



Implementing the Strategic Action Programme for THE SOUTH CHINA SEA AND GULF OF THAILAND (SCS SAP) Project

## First Meeting of the SCS SAP Project Steering Committee

Teleconference, 29-30 June 2021, 09.00 – 13.00 Indochina time (ICT)

# CAMBODIA





# National Coordination and Oversight

## ❑ **Inter\_Ministry Committee (IMC)**

- Ministry of Environment
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery
- Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
- Ministry of Tourism
- Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
- Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction
- Ministry of Mines and Energy
- Ministry of Public Works and Transport
- National Committee for the Management and Development of the Coastal Zone (NCMD)
- General Secretariat of National Committee for Maritime Security
- Provincial Administration under manage by Ministry of Interior
- Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)
- Academic Institution (University)

## ❑ **National Technical Working Group (IMC)**

- General Directorate of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Environment
- Marine and Coastal Zone Conservation Department, Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP), Ministry of Environment, Cambodia.
- Department of Wetlands and Coastal Zones, Ministry of Environment
- Department of Fishery Conservation, Fishery Administration, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery
- Department of Land Management, Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction

## ❑ **Specialized Executing Agency (SEA)**

- Ministry of Environment, Fishery Administration
- Ministry of Environment (National Council for Sustainable Development)
- Local Authorities







# Coral Reef targets and sites



Outputs	Insert Country
1.2.1 Management capacity built for 82 coral reef sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preah Sihanouk province</li> <li>- Kampot province</li> <li>- Kep province</li> </ul>
1.2.2 Management approaches and policy, legal & institutional reforms (integrated, community-based, multiple use) improved at 82 coral reef sites	
1.2.3 Management tools (licensing and permit systems, seasonal closures, zoning) developed and utilized to address key threats at priority sites	
1.2.4 Established mechanism for the monitoring of management, ecological and socio-economic indicators at 82 sites	
Total coral reef area in the South China Sea (ha)	
Total coral reef area of the 82 target sites	
Coral reef area to be supported in SCS SAP project	

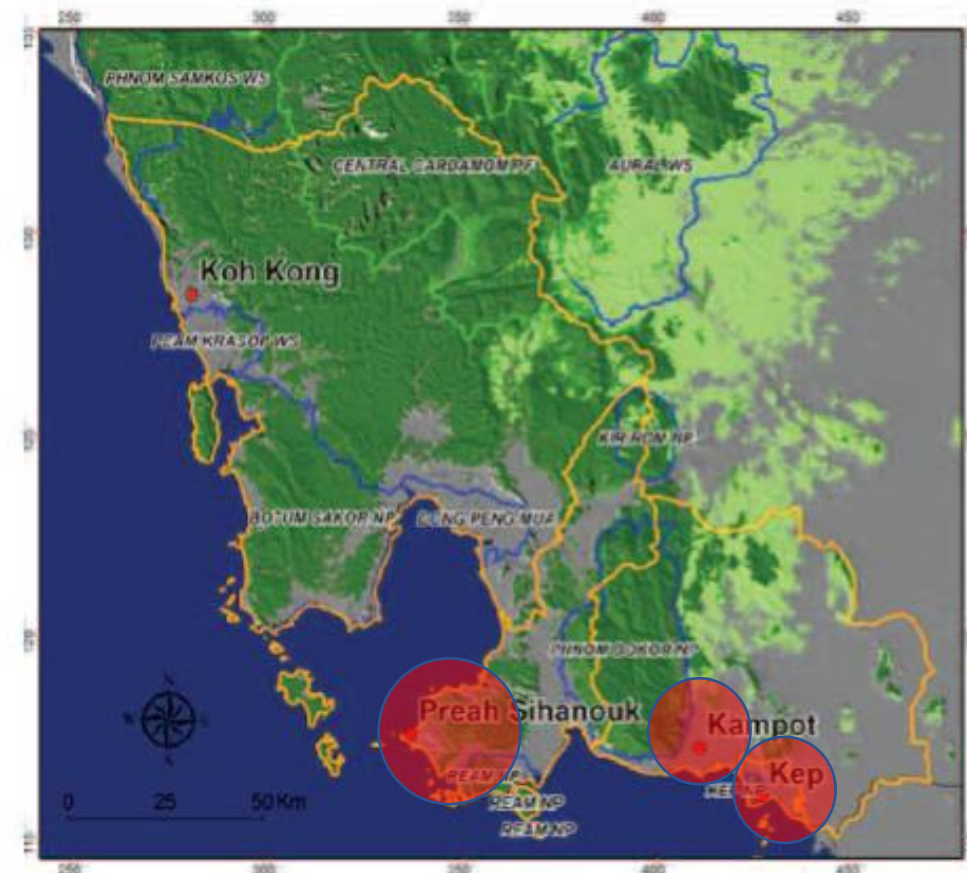
See Regional Implementation Report, Table 6

