



We are aware of and Take part in Decision-Making on the Protection of Natural Resources!

Definition

Natural resources primarily consist of land, water, airspace, air, geology,¹ ecological systems, minerals, energy, petroleum and gas, rocks, and sand, gems, and stones, forests, and forest sub-products, wildlife, fish and aquatic resources, shall be preserved, developed, and managed to use in a rational and sustainable manner.²

The Importance of Natural Resources



Source of Food:

Natural resources are the sources of food for humans, animals and plants.



Health and Welfare:

Natural resources have medicinal properties and can be used to produce medicine and treat diseases, thus preserving people's health.



Entertainment:

Beautiful landscapes of our natural resources, includes coasts, plants, mangrove forests, trees, islands, caverns, waterfalls, valleys, streams, Etc., attracts millions of tourists per year.



Reduction of Floods

Plants, trees, rivers, seas, lakes, waterfalls, valleys, streams, are potential natural resources to prevent floods and storms that impact agricultural products of farmers.



Reduction of toxin in Air and Water:

Some of natural resources are the agents to clean and purify nature. Some of gems in water purify water, and they are the agents to purify toxin in some of stones in water. Wet soil whose border connection with rivers, lakes, and streams filter toxin in water before it becomes water that can be drunk.

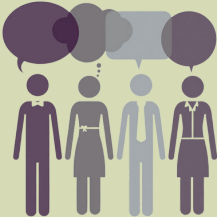
Rights of Community Fisheries to participate in the Protect Natural Resources

Community fisheries have right to actively participate in the protection of natural resources³ which is related to development of nation economy.⁴

Community fisheries have freedom of expression, freedom of information, freedom of publication and freedom for assembly in relation to the protection of their community fisheries and natural resources.⁵



Rights of Civil Society Organizations to participate in the Protection of Natural Resources



National and international none-governmental organizations and civil societies are encouraged to provide assistance and coordination for establishment and implementation process of a community protected areas.⁶

Local Communities, indigenous ethnic minority communities, the public and civil society are encouraged to participate fully in the provision and access to information relevant to the protected area management, conservation and development.⁷

Rights of the Public to participate in the Protection of Natural Resources



The ministry of environment shall, following proposal, of the public, provide information on its activities, and shall encourage participation of the public in the environmental protection and natural resources management.⁸

Citizens, Buddhist monks, school children, civil servants, members of the armed forces, and local authorities shall have an obligation to participate in the protection and rehabilitation of natural resources, within the protected areas.⁹

1. The particular rocks and similar substances that form an area of the Earth.
2. Article 8 of the law on Environmental protection and Natural Resource Management.
3. Article 35 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia.
4. Article 3 of the law on Environmental protection and Natural Resource Management.
5. Article 41 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia and article 21 of the law on the protected areas.
6. Article 27 of the law on the protected areas.
7. Article 21 of the law on the protected areas.
8. Article 16 of the law on Environmental protection and Natural Resource Management.
9. Article 29 of the law on the protected areas.

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