

**KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA**  
**Nation Region King**



**Phnom Penh May 2006**

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Phnom Penh May, 2006

**Oum Pisey**

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# Cambodia Third National Report

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## A. REPORTING PARTY

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Signature of officer responsible for submitting national report	HE. Dr. Mok Mareth, Senior Minister, Minister for Environment
Date of submission	July 2006

### Information on the preparation of the report

#### Box I.

Please provide information on the preparation of this report, including information on stakeholders involved and material used as a basis for the report.

The report is prepared under the supervision of the Ministry of Environment through a broad consultation process involving relevant government agencies and selected Non-governmental Organisations, private sector and academic institutions. The government agencies involved in the provision of inputs and consultations include 8 key ministries (MOE, MAFF, MOP, MRD, MLMUPC, MOT, MOWRAM and CNMC) and their line agencies. The following NGOs were also consulted: FACT, IUCN, WCS, FFI, CI, BirdLife International, WWF, Mlup Baitong, CEPAC, and NGOs Forum. The report was then submitted for validation with the National Biodiversity Steering Committee. The report draws extensively

on the resources from sources listed below and Internet sites as indicated.

List of major references:

Cambodia's Millennium Development Goals Report, 2003;

Cambodia's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 2002;

National Strategic Development Plan (2006-2010);

National Strategy for Poverty Reduction, 2003-2005;

Cambodia's State of the Environment Report, 2004;

Cambodia's State of the Coastal Environment and Socio-economy Report, 2005

Cambodia's Report to WSSD (2001): National Assessment of Implementation of Agenda 21: Progress, Challenges and Directions;

And other plans, strategies, reports and documents.

Main Websites:

[www.biodiversity-kh.org](http://www.biodiversity-kh.org)

[www.mekong-protected-areas.org](http://www.mekong-protected-areas.org)

[www.cdc-crdb.gov.kh/default.htm](http://www.cdc-crdb.gov.kh/default.htm)

[www.mrcmekong.org](http://www.mrcmekong.org)

[www.ncdproject.com](http://www.ncdproject.com)

[www.maff.gov.kh](http://www.maff.gov.kh)

[www.unep.org](http://www.unep.org)

[www.earthtrends.wri.org](http://www.earthtrends.wri.org)

## B. PRIORITY SETTING, TARGETS AND OBSTACLES

### Box II.

Please provide an overview of the status and trends of various components of biological diversity in your country based on the information and data available.

Cambodia is a tropical country located in Southeast Area covering land area of 181,035 km<sup>2</sup>. Biogeographically, the country is dominated by low land along the Mekong River and Tonlé Sap Lake, where agriculture activities are concentrated, and three mountain regions in the Southwest, North and Northeast.

**Genetic Resources:** Due to lack of research very little is known about the genetic diversity within species and there is serious lack of information on distribution and occurrence of wild species and wild relatives of crops in the country. Nevertheless, over 2,000 varieties of rice and several wild rice species have been identified and/or used in the country. A mix of wild and domesticated animal genetic resources has been reported (NBSAP, 2002).

Crop cultivation in the country is largely dependent on traditional cultivars, old varieties, and native land races evolved over thousands of years within the country. Almost 80% of cultivated areas are used for local unimproved crop varieties. This traditional agriculture relies on a diversity of rice strains and a diversity of associated rice ecosystem species to provide food and stable production. It is estimated that for every 400 ha, there existed a traditional cultivar in the past. Rich diversity has built up in rice and other crops including maize, soybean, sesame, sweet potato, peanut, and vegetables.

Small farmers who maintain crop genetic diversity in the form of local cultivars are inclined to change to improved hybrids to increase production. Since PAs are the repository of genetic resources of untapped agricultural potential, encroachment, overuse and degradation in protected areas and remaining natural ecosystems also results in the erosion or genetic resources. The country agricultural system are unusually diverse and networks, thus encroachment and land claim, particularly on traditional agricultural practices could result in erosion of agricultural genetic resources that may, otherwise, a source of in situ of agricultural genetic materials.

**Species diversity:** Knowledge at the species levels for plants and animals of Cambodia remains very limited. Recent surveys and studies, particularly from the end of 1990s have generated some information of species diversity and to certain extent the abundance of and geographic distribution of fauna, particularly for mammals and birds and to the lesser extent for other classes of faunal and floral species in the country. According to IUCN Redlist, 39 mammal, 36 bird, 15 reptile, 38 plant species are listed as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable, near-threatened or data deficient (SoE, 2004). Surveys and studies in the country on the other hand listed 28 mammal, 21 bird, 7 fish, and 30 plant species as critically endangered, endangered, and vulnerable. Known species for reptile 114 (1992-2003) and amphibian 8 (1992-2003). There is limited information on invertebrates. Four species, including 2 mammal and 2 bird species, are believed to have been extinct from Cambodia since 1990 (SoE, 2004, p. 130-136). The complete dataset from which Known Species of Mammals, Birds, Plants, Reptiles, and Amphibians were extracted represents only about 2% of the total species of the world. As a result, the numbers reported here are vast underestimates of the actual species worldwide. Mammals and birds are better known and represented than other taxonomic groups. Invertebrates in the kingdom Animalia, the kingdom Protista, and the kingdom Monera are not included in these country profiles. Data on Known Species of Mammals, Birds, Plants, Reptiles, and Amphibians are based on a compilation of available data from a large variety of sources. They are not based on species checklists, (UNEP-WCMC/WRI).

The main threats to biodiversity are reported increased population pressure, lack of planning and poor law enforcement in natural resource management and uncertainties in land tenure. Biodiversity have been privatized and frequently overexploited (NBSAP, p15). In term of meeting the Cambodia's MDGs, the country still lags behind with regards protection of the environmental from degradation, especially forest resource depletion and water resources, as the pace of forest depletion has not been reduced as planned (National Strategic Development Plan, 2006-2010 and Achieving the Cambodia Millennium Development Goals 2005 Update). Species information are being gathered and updated by UNDP-GEF funded project in the Cardamom, Tonle Sap's Core Areas and northern Plains.

**Agriculture Ecosystem:** Rice is Cambodia's major agricultural crop and traditional source of carbohydrate. Of the total rice crop area in the country, 86% is rain-fed lowland rice (2.7 million ha),

8% is dry season rice, 4% is floating rice and 2% is upland rice. Rain-fed low land rice represents the most abundant rice crop and is characterised by flat banded rice field that are almost entirely dependent on rainfall and surface runoff for water supply. Dry season rice is limited to areas close to major rivers and floodplains. Shifting cultivation, also known as swidden agriculture, is common practice of clearing and utilising a plot of land for 1-5 years and then clearing another plot of land and is associated with burning and thus often termed as "slash and burn". Home garden commonly occurs around houses and often have a variety of uses including food, fuel, construction materials, herbal medicine, ornamentation and shade. Commercial field crop have recently increased such food crops (8% of total agricultural land) fruit trees (3.5% of agricultural land). In addition, industrial crops (tobacco, jute, soybean, sesame, peanut and sugarcane ect.) occupy 3.5% of total agricultural land. Rubber plantation which is a part of agro-forest ecosystem accounts for 38,000 ha.

**Forest Biodiversity:** There are diverse forest habitat types in the country; however the lack of standardized nomenclature for forest types and the resultant use of different classifications led to different interpretation and generation of data. Of all the habitats in the country, forests have perhaps the most suffered from mass extraction. More and more forests have been cleared for agricultural land, fuel woods, housing, infrastructure and commercial logging. Overexploitation of forest and clearance for agriculture has had significance effects on terrestrial and subsequently aquatic ecosystems (SoE, 2004).

Forest area declined from 73% before 1960s to 58% of land area by 2000 (WSSD Report, 2001) and some sources even put it significantly lower. The Government had thus begun to address these problems by cancelling 15 concessions, curbing illegal logging, seizing equipment and illegally harvested logs, and closing illegal sawmills. Through a comprehensive forest sector reform, the prevailing forest concession system was revised with many forest concession permits were revoked. This came along with the declaration on Suspension of Forest Concession Logging Activities started from the January 2002 until new forest management plans including the requirement for submission of environmental and social impact assessment report, consistent with the regulations and technical requirements of the World Bank Forest Technical Group. Forest crime monitoring and a quarterly reporting has been implemented in collaboration with an NGO, initially by the Global Witness and later on by Société Générale de Surveillance. Community-based forest management has been promoted and as a result 237 communities have been established. According to WWF eco-regional assessment, Cambodia has 5 critical ecosystems such as Cardamom Mountain Range, Northern Plains, Eastern Plain, Upper Mekong and Tonle Sap.

**Inland Aquatic Habitats:** Clearance of flooded forests and aquaculture activities has affected aquatic habitats and their associated biodiversity. Cambodia's water resources are currently relatively under-exploited and their aquatic systems remain relatively healthy. There is relatively little flow variation in the Mekong mainstream except one of its main tributaries, the Se San River, due to upstream trans-boundary development of hydropower. Sedimentation in the Tonlé Sap Lake remains negligible at the ranges between less than 0.1 and 0.16 mm/year. The fishery reform in the year 2000 has enabled the release of 56% of the fishing lots from concession in favour of community fishery management and ended the long and severe conflicts between the fishing lot operators and local fishers who had deprived off their access to the resources. Fresh wetland inventory and classification were conducted in 2003 with the technical and financial support from MRC.

**Coastal and Marine Habitats:** Similarly, mangroves in the coastal areas had suffered declined in the last decade for charcoal and aquaculture. Coral reef and seagrass had encountered destructive fishing practices. Some mangrove regrowth and planting have been noted through collaborative efforts by government, NGOs and local communities. Destructive and over-fishing have been among the major threats to the coastal fisheries.

Both inland and coastal fisheries suffer from decreasing amount of catch per unit effort and percentage of large fish in the catch. Through community fisheries, selected flooded forest habitats have been protected and restored and a more sustainable fishery management regime has been adopted. As of August 2004, 350 community fisheries have been established. Marine and Coastal ecosystems have been assessed and monitored by the Ministry of Environment which has been funded by DANIDA.

**Protected Areas:** In 1993, 23 protected areas covering 3.3 million ha equivalent to more than 18% of the country territory had been designated and categorized as National Parks (742,250 ha); Wildlife Sanctuary (2,030,000 ha); Protected Landscape (9,700 ha) and Multiple Use Management Areas (403,950 ha). Of all the PAs, three cover mixed terrestrial and coastal habitats, one includes terrestrial, coastal and near-shore marine waters and islands, one covers inland wetlands (316,250 ha) and seven are trans-boundary PAs. Marine habitats remain poorly represented in the current PAs system. In addition, ten Forest Protected Areas covering 1.49 million ha have been established. Five PAs have potential



for trans-boundary collaboration. The protected area system is mainly based on forest reserves developed in the 1950s as well as limited information in the early 1990s. This information was incomplete and uncertain. Habitats that are considered missing or underrepresented include lowland evergreen forests, riverine forests, limestone forest and marine areas (ICEMP, 2003).

While the 23 PAs were established under the authority of the Ministry of Environment, other 10 protected forests Areas have been designed under the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. The Forest Protected Areas system covers over 1.49 million ha.

Almost all the mountain ecosystems in the country fall within the national PAs and Forest Protected Areas systems.

**National Forest Policy:** To achieve the national goals of environmental protection, biodiversity conservation, poverty reduction, economic development, and good governance, the Government will endeavour to accomplish the following tasks:

1. Forest Resource Conservation:

- To reclassify and to dedicate the major part of remaining natural forest stands to their ecosystems protection and biodiversity conservation functions.
- To promote conservation and protection strategies such as protected forests, watershed management, genetic and wildlife resources conservation, ecotourism, and special management with a maximum participation of the local population.
- To implement the strict application of the Code of Practice as regulatory framework for the sustainable management of forest resources and forest concessions.
- To conduct extension, education and public awareness campaigns at all levels of the Cambodian society.

2. Good Governance:

- To implement capacity building, institutional strengthening and research programs at all levels.
- To conduct education, training and public awareness campaigns, with particular regard to the participation of local populations within conservation and sustainable forest management schemes.
- To establish a forest administration in which necessary steps of devolution of decision-making power can take place and in which functional procedures for multi-institutional collaborations are grounded.
- To encourage, implement and coordinate multi-stakeholder processes that enable the harmonization of the different perceptions, interests and objectives of the various forest interest groups at local, regional and international levels.

3. Socio-Economic Development:

- To promote the high socio-economic value of forest ecosystems protection and biodiversity conservation functions of natural forest resources.
- To promote the substitute of timber supply from natural forest stands by timber plantations through encouraging private investment and public participation.
- To optimize the use, processing and marketing system for forest products especially plantation forest products to support domestic demand, and export markets.

4. Poverty Reduction:

- To recognize legally and protect the traditional rights of local populations to use forest resources under the framework of food security and poverty reduction considerations.
- To optimize the benefits to local populations from the use management of forest resources through the implementation of forestry and wildlife conservation concept based on the participation of local populations.

## Priority Setting

1. Please indicate, by marking an "X" in the appropriate column below, the level of priority your country accords to the implementation of various articles, provisions and relevant programmes of the work of the Convention.

Article/Provision/Programme of Work	Level of Priority		
	High	Medium	Low
a) Article 5 – Cooperation		X	
b) Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use		X	
c) Article 7 - Identification and monitoring			X
d) Article 8 – <i>In-situ</i> conservation		X	
e) Article 8(h) - Alien species			X
f) Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions		x	
g) Article 9 – <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation			X
h) Article 10 – Sustainable use of components of biological diversity		x	
i) Article 11 - Incentive measures			x
j) Article 12 - Research and training		x	
k) Article 13 - Public education and awareness	x		
l) Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts			x
m) Article 15 - Access to genetic resources		x	
n) Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology		X	
o) Article 17 - Exchange of information			x
p) Article 18 – Scientific and technical cooperation		X	
q) Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits		x	
r) Article 20 - Financial resources			x
s) Article 21 - Financial mechanism		x	
t) Agricultural biodiversity	x		

u) Forest biodiversity	x		
v) Inland water biodiversity	x		
w) Marine and coastal biodiversity		x	
x) Dryland and subhumid land biodiversity			N/A
y) Mountain biodiversity	x		

### Challenges and Obstacles to Implementation

<b>2. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the provisions of the Articles of the Convention (5, 6,7, 8, 8h, 8j, 9, 10, 11,12, 13, 14, 15,16, 17, 18, 19 and 20)</b>	
3 = High Challenge	1 = Low Challenge
2 = Medium Challenge	0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome
N/A = Not applicable	

Challenges	Articles																	
	5	6	7	8	8h	8j	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
a) Lack of political will and support	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	0	2	2	1	1	1	2	3
b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	3	3
c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	1	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	3	2
d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	2	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	3
e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	3	3
f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	0	2	2	2	1	2	2	1
g) Loss of	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	2

traditional knowledge																		
h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	0	2	2	3	2	2	3	2
i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1
j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1
k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	0	1	2	2	1	1	2	1
l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3
n) Lack of economic incentive measures	2	2	3	2	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2
o) Lack of benefit-sharing	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	2	2
p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	1
q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1
r) Lack of effective partnerships	2	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
s) Lack of engagement of scientific	2	2	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	3	3	3	2	3	2	2

community																		
t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	1
u) Poverty	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
v) Population pressure	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2
w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
x) Lack of capacities for local communities	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
z) Weak law enforcement capacity	1	3	2	3	3	1	1	3	2	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	3	3
aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
bb) Others (please specify)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

### 2010 Target

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VII/30, annex II, decided to establish a provisional framework for goals and targets in order to clarify the 2010 global target adopted by decision VI/26, help assess the progress towards the target, and promote coherence among the programmes of work of the Convention. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

#### Box III.

<b>Goal 1</b>	<b>Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes.</b>
<b>Target 1.1</b>	<b>At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved</b>
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	x

Please provide details below.

Very few and general targets have been identified in the Cambodia Millennium Development Goals report.

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	Increased production land and irrigated areas.
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land			N/A
e) Forest	x		To reclassify and to dedicate the major part of remaining natural forest stands to their ecosystems protection and biodiversity conservation functions (National Forest Sector Policy Statement). Forest cover extends 60% of the country territory.
f) Mountain		x	

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X (partly)
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	x

Please provide details below.

Cambodia MDGs, Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into county policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.

Indicators	Targets		
	2005	2010	2015
Forest cover as % of total areas	60	60	60
Surface of PAs (mill. ha)	3.3	3.3	3.3
Surface of forest protected areas (mill. ha)	1.35	1.35	1.35
Number of Rangers in Protected Areas	772	987	1,200
Number of Rangers in Forest Protected Areas	500	500	500
Proportion of fishing lots released to local communities (percent)	58	60	60
Number of community-based fisheries	364	464	589
Surface of fish sanctuary (Thousand ha)	581	581	581

Government's Rectangular Strategy (2004) includes Land Reform and De-mining (Distribution of land, Land management and utilisation including Land registration and tenure security); Fishery Reform (Transformation of additional fishing lots as fish sanctuary, Community fishing grounds); and

Forestry Reform (Sustainable forest management policy, Protected Areas System, and Community forestry).

SEDPII (2001-05) suggests for development of a strategic framework that enhance protection of environmental resources,

NPRS (2003-05) recommends the promotion of sustainable management and use of natural resources and the environment;

National Strategic Development Plan (2006-2010) defines key strategy and actions for agriculture and environmental conservation:

Prepare comprehensive strategy for agriculture sector; increase public investment in the sector; enhance affordable micro finance availability; encourage and facilitate private sector involvement in agriculture and agro-processing; improve food security and nutrition; facilitate increase in yield through expending extension service try out innovative grassroots oriented intervention to reduce poverty; ensure sustainable access to the poor in fishery sector; strengthen and enlarge animal production; better manage protected areas; conserve forest through sustainable management practices; formulate and implement a comprehensive land policy; implement programme of land allocation to poor framers; and continue removal of land mines and UXOs.

More specifically, the NSDP also focuses on the implementation of the environmental impact assessment, climate change, biodiversity conservation and land degradation.

Strategic Objective set in the NBSAP: Preserve fisheries environment (3.5); Ensure the protection of mangrove forests and coastal zones in general (4.3); Promote reforestation and rehabilitation of forest areas in all provinces (5.1); Strengthen law enforcement to prevent all forms of illegal logging (5.2); Monitor and evaluate concession allocation and management (5.3); Monitor the status and trends of forest resources (5.6); Delineate a permanent forest estate for conservation, community use and industrial protection (5.7); Delineate the current status of forest through forest inventories and damage assessment (5.8).

The MAFF Action Plan (2004-08) incorporate objectives to continue forest sector reform through sustainable forest harvesting practices – improved classification system for forest, requirements for forest concession to conduct inventory and develop sustainable forest management plan; and fisheries reform through allocation of fishing areas under community management.

MoE Strategic Plan (2004-08) states the adoption of PA law and relevant regulations;

The National Strategic Development Plan (2006-10) reaffirms the government's Rectangular Strategy and MDGs particularly the forestry reform and environmental conservation.

#### IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

3.3 mill ha equivalent to more than 18% of the country territory have been designated Protected Areas covering almost all types of habitats. More over 1.49 mill ha of Protected Forests Areas have been additionally established and are under protection.

See also Box II.

#### V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

NBSAP: Percentage of flooded forest and wetland ecosystem protected (3.5); Percentage of coastal areas included in the protected areas, and number of fines delivered (4.3); Area reforested (5.1); Number of fines issues (5.2); Number of concessions monitored (5.3); Quantity of data on status and trends of forest resources collected (5.6); Total areas delineated (5.7); Data collected from forest inventories and damage assessment (5.8).

#### VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

The current PAs were established with inadequate knowledge and some types of critical habitats are not represented. Boundaries of many PAs were established with incomplete information about habitats, species, and traditional uses. The rural resettlement of population rendered landless due to the civil war and ensuing instability as well as the demobilisation of Cambodian soldiers, exacerbated the pressure on PAs. Recent land claims and speculation pose increased pressure on

PAs and their resources. Enforcement is weak and prosecutions and arrests are rare .

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.



**Box IV.**

Target 1.2		Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No		x	
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
No national target has been established and there is inadequate knowledge about the diversity and its distribution in the country. See also target 1.1 above.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	Fish sanctuary covers over 25% of the critical fish habitats nation wide and ensuring critical habitats used for fisheries and aquaculture is safeguarded (Draft Fisheries Policy and Strategies). Areas important for biodiversity protection are Tonle Sap core areas and Upper and along Mekong River.
c) Marine and coastal		x	See Inland waters.
d) Dry and subhumid land			n/a
e) Forest		x	To promote conservation and protection strategies such as protected forests, watershed management, genetic and wildlife resources conservation, eco-tourism, and special management areas with a maximum participation of the local population (National Forest Sector Policy Statement). 60% of forest cover including protected areas and protected forest has been targeted to protect, conserve and sustainably use by 2015. Areas important for biodiversity conservation include Cardamom mountain range, northern plains and eastern plains of Cambodia.
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		x	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		x	
Please provide details below.			
MAFF's Action Plan (2004-08) includes restructure of the existing conservation and forest protected areas to provide safe refuge and habitats for fish, assessment of certain fishing lots for their potential designation as fishery resource conservation areas, define flooded forest habitats for			

protection, and reclassification of permanent forest asset and maintenance of the remaining forest covers in order to ensure ecosystem functions and biodiversity conservation.

The Government statement on fishery policy of 2005 identifies conservation of fisheries resources through protection of important natural habitats and biodiversity.

See also target 1.1 above.

The Agriculture and Water Strategy (Sept. 2006) define development goals which include (1): pro-poor agricultural system and community arrangements; (2) effective agro-business; (3) efficient and sustainable and pro-poor management of land and water resources and water quality; (4) coordinated capacity for agricultural based research, information sharing and technology transfer; and (5) promoting good governance in agriculture.

#### IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

More studies have been conducted on identification of important habitats and ecoregions. Some recent efforts in identifying important habitats includes Biological Survey in 2000 in the Central Cardamom Mountain, Preah Vihear Forest, and Modulkiri Dry Forest that led to its designation as a Protected Forest Areas; Survey to identify Important Bird Areas, Mammals and fish surveys in various PAs and in the north and northeast of the country. Currently the Management Effectiveness Assessment of the System of PAs in Cambodia using WWF's Rapid Assessment and Prioritization of Protected Area Management (RAPPAM) Methodology to define PAs management effectiveness and potential for revision of the current PAs system to include those areas with biodiversity in need for protection. A southern Cardamom Biodiversity Corridor for Elephant migration is established as part of the Forest Protected Areas.

Surveys have been conducted to identify coral reef and seagrass habitats and species. A number of legal instruments being drafted include Royal Decree on Designation of Conservation of Mekong Dolphin, Royal Decree on Designation of Sites for Coral Reef and Seagrass Protection and Conservation, and Proclamation on Defining Endangered Species of Fishery Resources (MAFF Annual Report 2005). A designation of Coastal Biosphere Reserve is under assessment and discussion at the local level. Discussion is also made on potential designation of Central Cardamom Forest Area as a Natural World Heritage Site.

In addition to the fish sanctuaries as stated in Box II; many pools of upstream of the Mekong in Stung Treng and Kratie have been set for protection of spawning stock of migratory species, including for protection of some endangered species such as giant catfish and the freshwater irrawady dolphin. Designation of protected inundated forests within the Tonle Sap would provide protection for fish spawning areas.

The Project on Reversing Environmental Degradation in the South China Sea being implemented with the support from PEMSEA (Partnership for Environmental Management in the South China Sea) is identifying critical habitats for management including mangroves, seagrass beds, coral reef, and other areas significant for fishery resource protection. Management plans for the identified critical habitats are being developed.

The ADB TA 5712 (1998-2000) Coastal and Marine Environmental Management in South China Sea, the Cambodia component has identified potential areas for inclusion as coastal and marine PAs but due to institutional constrains, recommendations have never been taken into consideration.

The UNDP/GEF supported Cambodia National Capacity Self Assessment Project for Global Environmental Management has identified serious gaps in terms of national capacity to ensure effective management of the nation's biodiversity.

Forty sites of Important bird areas have been identified to have potential for listing under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands in addition to the three sites already listed once Cambodia ratified the Convention in 1996.

UNDP/GEF/UNF/FFI/CI Cardamom Mountain Protected Forest and Wildlife Sanctuary project is being implemented to enhance national capacity to conserve biodiversity and ecosystem of the Cardamom Mountain through (1) improved planning, management and regulatory frameworks for the Central Cardamom Protected Forest, Phnom Samkos and Phnom Aural Wildlife Sanctuaries; (2) improved the government's operational capacity to manage and protect the Central Cardamom Protected Forest, Phnom Samkos and Phnom Aural Wildlife Sanctuaries; (3) engaged communities in the protection, management and sustainable use of natural resources in the Cardamom Mountains protected area complex; (4) secured international recognition and increase national and local awareness of the Cardamom Mountains, covering Phnom Samkos and Aural Wildlife Sanctuaries, Central Cardamoms Protected Forest; and (5) established a financing mechanism for the long-term management of the Cardamom Mountains, covering Phnom

Samkos and Aural Wildlife Reserves, Central Cardamoms Protected Forest, and their associated buffer zones, with the potential for expansion to other priority protected areas in Cambodia.

