



National environmental policies of Cambodia and the implementation of UN 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda



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Cooperation Center

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Outline

- * Sustainable Development Goals
- * National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD)
- * Capacity building for SDGs 2030 Agenda
- * National Policies and Legislative tools
- * Protected Area Reform
- * Community Based Natural Resources Management
- * Conclusion

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



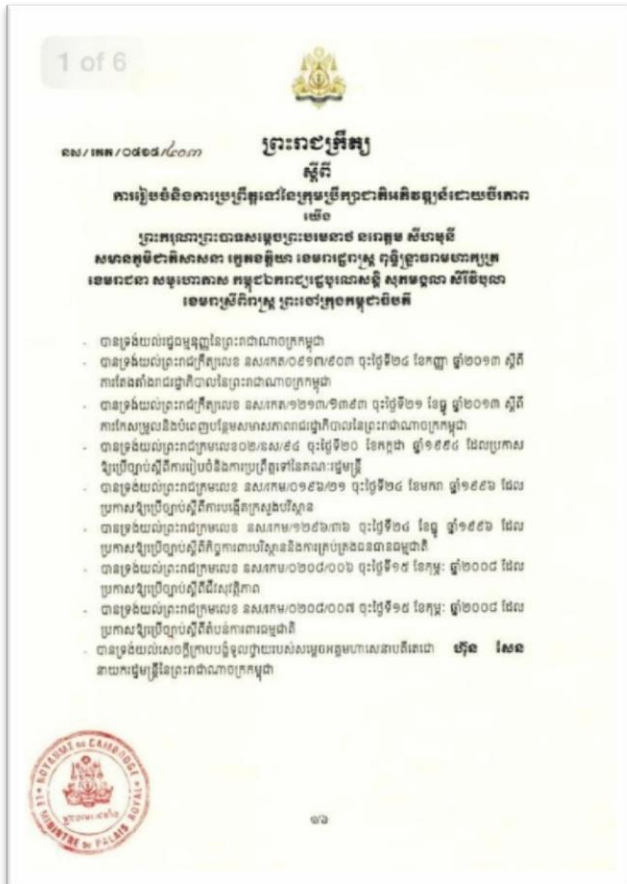
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) build on the MDGs and complete what these did not achieve.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



- By 2030, the **17 Goals and 169 targets**, will stimulate action in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet (5Ps).
- The Goals are integrated in balance of three pillars of **Sustainable Development (Economy, Society and Environment)**.

Establishment of National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD)



- **National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD)** was created by Royal Decree No.0515/403 on 09 May 2015.
- Main mandates of NCSD are:
 - Mainstream sustainable development into policies, strategies, plans, programs and legislations.
 - Coordinate the implementation and evaluation of policies, strategies, plans, programs and legislations.
 - Lead tasks related to green economy, climate change, biodiversity and biosafety.
 - ...

National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD)

- NCSD's composition:
 - Samdech Decho Prime Minister: Honorable President
 - Ministry of Environment: Chair
 - Secretary of State from COM: First Vice Chair
 - Secretary of State from MOE: Second Vice Chair
 - 27 Secretaries of State from relevant ministries: Members
 - 7 Secretary Generals from Councils and Committees: Members
 - All provincial governors: Members
 - Secretary General of NCSD: Permanent Member
- NCSD convenes meeting at least one a year.
- NCSD can create committee, task force, expert team or mechanism for specific sector as necessary.

