



Next Step

The updating and revision of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), will be key process in fulfilling the country commitment to achieve implementation of the three objectives of Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD): the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources. To support country in this effort, Ministry of Environment has urged relevant institutions, local community and indigenous people, and national-international conservation partners & donors, to fully participate in the process of NBSAP revision.



Cambodian Biodiversity Targets and Indicators

Biological Diversity underpins ecosystem functioning and the provision of ecosystem services essential for human well-being. It provides for food security, human health, the provision of clean air and water, it contributes to the local livelihoods, and economic development, and is essential for the achievement of the millennium development goals, and economic development, including poverty reduction.

The Vision is to contribute to the achievement of Aichi Targets: “By 2050, biodiversity is value, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.”

Education

Target 1 (Aichi Target 1): By 2020, knowledge of the stakeholders on biodiversity values (economic, social, health, recreational etc.) has been improved.

Indicators

- Number of Educational and Media materials, programs and means on biodiversity values has been developed and delivered.
- Number of Educational and Media materials and programs has been provided to educators and learners.
- Number of stakeholders at all levels aware of the biodiversity values (method to evaluate capacity building and knowledge of the relevant stakeholders).
- Number of people whose behavior has been changed due to awareness and knowledge of Biodiversity values.
- Biodiversity location, provider and receiver biodiversity knowledge have been identified.

Target 3 (Aichi Target 2): By 2020, biodiversity values have been integrated into development plans at national and sub-national levels.

Indicators

- Values and functions of biodiversity have been integrated into development plans at national and sub-national levels.
- Sectoral national budgets have been allocated for managing biodiversity.
- By 2015, allocated budgets for managing biodiversity have been increased in each relevant institution.
- Existing cooperation mechanisms have been strengthened.

Target 16 (Aichi Target 8): Pollutant pressures on terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems substantially reduced by 2020.

Indicators

- Water quality standards such as total suspended solids (physical), Oxygen levels (chemical).
- Educational programs on water pollutant.
- Assessment report on changing behavior of people in usage, storage and management of solid waste and waste water.
- Pollution monitoring reports and EIA practices.

Target 19 (Aichi Target 19): By 2020, a Biodiversity database including its values and functions has been established and maintained in the responsible institutions for wide sharing among stakeholders

Indicators

- National biodiversity information/database system has been established and operated.
- Coordination mechanisms have been established for information gathering and sharing among relevant institutions.
- Biodiversity status reports have been developed and shared through Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) including threats to biodiversity and ecosystems.
- Educational programs, workshops and training activities on use of information technology for biodiversity management.

Legal Framework & Strategy

Target 2 (Aichi Target 20): By 2020, a financial mechanism modality (for both national and international funds) has been established and implemented at national level.

Indicators

- Mechanism ensuring the sustainable management of natural resources has been established.
- National budget allocation for biodiversity conservation has been increased.
- Sources of funds budgeted (government, development partners or donors, and private sectors) for managing biodiversity sustainably.

- Biodiversity Trust Fund has been established.
- Financial mechanism modality for Cambodia and development partners on biodiversity management and conservation has been implemented.

Target 13 (Aichi Target 16): By 2020, Cambodia will ratify the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (ABS), and develop Legislation and National policy on ABS in order to implement in 2020.

Indicators

- Education and capacity building programs on the Nagoya Protocol on ABS have been organized and implemented.
- Ratification letters of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS.
- Relevant Laws and policy frameworks on ABS have been established.
- Case study on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (ABS).

Target 14 (Aichi Target 17): By 2015, the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) have been updated and integrated into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and will be implemented effectively in 2020.

Indicators

- Number of national, sub-national and sectoral plans in which biodiversity conservation has been integrated.
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) has been updated on time and published.
- Actions taken to demonstrate outcomes of implementation of NBSAP.

Conservation & Community

Target 8 (Aichi Target 11): By 2020, conservation of existing protected areas has been continued while protected forest and fresh water and marine protected areas will be established additionally.

Indicators

- Number of existing protected areas and forest protected have been zoning.
- Number of management plans has been developed for existing protected areas, forest protected and freshwater and marine protected.
- Number of protected forest, and fresh water and marine protected areas established additionally.
- Number of coordination mechanisms established for PAs.

Target 10 (Aichi Target 12): By 2020, all known threatened species (fauna & flora) at national level have been protected and conserved.

Indicators

- Population distribution of threatened species (fauna & flora) has been identified in a national document.
- Red List of threatened species has been updated in every two years.
- Number of restoration programs and action plans to manage and conserve threatened species.
- Size and distribution of habitats for threatened species identified
- Number and size of important habitats to be identified.
- Number of illegal activities on the threatened species has been declined.

Target 11 (Aichi Target 15): By 2020, ecosystems and their services have been better assessed, protected and improved.

Indicators

- Number of restoration and rehabilitation programs and area (ha).
- Quantity of natural carbon stocks (Forest cover, and reforestation have been prevented).
- Number of legislations on natural resources protection has been established, adopted and practiced.

Target 17 (Aichi Target 18): By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.