UNDP/GEF/WCS supported project on Establishing Conservation Areas Landscape Management (CALM) in the Northern Plains addresses the problem of escalating biodiversity loss across the Northern Plains, caused by increasing human land and resource use. The objectives of this on-going project are to be achieved through (1) the introduction of biodiversity considerations into provincial level land use processes; (2) the demonstration of specific mainstreaming interventions at four key sites (including community land-use tenure, community contracts and incentives for biodiversity supportive land-use practices, as well as work to mainstream biodiversity into the forestry and tourism productive sectors); and (3) strengthen biodiversity management by government at the four key sites.

UNDP/GEF/IUCN has supported a wetland biodiversity in the Mekong River Basin (2004-2008) aimed at protecting threatened species such as Giant catfish, Siemese crocodile, Eastern sarus crane, Irrawaddy dolphins etc. The program also supports building institutional capacity for wetland management and local community livelihood development.

Moreover, UNDP/GEF has supported a number of small projects via a small grant program in relation to natural resource and environment and land degradation project including forest and livelihood, sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livelihood in Cambodia, which affect on biodiversity management and conservation.

UNDP-GEF funded Project on Tonle Sap Biodiversity Conservation Project is being implemented to promote biodiversity conservation in the three core areas of Tonle Sap

See also target 1.1 above.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

See target 1.1 above

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Major challenges include inadequate scientific information, the financial resources and collaboration from relevant agencies and stakeholders. The rural resettlement of population rendered landless due to the civil war and ensuing instability as well as the demobilisation of Cambodian soldiers, exacerbated the pressure on PAs. Recent land claims and speculation pose increased pressure on PAs and their resources. The criteria for identifying the most appropriate locations for fish sanctuary are not well developed.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Cambodia has developed a national capacity self-assessment action plan (a ten-year capacity development plan) to provide synergistic capacity to fulfil obligation under CBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD. It will provide additional impetus for enhancing capacity for effective ecosystem management and sustainable use of biological resources.

**Box V.**

<b>Goal 2</b>	<b>Promote the conservation of species diversity</b>	
<b>Target 2.1</b>	<b>Restore, maintain, or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups</b>	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?		
a) No		x
b) Yes, the same as the global target		
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		

Please provide details below.			
No national target established.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	Protect agricultural land, plant, and livestock resources from adverse impacts, biotic assessment and indiscriminate utilization; and reduce chemical fertilizers and pesticide use.
b) Inland water		x	Ensure that water environment is not polluted and supports healthy fisheries and aquatic ecosystems (NBSAP)
c) Marine and coastal		x	Ensure the conservation of marine and coastal life and the sustainable harvesting of commercial fish (NBSAP).
d) Dry and subhumid land			N/A
e) Forest		x	The remaining forest resources of the country shall be considered as Permanent Forest Estate and managed by exclusively promoting conservation and sustainable forest management initiatives that directly contribute to the rehabilitation and conservation of a maximum stock of forested land and forest resources (National Forest Policy Statement).
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			x
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			x
Please provide details below.			
<p>The Government's Rectangular Strategy of 2004 defines priority programmes including land reform and land distribution and utilization including land registration, distribution, and land tenure security; and continued fishery reform through transforming additional fishing lots as fish sanctuary.</p> <p>The NBSAP's strategic objectives include: The development and implementation of recovery programmes for all endangered vertebrate and vascular plant species (1.2.1); Increase use of native trees for reforestation projects (1.3.3); Monitor the status and exploitation level of wildlife (2.3); Ensure protection of mangrove forests and coastal zone in general (4.3); Promote reforestation and rehabilitation of degraded forest areas in all provinces (5.1); Involve local communities in forest protection, management and improvement (5.4); Promote environmentally friendly forest practices (5.5); Delineate a permanent forest estate for conservation, commercial use and industrial protection (5.7);</p> <p>Creation of Protected Area system to protect biodiversity and endangered species is addressed in the MAFF's development goals (Draft) to support the Draft National Strategic Development Plan (2006-10)</p> <p>The NCSA Action Plan (Draft) identifies capacity needs and actions to address gaps in capacity for restoration and maintenance of habitats in support of population of species under threats.</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			

A Southern Cardamom Biodiversity (elephant) Corridor is established; The Mekong Giant Catfish and Dolphin protection programme is being implemented. Planting and restoration of flooded and mangrove forests have been an on-going initiative in partnership with NGOs and local communities. The country also observes National Fish Day when awareness on protection fish habitats and damage from destructive fishing is promoted and when some fish seeds are released into the natural water bodies.

MoE and MAFF in collaboration with NGOs are working on a programme to protect dry forest ecology as part of the WWF's Lower Mekong Dry Forest Initiative and a number of programmes including programmes to Save Lower Mekong Dry Forest, Wild Vulture Feeding known as Vulture Restaurant, Development of Rhino and Elephant Conservation Strategy, Monitoring of tigers and their preys. Identification of Important Bird Areas for Conservation has also been conducted in collaboration with NGOs with fund from DANIDA.

The Mekong Wetland Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use Programme implemented in collaboration with IUCN and MRC will develop species action plan for certain endangered species.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Relevant indicators identified in NBSAP (2002) include Number of recovery programmes in place (1.2.1); Number of native plants used in reforestation activities (1.3.3); Monitoring programmes in place (2.3); Percentage of coastal areas included in protected areas and number of fines delivered (4.3); Areas reforested (5.1); Number of community based projects established (5.4); Number of concessions reached by awareness of training programmes (5.5); Total forests areas delineated for conservation (5.7).

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Challenges include insufficient knowledge on some taxonomic groups and their distributions, lack of financial resources, weak incorporation of the targets into sectoral policies and plans.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box VI .**

<b>Target 2.2</b>		<b>Status of threatened species improved</b>	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
The Government's Rectangular Strategy (2004) identifies forestry reform including the development of sustainable forest management policy, strict monitoring of forest exploitation, and designation of adequate forest reserves for domestic consumption, and development of community forestry.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>

a) Agricultural		x	See target 2.1
b) Inland water		x	See target 2.1
c) Marine and coastal		x	See target 2.1
d) Dry and subhumid land			N/A
e) Forest		x	See target 2.1
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No		x	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
<p>NBSAP Goals: Ensure the protection, conservation and recovery of known endangered plants and animals species in their native habitats;</p> <p>NBSAP's strategic Objectives: Develop a national database on species at risk (1.2.3).</p> <p>See also target 2.1</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>PA Management Plan availability: Ream, Bokor and Virachey NPs. Broader less detailed assessments of the management status and needs of several other PAs have been completed recently including Snoul, Phnum Prich and Phnom Nam Loeur Wildlife Sanctuary.</p> <p>A Crocodile Conservation Programme is developed and implemented jointly by the Forest Administration and Flora and Fauna International. An initial survey of crocodile in the major tributaries of the Mekong North East of the country is undertaken.</p> <p>A programme to monitor and protect Mekong Giant Catfish has been implemented. In 2000 and 2001, to preserve the species, most of the giant fish caught were bought with funds from WWF and MRC, tagged and released alive. Another endangered species of Giant Barb is also being studied for their conservation status. In response to the recent dead of several of dwindling population of Irrawaddy dolphin, a Dolphin Saving Commission is establish to monitor activities their habitats and harmful activities in the area. Few endangered species are designated national flagship species.</p> <p>A crane reserve is designated and managed.</p> <p>Cambodia Mekong Dolphin Conservation Strategy is developed in 2005 by the Mekong Dolphin Conservation Project, a collaborative project between Department of Fisheries, Jame Cooke University and Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) with funding from British Embassy, MRC, AusAid, Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Rufford Foundation, WCS, and the Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society.</p> <p>Most of large mammals including tiger, elephant, gibbon; and some important species of birds such as Sarus crane and vulture, and Royal Turtle are under protection through various projects and programmes.</p> <p>See also Box II.</p>			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			

NBSAP: Quantity of data on species at risk (1.2.3). See also target 2.1

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Insufficient information on threatened species; poor law enforcement; although a field presence has been established in most PAs, generally only the most basic management activities have been carried out. In 2001, only about 20% of the total areas of designated PA were under some forms of active management.

See also target 2.1

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box VII.**

<b>Goal 3</b>	<b>Promote the conservation of genetic diversity</b>		
<b>Target 3.1</b>	<b>Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
No clear national target established. However, entire national policies and plans address this target. Indigenous and local communities are encouraged to apply their knowledge and practices for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		x	Promotion of seed production at farm and station levels;
b) Inland water		x	Promotion of seed production and farming of indigenous fish species;
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land			N/A
e) Forest		x	Ensure sustainable protection, use and management of all wild plant, tree species and woodland
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			

a) No	x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	
Please provide details below.	
<p>Government's Rectangular Strategy (2004) sets priority to improve agricultural productivity and diversification; NBSAP's strategic objectives include Develop a national database on species at risk (Objective 1.2.3); Reduce illegal hunting and trade of wild animals (2.1); MAFF's Action Plan (2004-08): Strengthening research on new and alternative crops and Conservation of crop genetic resources; and Protection of commercially important and other species is incorporated in various sectoral plans.</p>	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
<p>Government's agricultural strategy promotes diversified farming systems, agro-forestry and protection of critical watershed. Those strategies and their direct link to the maintenance of PAs and biodiversity are a key to maintaining stability in genetic diversity of crops. As a result research into plants and fish breeding and local farming of diverse plant including small scale fish farming are promoted. Plant protection and Integrated Pest Management is enhanced.</p> <p>Designation of two forest genetic conservation areas and other PAs are established; Tamao Animal Rescue and Rehabilitation centre established; Over 2,000 variety of rice and several wild rice species collected by Cambodian Agricultural Research and Development Institute, samples for which have been taken to store at International Rice Research Institute's (IRRI) Gene Bank. Seed law is being drafted.</p> <p>A Forest Gene Conservation Strategy was developed under the DANIDA supported Cambodia Tree Seed Project and 34 indigenous tree species have been identified to have priority status for conservation. In addition seven distinct gene-ecological zones on the basis of bio-climate, vegetation, physiography and soil established; A seed source registration system established, and community participation in forest gene conservation and tree seed source management initiated.</p> <p>Promotion of community based management of coastal resources and participatory planting of mangroves are under way by MoE with support from IDRC and DANIDA.</p> <p>Wide variety of indigenous fish species in aquaculture is being promoted nation wide.</p>	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
NBSAP: Quantity of data on species at risk collected (1.2.3); Number of fines issues (2.1);	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
<p>Severe lack of information, research and human resource to address the target issues.</p> <p>Uncertain tenure and resource use rights; Persistent encroachment and harmful practices in resource harvesting are degrading natural system.</p>	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	

**Box VIII.**

<b>Goal 4</b>	<b>Promote sustainable use and consumption.</b>
<b>Target 4.1</b>	<b>Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with</b>



the conservation of biodiversity			
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No		x	
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	Adoption of integrated agricultural system; Expansion of Integrated Pest Management approach (MAFF's AP 2004-08)
b) Inland water		x	Reform of fishing lots to expand family fishing grounds
c) Marine and coastal		x	Promotion of community based natural resource management
d) Dry and subhumid land			N/A
e) Forest		x	Forest concession to submit sustainable forest management plan
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		x	
Please provide details below.			
<p>Concept on sustainable production has been introduced into the forestry and fishery reform policy, whereby the forest concessions are required to develop sustainable forest management plan. Incorporated in the SEDPII, Poverty Reduction Strategy and Governance Action Plan are the development of land use plans for priority areas; coordination for land use planning with natural resource management of forests, fisheries, coasts, and waterways in harmonized legal framework; and decentralised land management and planning authority to local/provincial authorities (SoE, p. 10). The issues of partnership forestry are raised in the forest sector review.</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>Development and implementation of management plans for PAs ensured sustainable harvest of NTFPs within PAs; Code of Practice for Sustainable Forest Management was adopted in 1999 and in use; Forest concession performance was completely reviewed in 1999/2000 and as a result 17 concessions cover 3.5 million ha cancelled and 12 Concession Forest Management Plans have been disclosed for public comments and reviewed with a general ban on forest logging being implemented; Community Forestry and Community Fisheries Sub-decrees have been adopted</p>			

and guidelines for establishment of community forestry and community fisheries have been developed. As a result and with collaboration of NGOs partners 259 community forestry, 350 community fisheries and 69 PA communities have been established to promote sustainable use of resources under their respective management domain. A Forest Crime Monitoring and Reporting is being implemented by an independent NGO.

56% of the existing fishing lots concession had been released under community based management and guidelines on management of forest and fishery community have been developed by FA and DoF in collaboration with NGOs partners. A sustainable livelihood demonstration initiative is carried out in a Ramsar site to show example of sustainable use of wetland resources under The Mekong Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use Programme.

There is recognition of PA to contribute to supporting livelihood and development (See ICEM, 2003. Field Studies: Economic benefits of protected areas; Lower Mekong Protected Areas and Development Review, Indooroopilly, Queensland, Australia. 142 + iv pp. [www.icem.com.au](http://www.icem.com.au) and [www.mekong-protected-areas.org](http://www.mekong-protected-areas.org))

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

No indicator established.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Limited collaboration and participation from local authority and stakeholders and the lack of financial resources, poor law enforcement, prevailing non-sustainable practices in resource use within an impoverished livelihood and unsecured resource system.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box IX.**

<b>Target 4.2</b>		<b>Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced</b>	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		x	
Please provide details below.			
Cambodia DMGs Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability with target to Integrate the principle of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		x	See target 4.1

b) Inland water		x	Reform of fishing lots to expand family fishing grounds
c) Marine and coastal		x	Promote the use of environmentally sound fishing techniques
d) Dry and subhumid land			N/A
e) Forest		x	Development of renewable energy and energy efficiency.
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			x
Please provide details below.			
<p>SEDPII suggests the development of a strategic framework for an accelerated and sustainable irrigation development including a greater degree of water control (and drainage) by farmers; Development of highly productive and diversified farming systems through soil, pest and seed management and appropriate farm mechanization and post-harvest technologies national water resource strategy; Economical use of water; Sustainable production of fuel wood; and Improved management and appropriate technologies for rice-fish farming and aquaculture schemes.</p> <p>See also target 4.1.</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>Development and adoption of national water policy and strategy, development of Farmer Water User Groups (FWUGs) to save water in agriculture, promotion of community woodlot and improved cook stoves, and prohibition on farming of carnivorous fish species. Organic farming and integrated pest management have been promoted in agriculture. Valued added products through processing are also being promoted to reduce direct consumption and sales of unprocessed products. Coordination is also made through MRC with countries in the Mekong with regard utilisation of water.</p> <p>Major actions include enforcement of decision aimed at protecting animals from hunting; Awareness raising on significance of wildlife protection; Control hunting, sale and transportation of wildlife; Decision on appropriate harvesting of non-timber forest products; an Designation of areas for management and utilisation by local and indigenous people.</p> <p>See also target 4.1</p>			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
<p>Cambodia MDGs: Indicator 7.9: Reduce fuelwood dependency from 70 % of households in 2005 to 61% and 52 % in 2010 and 2015 respectively.</p> <p>National Strategic Development Plan (2006-10): Reduce fuelwood dependency from about 85.5% of households in 2005 to 61% in 2010.</p>			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
<p>Lack of related policy and guidelines, conflict interest in different uses of resources, lack of appropriate incentives, presence of persistence illegal practices.</p> <p>See also Target 4.1.</p>			

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box X.**

<b>Target 4.3</b>		<b>No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade</b>	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No		x	
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land			N/A
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		x	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
NBSAP's strategic objectives include enhancement of implementation of the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES) and minimize impacts of illegal trade on wildlife (1.2.2); develop a national database on species at risks (1.2.3); Require transparency and accountability from commercial fishery sector and ensure responsible protection and management of natural resources by commercial fishery operator (3.3)			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			

At least 27 animal species, including endangered species, have been reportedly traded including across the border. Most wildlife is to Thailand and Vietnam with China as the ultimate destination. No information on trade on wild flora is available.

Cambodia has ratified CITES Convention in 1999. MAFF is designated as the National Management Authority and has developed and implemented joint programme with TRAFFIC to implement the provisions of the Convention. Guidelines for law enforcement against trade of species under CITES has been developed and implementing regulations have been issued and enforced to curb illegal trading of protected species of animals. Guidelines for identification of species for law enforcement are also developed. In the last few years, intensive effort has been made to stop wildlife hunting and trading, however it has only limited effect to deter this practice.

As current trade of long-tail macaque is being promoted, farm production of the species is being enhanced and appropriate regulation is being developed to ensure its wild counterparts are not threatened.

Working with the ASEAN country and the experts from CITES, a groundwork for a network to combat the problem is suggested to include interagency "task forces" of police, customs and environmental authorities to clamp down on wildlife smuggling. It also calls on each country to nominate a "focal point" within their national task force, which can send and receive intelligence passed from one country to the other relating to cross border criminal activities. The proposed name of this new regional network is "ASEAN-WEN" (Wildlife Enforcement Network).

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

No indicator is developed.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Weak law enforcement, difficult access to remote area, and poor collaboration by local authority with trans-boundary authority, poor monitoring and communication system.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box XI .**

<b>Goal 5</b>	<b>Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced.</b>	
<b>Target 5.1</b>	<b>Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased</b>	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?		
a) No		x
b) Yes, the same as the global target		
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		
Please provide details below.		
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).		

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	Improvement of land use efficiency
b) Inland water		x	Preserve fishery environment and ensure expansion of fish production not at the expense of sustainability
c) Marine and coastal		x	Ensure conservation of marine and coastal life and the sustainability of commercial fish
d) Dry and subhumid land			N/A
e) Forest		x	Improve the efficiency and sustainability of extraction, transformation and use of forest products
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No		x	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
<p>Government's medium term objectives for environmental management is to: Develop coastal zone management; Reduce urban and industrial pollution; Strengthen protected areas management; Enhance forest concession management; Improve management of the Tonle Sap ecosystem; and build the environmental planning capacity of core institutions (SEDPII).</p> <p>GAP identifies a second category of governance reform measures "to ensure sustainable national development and poverty reduction," through demobilisation of armed forces; and natural resource management, including land, forestry and fisheries management.</p> <p>NBSAP's strategic objectives include Designation of additional areas under protection (1.1.4); Develop national PA monitoring system (1.1.11); Strengthen law enforcement to prevent illegal logging (5.2); Involve local communities in forest protection, management and improvement (5.4); Promotion of environmentally friendly forest practices (5.5); Delineate a permanent forest estate for conservation and other uses (5.7); Promote environmentally sound fishing techniques and reduce illegal fishing activities (3.2); Promote sustainable aquaculture development (3.4), Ensure protection of mangrove forest and coastal zone in general (4.3); Development of national and provincial land use master plans that take full account of environmental considerations (11.2); Preserve minimum stream flow and lake levels (12.2) and Prevent of water pollution from all sources (12.4).</p> <p>MAFF's Action Plan (2004-08) includes strengthening the enforcement of forestry law and regulation, particularly the order No. 01 B. B dated 09 June 2004 on the "Prevention, Suppression and Elimination of Forest Clearance, Burning, Earth Work and Enclosing of Forest Lands to claim ownership;" and designation of additional fish sanctuaries.</p> <p>Land Law and relevant plans state the need to ensure land ownership security land registration with the reclassification of forest land sated in the forest policy.</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Cambodia falls behind the national MDGs targets of protecting environment, particularly securing forest habitats from degradation (Draft National Strategic Development Plan, 2005). No accurate			

information on the rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats has been established,

New Forest Law (2002) has been adopted and the new draft Fisheries Law is waiting for debate at the National Assembly. Draft Protected Area Law is also waiting for debate at the National Assembly.

See also target 2.1 and 4.1

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

NBSAP: Number of new PAs established (1.1.4); GIS system and database developed and shared, and information sharing developed (1.1.11); Number of fines issued (5.2); Number of Community based Projects established (5.4); Number of concessions reached by awareness programme (5.5); Total areas of forest estate delineated (5.7); Number of fishermen reached by awareness or training programmes and number of illegal events recorded (3.2); Percentage of coastal areas included in protected areas and number of fines delivered (4.3); Number of land use plan developed (11.2); Number of days where minimum level is not met (12.2) and Water quality data (12.4).

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Poor forest classification and land registration and titling system, the abolition of the land titles and ownership in the 1975-79 and pressure from urban and infrastructure development in the remote areas.

Reclassification of the forest covers leads to misinterpretation that forest covers have increased in the recent years when logging continues.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box XII.**

<b>Goal 6</b>	<b>Control threats from invasive alien species.</b>		
<b>Target 6.1</b>	<b>Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		x	Promote the control of agricultural pests;
b) Inland water		x	Promote farming of local fish species;
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land			N/A
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			x
Please provide details below.			
Draft National Wetland Action Plan: Acquire information on invasive plant species such as <i>Mimosa pigra</i> and develop mechanisms for their control.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>Exotic species have been introduced intentionally or accidentally, including species of cultured fish such as Tilapia, African walking catfish, and Chinese carp. These species, particular Tilapia, are believed to outcompete indigenous species. Species of aquatic weed such as water hyacinth (<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>), have been invading the inland aquatic system including ponds, rivers, streams, and lakes. Two species of exotic snails including African giant (tree) snail and Golden apple Snail, with the latter being reported of serious concern. Some plant species have also been introduced with <i>Mimosa pigra</i> is invading freshwater environments along the edges of rivers and lakes. This plant grows rapidly and overwhelms other vegetation.</p> <p>Some limited studies have been undertaken on the presence, distribution and impacts of pests to</p>			



crops but not on their threats to other biodiversity. A few training workshops were organised to enhance awareness of the presence and potential impacts from alien weeds.

Sub-decree on Phyto-sanitary Control adopted in 2003, and relevant strategy to address the phyto-sanitation has been developed. Communication with neighbouring country has been made for potential assistance in relevant training on assessing and control of alien species.

Draft biosafety law aimed at control the transboundary movement of LMOs is presently waiting for debate at the parliament.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

No indicator developed.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Lack of knowledge about the species and approaches to control and adapt to them including relevant legal mechanism to address alien species.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

#### Box XIII.

Target 6.2	Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
Few species have been identified as alien invasive species that threaten ecosystems, but no management plan is developed to reduce threats.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land			N/A
e) Forest		x	

f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
See target 6.1			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
See target 6.1			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

**Box XIV.**

<b>Goal 7</b>	<b>Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution.</b>		
<b>Target 7.1</b>	<b>Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>

a) Agricultural		x	Improvement of consumption of non-rice crop foods (crop diversification) (NAPCC)
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	Comprehensive vulnerability and adaptation assessment to climate change
d) Dry and subhumid land			N/A
e) Forest		x	Forest and land management planning reform (NACCC)
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
<p>NBSAP: integrate biodiversity conservation and sustainable concerns into the national climate change action plan (Objective 13.1); NPRS (2003-05) Enhance national weather forecast and early warning of potential climate related hazards, particularly drought and flood. Water Resources Management and Development is addressed in the MOWRAM's Strategic programmes.</p> <p>Without referring to the potential effects of climate change, the National Action Plan for Land Degradation addresses the need for ensuring sustainable use of water resources through basin wide approach to management of both surface and under-ground water, and early warning of drought and other climate related events.</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>National Action Plan on Climate Change integrates, among others, the issues of forest and land management planning reform, crop diversification, expansion of best available rice planting system for suitable land areas, and development of comprehensive adaptation assessment for the coastal zone. The Draft NAPA documents incorporate in its adaptation strategies appropriate allocation of water resources for agriculture, development and rehabilitation of flood protection and sea dikes; community agro-forestry in deforested watersheds.</p> <p>The Draft National Plan of Adaptation to Climate Change identifies measures required to adapt to the effects from potential climate change in four sectors including the water resource and agriculture, coastal zone and human health.</p>			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Relevant concerns integrated into the National Action Plan on Climate Change and the National Action Plan for Land Degradation.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Lack of knowledge on the relationship between the effects of climate change and biodiversity and the lack of priority setting.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

**Box XV.**

<b>Target 7.2</b>	<b>Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
There are only standards on emission and effluent but not targeting ambient air and natural water resource quality.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	Reduce chemical fertilizers and pesticide use through proper training and alternate biological means
b) Inland water		x	Prevent water pollution from all sources
c) Marine and coastal		x	Integrated coastal zone management
d) Dry and subhumid land			N/A
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
<p>SEDPII puts a high priority on implementing policies and projects, and monitor enforce compliance according to existing environmental legislation, reduction of pollution from urban and industrial development and agricultural sector.</p> <p>NBSAP: Rigorously apply EIA and mitigation to resource development projects and other projects that could have impacts on water resources (Objective 12.1).</p> <p>MoE's Strategic Plan: Assure to upgrade the environmental quality for supporting public health and socio-economic benefits, Set up soil and water management system for the protection of public health and aquatic live;</p> <p>MAFF's AP (2004-08) includes organic agriculture and Integrated Pest Management.</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Almost all effluents are discharged directly without prior treatment into wetlands. Assessment of pollution load is conducted on very few stations, particularly along the main river channel of			

Mekong and Bassac and tributaries of Se San and Sre Pok and only Total SS, Total Phosphorus, COD, DO are recorded. Agricultural runoff remains a concern. Sub-decree on control of water and air pollution and solid waste management are adopted, enforcement of the standards on effluents with industry, and environmental impact assessment and mitigation measures applied on selected projects are underway.

A sub-decree is issued regulating the use of all pesticides registered in the country.