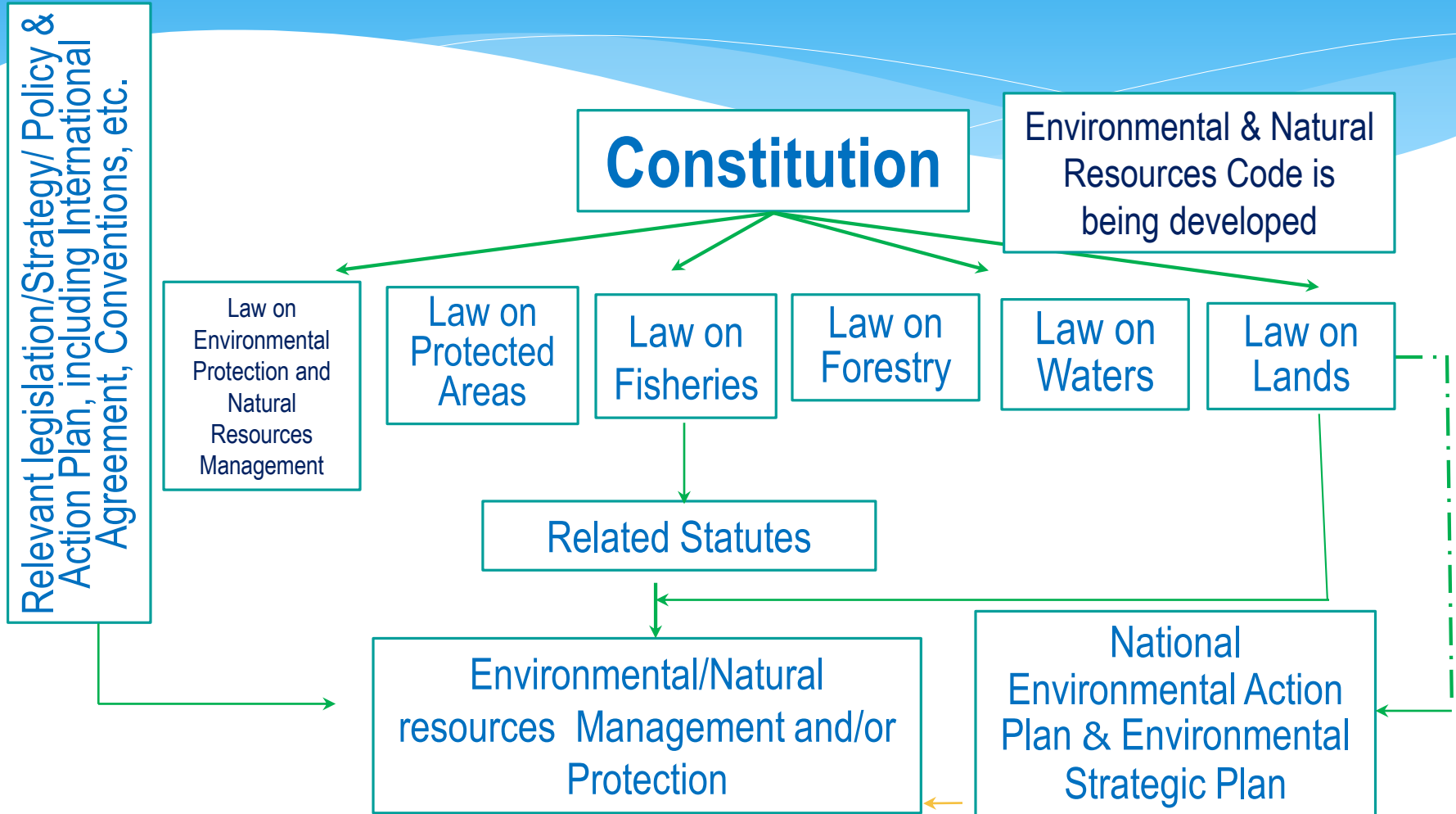
Capacity building for SDGs 2030 Agenda: Training on data collection for monitoring and Reporting of SDG 6 Indicator 6.3.2 for ambient water quality and 6.6.1 on the extent for freshwater ecosystems

- * Training was on July 3-4, 2017
Presenter: **Dr. Chris Dickens** from
UN Environment.
- * 20 governmental officials from
MoE, relevant department and
NGOs partners.

1. Overview of the 6.6.1 indicator on water-related ecosystems
 2. Introduction to the components of the 6.6.1 indicators and how the process of data collection will work
 3. Details of the sub-indicator methods
- * Indicator data for 6.3.2 and 6.6.1 collected together