Indicators

- Rights, traditional knowledge and customary usage have been written in national policy on Indigenous People Development.
- Education and strengthening law enforcement both at national and sub-national levels.
- Number of local communities and indigenous people have been involved in planning processes.
- Number of traditional products certified has been recognized.
- The indigenous children have been provided at least primary and secondary education.
- Indigenous people will receive relevant professional training according to their needs and locations.
- Culture of the indigenous people has been better protected and conserved.
- Identification of the different indigenous cultural groups has been conducted.
- The indigenous people have been provided legal rights to own and use their lands.

Target 18 (Aichi Target 9): By 2020, major Invasive Alien Species (IAS) and their pathways have been identified, prioritized and controlled.

Indicators

- Number of Invasive Aliens Species identified.
- Laws and policy frameworks developed for control of IAS.
- Areas affected by Invasive Aliens Species identified.
- Trends in habitat conversion caused by IAS.
- Number of Invasive Aliens Species control programs under management programs.
- Feasibility study on biodiversity has been researched.
- Protection and eradication measures on the IAS.

Target 20 (Aichi Target 13): By 2020, Ensure genetic diversity of plants and animal (natural and domesticated species) has been protected and conserved In-situ and Ex-situ.

Indicators

- Establish plant nurseries and zoos for researching protection, conservation, germination, breeding and local genetic pools.
- Prepare and develop laws on Genetic Resources (standard) for internal and external investments.
- Germination, transplantation, reproduction and conservation of vulnerable fauna and flora species.
- Number of local genetic pools has been established.
- Number of relevant national legislations and policy frameworks has been established.
- At least 30% of local genetic pools have been preserved in-situ and 5% ex-situ.

Sustainable Use

Target 4 (Aichi Target 6): By 2020, aquatic biodiversity and ecosystems have been improved and managed sustainably.

Indicators

- Illegal fishing substantially reduced in maximum.
- Fish sanctuaries (number and areas) have been increased and effective management.
- Fish stock levels and ecosystem have been maintained and restored to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield.
- Illegal fishing Management Plan has been established and practiced effectively.
- Level of annual aquaculture fish yield (15%).
- Legal systems and relevant legislation regarding management, use and harvesting of aquatic life have been improved, established and practiced effectively.

Target 5 (Aichi Target 7): By 2020, areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry have been used and managed sustainably, contributing to biodiversity conservation.

Indicators

- Proportion of harvest from agriculture, aquaculture and forestry has been sustainable practiced and increased.
- Area of land for agriculture, aquaculture and forestry has been sustainable managed and increased.
- Number of certified (qualification & environment) products.

Target 6 (Aichi Target 14): By 2020, ecosystems and their functioning have been restored and preserved benefiting local communities particularly women, old person, children and indigenous people.

Indicators

- By 2015, budget for livelihood development of local communities has been established.
- Number of special areas as part of community protected areas (CPA, CF, CFi) has been established, recognized and managed well.
- Number of restored areas in the community protected areas (CPA, CF, CFi) and ecosystems protections have been achieved 30%.

Target 7 (Aichi Target 4): By 2020, Government, private sector and other stakeholders have taken steps and been responsible for reducing negative impacts on ecosystems caused by development activities.

Indicators

- Number of market based incentives has been developed and implemented for sustainable production and consumption.
- Legislations and other programs (green growth development, Satoyama Initiative...) supporting sustainable development has been established and implemented.
- Number of certified (qualification and environment) products.

Target 9 (Aichi Target 3): By 2020, programs or projects of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) have been encouraged throughout the country.

Indicators

- Number of biodiversity friendly incentives and PES programs or projects has been developed and implemented.
- Number of legislations regarding Payment for Ecosystem Service (PES) has been developed and implemented.
- Identification of key ecosystem services and their benefits.

Target 12 (Aichi Target 5): By 2020, the rate of natural habitat loss will have reduced, and restoration of natural habitat and wildlife corridors will have improved.

Indicators

- Plan of habitat loss prevention, habitat and important ecology restoration.
- Areas and size of habitat restored and protected.
- Number of rangers and operational equipment and facilities.
- Assessment report on current rate of habitat loss and important ecosystem degradation.

Target 15 (Aichi Target 10): By 2020, anthropogenic activities (pollution, exploitation, sedimentation...) on coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems have been reduced to minimum level.

Indicators

- Report of coral reef status and its ecosystems by 2015.
- Location of coral reef and its vulnerable ecosystem has been determined and updated by 2015.
- Number of coral reef locations and its vulnerable ecosystems has been protected by 2015.
- Number reduction programs of the anthropogenic activities on coral reef and its vulnerable ecosystems have been implemented.
- Laws on exploitation, pollutions, ecosystems damaging and vulnerable species have been recorded and established.
- Number of vulnerable fishermen has received education and awareness on coral reef and environmental protection law.
- Assessment report on public awareness on coral reef protection.

Note: Cambodian Biodiversity Targets and Indicators are all rights reserved in case of needs for the updating and revision of NBSAP.