Some relevant training is provided through the DANIDA supported Capacity Development Project for interdisciplinary team from concerned ministries.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

For the purpose of State of Coastal Environment and Socio-economy reporting, the DANIDA supported Cambodia's Coastal Zone Management Project developed set of guidelines and indicators based on pressure-state-response framework, including for monitoring of chemical characteristics of stream flow in the coastal areas.

Number of projects submitted for EIA is set as indicator under the NBSAP.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Poor law enforcement and lack of waste water treatment facility, human and financial resources, lack of ambient and natural water standards. Poor knowledge among farmer on appropriate use and the harmful effects of pesticide application to the environment and biodiversity.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box XVI .**

<b>Goal 8</b>	<b>Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods.</b>		
<b>Target 8.1</b>	<b>Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		x	Protect agricultural land, plant and livestock resources from adverse impacts, biotic stresses and indiscriminate utilizations.
b) Inland water		x	Ensure minimum stream flow and lake levels to protect environmental and fishery needs.
c) Marine and coastal		x	Ensure protection of mangrove forest and coastal zone in general.
d) Dry and subhumid land			N/A
e) Forest		x	Ensure sustainable protection, use and management of all wild plants, tree species and woodland.
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			x
Please provide details below.			
<p>SEDPII: To manage, conserve and protect Cambodia's environment and natural resources in an ecologically sustainable manner in order to assist in alleviating poverty throughout the nation. See also target 1.2</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>The Tonle Sap Environmental Management Project (supported by UNDP/ADB) consists of three major components including strengthening natural resource management coordination and planning, organising communities for natural resource management, and building management capacity for biodiversity conservation. The Project has the objective to enhance ecosystems and develop the capacity for natural resource management coordination, planning, community-based</p>			

resource management, and biodiversity conservation in the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve, particularly the management of three Biosphere Core Areas of the Biosphere Reserve. The Wetland Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in the Lower Mekong Basin Programme is also among other the management of ecosystem for good and services.

See also target 1.2.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box XVII.**

<b>Target 8.2</b>	<b>Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
4 out of 5 Cambodia people depend on natural resources fish and forest for their livelihood. The National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP, 2006-2010) set up a target to reduce people with consumption less than national poverty line from 34.7% in 2005 to 25% by 2010 and 19.5% by 2015.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		x	Promote crop diversification
b) Inland water		x	See target 8.1
c) Marine and coastal		x	See target 8.1
d) Dry and subhumid land			N/A

e) Forest		x	See target 8.1
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
<p>SEDPII (2001-05) and NPRS (2003-05): Sustainable natural resources management and conservation has become an integral part of RGC's strategy for sustainable economic growth and development.</p> <p>Pro-poor agricultural development through crop diversification, Improved Forestry Management and Use are addressed in SEDPII.</p> <p>NSDP provides clear strategy in community fishery and forestry management and in ensuring food availability. The NSDP also recognises the significant role biodiversity to contribute to poverty reduction and livelihood improvement.</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>Enhanced law enforcement against illegal fishing and logging, designation of community forests domain for local collection of NTFPs; Issuance of regulation and its enforcement against raising of carnivorous fish species; enforcement against collection of fish fry from the natural water body for raising purpose. Regulation on prohibition of felling of tree that provide raisin, and other NTFPs; promotion of breeding local species of fish for their release into the natural water bodies; promotion of plantation of fast growing tree species; promotion of rice variety that require short term to grow and that are resistant to pest. The Management of PAs aims to support local livelihood in addition to promotion of conservation of biodiversity.</p> <p>Department of Fisheries is promoting fish breeding and rice fish farming as a means to contribute to ensuring food security.</p> <p>Currently there are a numbers of community based natural resources management being promoted by NGOs with support from UNDP, EC, DANIDA, DFID, WB, ADB etc.</p>			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			



**Box XVIII.**

<b>Goal 9</b>	<b>Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities.</b>		
<b>Target 9.1</b>	<b>Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		x	Development of farmer water user groups
b) Inland water		x	Promotion of community fisheries
c) Marine and coastal		x	Promotion of community fisheries and protected area communities
d) Dry and subhumid land			N/A
e) Forest		x	Promotion of community forestry and PA communities
f) Mountain		x	Promotion of PA communities
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			x
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			x
Please provide details below.			
Recognition of the role of traditional knowledge and local participation in various strategy such as NBSAP (Objective 14.1), Sectoral laws and plan such as Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management, Forestry, and Land Laws, and other instruments such as community fisheries and forestry recognise and address the needs for involvement of local and indigenous communities.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Local involvement include Participatory Land Use Planning and in Natural Resource Management such as in the forms of Forestry, Fishery, and PAs Community, Farmer Water Users Group. Local people and civil society are frequently consulted in drafting various regulations. Implementation of decentralization programme and the election of commune councils form the major advancement to recognition of local knowledge and initiative.			

Efforts have been made to streamline new administrative system with traditional institution in place so that the latter is not undermined.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Number of Community-based organisations established and community by-laws adopted and endorsed by relevant authority.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Lack of secured land ownership registration among indigenous communities and lack of appropriate incentive to protect local products; Recent development leads to alienation of indigenous people from their traditional access to resources and practices.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box XIX.**

<b>Target 9.2</b>		<b>Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing</b>	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		x	Indigenous and community land registration
b) Inland water		x	Allocation of fishing lots for community utilization and management; Ensure sustainable access to fishery resources for rural poor by encouraging fishery reform;
c) Marine and coastal		x	Community based natural resource management
d) Dry and subhumid land			N/A
e) Forest		x	Allocation of community forest areas; Ensure sustainable access to forest resources for rural poor by encouraging fishery reform;

f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			x
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			x
Please provide details below.			
<p>There is recognition in various laws such as the Land Law, Forestry and Environmental Law of the rights of indigenous and local community to their lands, traditional farming practices, and access rights to utilization of resources allocated under community management.</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>Indigenous land registration has been undertaken on trial basis and Participatory Land Use Planning and Community Based Resource Management has taken many forms to manage and utilised resource designated to them.</p> <p>A system of rights of access and tenure linking existing communities with PAs is beginning to evolve as tenure and ownership arrangements over land and other resources throughout the country are clarified. Decentralisation of authority to the commune level and the establishment of commune council upon commune election in 2002 give power to them to plan for commune development and natural resource management. SEILA Programme that support the decentralisation process had introduced natural resource and environment component since 2003 in selected provinces and has now expanded nation wide (ICEMP, 2003a, p. 36).</p>			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Number of community based management established and area covered under the system.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

**Box XX.**

<b>Goal 10</b>	<b>Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources.</b>		
<b>Target 10.1</b>	<b>All transfers of genetic resources are in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land			N/A
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Government had ratified the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, a National Law on Biosafety has been drafted and is waiting for debate at the national assembly.			
The Government working with ASEAN countries toward developing an ASEAN Framework Agreement on Access to, and Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from the Utilization of, Biological			

and Genetic Resources.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

None

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

None

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box XXI .**

<b>Target 10.2</b>		<b>Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared with the countries providing such resources</b>	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No		x	
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land			N/A
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No		x	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			

c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	
Please provide details below.	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
Cambodia and ASEAN Member Countries (AMC) are considering on the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Access to, and Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from the Utilization of, Biological and Genetic Resources.	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	

**Box XXII.**

<b>Goal 11</b>	<b>Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention.</b>		
<b>Target 11.1</b>	<b>New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	

c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land			N/A
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

**Box XXIII.**

<b>Target 11.2</b>	<b>Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land			N/A
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) No	x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	

Please provide details below.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.



## Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC)

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VI/9, annex, adopted the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. The Conference of the Parties considered the Strategy as a pilot approach for the use of outcome oriented targets under the Convention. In decision VII/10, the Conference of the Parties decided to integrate the targets into the reporting framework for the Third National Reports. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

### Box XXIV.

<b>Target 1. A widely accessible working list of known plant species, as a step towards a complete world flora.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
NBSAP: Inventory for forest resources;	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
Development of Forest Gene Conservation Strategy.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
<p>No sectoral plan includes objectives or activities targeting plant assessment and inventory and no systematic plant assessment and species identification have been conducted by either government or its NGOs partners.</p> <p>The pre 1970's study focused on terrestrial plant species at an elevation below 1000 m. Some recent studies has been conducted on selected located by project with the involvement of FA and MoE in collaboration with IUCN, UNESCO, WCS, WWF, CI and FFI and other NGOs and IOs and cover selected PAs, Tonlé Sap Lake and Ramsar site on the Mekong, Cardamom mountain (2000). 1,254 plant species from forest and other habitats have been listed as traditionally used plants, of which 29 species are endemic to Cambodia, 120 species are endemic to Indochina and 132 species to the Indochina Peninsular (SoE, 2005). Results from survey in the late 1990s early 2000 have not been included in the list. Known species of seed plants is suggested at 2,308 species including a high level of endemism (Cambodia Biodiversity Status Report, 2001).</p> <p>Some 300 plants species are imported and are listed as mostly fruits and ornamental species.</p> <p>Known use of plant species is as follows: 328 species as food, 69 species as condiments, 586 species as medicine, and 410 species for other purposes (SoE, 2004).</p>	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Collaboration with NGOs partners and with support from donor agencies and international organisations.	

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
Indicators: Number of survey and study conducted and number of species identified and listed.
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
There is lack of systematic research study.
VII) Any other relevant information

**Box XXV.**

<b>Target 2. A preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, at national, regional and international levels.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
Conduct natural and biodiversity assessment in PAs (MoE, Strategic Plan 2004-08)	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
See target 1 above.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Action taken as part of the current Management Effectiveness Assessment of the System of PAs in Cambodia using WWF's Rapid Assessment and Prioritization of Protected Area Management (RAPPAM) Methodology to define PAs management effectiveness and potential for revision of the current PAs system to include those areas with biodiversity in need for protection. Rapid assessment has been taken by different project in their areas to develop management plans, particularly in PAs and Forest Protected Areas.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Mapping of areas and species under protection.	

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
VII) Any other relevant information

**Box XXVI.**

<b>Target 3. Development of models with protocols for plant conservation and sustainable use, based on research and practical experience.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
<p>The Mekong Wetland Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use Programme is developing a Demonstration on Sustainable Livelihood base on Consumption of Wetland Products in Ramsar Site in Stung Treng.</p> <p>Projects active in selected PAs and Protected Forest Areas are also developing management plans that address, among others, conservation and sustainable use of plants and forest and NTF resources, including the participatory approach incorporating local people in preservation of plant and forest resource through traditional practices and belief.</p>	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXVII.**

<b>Target 4. At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
See target 1.1	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
See target 1.1	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
See target 1.1 and Box II.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
<p>WWF's programme for the Forests of the Lower Mekong Ecoregion Complex has Objectives to 1) Promote biodiversity conservation for the full ecoregions, and 2) Protect key sites and key species: Priority Landscapes for Biodiversity Conservation in Cambodia include the Northern and Eastern Plains Dry Forests (DF2 and DF4, Mekong River and Major Tributaries of Sekong, Sesan and Sre Pok (DF1), Central Lowland Semi-evergreen Forests (DF3), the Tonle Sap Inundation Zone (LMF3), the North-western Mekong Delta Wetlands (LMF2), the Cardamom Mountains (CAR1) as critical; and the Cambodia/Laos/Vietnam Tri-border Forests (DF5) as high priority for conservation.</p> <p>Conservation measures are being supported by UNDP, GEF, WB, WWF, WCS, FFI, CI to protect the above mentioned key biodiversity hotspots.</p> <p>See also target 1.1</p>	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
See target 1.1	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
See target 1.1	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXVIII.**

<b>Target 5. Protection of fifty percent of the most important areas for plant diversity assured.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
<p>Cambodia MDGs, Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into county policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.</p> <p>NBSAP: Develop management plans for all PAs and Buffer zone in collaboration with local communities and relevant ministry (Strategic Objective 1.1.1); Provide basic infrastructure, staff and equipment for the management of all PAs (SO 1.1.2); Appropriate demarcation of PA boundaries (SO, 1.1.3); Include in the existing PAs network new sites of biological importance; Preserve fisheries environment (SO 3.5);</p>	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Areas covered by PAs. See also target 1.2	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
<p>Designation of 23 PAs;</p> <p>Designation of 10 Forest Protected Areas;</p> <p>Designation of 3 Ramsar sites</p> <p>Designation of Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve and Discussion of Designation of a Coastal Biosphere Reserve in Koh Kong.</p> <p>Discussion on designation of Central Cardamom as Natural World Heritage site;</p>	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
<p>Areas designated for protection; Number of PA management plans developed; Increased PA budget; Number of signs posted; number of PA demarcated; Number of new PA established; Percentage of flooded forest and Wetland ecosystem protected;</p> <p>Forest cover as % of total areas; Surface of PAs; Surface of forest protected areas; Number of Ranger in PAs, Number of Rangers in Forest Protected Areas; Proportion of fishing lots released to local communities; Number of community-based fisheries; and Surface of fish sanctuary.</p> <p>See also Box. II.</p>	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	

See target 1.2
VII) Any other relevant information

**Box XXIX.**

<b>Target 6. At least thirty percent of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
NBSAP: Develop national and provincial land use master plans that take full account of environmental considerations in the socio-economic planning process and identification of alternatives and priorities (Objective 11.2); Forestry reform policy incorporates sustainable forest management requiring the forest concession to develop forest management plan and its submission for review; Development of community based resource management through which local resource use plan incorporates conservation of target species and habitats.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
See target 1.2 and 4.1	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Forest sector review; enactment of forest law and Sub-decree on Community Forestry, Sub-decree on Community Fisheries; Cancellation of 15 Forest Concession in favour of review process; Identification of areas for reforestation and a fforestation under Clean Development Mechanism.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
See target 1.1	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Lack of secured ownership and land titles; over-allocation of land and poor law enforcement.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXX.**

<b>Target 7. Sixty percent of the world's threatened species conserved <i>In-situ</i>.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
See target 1.2	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
See target 1.2 for extent of areas currently under protection	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Effort has been made through establishment and management of protected areas and forest protected areas. Protected Areas law is now before the National Assembly, Relevant legal instruments including guidelines for engaging local community in forest and fishery resources have been adopted. Assessment of current PAs system for its effective management and for potential revision and inclusion of additional habitats under protection is underway. See also target 1.2 and 2.1.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
See target 1.2 and 2.1 No indicator developed to monitor progress.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Authority relevant to achieving the target fall under more than one ministry and there is poor coordination among the relevant agencies.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXI.**

<b>Target 8. Sixty percent of threatened plant species in accessible <i>Ex-situ</i> collections, preferably in the country of origin, and 10 percent of them included in recovery and restoration programmes.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
NBSAP: Develop <i>ex-situ</i> conservation capacity for endangered wild plants and cultivars (1.3.2) and Develop and implement recovery programmes for all endangered vertebrate and vascular plant species (1.2.1)	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Over 2000 rice varieties have been collected and kept at IRRI; See also target 3.1 .	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Establishment of three Research and Development Institutes for Agriculture, Forestry and Inland Fisheries including the forest and fishery research centres; and Enactment of Sub-decree on Phyto-sanitary control in 2003.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Over 2000 rice varieties collected and stored at IRRI.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Lack of national capacity on <i>ex-situ</i> collection and conservation.	
VII) Any other relevant information	



**Box XXXII.**

<b>Target 9. Seventy percent of the genetic diversity of crops and other major socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
See target 3.1.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
See target 3.1.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
See target 3.1.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
See target 3.1.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
See target 3.1.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXIII.**

<b>Target 10. Management plans in place for at least 100 major alien species that threaten plants, plant communities and associated habitats and ecosystems.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
See target 6.1	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
See target 6.1	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
See target 6.1	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
See target 6.1	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
See target 6.1	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXIV.**

<b>Target 11. No species of wild flora endangered by international trade.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
See target 4.3	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
No information on trade on wild flora I species.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Cambodia ratified Convention on CITES and a national authority for CITES has been established, MAFF's FA and DoF are designated national scientific authority for CITES. Cambodia has develop and implement joint programme to implement the provisions of the Convention with TRAFFIC, Guidelines for law enforcement against trade of species under CITES has been developed and implementing regulations have been issued and enforced.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXV.**

<b>Target 12. Thirty percent of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
See target 4.1	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
See target 4.1	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
See target 4.1	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
See target 4.1	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXVI.**

<b>Target 13. The decline of plant resources, and associated indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, halted.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
Develop community based natural resource management programmes for forestry, fisheries, land use, protected areas, endangered species protection, <i>ex-situ</i> conservation, wildlife management, and agriculture (NBSAP; Objective 14.1).	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
Recognition of the indigenous and local knowledge of biodiversity is stated in the Forestry Law, Environmental Law, relevant legal instruments and in the NBSAP. Community-fishery based management to encourage participation by local communities in fishery resource management, community forestry, community PA management, Community based ecotourism, land registration of indigenous communities to preserve their farming practices (MAFF-AP, 2004-08)	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Local community organisations established with their community by-law established and endorsed by appropriate authorities. See also target 4.1 for community based organisations established and active in resource management and planning.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Number of CBNRM established with their by-law adopted and endorsed by appropriate authority. Participatory Land Use Planning has been implemented as trial in northeast of the country.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXVII .**

<b>Target 14. The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, educational and public-awareness programmes.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
<p>NBSAP: Improve public awareness on the importance of protected areas (1.5); Strengthen programmes of environmental awareness through mass media publications, exhibitions, seminars and especially direct contact with local people in areas of high biodiversity, including ranges areas of threatened species (15.1); Spread environmental awareness among all sectors of the Cambodian society especially among grass roots communities (15.2); Reinforce nature conservation and related environmental issues within the school curriculum (15.3); Promote technical training and research in the field of biodiversity and resource management (15.4); and Involve in the dissemination and strengthening the implementation of environmental law and regulation related to the biodiversity protection and conservation as well as the law on environmental protection and natural resources management that have been entered into force (15.5)</p>	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
<p>Various educational and training programmes developed and implemented for which plant diversity and conservation needs incorporated including in school curricula, informal educational programmes, newsletters, and other media.</p>	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
<p>Work in partnership with NGOs to inclusion of the themes in educational programmes, public campaign, TV, Radio, Newsletters, Newspapers, and in other materials.</p>	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
<p>Indicators: number of people and communities reached by awareness campaigns, integration of environmental issues in educational programmes, number of technicians trained.</p>	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
<p>Low impacts of the awareness programmes due to poor knowledge in general among local community.</p>	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXVIII.**

<b>Target 15. The number of trained people working with appropriate facilities in plant conservation increased, according to national needs, to achieve the targets of this Strategy.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
Cambodia MDGs: number of rangers in Protected Areas and in Forest Protected Areas (7.4 and 7.5); NBSAP: Provide basic infrastructure, supplies, staff and equipment for the management of all protected areas (1.1.2); Facilitate capacity building, technology and information exchange between protected areas (1.1.6).	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Regardless of effort to provide training on conservation of biodiversity including plants, there is still big gap in capacity need to address such issues including the procurement of appropriate facilities.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Development of guidelines and provision of training including in-service training to address issues of biodiversity conservation.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Indicator: increased in PA budget, number of reports, meeting, workshop; number of rangers recruited;	
101 tree nursery stations are established for production and supply of tree seedling and for forest extension;	
See also Box ii on number and coverage of Protected Areas, Forest Protected Areas and areas under other protection category.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXIX.**

<b>Target 16. Networks for plant conservation activities established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
National network for plant protection and linkage activities through organised training and workshops. Technical backstopping is provided to the provincial level officials.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Cambodia adhered to the International Plant Protection Convention in 1952; Cambodia also adopted ASEAN Agreement on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, Mekong River Commission; and Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Attend South East Asia Botanical Gardens (SEABG) Training Course: Horticulture workshop for botanic gardens staff.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	



**Box XL.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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### Ecosystem Approach

The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. Application of the ecosystem approach will help to reach a balance of the three objectives of the Convention. At its second meeting, the Conference of the Parties has affirmed that the ecosystem approach is the primary framework for action under the Convention (decision II/8). The Conference of the Parties, at its fifth meeting, endorsed the description of the ecosystem approach and operational guidance and recommended the application of the principles and other guidance on the ecosystem approach. The seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties agreed that the priority at this time should be facilitating implementation of the ecosystem approach. Please provide relevant information by responding to the following questions.

**3. ?<sup>1</sup>** Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6? (decision V/6)

a) No	
b) No, but application is under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects are being applied	x
d) Yes, substantially implemented	

**4. ?** Is your country developing practical expressions of the ecosystem approach for national policies and legislation and for implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national, and regional conditions? (decision V/6)

a) No	
b) No, but development is under consideration	
c) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying some principles of the ecosystem approach	x
d) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying most principles of the ecosystem approach	

**5.** Is your country strengthening capacities for the application of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to apply the ecosystem approach? (decision V/6)

<sup>1</sup> Please note that all the questions marked with ? have been previously covered in the second national reports and some thematic reports.

a) No	
b) Yes, within the country	x
c) Yes, including providing support to other Parties	

**6. ?** Has your country promoted regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders? (decision V/6)

a) No	
b) Yes, informal cooperation (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, formal cooperation (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders.

The Agreement on the Cooperation for the Sustainable Development of the Mekong River Basin (Mekong Agreement, April 05, 1995) with the four countries of the Lower Mekong include objective to cooperate in all fields of sustainable development, utilization, management and conservation of the water and related resources of the Mekong River Basin. Article 3 refers specifically to the protection of the environment and ecological balance from harmful effects resulting from any development plans. Some of collaborative activities include:

- Integrated Water Resources Development Strategy for the Lower Mekong Basin Development Strategy;
- Basin wide studies, covering catch monitoring, consumption and marketing, provides useful direction as to how to best continue with monitoring trends in fisheries yields;
- Technical Advisory Body for Fisheries Management implemented by MRC with the collaboration of the member countries;
- Development of guidelines for a trans-boundary environmental assessment system;
- Basin-wide map and the assessment of values and functions of important wetland types as a tool for the BDP planning process;
- An assessment of people vulnerable to changes in aquatic resources;
- Monitoring of water quality in the Sesan River;
- The development of a number of analytical support tools like the Social Impact Assessment identification of social effects in the early phase of planning and the Strategic Environmental Assessment identification of potential environmental problems in the early planning phase.

See: [www.mrcmekong.org](http://www.mrcmekong.org)

**7.** Is your country facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach? (decisions VI/12 and VII/11)

a) No	
b) No, some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist the implementation of the ecosystem approach.

Capacity Building for Sustainable Development in the Tonle Sap Region supported by UNDP/Capacity

21 (within the country); the Mekong Wetlands Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use Programme supported by UNDP/GEF for the Lower Mekong Basin and the WWF's programme for the Forests of the Lower Mekong Ecoregion Complex (Trans-boundary).

Collaboration between the MRC Secretariat BDP team and the teams at the National Mekong Committees all elements of a Trans-boundary Planning Framework for the Lower Mekong Basin Basin Development Plan (BDP) aims at identifying, categorising and prioritising projects and programmes which will benefit the sustainable economic development of the basin. It aims to assist member countries in seeking assistance for these projects so they can implement them at basin level.

The MRC's Integrated Capacity Building Programme (ICB) to raise the level of skill in the region through a systematic and modular training programme. The ICB Programme was developed to ensure the availability of sufficient expertise in river basin management, to broaden the pool of expertise within the region, and to raise the level of competence, among other, staff of Line Agencies in the riparian countries. The programme encompasses a Junior Riparian Professional (JRP) Programme both on-the-job and through external training courses

A Technical Advisory Body for Fishery Management, for which Cambodian is a member, was formed specifically to provide inputs into regional river fisheries management and development. The Body has developed and strengthened governance of trans-boundary aquatic resources and dealing with trans-boundary issues, which include:

- The importance of migratory fish stocks, their management and conservation;
- The impact of unsustainable fishing, exploitation of fish in critical habitats at critical life stages, environmental disturbances and loss of genetic diversity;
- Local management techniques, such as breeding indigenous species; and,
- Principles of governance such as participation, rights and gender equality.

**8. Is your country creating an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach, including through development of appropriate institutional frameworks? (decision VII/11)**

a) No	
b) No, but relevant policies and programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the creation of an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach.

The Tonle Sap Environmental Management Project establishes a coordination mechanism at the national level (Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve Secretariat), the sectoral implementing mechanism (Project Implementing Office attached with relevant national department) and the provincial institutional mechanism (Project Implementation Unit at the Provincial Level); the Mekong Wetlands Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use Programme supported by UNDP/GEF for the Lower Mekong Basin establishes national programme office at each on the four countries.