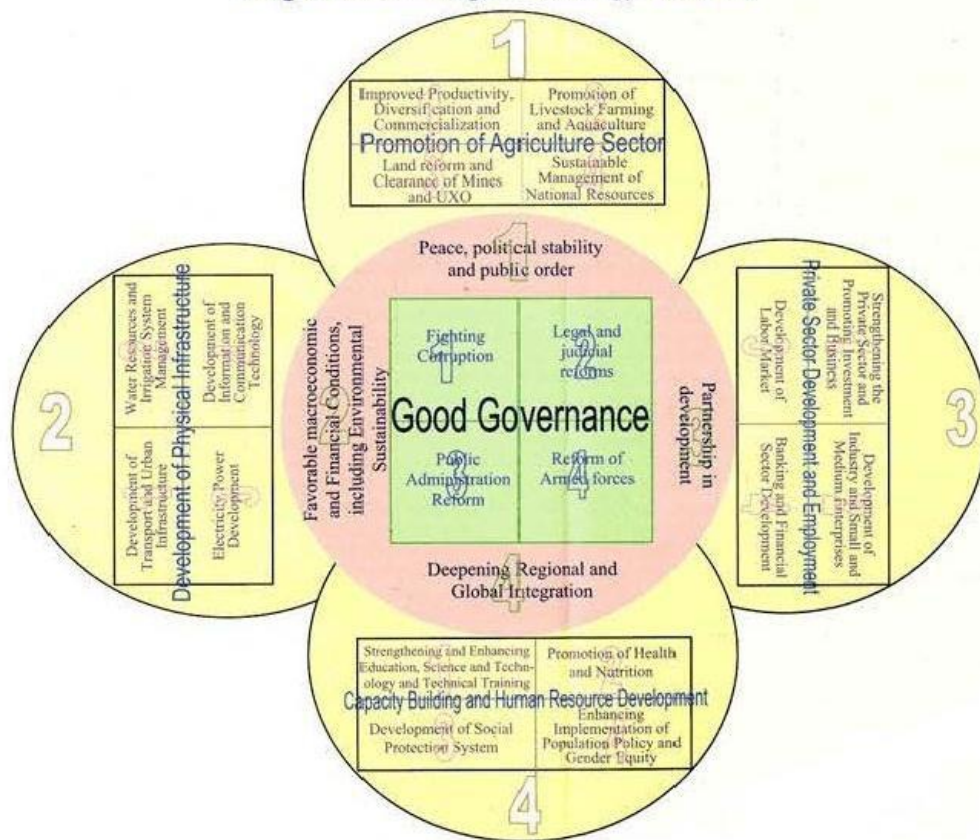


National Policies & Legislative Tools



Integrating SDGs into National Envvtal. Policy

Diagram of Rectangular Strategy Phase III



- In the deep reform of Royal Government of Cambodia, it is required restructuring national development plans and institutional bodies inline with SDGs.
- Rectangular Strategy III outlines the country's five year development roadmap (2014-2018) to balance the three pillars of SD.
- It also maintains the country's commitment to furthering the unfinished progress of CMDGs.

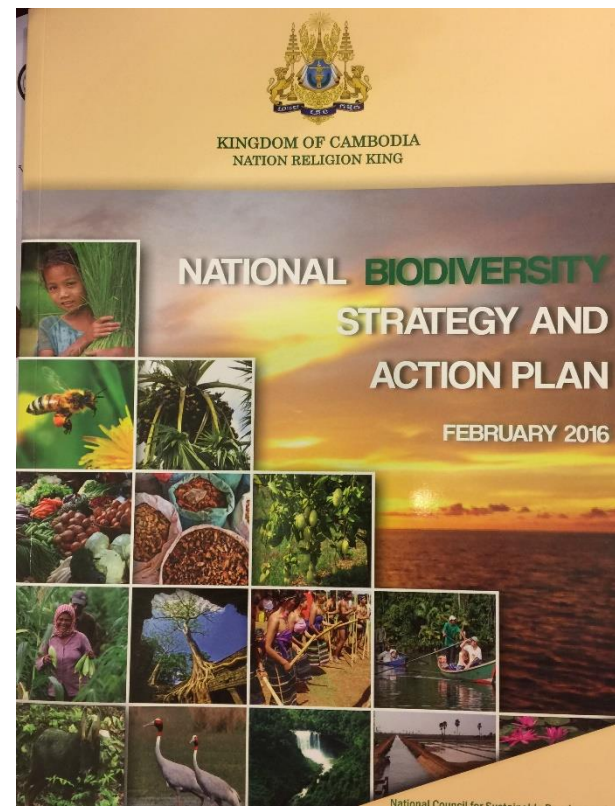
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2020

Version:

Cambodia's biodiversity and its ecosystem services are valued, conserved, restored where necessary, wisely used and managed so as to ensure equitable economic prosperity and improved quality of life for all in the country.

Mission: for achieving this vision consists of using, protecting and managing biodiversity for sustainable development in Cambodia.