Table 2.5 Distribution and management status of coral reefs of four coastal provinces

No	Province	Coral reefs (ha)	Area under management (ha)	Location of area under management	Type of Management
1	Kampot	953	-	-	-
2	Kep	52.5	-	-	-
3	Sihanouk Ville	1,198	468*	Koh Rong and Koh Rong Samleum	MFMA
4	Koh Kong	602	529**		MFMA
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,805.5</b>			

\* National Report on Fisheries, 2012

\*\* Location being studied and proposed as MFMA at Koh Sdach archipelago  
Source: DFC, 2013







# Seagrass targets and sites

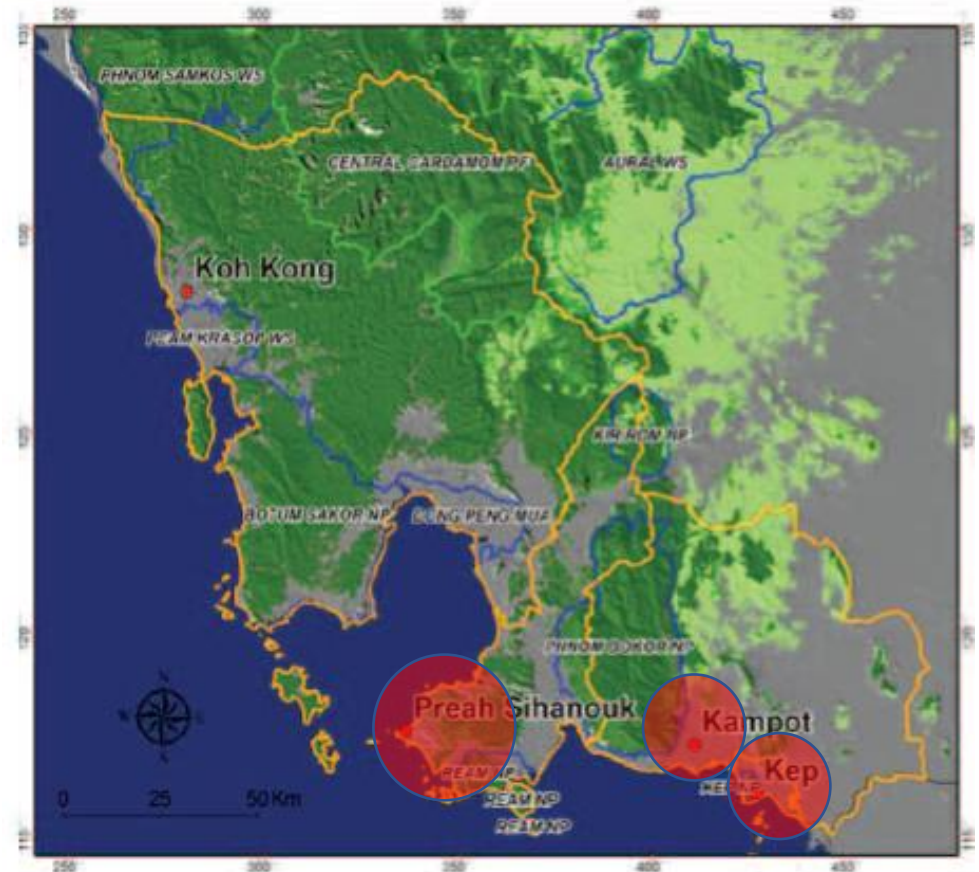
Outputs	Insert country
1.3.1 Twenty-one seagrass areas totalling 15,848 ha under sustainable management with supporting laws and regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preah Sihanouk province</li> <li>- Kampot province</li> <li>- Kep province</li> </ul>
1.3.2 Amended management plans for 7 existing MPAs with significant seagrass areas, to include specific seagrass-related management actions and policy, legal & institutional reforms	
1.3.3 Designation of 7 new Marine Protected Areas focusing on seagrass areas	
1.3.4 Established mechanism for monitoring management, ecological and socio-economic indicators at 21 sites	
Total seagrass area in the 20 target sites (ha)	
Target for management through the SCS SAP project	