## C. ARTICLES OF THE CONVENTION

### Article 5 – Cooperation

<b>9. ?</b> Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation (please give details below)	x
c) Yes, multilateral cooperation (please give details below)	x
d) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation (please give details below)	x
e) Yes, other forms of cooperation (please give details below)	
Further comments on cooperation with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
<p><b>Bilateral Agreements:</b> The Cambodian-Vietnamese Joint Commission for Economic, Cultural, Scientific and Technical Cooperation (1995) covers a wide range of sectors including energy, tourism, forestry and agriculture, fishery and irrigation; and The Joint Commission for the Bilateral Cooperation between the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Kingdom of Thailand on a wide range of issues including technical cooperation, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, education, public health, rural development and the environment and at the third meeting in Jan/Feb 2000, both side agreed to cooperate on trans-boundary environmental protection and the preservation of protected areas located along the border zone, and to link up information between the authority of the two countries.</p> <p>Cambodia also signed an agreement dated august 17, 1994 with the government of Malaysia on economic, scientific and technical co-operation. The Agreement covers trade, commodities, investment, industry, transport and communications, banking and finance, science and technology, agriculture and agro-business, energy, telecommunications and post, tourism, and any other areas that may be agreed upon by the Contracting Parties.</p> <p>Japan is the largest donor to Cambodia, followed by Australia, US, France, the UK, Germany and Sweden as important medium-sized bilateral donors.</p> <p>Japan International Cooperation Agency: The priority areas for assistance include (1) good governance, (2) creation of an environment conducive to economic growth, (3) consolidation of the economic and social infrastructure, (4) strengthening of the health and medical care framework, (5) strengthening of the education system, (6) agriculture and rural development, (7) clearing of antipersonnel mines and aid for the disabled, and (8) management of environmental resources.</p> <p>Australia supports Cambodia's role in ASEAN and engagement with the World Trade Organisation, so that it can take maximum advantage of regional economic cooperation as well as global opportunities.</p> <p>Australian: Cambodia collaborates and supports Australia's engagement in regional forums. Australia's strategic objectives of the program in assistance to Cambodia are to: Increase productivity and incomes of the rural poor (with a focus on market-based agricultural development); Reduce vulnerability of the poor (in particular through food security, mine action and disaster preparedness activities); and Strengthen rule of law (targeting the criminal justice system, democratic participation, electoral processes and financial management). Of note was the Cambodia-IRRI-Australia Project which had done extensively survey for the collection of landrace diversity of rice and assembled 2209 accessions (1984-1994).</p> <p>Denmark provides special bilateral environmental assistance to Cambodia in order to further sustainable development and to support efforts to mitigate the effects of environmental pollution and the pressure on natural resources. DANIDA's assistance includes, among others, the Natural Resource and Environmental Management Programme covering commune and community based natural resources and environmental management component.</p>	

For countries with which Cambodia received assistance through bilateral agreements see Box LX and LXI below.

**Multilateral:** Cambodia ratified Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention) in 1999; Cambodia has ratified CITES Convention on October 02, 1997 with MAFF as the National Administrative Authority and develop and implement joint programme to implement the provisions of the Convention with TRAFFIC; Cambodia also became a World Network of Biosphere Reserves and a Network of World Heritage Sites. Cambodia also signed on the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. Cambodia is also a contracting party to the International Plant Protection Convention in 1952.

World Bank supports the Forestry Technical Working Group in carrying out studies and proposals to build consensus around a program to improve governance of forestry resources. A Poverty and Environmental Nexus Study will provide more information on the relationship of local communities to common property resources, such as non-timber forest products and fish. Based on the resource planning and transparency elements introduced under the Forest Concession Management Project, the Bank will focus its support on broader stakeholder engagement in all aspects of forestry management, including monitoring and enforcement activities. The other sources are to directly support the Government and NGOs to develop approaches which strengthen the role of communities in management of forest resources. Additional areas of support will depend on progress in defining with the Government a common, strategic agenda which attracts support from a number of donor and, potentially, NGO partners.

The Bank will also support the Government's capacity to work with other partners to strengthen biodiversity protection. The ongoing Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management Learning and Innovation Project is building the Government's capacity to develop a National Protected Areas System through an initial focus on management planning and demarcation in Virachey National Park. Future assistance will help the Government to build on this experience, and that of its international partners, to develop a more sustainable basis for biodiversity conservation.

Asian Development Bank assists the government of Cambodia in addressing key environmental challenges include (i) decreasing forest cover, which reduces biodiversity, causes erosion, accelerates river siltation, and increases flooding; (ii) untreated wastewater; (iii) unsustainable irrigation; (iv) degradation of inland fisheries and coastal resources; and (v) poor protection of biodiversity and protected areas. In doing so the Bank will assist in strengthening legal framework; information and guidelines on crucial aspects such as allowable forestry cut, fish yields, and groundwater resources; stakeholder participation; and institutional coordination particularly in managing the Tonlé Sap basin.

A framework agreement on co-operation between the European Union (EU) and Cambodia was signed on 29 April, 1997 and came into force on 1 November 1999. A main objective is the enhancement and diversification of economic and trade relations through the reciprocal application of Most-Favoured-Nation treatment. Further areas of importance include the stepping up of development co-operation to help improve the quality of life and standards of living of the poorest sections of Cambodian society as well as measures to protect the environment and manage natural resources sustainability. The agreement also covers science and technology issues, intellectual property rights, maritime transport, clearance of mines, human resources development, energy, regional co-operation and drug abuse control.

UNDP Cambodia Environment and Energy programme through GEF, UNF and other source of funds provide support to the Royal Government of Cambodia to protect and conserve critical ecosystems such as Cardamom Mountain ecosystem, Tonle Sap, Upper part of Mekong River and Northern Plain. UNDP Cambodia also provide support in the development of NCSA and NAPA. UNDP also promote sustainable land management and agricultural development with partnership with IFAD. UNDP also promotes small grant programmes funded by EC and GEF to integrated community forestry, natural resource conservation, rural energy and livelihood development.

**Regional:** Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Agreement on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources; UNEP Coordinating Body of the Seas of the East Asia (COBSEA); and Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA); Cambodia also signed an MoU on Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia in 2003 which is a instrument under the Convention on Migratory Species;

Cambodia is also a member of Asia-Pacific Plant Convention. Cambodia adopt and involves in the implementing of inter-governmental conventions such as the Regional Code of Conduct established by FAO for Responsible Fisheries and ASREAN-SEAFDEC Agreement on Resolution and Plan of Action.

See also point 6 above.

Cambodia is a member country of Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO) - an international treaty organization established in 1965 with the aim of promoting regional cooperation in education, science, and culture. Through SEAMEO Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA), collaboration is made to strengthen institutional capacities in agricultural and rural development through graduate education, short-term training, research, and knowledge exchange. Cambodia also joint with Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) in the development of Code of Practice for Sustainable Use of Mangroves for Aquaculture in Southeast Asia ([www.seafdec.org/Seafdec%20mangrove%20code-final%205%20Sep.pdf](http://www.seafdec.org/Seafdec%20mangrove%20code-final%205%20Sep.pdf))

Cambodia is among 12 coastal States of the East Asian region that have signed on 12 December 2003, the Putrajaya Declaration of Regional Cooperation for the Sustainable Development of the Seas of East Asia and adopted the Sustainable Development Strategy For The Seas of East Asia as an effort toward Regional Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development Requirements for the Coasts and Oceans.

Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam have established biodiversity forum in 2000. So far, three biodiversity forums have been organized to exchange information on research of biodiversity and illegal trade of wildlife. A Regional Environmental Risk Assessment team is established for data collection and analysis with respect pollution.

**10. Is your country working with other Parties to develop regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 A)**

a) No	
b) No, but consultations are under way	
c) Yes, some mechanisms and networks have been established (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, existing mechanisms have been strengthened (please provide details below)	

**Further comments on development of regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention.**

Working with the ASEAN country, a national task force with a "focal point" is suggested to curb illegal trading of wildlife called "ASEAN-WEN" (Wildlife Enforcement Network);

Participation in the implementation of the Wetlands Mekong Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use Programme includes four countries in the Lower Mekong Basin; Regional networks of wetlands specialists and managers will be identified and Cambodian specialists will be engaged.

Establishment of Dry Forest Coalition of the Lower Mekong Region involving staff of governments in the region, and NGOs to define long term goals and objectives for dry forest ecoregion in the Lower Mekong Basin.

The Mekong Wetland Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use will develop a bioregional planning, protected areas and priority in situations of scarce resources and limited staff capacity, governments need to set priorities for action when managing their national protected area system. The bio-geographical characteristics of a country provide a framework for determining the areas requiring the most urgent conservation attention;

MoU with CITES Secretariat and TRAFFIC International in Indochina to Strengthening the implementation and enforcement of the CITES convention in Cambodia. The major areas of the cooperative program include strengthening the implementation and enforcement of the CITES

convention of wild fauna and flora in Cambodia;

Agreement with WCS to collaborate in implementation of a cooperative program of wildlife conservation in Cambodia. The areas of cooperation include conducting a conservation program on wildlife in Cambodia including survey, research, training, information, awareness, site management and policy development activities, focusing on the evaluation of biological importance, habitat status and conservation potential of areas important for wildlife throughout the country, and a particular programme for management of Boeung Per Wildlife Sanctuary.

See also Q9.

**11.** Is your country taking steps to harmonize national policies and programmes, with a view to optimizing policy coherence, synergies and efficiency in the implementation of various multilateral environment agreements (MEAs) and relevant regional initiatives at the national level? (decision VI/20)

a) No	
b) No, but steps are under consideration	
c) Yes, some steps are being taken (please specify below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive steps are being taken (please specify below)	

Further comments on the harmonization of policies and programmes at the national level.

Government has harmonised some of its programmes and activities including:

Department of Fisheries focus its study and protection of turtle, partly in response to The Memorandum of Understanding on Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia.

As a member of ASEAN, Cambodia has established at each sectoral Ministry a Department responsible for ASEAN matters. Cambodia involves in a numbers of ASEAN agreements and cooperative arrangements addressing key environmental issues of regional concerns such as the ASEAN Strategic Plan of Action on the Environment, 1999-2004 (SPAEE), ASEAN Plan of Action for Energy Cooperation (1999-2004), and the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution (2002).

Cambodia also takes legislative and administrative measures including on trade of specimens and products as a contribution to the implementation of the harvesting regulations of the ASEAN Agreement on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (Article 4). The Ministry of Environment actively engages in ASEAN Senior Officials on the Environment (ASOEN), the Meeting of the ASEAN Environment Ministers and the ASEAN Secretariat.

Cambodia is taking necessary institutional and policy measures and programmes to designate national sites as the Ramsar sites, Biosphere Reserve under UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserve Programme, Angkor Wat under the World Cultural Heritage site and ASEAN natural Heritage sites.

Cambodia is taking steps in harmonizing its policy and laws to meet requirements under WTO, particularly related to trades of agricultural and biological products.

#### Box XLI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:

- outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- constraints encountered in implementation.

## Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use

**12.** Has your country put in place effective national strategies, plans and programmes to provide a national framework for implementing the three objectives of the Convention? (Goal 3.1 of the Strategic Plan)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant strategies, plans and programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the strategies, plans and programmes for implementing the three objectives of the Convention.

National Biodiversity Prospectus (1996), National Environmental Action Plan (1998-02) and National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2002) provide framework for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through identification of ecosystems significance for protection and sustainable use and priority programmes and activities.

Regarding the third objective of the convention, government has ratified Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and is drafting a national Biosafety Law.

Some of relevant instruments that provide basis for implementation of the CBD's objectives include:

- Fisheries: Sub-decree on Community Fisheries (2005) and other relevant instruments focus on strengthening community based development of fisheries sector, sustainable use and management of areas released from fishing concession as community fishing grounds, enhancement of natural fish stock, protection of fish sanctuaries and endangered aquatic species;
- Forestry reform: Royal Government of Cambodia spells out a clear strategy to address management of concession, annual coupes, community forestry and forest protected areas in a sustainable manner. The Sustainable forestry management plan is to be developed based on three pillars: (1) ensure the rational and strict monitoring of forest exploitation according to international best practices in forest management, provide adequate forest reserve for domestic consumption, protect against drought and floods (2) protected area system to protect biodiversity and endangered species and (3) Community forestry as a sound, transparent and locally managed program;
- Environment protection and conservation: a Royal Decree of November 1993 designated 23 protected area system covering about 3.3 million ha (18.23%) consisting of 7 national parks, 10 wildlife sanctuaries, 3 protected landscapes, and 3 multiple use areas; and the draft PA Law-chapter 8: public participation, right to access natural resource and community protected area.
- Current draft of National Strategic Development Plan 2006-2010, Chapter IV: Key strategies and actions provides national strategy for multidisciplinary approach to development. It also elaborates and affirms the provisions in various other policies and plans with some key targets and indicators included.



<b>13. ?</b> Has your country set measurable targets within its national strategies and action plans? (decisions II/7 and III/9)	
a) No	
b) No, measurable targets are still in early stages of development	x
c) No, but measurable targets are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, relevant targets are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, reports on implementation of relevant targets available (please provide details below)	
Further comments on targets set within national biodiversity strategies and action plans.	
See target 1.1 above.	

<b>14.</b> Has your country identified priority actions in its national biodiversity strategy and action plan? (decision VI/27 A)	
a) No	
b) No, but priority actions are being identified	
c) Yes, priority actions identified (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on priority actions identified in the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.	
<p>The Cambodia NBSAP analyses 17 thematic areas (98 priority actions) of relevant to obligation under CBD and identified priority actions and indicators respectively as follows: 19 and 17 for Protection of Natural Resources (Protected Areas, Endangered Species, and <i>Ex-situ</i> Conservation); 3 and 3 for Animal Wildlife Resources; 6 and 7 for Freshwater Fisheries and Aquaculture; 5 and 5 for Coastal and Marine Resources; 8 and 8 for Forest and Wild Plant Resources; 6 and 3 for Agriculture and Animal Production; 3 and 1 for Energy Resources; 3 and 3 for Mineral Resources; 6 and 7 for Industry, Technology and Services (Manufacturing, Biotechnology and Biosafety, and Tourism); 4 and 2 for Environmental Security; 3 and 2 for Land Use Planning; 7 and 5 for Water Resources; 3 and 3 for Climate Change and Biodiversity; 6 and 2 for Community Participation; 6 and 5 for Awareness, Education, Research Coordination and Development; 4 and 3 for Legislation and Institutional Structure; and 5 and 6 for Quality of Life and Poverty Reduction.</p>	

<b>15.</b> Has your country integrated the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well as benefit sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision VI/27 A)	
a) No	
b) Yes, in some sectors (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, in major sectors (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, in all sectors (please provide details below)	
Further information on integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and benefit-sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.	
<p>Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources including Biodiversity became a central attention of all national strategies and plans. This issue is normally addressed conspicuously in both the framework of environmental protection and poverty environment linkage. Benefit sharing is only</p>	

incorporated in selected strategies and plans and is not as much explicitly elaborated as the issues of conservation and sustainable use.

Some of the instruments that address the both issues above include the Government Rectangular Strategy (2004), SEDPII (2001-05), NPRS (2003-05), NBSAP (2002), Strategy for the Registration of Indigenous Land Rights, the Sub-decrees and guidelines relevant to the establishment and enforcement of community based natural resource management, whether they deal with forest, fisheries or other resources. In addition, the issue of benefit-sharing is also implicitly addressed in the National Water Resource Policy, National Action Plan for Land Degradation and Sectoral Strategic and Action Plans.

<b>16. Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan (NBSAP)? (decision VI/20)</b>	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
<b>I) If YES, please briefly describe the extent to which it addresses</b>	
(a) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species	Recognised as part of the overall effort but do not distinguished from non-migratory species.
(b) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species' habitats, including protected areas	Recognised as part of the overall effort but do not distinguished from non-migratory species.
(c) Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration	Strategic Objective 12.3 Make adequate provision for unimpeded fish migration in water resources and waterways development projects
(d) Research and monitoring for migratory species	Recognised as part of the overall effort but do not distinguished from non-migratory species.
(e) Transboundary movement	Recognised 7 potential transboundary protected areas.
<b>II) If NO, please briefly indicate below</b>	
(a) The extent to which your country addresses migratory species at national level	
(b) Cooperation with other Range States since 2000	

### Biodiversity and Climate Change

<b>17. Has your country implemented projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use? (decision VII/15)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but some projects or programs are under development	
c) Yes, some projects have been implemented (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on the projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.	
Without specifying such objectives, some initiatives include:	
- Review of existing PAs system to provide better protection of biodiversity from climate	

change;

- The development of habitats serving as corridors to help mitigation and dispersal of species;
- Activities aimed at preventing the spread of exotic weeds and feral animals;
- Identifying priority areas for further research and management;
- Establishment of PAs, Forest Protected Areas and fish sanctuaries that may provide refuges for terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and estuarine species that are vulnerable to potential climate change;
- Projects to develop water storage and irrigation systems that provide water for irrigation as adaptation to potential climate change but also used as medium for fish raising and also to provide water for rice field fisheries;
- Projects to improve coastal livelihood through protection of coastal mangroves and sustainable use of resources.
- General assessment for potential impacts and adaptation to sea level rise and a comprehensive assessment for a coastal province;
- Vulnerability and adaptation assessment to climate change for agriculture, forestry, human health, and the coastal zone.

For potential projects and actions to address climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use are listed in the National Action Plan on Climate Change (2001) and National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (2004).

**18.** Has your country facilitated coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification? (decision VII/15)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, relevant mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on the coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the UNFCCC and the UNCCD.

A National Biodiversity Steering Committee has been established. The committee has 18 members in total and is chaired by the Minister of Environment and has members as Secretary of State of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries as its Deputy Chair with a Secretary of State each from Ministry of Environment; Commerce; Public Works and Transport; Planning; Water Resources and Meteorology; Rural Development; Industry, Mines and Energy; Education, Youth and Sport; Tourism; Health; Economy and Finance; and Secretary General of the Cambodia National Mekong Committee; Deputy Secretary General of the Council for Development of Cambodia; the National CBD Focal Point; and Deputy Governors of three provinces.

In addition, the Ministry of Environment which is the focal point for CBD is also the focal point for UNFCCC, while the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is the focal point for the Convention to Combat Desertification.

Under the Cambodia Climate Change Office, two technical working groups have been established with members from relevant ministries.

In developing of National Action Plan for Climate Change and National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change extensive consultation between made with the key ministries and agencies with responsibility relevant to the areas of focus (See. Q17).

**Box XLII .**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Major achievements include the forest and fisheries reforms that lead to requirements for submission of sustainable forest management plans, cancellation of forest concession, and release of fishery concession for co-management with local communities.

For MDGs, Cambodia has maintained the cover of forest areas under protection and engages local community in the protection of their resources.

### Article 7 - Identification and monitoring

**19. ?** On Article 7(a), does your country have an ongoing programme to identify components of biological diversity at the genetic, species, ecosystem level?

a) No	
b) Yes, selected/partial programmes at the genetic, species and/or ecosystem level only (please specify and provide details below)	x
c) Yes, complete programmes at ecosystem level and selected/partial inventories at the genetic and/or species level (please specify and provide details below)	

Further comments on ongoing programmes to identify components of biodiversity at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.

The Agriculture Research and Development being implemented by CARDI as part of an effort to address the agricultural production and diversification involve identification of plant biodiversity components at genetic and species levels including identification of agricultural ecosystems suitable for different crop varieties.

Through sectoral government Departments in collaboration with NGOs partners, a number of projects and programmes are being implemented including Cambodia Tree Seed Project, Selection and Production of Tree Seedling and promotion of aquaculture seed and market fish production in various ecosystems. Identification of species and ecosystem for protection are implemented through PA and Forest Protected Areas management, the Tonlé Sap Environmental Management Project, Protection of Dry Forest Ecoregion, the management of the Cardamom Mountain Range project, the establishment of conservation areas through landscape management (CALM) and the Tonle Sap Biodiversity Conservation Project.

See also Target 1.2.

20. ? On Article 7(b), which components of biological diversity identified in accordance with Annex I of the Convention, have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes?

a) at ecosystem level (please provide percentage based on area covered)	x
b) at species level (please provide number of species per taxonomic group and percentage of total known number of species in each group)	x
c) at genetic level (please indicate number and focus of monitoring programmes )	x

Further comments on ongoing monitoring programmes at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.

There are minimal activities to monitor biodiversity at all the three levels and several reporting systems are in place.

At the ecosystem level, most effort has been paid by the government on monitoring the changes of land use and forest cover. Forest reclassification and redefining land use types have been a challenge for the past few years to formally agree on basis for characterizing the types and extent of major habitats. A project on Forest Crime Monitoring and Reporting has been implemented several years now and has been implemented by an independent NGO selected by the government (formerly a London based Global Witness but later a Swiss based Société Général de Surveillance. The project is to monitor and report on the illegal logging, threats to the habitats and species. However, the decision on continuing the project is pending as the current contract ends.

Other monitoring programmes run via partnership between government and NGOs include large mammals (WWF), Vulture (Birdlife International and WCS), Dolphin and Mekong Cat Fish (WW and MRC), Crane (ICF), Primates (FFI), Elephant (FFI), Birds in general (WCS), Siamese Crocodile (FFI) Law enforcement for wildlife and forest crimes (Conservation International Cambodia), wildlife trade monitoring (WildAid) and reporting on Asian Waterbirds Census project as coordinated by Wetlands International.

At the genetic level, only CARDI has been working on collection and identifying plant genetic resources particularly rice and a project on Cambodia Tree Seed Project is run by FA.

A number of Reporting Channels are available in the country:

#### **National State of the Environment Report**

The main mechanism for national reporting on the Environment is the State of the Environment Report (SoE) which is supposed to produce every five years. Cambodia produced 2004 National SoE Report and a 2005 State of the Coastal Environment and Socio-economy (SCESE) Report. The National SoE Reports provides information about the environmental and resource conditions, the state of biodiversity, the pressures, and current management aspects. The SCESE Report includes also a set of indicators for monitoring of status and trend of resources and threats, and a framework of State-Pressure-Response approach to monitoring.

#### **Government-Donor Consultative Group Meeting (CG Meeting)**

A Donor Working Group on Natural Resources Management has been established among the initially five but replaced by 18 government-donor working groups of the CG Meeting to monitor impacts of policy dialogue with respect implementation of targets of the National Poverty Reduction Strategy. Technical working groups for land management; forestry and environment; fisheries, agriculture and water; and food security are among the 18 technical working to deal with conservation, environmental protection and natural resource management. The TWGs will report of the state of the resources and relevant sectoral use to the Working Group that will use for high level government-donor dialogue that would affect the national policy and donor assistance. Of note is the issue of forest and land management that have come to the fore of the last few CG meetings.

For selected indicators relevant to biodiversity conservation as agreed upon in the CG meeting of December 2004 see Q. 174.

The National Institute of Statistics collate relevant data and information from relevant government agencies and NGOs. The institute produces an annual compendium of report on Natural Resources. However, most of the sectoral data from government agencies focus more on production and are political in nature.

**21. ?** On Article 7(c), does your country have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes on any of the following key threats to biodiversity?

a) No	
b) Yes, invasive alien species (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, climate change (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, pollution/eutrophication (please provide details below)	x
e) Yes, land use change/land degradation (please provide details below)	x
f) Yes, overexploitation or unsustainable use (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on monitoring programmes on key threats to biodiversity.

**For water monitoring** See target 7.2.

**Land Use Change:** See target 1.1 and 4.1 above.

**Overexploitation or unsustainable use:**

A project on Forest Crime Monitoring and Reporting has been implemented several years now and has been implemented by an independent NGO selected by the government (formerly a London based Global Witness but Later a Swiss based Société Général de Surveillance. The project is to monitor and report on the illegal logging, threats to the habitats and species.

See also target 4.1

The Department of Fisheries had in the last several years implemented project on Inland Fishery Management in collaboration with Mekong River Commission to conduct an estimated of inland fish stock and level of fish harvest including unsustainable and harmful practice in fishing.

Some systematic plan is provided for in individual protected area management plan, e.g., Virachey National Park Management Plan (2003-2007) mentioned clear objectives for monitoring and evaluation and key areas for evaluation and monitoring, including on illegal activities, resources off-take in the allowable zones, key indicator species (plants and animals), endangered species (fauna and flora, and vegetation cover), effectiveness/impacts of conservation, fire impacts, large mammals (numbers/abundance/ distribution), habitat quality, and human impacts.

See also target 2.2.

**22. ?** On Article 7 (d), does your country have a mechanism to maintain and organize data derived from inventories and monitoring programmes and coordinate information collection and management at the national level?

a) No	
b) No, but some mechanisms or systems are being considered	
c) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are being established	
d) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are in place (please provide details below)	x
e) Yes, a relatively complete system is in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the coordination of data and information collection and management.

A number of information hubs established. The National Institute of Statistics hold most of the data with regards social and development issues and less on the environment and natural resources. Sectoral agencies mostly hold and store data of their own but do not have a formal and practical mechanism for a coordinated data collection and management at any level. Increasing coordination on the data collection and management is observed but coordination remains weak and on an ad-hoc basis.

Three GIS centres are established at Ministry of Environment; Forest Administration; and Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction where most data are stored.

Cambodia National Mekong Committee and Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology stored data mainly associated with water and weather.

Four coastal resource information centres have recently built and are starting to generate information, particularly on recent survey and monitoring in the coastal area under the DANIDA funded coastal zone management project.

The Cardamom Mountain Range Management project funded by GEF/UNDP also supported the capacity building of the Department of the Environmental Data Base and Natural Resource Information Management of the Ministry of Environment to update information of biodiversity status and land use of the Cardamom's wildlife sanctuaries.

**23. ?** Does your country use indicators for national-level monitoring of biodiversity? (decision III/10)

a) No	x
b) No, but identification of potential indicators is under way (please describe)	
c) Yes, some indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	
d) Yes, a relatively complete set of indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	

Further comments on the indicators identified and in use.

No national indicator developed for biodiversity monitoring, however a comprehensive set of indicators have been developed by the DANIDA supported coastal zone management for the purpose of developing State of the Coastal Environment and Socio-economic Reporting.