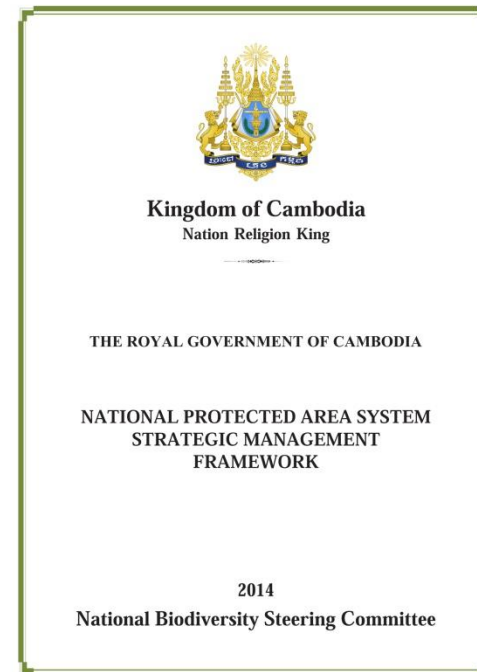
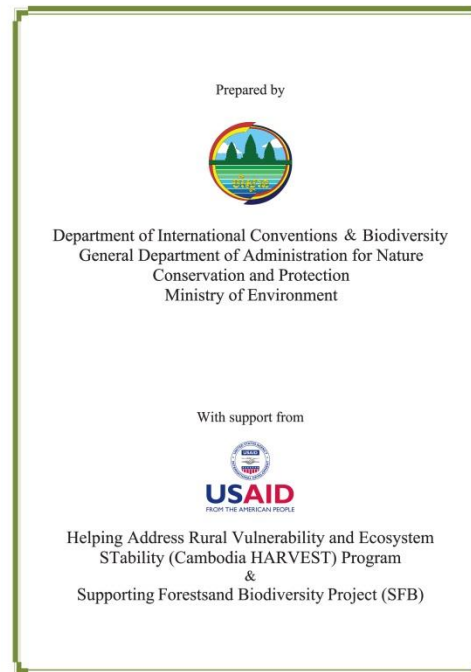
- * Strategic objective A: Identify, inventory, monitor and enhance awareness about genetic resources, species, habitats or ecosystems and related ecosystem services that are important for sustainable development and poverty eradication in Cambodia, as a priority for conservation and sustainable use;
- * Strategic objective B: Identify and describe the direct and indirect factors and processes that are negatively impacting Cambodia's priority biodiversity components; and apply, as appropriate, preventive and corrective measures;
- * Strategic objective C: Maintain or strengthen measures that have a positive impact on biodiversity and thus enhance the benefits to all in Cambodia from biodiversity and associated ecosystem services, for an equitable economic prosperity and improved quality of life;
- * Strategic objective D: Strengthen the enabling environment for the implementation of the strategy.



National Protected Area Strategic Management Framework 2016-2030

NPASMP - a policy and programming framework

- Strategic Objective 1: Define priority and strengthen the conservation
- Strategic Objective 2: Promoting sustainable management
- Strategic Objective 3: Strengthen participation and benefits
- Strategic Objective 4: Building capacity of institutions and Cooperation.



Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023

- RGC, under leadership of Samdach Hun Sen, promulgated the CCCSP at Third National Forum on Climate Change, Nov 2013



Cambodia develops towards a green, low-carbon, climate-resilient, equitable, sustainable and knowledge-based society.

GOALS

Reducing vulnerability to climate change impacts of people, in particular the most vulnerable, and critical systems (natural and societal)

Shifting towards a green development path by promoting low-carbon development and technologies

Promoting public awareness and participation in climate change response actions



Integrating SGDs into National Environmental Strategy and Action Plan 2016-2023

TA-7987 REG: Core Environment Program and Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Initiative in the Greater Mekong Sub-region, Phase 2 - Cambodia National Environmental Strategy and Action Plan Project (NESAP)

DRAFT CAMBODIA NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN (NESAP)

Prepared for: 3rd MEETING OF THE INTER-MINISTERIAL TASK FORCE FOR NESAP ON 9 MAY 2016

12 APRIL 2016
DRAFT VERSION 1

3.1 VISION

As identified in the earlier chapter, the core challenges RGC faces today are “environmental degradation, lost natural resources and ecosystem services for providing secured livelihood and basis for poverty reduction, increased vulnerability of people and society due to climate change and unsustainable development and growth”. NESAP is developed with a clear vision to address these challenges, in particular:

