/?start=6	8. NGO Forum: https://www.ngoforum.org.kh/
3. MAFF Website៖ http://www.maff.gov.kh/	9. Wildlife Alliance: https://www.wildlifealliance.org/
4. MRC Website៖ http://www.mrcmekong.org/khmer	
5. National Commission Disaster Mgt. Web៖ http://www.ncdm.gov.kh/	
6. WCS Cambodia: https://cambodia.wcs.org/	





Relevant Websites

B. Regional and International

1. ASEAN Biodiversity Center: <https://aseanbiodiversity.org/>
2. UN-CBD: <https://www.cbd.int/web/>
3. UNFCCC: <http://newsroom.unfccc.int/>
4. UNCCD: <http://www2.unccd.int/>
5. Biosafety Clearing-House: <https://bch.cbd.int/>
6. Biodiversity Clearing-House: <https://www.cbd.int/chm/>
7. IUCN: <https://www.iucn.org/countries/cambodia> and
8. Other website linkages: <https://www.cbd.int/links/>



Challenges

Key challenges include but are not limited to the followings:

- (1) General layout of shared websites (UN-CBD, UNFCCC and UN-CCD) are not determined and approved as in the process of development;
- (2) Collection and compilation of materials and documents are limited;
- (3) Most of available documents are in English;
- (4) Lot of time and resources (human and funds) are spent for collecting, compiling and scanning materials and documents for dissemination purposes
- (5) Updated information is limited



Way forward

- Combine 3 CHM websites above into one platform
- Update the contents and interface as well as data and information
- Collect and enter all available data and information from UNCB, national biodiversity status by linking with GIS department (Geographical Information System) of MoE
- More efforts and commitments are made to promote CHM by means of workshops, training sessions, environmental days, meetings etc.
- New website platform which contains the three CHM's website under develop and will finalize in before mid of 2018 and data entry and update those information before end of 2018.





Thank you!

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