**Box XLIII.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

## Decisions on Taxonomy

<b>24.?</b> Has your country developed a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	x
b) No, but a plan is under development	
c) Yes, a plan is in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, reports on implementation available (please provide details below)	
Further information on a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1.	
<p>There is no plan to implement the suggested actions but certain initiatives have been implemented to develop crop seed stations, tree nursery and botanical garden. Some effort has been made to identify taxonomic groups of inland fish species and as a result over 1000 fish species listed and characteristics described. Some training has been provided on inventory, taxonomy of plants and animal species.</p> <p>The issue related to the establishment of herbarium is addressed in protected area management plan but has never been implemented.</p>	

<b>25.?</b> Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	x
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on investment on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections.	

<b>26.?</b> Does your country provide training programmes in taxonomy and work to increase its capacity of taxonomic research? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further information on training programmes in taxonomy and efforts to increase the capacity of taxonomic research.	
<p>Some selected personnel have received education abroad and some basic training is also provided for selected staff in the country, particularly related to taxonomy of aquatic species.</p>	

<b>27.?</b> Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	
b) No, but steps are being considered	
c) Yes, for some institutions	x



d) Yes, for all major institutions	
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<b>28.*</b> <sup>2</sup> Is your country collaborating with the existing regional, subregional and global initiatives, partnerships and institutions in carrying out the programme of work, including assessing regional taxonomic needs and identifying regional-level priorities? (decision VI/8)	
a) No	x
b) No, but collaborative programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessments)	
d) Yes, comprehensive collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessment and priority identification)	
Further information on the collaboration your country is carrying out to implement the programme of work for the GTI, including regional needs assessment and priority identification.	

<b>29.*</b> Has your country made an assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities at the national level for the implementation of the Convention? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	
b) Yes, basic assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	x
c) Yes, thorough assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	
Further comments on national assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities.	

<b>30.*</b> Is your country working on regional or global capacity building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	x
b) Yes, relevant programmes are under development	

<sup>2</sup> The questions marked with \* in this section on Taxonomy are similar to some questions contained in the format for a report on the implementation of the programme of work on the Global Taxonomy Initiative. Those countries that have submitted such a report do not need to answer these questions unless they have updated information to provide.

c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
Further comments on regional or global capacity-building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties.	

<b>31. *</b> Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	x
b) Yes, for forest biodiversity (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for marine and coastal biodiversity (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, for dry and sub-humid lands (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, for inland waters biodiversity (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, for mountain biodiversity (please provide details below)	
g) Yes, for protected areas (please provide details below)	
h) Yes, for agricultural biodiversity (please provide details below)	
i) Yes, for island biodiversity (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention.	

<b>32. *</b> Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8?	
a) No	x
b) Yes, for access and benefit-sharing (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for Article 8(j) (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, for the ecosystem approach (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, for impact assessment, monitoring and indicators (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, for invasive alien species (please provide details below)	
g) Yes, for others (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention.	

**Article 8 - *In-situ* conservation**  
**[excluding paragraphs (a) to (e), (h) and (j)]**

<b>33. ?</b> On Article 8(i), has your country endeavored to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are being identified	
c) Yes, some measures undertaken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components.	
<p>- Forestry Law (2002), Chapter 10 (Article 50 on Wildlife Conservation provides for strict prohibition to hunt, harm or harass all wildlife, including common, vulnerable and endangered species in many way except a letter of authorization from the Forest Administration on the purpose of zoo or family raising, transport or commercial use exceeding the amount necessary for traditional use. In Prakas No. 39 listed 26 species have been banned for hunting and commercial uses including serving as food.</p> <p>- Environmental Law (1996), Chapter IV on Natural Resource Management states that the natural resource of the Kingdom of Cambodia, including land, water, airspace, air, geology, ecological systems, mines, energy, petroleum and gas, rock and sand, precious stones, forests and forest products, wildlife, fish, and aquatic resources, shall be conserved, developed, and managed and used in rational and sustainable manner.</p> <p>- Draft of PA Law provides for zoning that allows for sustainable use of resources in certain areas and strict protection for certain areas and resources.</p> <p>- Designation and management of Multiple Use Areas under National PA System and the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve applies the UNESCO's Man and Biosphere Reserve concept that incorporate human use and protection of resources simultaneously.</p> <p>See also target 4.1.</p>	

<b>34. ?</b> On Article 8(k), has your country developed or maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations?	
a) No	
b) No, but legislation is being developed	
c) Yes, legislation or other measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
Further information on the legislation and/or regulations for the protection of threatened species and populations.	
<p>Some relevant legal instruments include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forestry Law (2002), Chapter 10 on Wildlife Conservation, Article 50 states of the strict prohibition to hunt, harm or harass all wildlife, including common, vulnerable and endangered species in many way;</li> <li>• Environmental Law (1996), Chapter IV on Natural Resource Management defines the scope of the natural resource of the Kingdom of Cambodia, including land, water, airspace, air, geology, ecological systems, mines, energy, petroleum and gas, rock and sand, precious stones, forests and forest products, wildlife, fish, and aquatic resources, to be conserved, developed, and managed and used in rational and sustainable manner;</li> <li>• Draft of PA law, Article 48 mentioned about the permission of importation and exportation and crossbreeding of the vegetation seed and wildlife within PAs in any purposes;</li> </ul>	

- *Sarachor* No. 7980 dated Nov. 30, 1982 on Prohibition of Hunting for Python;
- Article 22 and 23 of the Decree-Law No 35 dated June 25, 1988 states that hunting of wildlife is prohibited;
- *Prakas* No 359 dated August 01, 1994 on Wildlife prohibited from hunting including 36 species of Mammals, 6 species of Reptile, and 102 species of Birds.
- Joint *Prakas* No. 1563 dated September 20, 1996 on Prevention of activities that cause harms to wildlife in the Kingdom of Cambodia;
- Point 9 of the *Prakas* No. 01 of the Royal Government of Cambodia dated January 25, 1999 of Actions to abolish anarchy in forestry sector;
- Decree-Law No. 33 dated March 9, 1987 on The Management of Fisheries Resources;
- Royal Decree dated Nov. 01, 1993 on Designation and Creation of National Protected Area System;
- *Prakas* No. 032 dated February 04, 1993 on Tree species prohibited from felling.
- Notification by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries No. 3837 dated August 14, 2001 on Prohibition of Trade of Wildlife.

**35. ?** On Article 8(l), does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant processes and categories of activities being identified	x
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the regulation or management of the processes and categories of activities identified by Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biodiversity.

**Box XLIV.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation

**Programme of Work on Protected Areas (Article 8 (a) to (e))**

**36.** Has your country established suitable time bound and measurable national-level protected areas targets and indicators? (decision VII/28)

a) No (please specify reasons)	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	

c) Yes, some targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on targets and indicators for protected areas.</b>	
<p>Some targets and indicators established with regard the timeline for maintenance and expansion of coverage of areas protected in-situ with a number of indicators identified particularly in the NBSAP. However, relevant works are underway.</p> <p>A guideline for participatory development of management plan for protected area in Cambodia is developed.</p> <p>See also target 1.1</p>	

<b>37. Has your country taken action to establish or expand protected areas in any large or relatively unfragmented natural area or areas under high threat, including securing threatened species? (decision VII/28)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on actions taken to establish or expand protected areas.</b>	
<p>No larger areas would be expanded under the current PA system which is managed under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Environment and as designated by the Royal Decree of Nov. 1993. However, there is target for expansion of areas under other categories of protection by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and progress has been made against the Cambodia MDGs including the establishing of corridor bridging critical habitats within the current protected area system.</p> <p>See also target 1.2 and Q.38 below.</p>	

<b>38. Has your country taken any action to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)</b>	
a) No	
b) Not applicable	
c) No, but relevant actions are being considered	
d) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	x
e) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on actions taken to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas.</b>	
<p>The first Phase of regional technical assistance (ADB 5552-REG, Coastal and Marine Environmental Management in the South China Sea, February 1994 to June 1996) then the second phase (ADB 5712-REG Coastal and Marine Environmental Management in the South China Sea, Phase 2, February 1999 to March 2000) which was designed to implement a number of the important recommendations made in first phase. A number of options for expansion of coastal and marine PAs were suggested.</p> <p>The review of Protected Areas in the four countries of the Lower Mekong Region has resulted in a</p>	

number of recommendations provided for consideration to include additional areas under represented in the current PA system. (See [www.mekong-protected-areas.org](http://www.mekong-protected-areas.org))

Current review is being made (See target 1.2 above).

**39.** Has your country identified and implemented practical steps for improving the integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, many steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on practical steps for improving integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures.

The designation of the national protected areas system recognised the role of protected areas as part of the broader landscape and management of the like has taken into account activities in the surrounding areas including used by local people living within and around the PAs.

Some PAs are managed through an integrated approach combining different principles such including the fishery management, the UNESCO's Man and Biosphere Reserve concept, community based resource management and co-management, and participatory land use planning.

PAs are recognised in various national policy and plans as an important contributor to local economy and livelihood as well as to biodiversity conservation.

A PA advisory committee has been established comprising senior representatives from various relevant sectoral agencies to advise on issues and conflict resolution in relation to PAs.

PAs, forestry and fisheries have been subject to discussion at the government-donor working groups in addressing the public and sectoral reform in the country.

**40.** Is your country applying environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant EIA guidelines are under development	
c) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to some projects or plans (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to all relevant projects or plans (please provide details below)	

Further comments on application of environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas.

The current Sub-decree (1999) on Environmental Impact Assessment requires the process to be applied including impact on protected areas by either development of conservation projects. Recent proposal for development within Botum Sakor, Ream, Bokor National Parks and a number of other PAs have been subjected to Environmental Impact Assessment. However, no specific and detailed guidelines have been developed specially for addressing impacts on PAs.

<b>41. Has your country identified legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas? (decision VII/28)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes, some gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, many gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below)	
Further comments on identification of legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas.	
Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries are the two ministries that have major responsibility related to in-situ biodiversity management. Analysis of the overlap, gaps and barriers have been done in many occasions, particularly through the project ADB TA 5552-REG, Coastal and Marine Environmental Management in the South China Sea, phase I; the ADB 5712-REG Coastal and Marine Environmental Management in the South China Sea, Phase 2; the project on Review of Protected Areas in the four countries of the Lower Mekong Region. However, little has been made to realise the recommendations.	

<b>42. Has your country undertaken national protected-area capacity needs assessments and established capacity building programmes? (decision VII/28)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, a basic assessment undertaken and some programmes established (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, a thorough assessment undertaken and comprehensive programmes established (please provide details below)	
Further comments on protected-area capacity needs assessment and establishment of capacity building programmes.	
Need assessment has been made at individual PAs and some capacity building programmes have been established for cluster of PAs.	
The Project on Cambodia National Capacity Self Assessment for Global Environmental Management (2005) identified capacity needs including for national protected area management and suggested programmes for actions that cover also protected areas (See <a href="http://www.biodiversity-kh.org">www.biodiversity-kh.org</a> )	
Subjects of relevant to protected area management have been incorporated in the curricula of at least two national universities: the Royal University of Agriculture and the Royal University of Phnom Penh, and a number of private universities.	

<b>43. Is your country implementing country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)</b>	
a) No	x
b) No, but relevant plan is under development	
c) Yes, relevant plan is in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, relevant plan is being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on implementation of country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas.	

Some protected areas have collected entry fee, percentage of which would contribute to cover the cost for the management of that PA. Some buffer zones of PA have been contracted to local communities to handle themselves in a sustainable manner, use fees are managed by communities. Initial step has been taken in having development sectors recognised the importance of protected areas in their respective development strategies.

**44.** Is your country implementing appropriate methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant methods, standards, criteria and indicators are under development	
c) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use and some international methods, standards, criteria and indicators in use (please provide details below)	

Further comments on methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance.

The WWF's Rapid Assessment and Prioritization of Protected Area Management (RAPPAM) Methodology has been adopted for assessing the Management Effectiveness of the System of PAs in Cambodia .

The assessment is structured around six key elements as recommended by the World Commission of Protected Areas (WCPA) framework for assessing management effectiveness (Hockings et al, 2000).

**Box XLV.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

**Article 8(h) - Alien species**

**45.** Has your country identified alien species introduced into its territory and established a system for tracking the introduction of alien species?

a) No	
b) Yes, some alien species identified but a tracking system not yet established	X
c) Yes, some alien species identified and tracking system in place	
d) Yes, alien species of major concern identified and tracking system in place	



<b>46. ?</b> Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?	
a) No	X
b) Yes, but only for some alien species of concern (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for most alien species (please provide details below)	
Further information on the assessment of the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species.	

<b>47. ?</b> Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate, those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under consideration	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries issued a Notification No. 5938 dated December 25, 2003, on Prohibition of Introduction for farming of <i>Trey Chap</i> into the country.</li> <li>The sub-decree on Phyto-sanitary control (2003) has some provisions regarding control of introduction of species that may be considered dangerous pests and harmful to the economy, plant resources and environment.</li> </ul>	

<b>48. ?</b> In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed, or involved itself in, mechanisms for international cooperation, including the exchange of best practices? (decision V/8)	
a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation	
c) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation	X
d) Yes, multilateral cooperation	X

<b>49. ?</b> Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species? (decision V/8)	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the use of the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches in work on alien invasive species.	

A prevention principle is applied through the introduction on the Sub-decree No 15 dated 2003, on Phyto-sanitary Inspection, and the application of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries' Notification on prevention on introduction of alien fish species (Trey Chap). No specific mechanism has been effectively established except reporting.

Cambodia has ratified Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and it entered into effect for Cambodia on December 16, 2003. The national Law on Biosafety is waiting for debate at the Parliament.

An ecosystem approach is being explored through programmes of the Mekong River Commission (MRC). Education and awareness raising is being expanded to cover the issues of alien species. A one shot training on *Mimosa pigra* was made in 2002 as coordinated by MRC in collaboration with institution in the region and the Institute of Supervising Scientists of Australia and universities and NGOs active in the region.

**50. Has your country identified national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)**

a) No	
b) No, but needs and priorities are being identified	x
c) Yes, national needs and priorities have been identified (please provide below a list of needs and priorities identified)	

Further comments on the identification of national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles.

The ADB Technical Assistance project (2000) on Critical Wetland Management in the Tonle Sap lake had identified needs and priority for interventions to address invasive *Mimosa pigra*.

The current Wetlands Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use programme is going to identify the needs and priority of the four countries in the region to address the issues of alien species.

**51. Has your country created mechanisms to coordinate national programmes for applying the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)**

a) No	x
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the mechanisms created to coordinate national programmes for implementing the Guiding Principles.

**52. Has your country reviewed relevant policies, legislation and institutions in the light of the Guiding Principles, and adjusted or developed policies, legislation and institutions? (decision VI/23)**

a) No	
b) No, but review under way	
c) Yes, review completed and adjustment proposed (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, adjustment and development ongoing	x
e) Yes, some adjustments and development completed (please provide details below)	

Further information on the review, adjustment or development of policies, legislation and institutions in light of the Guiding Principles.

See Q49.

**53.** Is your country enhancing cooperation between various sectors in order to improve prevention, early detection, eradication and/or control of invasive alien species? (decision VI/23)

a) No	
b) No, but potential coordination mechanisms are under consideration	x
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on cooperation between various sectors.

**54.** Is your country collaborating with trading partners and neighboring countries to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity in ecosystems that cross international boundaries? (decision VI/23)

a) No	x
b) Yes, relevant collaborative programmes are under development	
c) Yes, relevant programmes are in place (please specify below the measures taken for this purpose)	

Further comments on collaboration with trading partners and neighboring countries.

**55.** Is your country developing capacity to use risk assessment to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity and incorporate such methodologies in environmental impact assessment (EIA) and strategic environmental assessment (SEA)? (decision VI/23)

a) No	
b) No, but programmes for this purpose are under development	
c) Yes, some activities for developing capacity in this field are being undertaken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further information on capacity development to address threats of invasive alien species.

See Q49 and 50.

<b>56. Has your country developed financial measures and other policies and tools to promote activities to reduce the threats of invasive species? (decision VI/23)</b>	
a) No	x
b) No, but relevant measures and policies are under development	
c) Yes, some measures, policies and tools are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures and tools are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of financial measures and other policies and tools for the promotion of activities to reduce the threats of invasive species.	

**Box XLVI.**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>

**Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions**

**GURTS**

<b>57. Has your country created and developed capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities, and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to genetic use restriction technologies?</b>	
a) No	x
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to GURTs.	

### Status and Trends

<b>58.</b> Has your country supported indigenous and local communities in undertaking field studies to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)	
a) No	
b) No, but support to relevant studies is being considered	
c) Yes (please provide information on the studies undertaken)	x
Further information on the studies undertaken to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, and priority actions identified.	
<p>Government has established a Department with the Ministry of Rural Development to promote rural development and provide non-formal education among the indigenous communities. In collaboration with NGOs partners and research institutions, a wide range of studies and sharing of information with various stakeholders and the community themselves have been undertaken, particularly on access rights of indigenous and local communities to land and natural resources, including threats from current development and administrative management on the existing local institutions and tenure rights and ownership. A good collection on experiences and case study on community based natural resource management is documented.</p>	

### Akwé:Kon Guidelines

<b>59.</b> Has your country initiated a legal and institutional review of matters related to cultural, environmental and social impact assessment, with a view to incorporating the Akwé:Kon Guidelines into national legislation, policies, and procedures?	
a) No	x
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, a review undertaken (please provide details on the review)	
Further information on the review.	

<b>60.</b> Has your country used the Akwé:Kon Guidelines in any project proposed to take place on sacred sites and/or land and waters traditionally occupied by indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)	
a) No	x
b) No, but a review of the Akwé: Kon guidelines is under way	
c) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further information on the projects where the Akwé:Kon Guidelines are applied.	

## Capacity Building and Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities

**61.** Has your country undertaken any measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to be effectively involved in decision-making related to the use of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/16)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes being developed	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities.

Measures include enactment of sub-decree on Community Forestry, Community Fisheries; various articles in the Land Law on 2001, Forest Law and Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resources; the Development of Strategy Paper for the Registration of Indigenous Land Rights; and other relevant legal instruments. Guidelines for development of community fisheries, community forestry, community protected areas, community based eco-tourism and Guidelines for implementation of Participatory Land Use Planning.

Indigenous and local community members engaged in various activities including in project implementation on Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP), Fishery and Forestry Resource Community based management; and in various other workshops and discussion at the local and national levels.

Training has been provided and training materials developed including on Participatory Decision Making Approach, Methodology for Participatory approach, Sustainable use and protection of natural resources, training of local facilitators to facilitate community resource management.

A number of community based natural resource management networks established including the Community Forestry and Community Protected Area Network, Community Fisheries Network, Community based Eco-tourism Network, and the Network of Participatory Land Use Planning. Through quarterly network meeting and newsletters, the networks provide forum for practitioners at all levels to share information and experiences regarding participatory management of the resource thematic issues.

A Community based Resource Management Learning Institute has been established with focus on collation of experiences and lesson learnt on CBNRM and on the provision of forum for discussion on relevant issues.

**62.** Has your country developed appropriate mechanisms, guidelines, legislation or other initiatives to foster and promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in decision making, policy planning and development and implementation of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at international, regional, subregional, national and local levels? (decision V/16)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are under development	
c) Yes, some mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are in place (please provide details below)	x

Further information on the mechanisms, guidelines and legislation developed.

At the national and local level, see Q61 above.

**63.** Has your country developed mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities with specific provisions for the full, active and effective participation of women in all elements of the programme of work? (decision V/16, annex)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are being developed	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on the mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of women of indigenous and local communities in all elements of the programme of work.

The Government has acceded and ratified the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discriminations Against Women (CEDAW) on October 15, 1992, without reservation and is recognised in Article 31.5 of the national Constitution. The government also establishes a National Council for Women in 2001. A Strategy for Women Development, namely Neary Rōtanak, was developed and adopted. The roles of women are recognized, particularly in resource management and sustainable use. 40% of women representation in the community committee is required in developing a local community organization.

The full implications of the right of public extend to local management, particularly in respect to Natural Resource and Environmental Management. The decentralized modes of NREM have been established through the channels of commune councils, as well as community fisheries/forestry/protected areas. This approach follows the principle of subsidiary, which means making and implementing decisions without interference at the lowest effective level of government or other organization. However, to the extent, there is collusion between political and corporate interests; citizens are denied the space to actively participate in public matters that affect life.

### Support to implementation

**64.** Has your country established national, subregional and/or regional indigenous and local community biodiversity advisory committees?

a) No	x
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes	

**65.** Has your country assisted indigenous and local community organizations to hold regional meetings to discuss the outcomes of the decisions of the Conference of the Parties and to prepare for meetings under the Convention?

a) No	x
b) Yes (please provide details about the outcome of meetings)	

Further information on the outcome of regional meetings.

Limited assistance is provided for representatives of local community organisations to attend regional meetings, where the meetings are organised or facilitated by NGOs partners or International Organisations.

**66.** Has your country supported, financially and otherwise, indigenous and local communities in formulating their own community development and biodiversity conservation plans that will enable such communities to adopt a culturally appropriate strategic, integrated and phased approach to their development needs in line with community goals and objectives?

a) No	x
b) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further information on the support provided.

Relevant line agencies in collaboration with NGOs partners facilitate local communities in developing community based organisations, community by-law, and local resource management plans. Guidelines for development of such organisations, by-law and plans are also produced.

Through the elected commune councils, commune development plans, including annual plan and three year rolling plan, are also developed with support and facilitated with the assistance from government.

Natural resource and environment has since 2003 incorporated as pilot and by 2004 fully mainstreamed into the SEILA Programmes that has been implemented to assist government's Decentralisation and Deconcentration policy.

**Box XLVII.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

**Engagement of local communities in the protection of natural resources, particularly in Community based projects and in participatory land use planning.**

**Article 9 - Ex-situ conservation**

**67. ?** On Article 9(a) and (b), has your country adopted measures for the *ex-situ* conservation of components of biological diversity native to your country and originating outside your country?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures adopted for the *ex-situ* conservation of components of biodiversity native to your country and originating outside your country.

There is no law for ex-situ conservation. The Cambodia's Phnom Tamao Zoo is mainly for animals that have been confiscated. Priority is given mainly to in-situ conservation. A number of private zoos and animal exhibition and performance facility have been established, but there is no regulation



governing their operation or to prevent the potential animal supply originated from the wild.

Cambodia has neither proper ex-situ conservation facility such as national genebank for long-term conservation of germplasm nor in-vitro repository, nor a cryobank. Most of its germplasm collections are maintained under field conditions and are subject to field rejuvenation too frequently. Due to lack of organizational set-up and proper facility, research and programmes related to Plant Genetic Resources are extremely poor and disorganised. There is lack of trained and technical manpower in the country.

Community Tree Plantings and Agro-forestry are being promoted.

**68. ?** On Article 9(c), has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions.

**69. ?** On Article 9(d), has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species?

a) No	x
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species.

No specific measure has been taken for such purpose except to control animal hunting and trading in general.

**Box XLVIII .**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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**Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity**

**70. ?** On Article 10(a), has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making?

a) No	
b) No, but steps are being taken	
c) Yes, in some relevant sectors (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, in most relevant sectors (please provide details below)	

Further information on integrating consideration of conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making.

Goal 7 of the Cambodia MDGs: Ensure environmental sustainability in the Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources. The MDG indicator focused on Proportion of land area covered by forest; Land area protected to maintain biological diversity;

The environmental objective of the SEDPII states the **sustainable management and use of natural resources and the environment** and requires a balance to be struck between economic, cultural and environmental objectives, and between economic efficiency of resource use and equity

The Statement of the National Forest Policy Sector includes the conservation and the sustainable management of the country's forest resources to ensure provision of a maximum contribution to the sustainable socio-economic development of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The Objective of Forestry sector reform as stated in the Forest Policy Reform is, among others, to ensure sustainable management of forest resources by maintaining the remaining national forest resources as permanent forest asset through conservation and sustainable management in order to maximise the forest covers and resources; and conservation and sustainable management of forest resources to maximise contribution to sustainable socio-economic development in the Kingdom of Cambodia .

One of the objectives of the Fishery Sector Reform is to ensure conservation and research to enhance natural stocks in order to contribute to national economic development.

**71. ?** On Article 10(b), has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures adopted relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity.

Adoption and enforcement of Sub-decree on Environmental Impact Assessment that also applied for use of biological resources in forest concession, agricultural land, flooded forest, and waters. However, it does not apply for many other uses and there are no specific guidelines on EIA and mitigation requirements for this purpose.

Various legal instruments that prohibits destructive and over exploitation of forest and fishery resources including restriction on harvesting of endangered species and the application of small scale family base harvesting of natural resources.

**72. ?** On Article 10(c), has your country put in place measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements.

The development of community based natural resource management, among others Community Forestry, Community Fisheries, Community Protected Area, Community based Eco-tourism, and the participatory land use planning encourage local and indigenous communities to develop and adopt their community by-law governing use and protection of natural resources consistent with the relevant law and regulation in place. Traditional fishing gears and practices are encouraged. Use of plant products for medical purpose is also encouraged. In additional local farming practices such as slash and burn are allowed to be adapted in designated areas and on a sustainable manner.

Collection of non-timber forest products using traditional approaches is also encouraged and promoted.