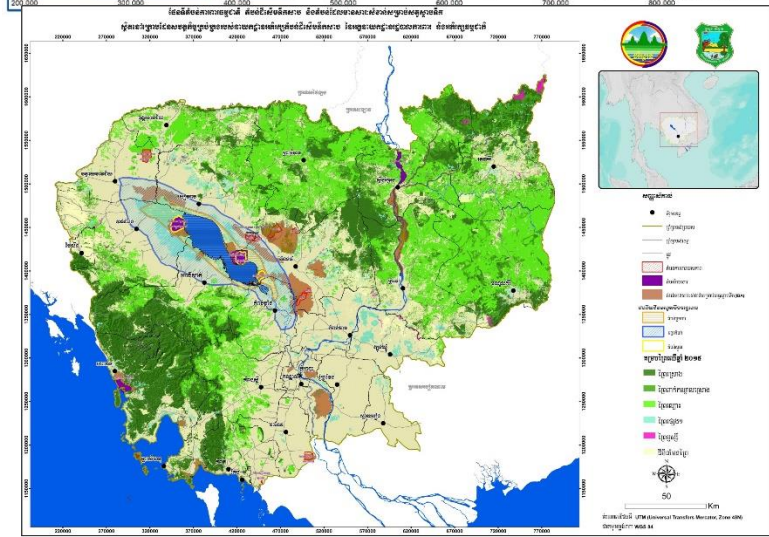
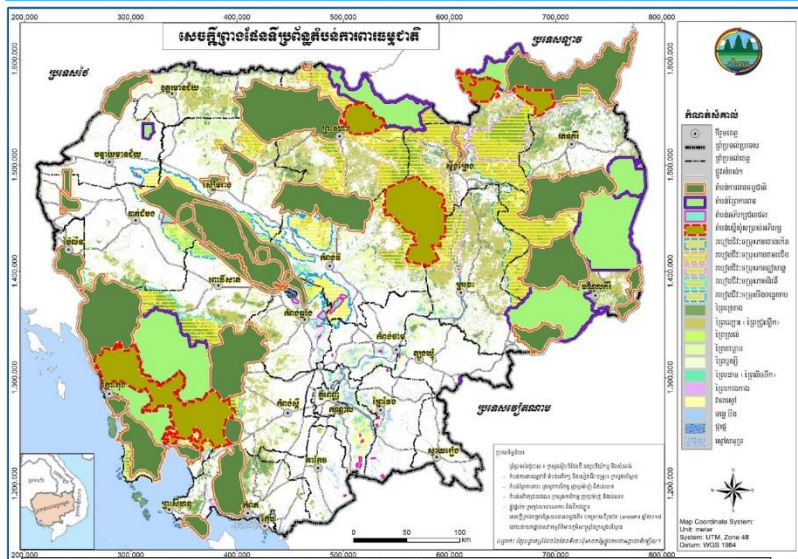
To contribute to the achievement of RGC’s long term goal of poverty reduction, sustainable and inclusive social and economic development, and place higher priority on investing in human and natural resources to reduce vulnerability and improve resilience of people and society in the face of climate change and natural disasters.

3.2 MISSION

In order to realize the above vision, NESAP will focus on putting environmental sustainability and inclusive green growth at the heart of Rectangular Strategy Phase III (RSIII), NSDP and other sector strategies into action. The mission of NESAP 2016- 2023 are:

- (i) Present a roadmap and a resource mobilization plan for government ministries, private sector, civil society, and development organizations to mainstream environmental considerations into development policies, plans, and investments in the medium to long term in achieve SDGs.
- (ii) Identify priority sectors, policies, institutional arrangements and concrete programs of which NESAP can focus on in the near term to demonstrate opportunities and benefits in shifting to an inclusive and green development pathway.

Cambodia's Protected Areas Categories



Type of PA.	No. of Sites	Size of Area (ha)	Year Established
1. National Parks	7	742,250	1993
	5	973,177-35	2016
2. Wildlife Sanctuaries	10	2,030,000	1993
	8	1,654,328	2016
3. Landscape Protections	3	97,000	1993
	5	52,347.30	2016
4. Multiple Use Areas	3	403,950	1993
	2	6,401	2016
5. Ramsar Sites	4	51,702	1999-2015
6. Natural Heritage Area	1	24,654	2016
7. Biodiversity Conservation Corridors	3	1,427,940	2017
Total	53	7,467,909 (41%)	

Community Based Natural Resources Management Approach

Community Fisheries (CFis)

- Established 516 CFis (477 in Inland and 39 in Coastal, 370 already registered)
- Created 364 conservation sites within the CFi management areas
- Legal framework and instruments

Community Protected Areas

- Established 130 CPAs (>3,000 families)



Conclusions

- * Environmental protection and natural resources management and sustainability is prior actions for deep reform of the government.
- * Comprehensive strategic frameworks and policies have developed and prior actions undertaken for environment & natural resources sustainability
- * Confusion and effectiveness are the most crucial to be solved and strengthened

Thank You Very Much for Your
Attention!