**73. ?** On Article 10(d), has your country put in place measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial

action in degraded areas where biodiversity has been reduced.

Community participation in tree planting and in agriculture soil improvement through application of appropriate farming techniques facilitated and supported by government and NGOs. See also Q 72 above.

**74. ?** Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)

a) No	
b) No, but assessment of potential indicators and incentive measures is under way	x
c) Yes, indicators and incentive measures identified (please describe below)	

Further comments on the identification of indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

The Review of Protected Areas and Development in the Lower Mekong Basin, the Cambodia Assessment has identified issues relevant to promotion of effective PAs management by looking at the contribution, relationship, the sectoral policy and development strategies, the institutional arrangement, challenges and recommended actions for streamlining resource conservation into sectoral planning including economic incentives (See [www.icem.com.au](http://www.icem.com.au) and [www.mekong-protected-areas.org](http://www.mekong-protected-areas.org))

See also Q70, 72 above and 83 below.

**75. ?** Has your country implemented sustainable use practices, programmes and policies for the sustainable use of biological diversity, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation? (decision V/24)

a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, programmes and policies are under review	
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on sustainable use programmes and policies.

The National Poverty Reduction Strategy (2003-05) recognizes the three aspects of land management vision including (1) land will be administered in a way which makes property rights legally clear and secure, (2) concessions for social purposes will be made to distribute vacant State's land to socially needy households, and (3) land will be managed in an environmentally sustainable way, which provides the poor with the opportunities for secure access to natural resources (especially land), to secure housing, to credit, and to employment, and for investment.

The objectives of the land management policy are to ensure that land and natural resources are used in an efficient manner in order to support sustainable and equitable socio-economic development. Specific elements of land management being implemented to achieve these objectives are: coordination of land use planning with socio-economic development plans and natural resources management, decentralization of land management and planning authority, development of land use plans for priority areas, implementation of procedures for urban land management; creation of housing policy, informal settlement upgrading and adoption of resettlement policy.

The agriculture sector's goal of the RGC in the NPRS is to maximize food self-sufficiency of the rural

households through improving performance of agriculture and increasing agricultural productivity, and to ensure sustainable natural resources management and conservation leading to increased food security and income generation. In order to achieve this goal and contribute to poverty reduction of the rural households, the strategic objectives for agriculture sector are to: (1) ensure an adequate legal framework and institutional environment; (2) strengthen capacity and improve knowledge system within the Government, stakeholders, and especially small-scale farmers; (3) promote intensification, diversification and security of agricultural production; (4) promote sustainable natural resources management and conservation; and (5) promote agricultural product processing and investment in agro-industries and strengthen agricultural marketing system and market access.

Sustainable Natural Resources Management and Conservation has become an integral part of RGC's strategy for sustainable economic growth and development.

Implementation of community based fishery, forestry and PAs contributes to ensure sustainable practice by local community to sustain their livelihood and to contribute to poverty reduction.

**76. ?** Has your country developed or explored mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)

a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	x
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please describe below)	

Further comments on the development of mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity.

Some relevant initiatives include guidelines for engagement of private sector in implementation of **Clean Development Mechanism**, particularly in energy efficiency, and reforestation and afforestation is being promoted.

Government policy also encourages private investment in sustainable agricultural and eco-tourism development. It also supports the development of **Small and Medium Enterprise (SME)**, the Development Framework of which focuses on three key areas (i) Regulatory and legal framework, (ii) Access to finance, and (iii) SME support activities. The support activities would focus on improving access to markets, upgrading of technology and human resources and on developing linkages. Organic farming and fish trade facilitation is also part of Cambodia's SME programme. Recognising current barrier in SME to grow, the government has established the SME National Subcommittee to lead the reform process by identifying the inefficiencies in the business environment, and streamline regulatory and licensing requirements accordingly.

The **Mekong Private Sector Development** Facility assists in identifying business opportunity overall. The Agri-sector Program is improving supply chains and sustainable practices, initially with companies manufacturing wood, bamboo and rattan furniture. The supply chain linking subsistence farmers with a company manufacturing bamboo flooring is being investigated in Cambodia.

In the third Private Investment Forum (Dec. 31, 2005-Jan.01, 2006) the corporate responsibility concept was introduced with relevant case studies from neighbouring countries presented.

**77.** Has your country initiated a process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)

a) No	x
b) No, but the principles and guidelines are under review	
c) Yes, a process is being planned	
d) Yes, a process has been initiated (please provide detailed information)	

Further information on the process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the

### Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.

Without so reference, many elements relevant to the principles have been incorporated in various national plans, such as SEDPII (2001-05), NPRS (2003-05), NEAP (1998-02), NBSAP (2002) and other relevant sectoral plans.

**78.** Has your country taken any initiative or action to develop and transfer technologies and provide financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	x
c) Yes, some technologies developed and transferred and limited financial resources provided (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many technologies developed and transferred and significant financial resources provided (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the development and transfer of technologies and provision of financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.

Actions are taken under sectoral agencies such as in promotion of agricultural production and diversification, community based resources management, small scale aquaculture development.

### Biodiversity and Tourism

**79. ?** Has your country established mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	x
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please specify below)	
d) Yes, existing mechanisms are under review	

Further comments on the establishment of mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity.

No specific policy on Community based Eco-tourism (CBET) has been developed, however SEDPII (2001-05), National Tourism Development Plan (2003), NEAP (1998-02) and Decentralisation Plan of Cambodia have provided policies that are relevant to CBET.

Some measures are being developed. Through World Bank funded Loan Project, an Ecotourism Strategy (2005-09) is being developed incorporating frameworks for monitoring and assessment of impacts by visitors on the resources and environment.

CBET network was established in 2002 comprising organisations, projects, educational institutions and communities. It aims to be partner with the government in trying to support pro-poor CBET in Cambodia as a way of alleviating poverty and protecting environmental, cultural and social resources.

**80. ?** Has your country provided educational and training programmes to the tourism operators so as to increase their awareness of the impacts of tourism on biodiversity and upgrade the technical capacity at the local level to minimize the impacts? (decision V/25)

a) No	x
b) No, but programmes are under development	

c) Yes, programmes are in place (please describe below)	
Further comments on educational and training programmes provided to tourism operators.	
No training is provided to tourism operators in general, except awareness programmes for public at large and training provided for Community based Eco-tourism operators as provided by NGOs supporting the establishment and operation of such ecotourism. Information packs on Biodiversity are produced for awareness raising and also distributed through tour operators.	

<b>81.</b> Does your country provide indigenous and local communities with capacity-building and financial resources to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management? (decision VII/14)	
a) No	x
b) No, but relevant programmes are being considered	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments in the capacity-building and financial resources provided to indigenous and local communities to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management.	
Support is provided only by NGOs to develop and manage products of small scale community based ecotourism but no support is provided for their participation in policy making or development planning for tourism development in general. Examples of support for eco-tourism product development and management include Yeak Laom eco-lodge and resort in Ratanakiri province, Northeast of the country, and Chambok Community based Exco-tourism at the border of Kirirum National Park.	

<b>82.</b> Has your country integrated the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development in the development or review of national strategies and plans for tourism development, national biodiversity strategies and actions plans, and other related sectoral strategies? (decision VII/14)	
a) No, but the guidelines are under review	
b) No, but a plan is under consideration to integrate some principles of the guidelines into relevant strategies	
c) Yes, a few principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	x
d) Yes, many principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	
Further information on the sectors where the principles of the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development are integrated.	
Some guidelines are incorporated in the NBSAP (2002) addresses some principles including Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, Monitoring and managing impacts of tourism in protected areas in a sustainable manner, and Development of eco-tourism opportunity involving local communities.	
The Draft Ecotourism Strategy (2005-09) incorporate many principles of sustainable tourism development including: Vision; Review of planning frameworks; Monitoring and meeting identified market demand; Managing eco-tourism asset data; Realising market potentials; Facilitating NGOs involvement; Engaging private enterprise; Strengthening institutions and regional planning frameworks; Involving local communities with ecotourism; Overcoming constrains; the Design and development of ecotourism products and services; promotion of market eco-tourism; Managing visitors and monitoring visitor impacts.	

Without mentioning the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development, The Cambodia National Tourism Development Plan (Draft 2006-10) applies some relevant principles including the vision, the appropriate planning recognizing the national and regional tourism potential, the national legislation and management mechanism in place, the contribution on tourism in poverty reduction, the need for human resource development, the need for exchange of data and information, the involvement of local communities and the carrying capacity of the natural system.

**Box XLIX.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

**Article 11 - Incentive measures**

**83. ?** Has your country established programmes to identify and adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the programmes to identify and adopt incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Community based approach has been promoted in sustainable use of resources as Community based Forestry, Fisheries, Protected Area, Eco-Tourism management, and the Participatory Land Use Planning.

The government decentralisation and deconcentration programme promote participation and decision making at the local, particularly commune level, in planning and development of their respective communes.

Ad-hoc mechanism to allow cost recovery at the local level, e.g. Protected Areas to collect fees to cover expenses for on-site management purpose.

User-fee has been applied in many sectors while polluter pay has also been introduced recently.

**84. ?** Has your country developed the mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas? (decisions III/18 and IV/10)

a) No	x
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	



c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, review of impact of mechanisms available (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the mechanism or approaches to incorporate market and non-market values of biodiversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes.	

<b>85. ?</b> Has your country developed training and capacity-building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives? (decision III/18)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place	x (on CBNRM only)
d) Yes, many programmes are in place	

<b>86.</b> Does your country take into consideration the proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures as contained in Annex I to decision VI/15 when designing and implementing incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision VI/15)	
a) No	x
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on the proposals considered when designing and implementing the incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	

<b>87.</b> Has your country made any progress in removing or mitigating policies or practices that generate perverse incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity? (decision VII/18)	
a) No	x
b) No, but identification of such policies and practices is under way	
c) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified but not entirely removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified and removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	
Further information on perverse incentives identified and/or removed or mitigated.	
Tax on import of agrochemical and fertilizer remain exempted.	

**Box L.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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### Article 12 - Research and training

**88. ?** On Article 12(a), has your country established programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components?

a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, programmes are in place (please provide details below)	x

Further information on the programmes for scientific and technical education and training in the measures for identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Programmes include establishment of three Research and Development Institutes to address the issues in Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry sectors for which three institutes established including the Cambodian Agricultural Research and Development Institute, Forest Development and Research Institute, and Inland Fisheries Development and Research Institute. Moreover, various research centres have been operating particularly for the above three sectors.

At least two government Universities, the Royal University of Agriculture and Royal University of Phnom Penh and one private university provide relevant Bachelor and Master degrees.

A CBNRM Learning Institute established to collate and document existing lessons and practices on Community Involvement in Natural Resource Management.

A number of projects and programmes being implemented include the Mekong Wetlands Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use Programme (in the four Lower Mekong Basin); Tonle Sap Environmental Management Project, Biodiversity and Protected Area Management project at Virachey National Park, WWF's Lower Mekong Dry Forest Eco-region Programme, and many other programmes/projects.

Cambodia tree seed project is implementing the genetic resources program to Promote conservation and sustainable use, for which major activities include ecological zonation to assess genetic variation.

**89. ?** On Article 12(b), does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

x

Further information on the research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

See Q88 above.

**90. ?** On Article 12(c), does your country promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources?

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

x

Further information on the use of scientific advances in biodiversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

**Box LI.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

## Article 13 - Public education and awareness

<b>91.</b> Is your country implementing a communication, education and public awareness strategy and promoting public participation in support of the Convention? (Goal 4.1 of the Strategic Plan)	
a) No	x
b) No, but a CEPA strategy is under development	
c) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a limited extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the implementation of a CEPA strategy and the promotion of public participation in support of the Convention.	
<p>No CEPA strategy has been developed but education and awareness activities that support some aspects of the Convention is on-going such as awareness on biodiversity, their protection and their sustainable use to the public, student environmental debate, public campaign to environmental clean up, sharing of information relevant to biodiversity protection with relevant sectoral agencies.</p> <p>Many awareness and education activities are not stand-alone rather consist as component of larger project and thus the content of the activities are to contribute to achieving the larger objectives of the project.</p> <p>An Intern-ministerial Steering Committee for Environmental Education (IMSCEE) was established in 1993. In the MoE, the Department of Education and Communication is chairing IMSCEE. The Steering committee is responsible for all environmental education programmes fro primary, secondary and monk education – the formal education sector. Activities directly or indirectly related to biodiversity include training seminars and capacity building workshops, production of manual on environmental education for primary school teachers, wetlands education kit, TV Spots, posters, conducting a national environment day, world wetlands day, national tree planting day, etc.</p> <p>In addition to the initiatives in the formal education sector, different ministries, international organizations, international and local NGOs have carried out environmental activities in the non-formal education sector.</p>	

<b>92.</b> Is your country undertaking any activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on Communication, Education and Public Awareness as contained in the annex to decision VI/19? (decision VI/19)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	x
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on CEPA.	
<p>The Mekong Wetland Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use programme is going to identify and activate regional communication networks among the countries participating in the project and with IUCN's and other specialist groups.</p> <p>See also Q91.</p>	

**93.** Is your country strongly and effectively promoting biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level? (decision VI/19)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the promotion of biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level.

Environmental issues have become more apparent in local newspapers, newsletters, and other public media including in TV and radio. A local NGOs called NGOs Forum on Cambodia has established a number of working groups including the working group on environment whose members meet on a regular basis to share information on issues related to resources and environment.

Local NGOs have formed a network of NGOs active in Environmental Education is established and a Community based Natural Resource Management Learning Institute is created.

See also Q91.

**94.** Does your country promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level? (decision VI/19)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x

Further information on the efforts to promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level.

Environmental newsletters are produced regularly by the Ministry of Environment. Projects and programmes by local and international NGOs have also produced and shared their information leaflets and brochures and outcome of their education and awareness activities containing relevant information;

See also Q91 and Q93.

**95.** Is your country supporting national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness? (decision VI/19)

a) No	x
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities supported (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities supported (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the support of national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness.

<b>96.</b> Has your country developed adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness?	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	x
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness.	

<b>97.</b> Does your country promote cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness at the national, regional and international levels? (decisions IV /10 and VI/19)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on the promotion of cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness, at the national, regional and international levels.	
<p>Through regional education programmes implemented under the Mekong River Commission, regional cooperation has been promoted an <b>Integrated</b> Capacity-Building Programme to support the Mekong River Commission Secretariat and National Mekong Committees in each country for improved systems of administration, management and communications.</p> <p>National staff are also invited to join in various research work and study tours to get expose to and share lessons and experiences.</p>	

<b>98.</b> Is your country undertaking some CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention?	
a) No (please specify reasons below)	
b) Yes, some activities undertaken for some issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	x
c) Yes, many activities undertaken for most issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive activities undertaken for all issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention.	
<p>Activities are particularly undertaken by NGOs in collaboration with government agencies of relevant sectors.</p>	

**99. ?** Does your country support initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes as well as into their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision IV/10 and Goal 4.4 of the Strategic Plan)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on the initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biodiversity conservation in their practice and education programmes as well as their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.	
Working with Local and International NGOs and IOs in formulating and implementing educational programmes.	
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and UNDP are particularly active in assisting Cambodia to incorporate environmental education programme into the primary and secondary curriculum.	
See also Q91.	

**100.** Is your country communicating the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and establishing appropriate linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development in the implementation of your national CEPA programmes and activities? (decision VII/24)

a) No	x
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes developed and activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes developed and many activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the communication of the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and the establishment of linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development.	

**Box LII .**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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## Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts

**101. ?** On Article 14.1(a), has your country developed legislation requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, legislation is still in early stages of development	
c) No, but legislation is in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, legislation is in place (please provide details below)	x
e) Yes, review of implementation available (please provide details below)	

Further information on the legislation requiring EIA of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biodiversity.

Art. 8 of the EIA sub-Decree # 72 of 1999: Full EIA and feasibility study reports will require to be evaluated by Ministry of Environment for projects that are likely to cause severe environmental impacts on natural resources, ecosystems, public health and well-being.

The sub-decree also provides a list of project types and scope that require EIA including in 57 for industrial and 23 for Agricultural Sectors. A general guideline for EIA is developed.

**102. ?** On Article 14.1(b), has your country developed mechanisms to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	x
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the mechanisms developed to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biodiversity.

Government recognises in the National Poverty Reduction Strategy (2003-05) that unsustainable development caused environmental and resources degradation followed with natural disasters and ultimately local livelihood and national economy. Through the National Report on Protected Areas and Development, there is recognition of biodiversity as a contributor to sectoral development and local income generation.

An inter-ministerial coordination to discuss draft policy and law and thus comments are received from relevant sectoral agencies.

Various committees and working groups have been established such as National Committee for Forest Management Policy, National Coastal Steering Committee, the National Biodiversity Steering Committee, National Technical Working Group on Forest and Environment, National Wetland Steering Committee (being proposed), National Committee for the Conflict Resolution on Protected Area Management, and National Steering Committee on Climate Change to oversee the development and implementation of programmes and projects.

Public consultations with NGOs partner and communities with the facilitation provided by NGOs. No private or NGOs are allowed to have a seat in any relevant committee at national and provincial levels.



**103. ?** On Article 14.1(c), is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction?

a) No	
b) No, but assessment of options is in progress	
c) Yes, some completed, others in progress (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further information on the bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biodiversity outside your country's jurisdiction.

See Q 9

**104. ?** On Article 14.1(d), has your country put mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your territory to biological diversity in the territory of other Parties or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	x
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place based on current scientific knowledge	

**105. ?** On Article 14.1(e), has your country established national mechanisms for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity?

a) No	x
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on national mechanisms for emergency response to the activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biodiversity.

**106.** Is your country applying the Guidelines for Incorporating Biodiversity-related Issues into Environment-Impact-Assessment Legislation or Processes and in Strategic Impact Assessment as contained in the annex to decision VI/7 in the context of the implementation of paragraph 1 of Article 14? (decision VI/7)

a) No	x
b) No, but application of the guidelines under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects being applied (please specify below)	
d) Yes, major aspects being applied (please specify below)	

Further comments on application of the guidelines.

No specific provision is provided for in relation to biodiversity issues.

**107.** On Article 14 (2), has your country put in place national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity? (decision VI/11)

a) No

b) Yes (please specify the measures)

x

Further comments on national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity.

Environmental Law, Forest Law, Land Law, Law on Wildlife Hunting and Trade and relevant sub-decrees provide for penalties or redress against damage caused to biodiversity.

Some administrative but non-systematic measures, such as restoration, provisional fine and court actions have been imposed on illegal activities such as hunting of protected species and damaging critical habitats.

Existing criminal code is applied where there is lack of reference for enforcement of penalties.

**108.** Has your country put in place any measures to prevent damage to biological diversity?

a) No

b) No, but some measures are being developed

c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)

d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)

x

Further information on the measures in place to prevent damage to biological diversity.

See Q 107 above.

**109.** Is your country cooperating with other Parties to strengthen capacities at the national level for the prevention of damage to biodiversity, establishment and implementation of national legislative regimes, policy and administrative measures on liability and redress? (decision VI/11)

a) No

b) No, but cooperation is under consideration

c) No, but cooperative programmes are under development

d) Yes, some cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)

e) Yes, comprehensive cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)

x

Further comments on cooperation with other Parties to strengthen capacities for the prevention of damage to biodiversity.

See also Q9.

**Box LIII.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) No real EIA has been conducted

### Article 15 - Access to genetic resources

**110. ?** Has your country endeavored to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms, in accordance with paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 of Article 15?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x

Further information on the efforts taken by your country to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms.

Development of draft national biosafety law and the establishment of national Biosafety Clearing House

**111. ?** Has your country taken measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Parties, in accordance with Article 15(6)?

a) No	x
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Contracting Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Contracting Parties.

**112. ?** Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and of the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources, in accordance with Article 15(7)?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	x
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the type of measures taken.

The Government is working with ASEAN countries toward developing an ASEAN Framework Agreement on Access to, and Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from the Utilization of, Biological and Genetic Resources.

However, no local law and regulation is specifically addressing the issues. Little effort has been made in the country.

**113. ?** In developing national measures to address access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, has your country taken into account the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?

a) No	x
b) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further information on national measures taken which consider the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing as set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

**114.** Is your country using the Bonn Guidelines when developing and drafting legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing and/or when negotiating contracts and other arrangements under mutually agreed terms for access and benefit-sharing? (decision VII/19A)

a) No	x
b) No, but steps being taken to do so (please provide details below)	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	

Please provide details and specify successes and constraints in the implementation of the Bonn Guidelines.

However, regional ASEAN Framework Agreement on Access to, and Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from the Utilization of, Biological and Genetic Resources is mainly based on the Bonn Guidelines.

In the near future, Cambodia is planning to develop a sub-decree addressing equitable sharing of its genetic resources.

**115.** Has your country adopted national policies or measures, including legislation, which address the role of intellectual property rights in access and benefit-sharing arrangements (i.e. the issue of disclosure of origin/source/legal provenance of genetic resources in applications for intellectual property rights where the subject matter of the application concerns, or makes use of, genetic resources in its development)?

a) No	
b) No, but potential policies or measures have been identified (please specify below)	
c) No, but relevant policies or measures are under development (please specify below)	x
d) Yes, some policies or measures are in place (please specify below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive policies or measures adopted (please specify below)	

Further information on policies or measures that address the role of IPR in access and benefit-sharing arrangements.

Cambodia is developing national law on Biosafety which is now waiting for debate at the national assembly.

**116.** Has your country been involved in capacity-building activities related to access and benefit-sharing?

a) Yes (please provide details below)	
b) No	x

Please provide further information on capacity-building activities (your involvement as donor or recipient, key actors involved, target audience, time period, goals and objectives of the capacity-building activities, main capacity-building areas covered, nature of activities). Please also specify whether these activities took into account the Action Plan on capacity-building for access and benefit-sharing adopted at COP VII and available in annex to decision VII/19F.

**Box LIV.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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### Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology

**117. ?** On Article 16(1), has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment?

a) No	x
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment.

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**118. ?** On Article 16(3), has your country taken measures so that Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	x
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative arrangements are in place	
g) Not applicable	

**119. ?** On Article 16(4), has your country taken measures so that the private sector facilitates access to joint development and transfer of relevant technology for the benefit of Government institutions and the private sector of developing countries?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	x
c) Yes, some policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	

Further information on the measures taken.

National policy encourages public-private partnership in development of but without specific reference to transfer of technology relevant to biodiversity conservation.

**Box LV.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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**Programme of Work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation**

**120.** Has your country provided financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation? (decision VII/29)

a) No	x
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the provision of financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation.

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**121.** Is your country taking any measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation? (decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but some measures being considered	x
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation.

**122.** Has your country made any technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, basic assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, thorough assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building.

A survey on national capacity resources, uses of biotechnologies and existing national bilateral and multilateral cooperative programmes on capacity building and R&D in biotechnology was conducted in 2003. The survey found that Cambodia still lacks of capacity in modern biotechnology. Some related specialisations are not applied due to the lack of financial support and facilities such as labs. There is also lack of protection measures against LMOs and relevant legislations are not enough to prevent or mitigate any risk associated with imported LMOs. So far, no any inspectors from involved line ministries check at main ports of entries except inspectors from Ministry of Commerce and Customer officers from Ministry of Economy and Finance to inspect for food safety and certificate checks. Agro-products including fresh fruits, flowers, and seeds can still flow through the port of entries due to the problem of institutional arrangement, poor law enforcement and the lack of capacity to perform their duty.

MOE with assistance from UNEP/GEF is planning to provide training in risk assessment/risk management to relevant agencies to reduce risk from LMOs and control trans-boundary movement of LMOs.



<b>123.</b> Has your country made any assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies? (annex to decision VII/29)	
a) No	x
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies.	

<b>124.</b> Has your country identified and implemented any measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation, including assessing capacity building needs? (annex to decision VII/29)	
e) No	
f) No, but some programmes are under development	x
g) Yes, some programmes are in place and being implemented (please provide details below)	
h) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation.	
See Q122 above.	

<b>125.</b> Has your country taken any of the measures specified under Target 3.2 of the programme of work as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention? (annex to decision VII/29)	
a) No	x
b) No, but a few measures being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please specify below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please specify below)	
Further comments on the measures taken as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention.	

**Box LVI.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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### Article 17 - Exchange of information

**126. ?** On Article 17(1), has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources with a view to assist with the implementation of the Convention and promote technical and scientific cooperation?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

***The following question (127) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES***

**127. ?** On Article 17(1), do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries and include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?

a) No	
b) Yes, but they do not include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	
c) Yes, and they include categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	

**Box LVII .**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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### Article 18 - Technical and scientific cooperation

**128. ?** On Article 18(1), has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation.

Negotiation is on-going with ASEAN countries to establish an ASEAN Biodiversity Conservation Centre (ABC, formerly ARCBC);

Agreement is reached with Mekong Riparian Countries through MRC's Agreement of 1995 to promote, among others, technical and scientific collaboration.

MoUs signed with various Universities and International Organisations to promote technical and scientific collaboration through capacity development and researches.

See also Q9.

**129. ?** On Article 18(4), has your country encouraged and developed methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant methods are under development	x
c) Yes, methods are in place	

<b>130. ?</b> On Article 18(5), has your country promoted the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide some examples below)	x
Examples for the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention.	
<p>MoUs have been made with International Organisations working in the country to conduct research and explore approaches to effective conservation of species, habitats and ecosystems through development and/or implementation of joint programmes and projects. Such framework include MoU with WWF, WCS, TRAFFIC, IUCN, FFI, CI and many other organisations and Universities abroad.</p> <p>Particular projects and programme include: The World Bank's Demonstration Loan for Biodiversity Conservation and Management of Virachey National Park; Collaboration with UNESCO to establish and manage Tonlé Sap Biosphere Reserve; the Mekong Wetland Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use Programme supported and implemented jointly by UNDP/GEF/IUCN/MRC and Government; the WWF Dry Forest Ecoregion programme and so on.</p>	

<b>131.</b> Has your country established links to non-governmental organizations, private sector and other institutions holding important databases or undertaking significant work on biological diversity through the CHM? (decision V/14)	
a) No	
b) No, but coordination with relevant NGOs, private sector and other institutions under way	x
c) Yes, links established with relevant NGOs, private sector and institutions	

***The following question (132) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES***

<b>132.</b> Has your country further developed the CHM to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation? (decision V/14)	
a) No	
b) Yes, by using funding opportunities	
c) Yes, by means of access to, and transfer of technology	
d) Yes, by using research cooperation facilities	
e) Yes, by using repatriation of information	
f) Yes, by using training opportunities	
g) Yes, by using promotion of contacts with relevant institutions, organizations and the private sector	
h) Yes, by using other means (please specify below)	
Further comments on CHM developments to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation.	

<b>133.</b> Has your country used CHM to make information available more useful for researchers and decision-makers? (decision V/14)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant initiatives under consideration	x
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on development of relevant initiatives.	
Some information are translated and incorporated in project or programme design and included in newsletter and publication that are accessible by researchers and decision-makers.	

<b>134.</b> Has your country developed, provided and shared services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of the CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions? (decision V/14)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please specify services and tools below)	x
Further comments on services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions.	
<p>A Biodiversity Steering Committee is established with members consisting of politicians and senior government officials from relevant government agencies. Publications and plans have been developed through consultation and shared with relevant agencies and focal points of other related Conventions. MoE is the focal point for, among others, Convention on Biological Diversity, Climate Change, Ramsar Convention on Wetlands While the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is the focal point for, among others, Convention to Combat Desertification and the CITES.</p> <p>National Biodiversity website has been established since 2000. It functions as Cambodia's CHM to share information with relevant stakeholders in implementing CBD. In an effort for synergizing biodiversity related activities with climate change and land degradation, NCSA website has been included into the Cambodia's CHM to encourage cross-convention implementation.</p>	

**Box LVIII.**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>

## Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits

**135. ?** On Article 19(1), has your country taken measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such research?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	x
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation are in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy and subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place	

**136. ?** On Article 19(2), has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access by Parties, on a fair and equitable basis, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Parties?

a) No	x
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

### Box LIX.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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## Article 20 – Financial resources

### Box LX.

Please describe for each of the following items the quantity of financial resources, both internal and external, that have been utilized, received or provided, as applicable, to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity, on an annual basis, since your country became a Party to the Convention.

<p>a) Budgetary allocations by national and local Governments as well as different sectoral ministries</p>	<p>It is impossible to calculate the total financial resources allocated by the Cambodian Government (at all levels) to address matters related to the implementation of the Convention of Biological Diversity. This is because the issues related to the Convention lies with many different government Ministries and its line agencies and also it is not possible to segregate the amount spent on matter related to Biodiversity from overall budget of any agency.</p> <p>However, it is understood that the government priority is given to development of agriculture diversification and intensification and according to the Cambodia's National Report on Protected Areas and Development (<a href="http://www.mekong-protected-areas.org">www.mekong-protected-areas.org</a>) protection of the country natural systems and resources is not receiving the investment required for the job. Government's commitment to protected areas is clear as the country has one of the largest systems in the world, now covering some 21 percent of the land area and planned for expansion to cover 25 percent. But that commitment is not fully translated into budget share, which in 2001 was only 0.18 percent of national expenditure, almost a threefold increase over ten years.</p> <p>In 2003, the percentage of budget allocation for central Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries were approximately 0.27% and 1.06% of the total national budget allocated for expenditures at the central level respectively. At the provincial level, however the budget allocation for line departments of each of the two ministries above represents 25.3 and 41.15 % of the global budget allocated for each of the two ministries respectively. This figure has been increased in 2005 and 2006.</p> <p>Environmental Endowment Fund is established under the Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management (1996).</p>
<p>b) Extra-budgetary resources (identified by donor agencies)</p>	<p>Major International NGOs active in the country and the region include WWF International, Conservation International, IUCN, FFI International, Birdlife International, Wildlife Conservation Society, Concerns World Wide International, Oxfam GB, Oxfam America, Oxfam Australia, World Fish Centre, ..., and many other NGOs that are mostly received funding from International NGOs and from other donors. No figures on their budget and expenses are available.</p>
<p>c) Bilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)</p>	<p>Major bilateral donors include Japan, Denmark, France, the United States, Australia, Sweden, the Netherlands, Germany, China, the United Kingdom, Canada, Republic of Korea, and New Zealand,</p> <p>Most of the Funds provided through bilateral agreement are implemented by NGOs or business from the respective donor country.</p>

d) Regional channels (identified by donor agencies)	Technical assistance mainly received from International NGOs active in the region and from regional agreements such as MRC, World Fish Center, ARCBC, and others.
e) Multilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	Major multilateral donors include United Nations (particularly UNDP), European Union, World Bank, Asian Development Bank and the International Monetary Fund.
f) Private sources (identified by donor agencies)	Angelina Jolie, the Hollywood movie star donated USD10 mill. for biodiversity conservation project at Roneam Daun Sam and Samlaut Protected Areas.
g) Resources generated through financial instruments, such as charges for use of biodiversity	Small fees are collected from visitors' access to Prek Toal Biosphere Reserve Core Area and Ream, Kirirum and Bokor National Parks are split with percentage returned for direct use to management the areas; Income from forest concession, fishery concession and tax from fishing are fed into national coffer and returned as annual budget allocation.

**Box LXI .**

Please describe in detail below any major financing programmes, such as biodiversity trust funds or specific programmes that have been established in your country.

Since 1995, ODA has averaged approximately US\$500 million, and represents roughly 17 percent of nominal GDP. ODA to support the protected area system has been a small fraction of the total. From 1992 to 1998, the five largest recipient sectors of ODA were rural development (14 percent of total ODA), development administration (12 percent), transport/ infrastructure (12 percent), economic management (11 percent) and humanitarian/relief aid (11 percent). During the same time period agriculture, forestry and fisheries received seven percent of total ODA.

In the last Consultative Group (CG) Meeting in December 2004, the amount pledged by bilateral donors (Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Finland, Germany, Japan, Republic of Korea, Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States) amounts to USD335.08 mill; European Commission USD 40.39 mill; and Multilateral including (Asian Development Bank, International Monetary Fund, the UN organisations, and World Bank) USD 128.72 mill.

Thus the total amount pledged is USD 504.18 mill. It is not known how much the money will be dedicated for the objective of biodiversity conservation. The amount pledged also includes grant and loan and disbursement will also be made pending progress in achieving priority reforms in the country. Various stakeholders including the Donor agencies, government, and NGOs will be the implementing agencies. In the recent CG meeting of March 2-3, 2006, USD601 mill is pledged to leverage the government's budget.

**137. ?** On Article 20(1), has your country provided financial support and incentives to those national activities that are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes, incentives only (please provide a list of such incentives below)	x
c) Yes, financial support only	
d) Yes, financial support and incentives (please provide details below)	

Further comments on financial support and incentives provided.

See Q83.



**The next question (138) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES**

<b>138. ?</b> On Article 20(2), has your country provided new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please indicate the amount, on an annual basis, of new and additional financial resources your country has provided)	
Further comments on new and additional financial resources provided.	

**The next question (139) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION**

<b>139. ?</b> On Article 20(2), has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable it to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?	
a) No	
b) Yes	x

<b>140. ?</b> Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector? (decision V/11)	
a) No	x
b) No, but procedures being established	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on processes to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector.	

<b>141. ?</b> Has your country considered any measures like tax exemptions in national taxation systems to encourage financial support to biodiversity? (decision V/11)	
a) No	
b) No, but exemptions are under development (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, exemptions are in place (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on tax exemptions for biodiversity-related donations.	
Tax exemption is applied for overall investment for poverty reduction in general but without specific	

reference to implementation of CBD. Tax exemption is also applied for income tax for expatriates working in the UN systems and in Embassy in the country. Other exemption is also applied to imported products for use by projects that support biodiversity conservation.

**142.** Has your country reviewed national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance allocated to biodiversity, with particular attention paid to positive incentives and their performance as well as perverse incentives and ways and means for their removal or mitigation? (decision VI/16)

a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes (please provide results of review below)	X

Further comments on review of national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance.

In 1994, the Council for the Development of Cambodia was established to create and maintain an institutional framework to ensure that ODA and domestic resources were used efficiently and channelled to priority sectors. The Council for the Development of Cambodia is chaired by the Prime Minister and consists of two boards: the Cambodian Investment Board for private sector investments, and the Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board for mobilising ODA for public investment and technical assistance.

Since 1999, quarterly Consultative Group review meetings have been chaired by the Prime Minister and attended by the Cabinet and donor community representatives. In addition, in 1999 the RGC and donor community decided to establish a regular donor coordination mechanism. The donors meet in 18 working groups in advance of the quarterly review meetings to monitor the performance of the government implementation of its declared policies and programs of reform as well as to build consensus on key issues in each working group sector.

Most of the external assistance to Cambodia is not subject to the budgetary process, and is directly implemented by donors and NGOs. Most line ministries also receive aid directly from donors. Roughly 53 percent of ODA is spent on infrastructure development, such as road construction, power and water supply rehabilitation. ODA for social development accounted for 41 percent of funds spent, which is typically executed by NGOs. The remaining six percent of ODA is allocated for general administration, typically through foreign advisors appointed to different ministries or public institutions.

Major fiscal reform includes direct transfer of fund and financial assistance to the provincial executing level through the decentralisation and deconcentration reform, particularly after the commune council is elected in 2002.

**143.** Is your country taking concrete actions to review and further integrate biodiversity considerations in the development and implementation of major international development initiatives, as well as in national sustainable development plans and relevant sectoral policies and plans? (decisions VI/16 and VII/21)

a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, in some initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, in major initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	

Further comments on review and integration of biodiversity considerations in relevant initiatives, policies and plans.

Review of policy and integration of biodiversity into the Five Year National Economic Development plan (SEDP), the National Poverty Reduction Strategy, the Government Rectangular Strategy and Government's Policy Platform, and in various sectoral policy, strategy and action plans and the now the draft National Strategic Development Plan (2006-10).

See also Box II; target 1.1; Target 4.1; Target 5.1; Target 7.1; and Q12 and Q66.

**144.** Is your country enhancing the integration of biological diversity into the sectoral development and assistance programmes? (decision VII/21)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, into some sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, into major sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the integration of biodiversity into sectoral development and assistance programmes

Government's Social Economic Development Plan and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan show strong commitments to the conservation of natural resources. A number of achievements include: Government attempts to link pro-poor economic policy to the sustainable use of natural resources and Government actions on decentralisation and rural development;

National resource and environment component has since 2003 incorporated into the SEILA programme, which has been developed and implemented to support the government's Decentralisation and Deconcentration policy. It is also streamlined into the commune development planning process. Biodiversity conservation has been intensively incorporated in the participatory resource management by local community.

Efforts by the government has been to implement conservation and community development projects with support from the NGOs and donor communities to reduce poverty around protected areas through community forestry and fisheries projects.

Biodiversity is also promoted through development of eco-tourism and incorporation of tourism infrastructure for protected areas in the national tourism development plan.

See target 2.1

***The next question (145) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES***

**145.** Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which area your country has provided financial support to developing countries and/or countries with economies in transition. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.

A r e a s	Support provided
a) Undertaking national or regional assessments within the framework of MEA (decision VI/8)	
b) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)	
c) Enhance national capacity to establish and maintain the mechanisms to protect traditional knowledge (decision VI/10)	

d) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation (decision V/26)	
e) Implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (decision VI/9)	
f) Implementation of the Bonn Guidelines (decision VI/24)	
g) Implementation of programme of work on agricultural biodiversity (decision V/5)	
h) Preparation of first report on the State of World's Animal Genetic Resources (decision VI/17)	
i) Support to work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and development of regional and sub regional networks or processes (decision VI/27)	
j) Development of partnerships and other means to provide the necessary support for the implementation of the programme of work on dry and subhumid lands biological diversity (decision VII/2)	
k) Financial support for the operations of the Coordination Mechanism of the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision VII/9)	
l) Support to the implementation of the Action Plan on Capacity Building as contained in the annex to decision VII/19 (decision VII/19)	
m) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on mountain biological diversity (decision VII/27)	
n) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas (decision VII/28)	
o) Support to the development of national indicators (decision VII/30)	
p) Others (please specify)	
Further information on financial support provided to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.	

**The next question (146) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION**

<b>146.</b> Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which areas your country has applied for funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), from developed countries and/or from other sources. The same area may have more than one source of financial support. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.			
Areas	Applied for funds from		
	GEF	Bilateral	Other
a) Preparation of national biodiversity strategies or action plans	x		
b) National capacity self-assessment for implementation of Convention (decision VI/27)	x		

c) Priority actions to implement the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision V/9)			
d) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)	x	x	x
e) Development of national strategies or action plans to deal with alien species (decision VI/23)			
f) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation, establishment and maintenance of <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation facilities (decision V/26)		x	x
g) Projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 (Education and Public Awareness) (decision VI/19)	x	x	x
h) Preparation of national reports (decisions III/9, V/19 and VI/25)	x		
i) Projects for conservation and sustainable use of inland water biological diversity (decision IV/4)	x	x	x
j) Activities for conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity (decision V/5)		x	x
k) Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (decision VI/26)	x		
l) Implementation of the Global Taxonomy Initiative			
m) Implementation of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity			
n) Others (please specify)			
Further information on application for financial support.			
Most of financial support from GEF came through UNDP. Bilateral financial assistance is through donor's country programmes or NGOs. Other sources include assistance from NGOs and private contribution.			

**Box LXII .**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- constraints encountered in implementation.

## D. THEMATIC AREAS

<b>147.</b> Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the thematic programmes of work of the Convention (marine and coastal biodiversity, agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity, inland waters biodiversity, dry and sub-humid lands and mountain biodiversity).	
3 = High Challenge	1 = Low Challenge
2 = Medium Challenge	0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome
N/A = Not applicable	

Challenges	Programme of Work					
	Agricultural	Forest	Marine and coastal	Inland water ecosystem	Dry and subhumid lands	Mountain
(a) Lack of political will and support	1	2	2	1	N/A	2
(b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	2	2	2	2	N/A	2
(c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	1	1	2	1	N/A	2
(d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	2	3	3	3	N/A	3
(e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	1	2	2	2	N/A	2
(f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	2	2	3	2	N/A	3
(g) Loss of traditional knowledge	1	2	2	2	N/A	2
(h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	2	2	3	2	N/A	3
(i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	1	1	2	1	N/A	2
(j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	1	1	2	1	N/A	2
(k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	2	2	2	2	N/A	2

(l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	2	2	2	2	N/A	2
(m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources	2	2	3	3	N/A	3
(n) Lack of economic incentive measures	2	2	3	2	N/A	3
(o) Lack of benefit-sharing	1	2	2	2	N/A	2
(p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels	1	1	2	1	N/A	1
(q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	1	2	2	2	N/A	2
(r) Lack of effective partnerships	2	2	2	2	N/A	2
(s) Lack of engagement of scientific community	2	2	3	2	N/A	3
(t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws	1	2	2	2	N/A	2
(u) Poverty	3	3	3	3	N/A	3
(v) Population pressure	3	3	3	3	N/A	3
(w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	2	3	3	3	N/A	3
(x) Lack of capacities for local communities	2	1	2	1	N/A	2
(y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	1	2	3	1	N/A	2
(z) Weak law enforcement capacity	2	3	3	3	N/A	3
(aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	3	2	2	2	N/A	2
(bb) Others (please specify)						

## Inland water ecosystems

148. Has your country incorporated the objectives and relevant activities of the programme of work into the following and implemented them? (decision VII/4)				
Strategies, policies, plans and activities	No	Yes, partially, integrated but not implemented	Yes, fully integrated and implemented	N/A
a) Your biodiversity strategies and action plans			X	
b) Wetland policies and strategies				X
c) Integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans being developed in line with paragraph 25 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development				X
d) Enhanced coordination and cooperation between national actors responsible for inland water ecosystems and biological diversity		X		
Further comments on incorporation of the objectives and activities of the programme of work				
<p>For details of the Cambodia National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan see <a href="http://www.biodiversity-kh.org">www.biodiversity-kh.org</a></p> <p>A Comprehensive National Wetland Action Plan was drafted in 1997 by the Ministry of Environment in collaboration with Wetlands International and with inter-ministerial inputs. The Draft Plan addresses the need for policy and institutional mechanism, the information base for wetland management, ecosystem approach involving multisectoral agencies to wetland management, the management of wetland biodiversity and human resource development, particularly participation in wetland and wetland resource management. Without government's formal adoption, Wetlands International assisted in its revision in 1999 through another interagency consultation process before submission to the Council of Ministers by the Ministry of Environment. Again without progress in its formal adoption, the draft Plan has been informally used and concepts therein have been reflected in many other relevant programmes and projects developed and implemented by NGOs. The Draft plan is now being scheduled for another revision by the Mekong Wetland Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use Programme.</p> <p>No Integrated Water Resources Management and Water Efficiency Plans have been developed. The recently established in 2001 Ministry of Water Resource and Meteorology has a National Water Resource Policy and a Strategic Plan on Water Resources Management and Development (2004-08). The Draft Law on Water Resource is waiting for a debate at the National Assembly. As far as inland waters is a concern, the Policy and Plan address broad issues of appropriate development and management of freshwater resource for sectoral uses; equitable sharing and allocation; mitigation of water-related hazards; maintenance, protection and sustainability of aquatic ecosystems and trans-boundary issues. The policy recognises the river basin management approach, the promotion of water efficiency, and multisectoral uses including the requirement for preservation of river flow and minimum water level to ensure ecosystems, social and cultural values.</p> <p>Coordination is made through the National Mekong Committee, chaired by the Minister of the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology with the Minister of Environment acts as deputy chair and Secretaries of State from relevant Ministries participate as members. The Committee focuses on coordination for water development and utilisation. With the establishment of a National Biosphere Reserve Secretariat under and housed at the National Mekong Committee, biodiversity conservation and sustainable use is streamlined. A basin wide management and development approach is</p>				



proposed for the Tonle Sap catchment area.

Where biodiversity is a concern, the National Biodiversity Steering Committee is playing a key role in coordinating activities.

**149.** Has your country identified priorities for each activity in the programme of work, including timescales, in relation to outcome oriented targets? (decision VII/4 )

a) No	x
b) Outcome oriented targets developed but priority activities not developed	
c) Priority activities developed but not outcome oriented targets	
d) Yes, comprehensive outcome oriented targets and priority activities developed	

Further comments on the adoption of outcome oriented targets and priorities for activities, including providing a list of targets (if developed).

Without referring to the programme of work, some priority activities have been identified and some with targets addressed particularly under the Draft fishery sector strategic plan and policy, the Cambodia MDGs, and the 7<sup>th</sup> Government-Donor Consultative Group (CG) Meeting in December 2004.

For relevant targets set in Cambodia MDGs see Target 1.1;

For 2004 CG Joint Monitoring Indicators see Q. 174 and [www.cdc-crdb.gov.kh/default.htm](http://www.cdc-crdb.gov.kh/default.htm)

**150.** Is your country promoting synergies between this programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level? (decision VII/4 )

a) Not applicable (not Party to Ramsar Convention)	
b) No	
c) No, but potential measures were identified for synergy and joint implementation	x
d) Yes, some measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	

Further comments on the promotion of synergies between the programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level.

Without referring to synergy relevant programmes normally address issues relevant to both CBD and Ramsar, particularly when dealing wetland biodiversity conservation and management.

**151.** Has your country taken steps to improve national data on: (decision VII/4 )

Issues	Yes	No	No, but development is under way
a) Goods and services provided by inland			x

water ecosystems?			
b) The uses and related socioeconomic variables of such goods and services?			x
c) Basic hydrological aspects of water supply as they relate to maintaining ecosystem function?		x	
d) Species and all taxonomic levels?	x		
e) On threats to which inland water ecosystems are subjected?			x

Further comments on the development of data sets, in particular a list of data sets developed in case you have replied "YES" above.

Project on Legal and Institutional Framework and Economic Valuation of the Environment and Natural Resources in the Lower Mekong Basin – A Wetland Approach and the Mekong Wetland Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use Programme have been working on review and developing an economic valuation of wetland resources and toward developing data related to a) and b) above .

Studies have been conducted to identify species of plants, mammals, birds, fish. See also target 1.2 and 3.1,

**152.** Has your country promoted the application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems? (decision VII/4 )

a) No, the guidelines have not been reviewed	x
b) No, the guidelines have been reviewed and found inappropriate	
c) Yes, the guidelines have been reviewed and application/promotion is pending	
d) Yes, the guidelines promoted and applied	

Further comments on the promotion and application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems.

**Box LXIII.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

**Marine and coastal biological diversity**  
**General**

<b>153. Do your country's strategies and action plans include the following? Please use an "X" to indicate your response. (decisions II/10 and IV/15)</b>	
a) Developing new marine and coastal protected areas	x
b) Improving the management of existing marine and coastal protected areas	x
c) Building capacity within the country for management of marine and coastal resources, including through educational programmes and targeted research initiatives (if yes, please elaborate on types of initiatives in the box below)	x
d) Instituting improved integrated marine and coastal area management (including catchments management) in order to reduce sediment and nutrient loads into the marine environment	x
e) Protection of areas important for reproduction, such as spawning and nursery areas	x
f) Improving sewage and other waste treatment	x
g) Controlling excessive fishing and destructive fishing practices	x
h) Developing a comprehensive oceans policy (if yes, please indicate current stage of development in the box below)	
i) Incorporation of local and traditional knowledge into management of marine and coastal resources (if yes, please elaborate on types of management arrangements in the box below)	x
j) Others (please specify below)	
k) Not applicable	
Please elaborate on the above activities and list any other priority actions relating to conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity.	
<p>For a), b), d) and e) see target 1.2.</p> <p>c) Capacity building has been on basic identification of mangrove, coral reef and seagrass species and their habitats as part of the programme support by DANIDA on Cambodia's Coastal Zone Management. Training is also provided to local community on patrolling and sustainable use of marine and coastal resources.</p> <p>d) see Q.154 below.</p> <p>f) Implementation of project to rehabilitate sewage system and treatment facility at Sihanoukville with the support from ADB.</p> <p>i) Community based resource management through which local community are facilitated to create community committee which in turn lead the community in the process of planning and managing local resources in the community designated management areas as well as monitoring illegal fishing in their village surrounding.</p> <p>g) planning to establish marine fish sanctuaries and control of illegal and destructive fishing by the Department of Fisheries and through collaborative effort with local community and with the support of NGOs.</p>	

### Implementation of Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management

<b>154.</b> Has your country established and/or strengthened institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for the development of integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems?	
a) No	
b) Early stages of development	x
c) Advanced stages of development	
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management.	
<p>An integrated coastal management plan has been developed for Sihanoukville with the support and collaboration of the International Maritime Organisation and PEMSEA.</p> <p>A National Coastal Steering Committee chaired by the Minister of Environment and has Secretaries of State from relevant ministries and governors of the coastal provinces as members to provide recommendations on development and activities in the coastal areas.</p> <p>Project on Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand is reviewing issues in the coastal areas and multi-sectoral plans are being developed. Relevant regional taskforces and working groups are established under the project.</p>	

<b>155.</b> Has your country implemented ecosystem-based management of marine and coastal resources, for example through integration of coastal management and watershed management, or through integrated multidisciplinary coastal and ocean management?	
a) No	
b) Early stages of development	x
c) Advanced stages of development	
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of application of the ecosystem to management of marine and coastal resources.	

### Marine and Coastal Living Resources

156. Has your country identified components of your marine and coastal ecosystems, which are critical for their functioning, as well as key threats to those ecosystems?	
f) No	
a) Plans for a comprehensive assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	
b) A comprehensive assessment is currently in progress	
c) Critical ecosystem components have been identified, and management plans for them are being developed (please provide details below)	x
d) Management plans for important components of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of assessment, monitoring and research relating to marine and coastal ecosystems, as well as key threats to them	
<p>Sporadic identification and assessment of some critical components and key threats has been undertaken under various initiatives in the past;</p> <p>The project on Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand has based on the existing data and information to identify critical habitats and management plans are being developed for critical habitats including on coral reef, seagrass, mangrove, wetlands, and land-based pollution.</p> <p>Effort has also been made at the national level through the DANIDA's supported coastal zone management project for which some critical habitats and resources such as coral reef, seagrass and mangroves and been identifies and profiled.</p>	

157. Is your country undertaking the following activities to implement the <span style="color: red;">Convention's work plan on coral reefs</span> ? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.				
Activities	Not implemented nor a priority	Not implemented but a priority	Currently implemented	Not applicable
a) Ecological assessment and monitoring of reefs		x		
b) Socio-economic assessment and monitoring of communities and stakeholders			x	
c) Management, particularly through application of integrated coastal management and marine and coastal protected areas in coral reef environments		x		
d) Identification and implementation of additional and alternative measures for securing livelihoods of people who directly depend on coral reef services			x	

e) Stakeholder partnerships, community participation programmes and public education campaigns			x	
f) Provision of training and career opportunities for marine taxonomists and ecologists	x			
g) Development of early warning systems of coral bleaching	x			
h) Development of a rapid response capability to document coral bleaching and mortality	x			
i) Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded coral reef habitats	x			
j) Others (please specify below)				
Please elaborate on ongoing activities.				
Activities implemented but not necessarily in response to the implementation of the Convention's workplan on coral reefs.				

### Marine and Coastal Protected Areas

<b>158.</b> Which of the following statements can best describe the current status of marine and coastal protected areas in your country? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.	
a) Marine and coastal protected areas have been declared and gazetted (please indicate below how many)	x
b) Management plans for these marine and coastal protected areas have been developed with involvement of all stakeholders	x
c) Effective management with enforcement and monitoring has been put in place	
d) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas is under development	
e) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas has been put in place	
f) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas managed for purpose of sustainable use, which may allow extractive activities	x
g) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas which exclude extractive uses	
h) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas is surrounded by sustainable management practices over the wider marine and coastal environment.	x
i) Other (please describe below)	
j) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of marine and coastal protected areas.

There are currently seven coastal and marine protected areas covering Km<sup>2</sup>: three National Parks (316,250 ha) situated adjacent to the coastline, one (21,000 ha) includes coastal waters, one wildlife sanctuary (23,750ha) covers estuarine mangroves and waters, and one Multiple Use Area (27,700 ha) covers mangrove habitat of an estuary.

### Mariculture

**159.** Is your country applying the following techniques aimed at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity? Please check all that apply.

a) Application of environmental impact assessments for mariculture developments	
b) Development and application of effective site selection methods in the framework of integrated marine and coastal area management	
c) Development of effective methods for effluent and waste control	
d) Development of appropriate genetic resource management plans at the hatchery level	
e) Development of controlled hatchery and genetically sound reproduction methods in order to avoid seed collection from nature.	
f) If seed collection from nature cannot be avoided, development of environmentally sound practices for spat collecting operations, including use of selective fishing gear to avoid by-catch	
g) Use of native species and subspecies in mariculture	X
h) Implementation of effective measures to prevent the inadvertent release of mariculture species and fertile polypoids.	
i) Use of proper methods of breeding and proper places of releasing in order to protect genetic diversity	
j) Minimizing the use of antibiotics through better husbandry techniques	
k) Use of selective methods in commercial fishing to avoid or minimize by-catch	
l) Considering traditional knowledge, where applicable, as a source to develop sustainable mariculture techniques	x
m) Not applicable	

Further comments on techniques that aim at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity.

### Alien Species and Genotypes

**160.** Has your country put in place mechanisms to control pathways of introduction of alien species in the marine and coastal environment? Please check all that apply and elaborate on types of

measures in the space below.	
a) No	x
b) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from ballast water have been put in place (please provide details below)	
c) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from hull fouling have been put in place (please provide details below)	
d) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from aquaculture have been put in place (please provide details below)	
e) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from accidental releases, such as aquarium releases, have been put in place (please provide details below)	
f) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of activities relating to prevention of introductions of alien species in the marine and coastal environment, as well as any eradication activities.	

**Box LXIV.**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>

**Agricultural biological diversity**

<b>161. ?</b> Has your country developed national strategies, programmes and plans that ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components? (decisions III/11 and IV/6)	
a) No	
b) No, but strategies, programmes and plans are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	



Further comments on agrobiodiversity components in national strategies, programmes and plans.

MAFF's Action Plan (2004-08): Adoption of integrated agricultural system; Promotion of seed production at farm and station levels; Promotion of Integrated Pest Management; and Promotion of EIA in agricultural sector.

**162. ?** Has your country identified ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the *In-situ* and *Ex-situ* conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity? (decision V/5)

a) No	x
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures identified (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures identified (please provide details below)	

Further information on ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the *In-situ* and *Ex-situ* conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity.

### Annex to decision V/5 - Programme of work on agricultural biodiversity

#### Programme element 1 – Assessment

**163.** Has your country undertaken specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity such as on plant genetic resources, animal genetic resources, pollinators, pest management and nutrient cycling?

a) No	
b) Yes, assessments are in progress (please specify components below)	x
c) Yes, assessments completed (please specify components and results of assessments below)	

Further comments on specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity.

Integrated Pest Management is being implemented in the country; Development of endemic and exotic pest list; Pesticide residue analysis; Pesticide diagnosis including insect, diseases, weeds and other pest identification, testing, observation and preservation; and Pest surveillance. See also box II.

**164.** Is your country undertaking assessments of the interactions between agricultural practices and the conservation and sustainable use of the components of biodiversity referred to in Annex I of the Convention (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance)?

a) No	x
b) Yes, assessments are under way	
c) Yes, some assessments completed (please provide details below)	

d) Yes, comprehensive assessments completed (please provide details below)	
Further comments on assessment of biodiversity components (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance).	

<b>165.</b> Has your country carried out an assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities in sustaining agricultural biodiversity and agro-ecosystem services for food production and food security?	
a) No	
b) Yes, assessment is under way	x
c) Yes, assessment completed (please specify where information can be retrieved below)	
Further comments on assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities.	

<b>166.</b> Has your country been monitoring an overall degradation, status quo or restoration/rehabilitation of agricultural biodiversity since 1993 when the Convention entered into force?	
a) No	x
b) Yes, no change found (status quo)	
c) Yes, overall degradation found (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, overall restoration or rehabilitation observed (please provide details below)	
Further comments on observations.	

<b>Programme element 2 - Adaptive management</b>	
<b>167.</b> Has your country identified management practices, technologies and policies that promote the positive, and mitigate the negative, impacts of agriculture on biodiversity, and enhance productivity and the capacity to sustain livelihoods?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, technologies and policies being identified	
c) Yes, some practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive practices, technologies and policies identified	

(please provide details below)	
Further comments on identified management practices, technologies and policies.	
<p>The APIP programme promotes farming system and agricultural economics through undertaking socio-economic analysis of agricultural farming systems, the analysis and monitoring of small scale irrigation investments, and conduct comparative financial and market analysis of existing farming technologies with the new ones as recommended by MAFF. Implementation of participatory field trial on farming methods and systems. See also Q163.</p>	

Programme element 3 - Capacity-building	
<b>168.</b> Has your country increased the capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders, to manage sustainable agricultural biodiversity and to develop strategies and methodologies for <i>In-situ</i> conservation, sustainable use and management of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please specify area/component and target groups with increased capacity)	x
Further comments on increased capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders.	
<p>Through Agricultural Production and Improvement Programme (APIP), extensive training has been provided including on: seed production for seed farms staff and for seed growers; field trial and demonstration on pest control measures including pesticide safe use for farmers and for technical staff; IPM farmers trainers and district trainers; conduct farmer field schools; training course for; training for staff of the Provincial Department of Agriculture on preparation of training materials and methodology; and technical backstop visit to provincial IPM programmes.</p> <p>Capacity building for local community is also undertaken through participatory field trials.</p> <p>The Cambodian Agricultural Development and Research Institute's mandate is to increase capacity on sustainable agriculture, particularly among farmers.</p>	

<b>169.</b> Has your country put in place operational mechanisms for participation by a wide range of stakeholder groups to develop genuine partnerships contributing to the implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential mechanisms being identified	
c) No, but mechanisms are under development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place	x

<b>170.</b> Has your country improved the policy environment, including benefit-sharing arrangements and incentive measures, to support local-level management of agricultural biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures and arrangements being identified	
c) No, but measures and arrangements are under development	x
d) Yes, measures and arrangements are being implemented (please specify below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to improve the policy environment.

Actions planned for the period 2004-05 include development of seed law and establishment of national seed board and seed quality control; Seed sector privatization is envisioned and promoted; Assistance in organisation of seed grower community is promoted; and Mainstreaming and strengthening of operational seed management office is being enhanced.

#### Programme element 4 – Mainstreaming

**171.** Is your country mainstreaming or integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes?

a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) No, but potential frameworks and mechanisms are being identified	
d) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed and integrated into some sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	x
e) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed into major sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on mainstreaming and integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes.

Mechanisms include Participatory Land Use Planning and Registration of Indigenous Community Asset being conducted on a trial and adaptive basis. Involvement of local community in a participatory process of protected area zoning and management including the decentralisation of local planning and development to the commune level through commune councils. See also Q144.

**172.** Is your country supporting the institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms for the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity in agricultural strategies and action plans, and its integration into wider strategies and action plans for biodiversity?

a) No	
b) Yes, by supporting institutions in undertaking relevant assessments	x
c) Yes, by developing policy and planning guidelines	x
d) Yes, by developing training material	x
e) Yes, by supporting capacity-building at policy, technical and local levels	x
f) Yes, by promoting synergy in the implementation of agreed plans of action and between ongoing assessment and intergovernmental processes.	x

Further comments on support for institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries has established under the Department of Agronomy and Soil Improvement a Plant Protection Office, as a response to the Article 4 of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) that requires contracting parties to develop National Plant Protection Organisation. The Office ensures the development of strategy and plans with regards plant protection and mainstreaming with relevant biodiversity and action plan on Biodiversity.

The office facilitates the adoption of IPCCC's over 20 standards relevant to Phyto-sanitary protection

for national use.

**173.** In the case of centers of origin in your country, is your country promoting activities for the conservation, on farm, *In-situ*, and *Ex-situ*, of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture, including their wild relatives?

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

x

Further comments on of the conservation of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture in their center of origin.

See box II.

**Box LXV.**

Please provide information concerning the actions taken by your country to implement the Plan of Action for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators.

**Box LXVI.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

## Forest Biological Diversity

### General

<b>174.</b> Has your country incorporated relevant parts of the work programme into your national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes?	
a) No	
b) Yes, please describe the process used	Statement of the Royal Government on National Forest Sector Policy; NBSAP; NEAP; Government-Donor Consultative Group (CG) Meeting
c) Yes, please describe constraints/obstacles encountered in the process	Programmes identified are too ambitious and no reflection in the budget.
d) Yes, please describe lessons learned	
e) Yes, please describe targets for priority actions in the programme of work	See below
Further comments on the incorporation of relevant parts of the work programme into your NBSAP and forest programmes	
<p>The Government-Donor Consultative Working group is powerful mechanism to influence attention on forest biological diversity issues. The government's forest sector strategy is to ensure sustainable forestry management based on the following pillars: 1) <i>Sustainable forest management policy</i> to ensure the rational and strict monitoring of forest exploitation according to the international best practices in forest management that require adequate forest reserves for domestic consumption, protection against drought and flood as well wetlands that serve as well fish sanctuary; 2) <i>Protected area system</i> to protect biodiversity and endangered species 3) <i>Community forestry</i> as a sound, transparent and locally managed programme.</p> <p>The government has reviewed the remaining forest concessions, cancelled many concessions found violating the agreement, and evaluated the concession system to ensure efficient management and will continue to promote forestation.</p> <p>The indicators for monitoring priority actions as defined in the CG meeting of 2004 include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pass/enact key laws and sub decrees, governing natural resources management, including state land management and economic land concessions sub decrees and enforcement of Article 18 of Land Law that private sales transactions on state lands are illegal and hence should not be validated by officials;</li> <li>2. Maintain suspension/moratorium on logging, transport of logs (except those which have been already inventoried and for which royalties have been paid in full), and new economic land concessions pending completion of applicable review processes and/or a legal framework;</li> <li>3. Increase transparency of state management of natural resources through immediate public disclosure of existing contracts and compliance status (royalties and other key provisions) of contracts governing economic land concessions, mining concessions, and continued disclosure of status of review of forest concessions;</li> <li>4. Application of sustainable management planning, including Environmental and Social Impacts Assessments (ESIAs), investor evaluations, consultation with local communities, public disclosure and comment period prior to entering into new contracts for private use/management of state managed natural resources (land, fisheries, forestry, and mines);</li> </ol>	

5. RGC disclose the location and legal status and process for termination of mining concessions, Military Development Zones, economic land concession and other development arrangements situated on forest land or in protected areas and inconsistent with law governing management of these areas.

The indicators for monitoring progress of priority programmes as stated in the NBSAP include:

Areas forested; Number of fines issues; Number of concessions reviewed; Number of community based project established; Number of concessions reached by awareness and training programme; Quantity of data collected on status and trends of forest resources; Total areas of permanent forest estate delineated; Data collected and appropriate actions taken with regards forest inventory and damage assessment; Areas additionally included in the current national protected area system; etc.

**Box LXVII.**

Please indicate what recently applied tools (policy, planning, management, assessment and measurement) and measures, if any, your country is using to implement and assess the programme of work. Please indicate what tools and measures would assist the implementation.

Implementation of forest crime monitoring and reporting by independent Non-governmental Organisation and the Government-Donor Consultative Group Meeting. Establishment of originally 5 but now expanded to 18 Technical Working Groups covering main economic sectors in the country to assist in the monitoring of reform process and meet before each above meeting to report of the progress.

**Box LXVIII.**

Please indicate to what extent and how your country has involved indigenous and local communities, and respected their rights and interests, in implementing the programme of work.

Local community and indigenous groups get involved through community based natural resource management programmes covering forestry, protected areas, land registration and so on. Local NGOs and local people also meet in a forum to review the reform progress and develop recommendation for submission before the Government-Donor Consultative Group Meeting.

**Box LXIX.**

Please indicate what efforts your country has made towards capacity building in human and capital resources for the implementation of the programme of work.

Capacity development is implemented as part of the sectoral continued effort and in collaboration with NGOs, IOs, and donor agencies. Capacity development is also undertaken through joint programme and project implementation.

**Box LXX.**

Please indicate how your country has collaborated and cooperated (e.g., south-south, north-south, south-north, north-north) with other governments, regional or international organizations in implementing the programme of work. Please also indicate what are the constraints and/or needs identified.

The south-south programme include the development of ASEAN Biodiversity Conservation Centre; The Mekong Agreement (1995); See also Q9 above.

## Expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity

Programme element 1 – Conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing	
<b>175.</b> Is your country applying the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests?	
a) No (please provide reasons below)	
b) No, but potential measures being identified (please provide details below)	x
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Comments on application of the ecosystem approach to management of forests (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impact on forest management, constraints, needs, tools, and targets).	
See Target 2.1	

<b>176.</b> Has your country undertaken measures to reduce the threats to, and mitigate its impacts on forest biodiversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	x	<p>Please specify below the major threats identified in relation to each objective of goal 2 and the measures undertaken to address priority actions</p> <p>Key issues to forest and wild plant resources as identified under the NBSAP include over-harvesting of trees for timbers, firewood and charcoal production, concession allocation, legislation and law enforcement, poor management of forest harvesting, infrastructure development (road building), watershed degradation, forest demarcation and poor knowledge of the status and trends of forest resources.</p> <p>Measures include establishment of PAs and their management actions; review the current forest concession system and the requirement for forest concession to submit sustainable forest management plan; the establishment of community base forest and protected area management; promotion of efficient cooking stoves, and promotion of reforestation and afforestation.</p> <p>Tree planting and reforestation are also conducted through an integrated scheme including large scale tree planting in designated areas, planting through national labour day and through community based projects.</p>
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on measures to reduce threats to, and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biodiversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		



177. Is your country undertaking any measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>Priority actions identified include strengthening current national protected area management, development of a comprehensive national plan for the management of forest estate including the revision and update of present legislation regarding all aspects of forest resource protection in a move toward forest certification, development of sustainable forest management plan, development of environmental impacts assessment guidelines for forest exploitation activities, community based forestry management programme and extension of forest crime monitoring activities. Other details are prescribed in the NBSAP.</p> <p>Other priorities are also included as the result of the Government-Donor Consultative Group Meeting.</p> <p>Measures undertaken to address the priority include the designation and management of 23 Protected Areas and 10 Forest Protected Areas including designation of forest genetic conservation areas, implementation of national programme to plant trees, reforestation and afforestation programme through Clean Development Mechanism; cancellation and review of current forest concession and requirement for forest concession company to submit sustainable forest management plan; and the implementation of project on forest crime monitoring and reporting.</p> <p>A Forest Gene Conservation Strategy was developed under the DANIDA supported Cambodia Tree Seed Project and 34 indigenous tree species have priority status for conservation, seven distinct gene-ecological zones on the basis of bio-climate, vegetation, physiography and soil established; establishment of seed source registration system, and initiation of community participation in forest gene conservation and tree seed source management.</p>
b) No		<p>Please provide reasons below</p>
<p>Further comments on measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</p>		

178. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	<p>Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>See Target 4.1;</p>

b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the promotion of the sustainable use of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

<b>179.</b> Is your country undertaking any measures to promote access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	x	Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 5 and describe measures undertaken See Target 9.2
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the promotion of access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources. (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets)		

<b>Programme element 2 – Institutional and socio-economic enabling environment</b>		
<b>180.</b> Is your country undertaking any measures to enhance the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	x	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities A government-donor consultative meeting is established as a forum for review of progress with regard government reform process. 18 Technical Working groups have been established to cover main sectors including forestry. The reform of the structure of the Forest Administration and adoption of various regulations related to the forest resource use. See also Q8 and Q177.
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on the enhancement of the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).	

<b>181.</b> Is your country undertaking any measures to address socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	x	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>There is recognition of the linkages between poverty and environment and policy on forest and economic land concession have been reviewed. See also Q70.</p>
b) No		<p>Please provide reasons below</p>
Further comments on review of socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

<b>182.</b> Is your country undertaking any measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	x	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>See Q88 and 91.</p>
b) No		<p>Please provide reasons below</p>
Further comments on measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

**Programme element 3 – Knowledge, assessment and monitoring**

**183.** Is your country undertaking any measures to characterize forest ecosystems at various scales in order to improve the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	x	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>Forest ecosystems are categorised as protected areas, protected forest areas, and community forestry areas and forest concession as such different assessment and management are applied. Zoning is also applied to protected areas and biosphere reserve for the purpose of management.</p> <p>The whole country is divided into seven biodiversity management regions: South-western Coastal Ranges and Marine Waters; Northern Plains Plains; North-eastern Forests; Kampong Cham; Mekong Delta Region; Tonlé Sap Floodplain; and North-western region.</p>
b) No		<p>Please provide reasons below</p>
<p>Further comments on characterization of forest ecosystems at various scales (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</p>		

**184.** Is your country undertaking any measures to improve knowledge on, and methods for, the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	x	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>Forest reclassification has been conducted and attempt had been made to identify potential forest definition for implementation of Kyoto protocol, particularly the Clean Development Mechanism.</p>
b) No		<p>Please provide reasons below</p>
<p>Further comments on improvement of knowledge on and methods for the assessment of the status and trends (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</p>		

**185.** Is your country undertaking any measures to improve the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Assessment of national protected areas and development. See <a href="http://www.mekong-protected-areas.org">www.mekong-protected-areas.org</a>
b) No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the improvement of the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

**186.** Is your country undertaking any measures at national level to improve the infrastructure for data and information management for accurate assessment and monitoring of global forest biodiversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Little support has been provided for the purpose. See Q20 and 22.
b) No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the improvement of the infrastructure for data and information management (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

**Box LXXI.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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### Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

**187.** Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the programme of work? (decisions V/23 and VII/2 )

a) No

N/A

b) Yes (please provide details below)

Further comments on scientific, technical and financial support, at the national and regional levels, to the activities identified in the programme of work.

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**188.** Has your country integrated actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)

a) No

N/A

b) Yes (please provide details below)

Further comments on actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands integrated into national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD.

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**189.** Has your country undertaken measures to ensure synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD process and other processes under related environmental conventions? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)

a) No

x

b) Yes, some linkages established (please provide details below)

c) Yes, extensive linkages established (please provide details below)

Further comments on the measures to ensure the synergistic/collaborative implementation of the

programme of work between the national UNCCD processes and other processes under related environmental conventions.

National Capacity Self Assessment project has been implemented to identify capacity needs for implementation of three global environmental conventions i.e., CBD, UNFCCC, and UNCCD. Efforts are being paid to strengthen coordination between the national focal point for UNCCD and the focal point for CBD and UNFCCC.

### Programme Part A: Assessment

**190.** Has your country assessed and analyzed information on the state of dryland biological diversity and the pressures on it, disseminated existing knowledge and best practices, and filled knowledge gaps in order to determine adequate activities? (Decision V/23, Part A: Assessment, Operational objective, activities 1 to 6)

a) No	N/A
b) No, but assessment is ongoing	
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessment undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the relevant information on assessments of the status and trends and dissemination of existing knowledge and best practices.

### Programme Part B: Targeted Actions

**191.** Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences? (part B of annex I of decision V/23, activities 7 to 9)

a) No	N/A
b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences.

**192.** Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work?

a) No	N/A
b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	

c) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, all identified capacity needs met (please provide details below)	
Further comments on measures taken to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work.	

**Box LXXII.**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>

**Mountain Biodiversity**

<b>Programme Element 1. Direct actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing</b>	
<b>193.</b> Has your country taken any measures to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity	
<p>Actions implemented as part of the forest sector reform to ensure sustainable use and management of forest, and management of national protected areas and forest protected areas. Management authority is established for each of the area and management plan and actions have been developed and implemented. Most mountain ecosystem fall within the context of forest and protected area sectors.</p>	

<b>194.</b> Has your country taken any measures to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	



Further comments on the measures taken to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity

See Q 1776 and 177 above .

**195.** Has your country taken any measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems?

a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems

See target 4.1

**196.** Has your country taken any measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources, including preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge?

a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources

No specific measures are taken to enhance benefit sharing of mountain genetic resources. Traditional knowledge on use of biological resources are preserved and maintained through the designation and management of Protected Areas and Forest Protected Area in the central Cardamom range.

**Programme Element 2. Means of implementation for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing**

**197.** Has your country developed any legal, policy and institutional framework for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing this programme of work?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant frameworks are being developed	
c) Yes, some frameworks are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive frameworks are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the legal, policy and institutional frameworks for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing the programme of work on mountain biodiversity.

The issues of mountain ecosystem are addressed under the forest and protected area policy.

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<b>198.</b> Has your country been involved in regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	x
a) No, but some cooperation frameworks are being considered	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on the regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity	
Designation of Bokor and Virachey national parks as ASEAN Heritage parks. Designation of a joint Ramsar site has been considered by extending the existing Ramsar site at Stung Treng upstream of the Mekong to Lao's.	

<b>Programme Element 3. Supporting actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing</b>	
<b>199.</b> Has your country taken any measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biodiversity	
Measures taken include Biological Survey in 2000 in the Central Cardamom Mountain that led to its designation as a Protected Forest Area; Management of two PAs and Protected Forest Area through collaboration with FFI and CI. Management plan for the area is being developed and management activities are on-going.	

<b>200.</b> Has your country taken any measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity	
The designation of Bokor and Virachey National Parks as ASEAN heritage parks will enhance collaboration. See also Q199.	

<b>201.</b> Has your country taken any measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems?	
e) No	
f) No, but relevant programmes are under development	x
g) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
h) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems	

**Box LXXIII .**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>

## E. OPERATIONS OF THE CONVENTION

<b>202.</b> Has your country actively participated in subregional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention? (decision V/20)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on the regional and subregional activities in which your country has been involved.	
Participation in Regional Preparatory Meeting for CoP meetings and take part in facilitation of ASEAN forum and discussion on matters related to implementation of the Convention.	

<b>203.</b> Is your country strengthening regional and subregional cooperation, enhancing integration and promoting synergies with relevant regional and subregional processes? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on regional and subregional cooperation and processes.	
Adoption of additional legislations and adjustment of existing laws and regulations in force to meet requirements when becoming ASEAN members. This includes collaboration to develop and implement ASEAN work programmes, implement decisions made in the ASEAN Ministerial Meetings; Designation of ASEAN heritage sites; and other commitments;	
Sub-regional cooperation under the Mekong River Agreement of 1995.	
See also Q9.	

***The following question (204) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES***

<b>204.</b> Is your country supporting the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, included in existing cooperation frameworks (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, some cooperative activities ongoing (please provide details below)	
Further comments on support for the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes.	

<b>205.</b> Is your country working with other Parties to strengthen the existing regional and subregional mechanisms and initiatives for capacity-building? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	
b) Yes	x

<b>206.</b> Has your country contributed to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms for implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on contribution to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms.

Involvement through ASEAN, its forums and technical working groups. In June 1999, Cambodia hosted a Mekong Symposium as the first International Forum on Forestry Law Enforcement and Governance.

**Box LXXIV.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of the above decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

**F. COMMENTS ON THE FORMAT**

**Box LXXV.**

Please provide below recommendations on how to improve this reporting format.

Comprehensive but many repetitions; Involve lot of review and time consuming;

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