See Regional Implementation Report, Table 8

Table 2.3 Distribution and management status of seagrass beds of four coastal provinces

No	Province	Seagrass area (ha)	Area under management (ha)	Location of area under management
1	Kampot	25,240	1,500	Chang Houn-Trapeang Ropov
2	Kep	3,095	731	Keo Phos
3	Sihanouk Ville	1,486*	600	Keo Phos
4	Koh Kong	3,993	1,000	Chroy Bros
<b>Total</b>		<b>33,814</b>	<b>3,831</b>	

Source: DFC, 2013

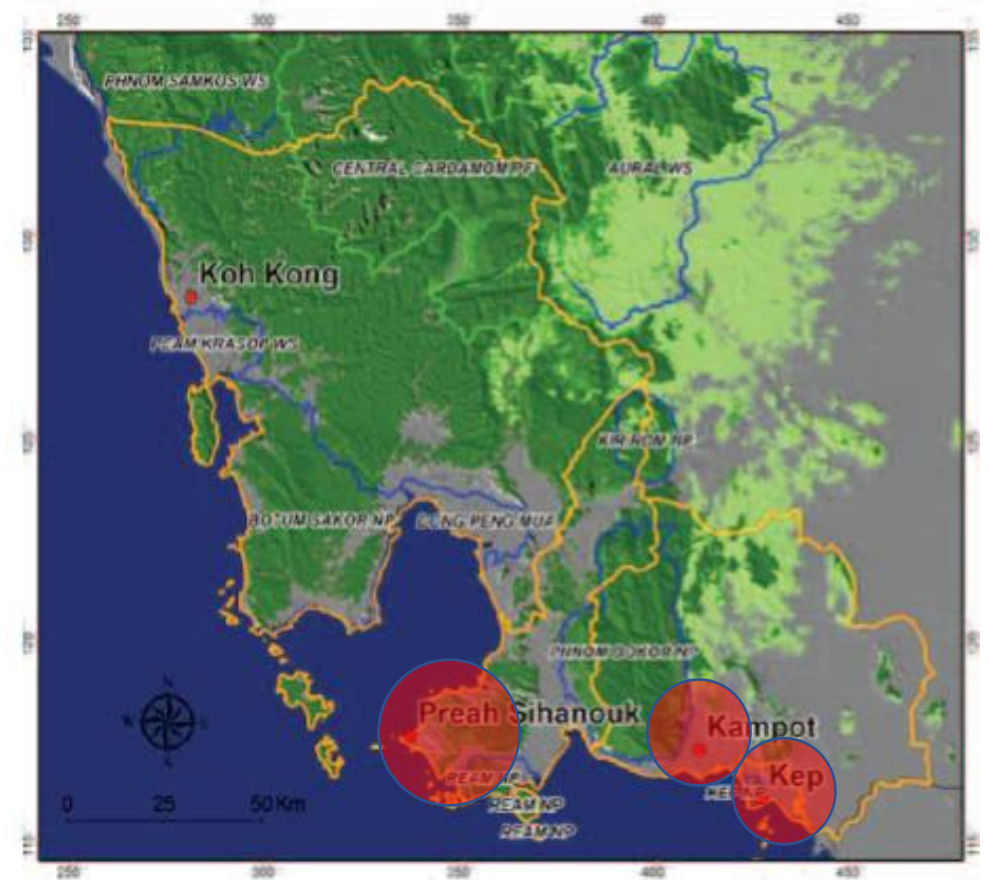






# Wetlands targets and sites

Outputs	Insert Country
1.4.1 Integrated management plans developed and under implementation for at least 3 lagoons (26,818 ha), 9 estuaries (614,680 ha), 5 tidal flats (96,903 ha), 1 peat swamp (45,700 ha) and 1 non-peat swamp (9,808 ha)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preah Sihanouk province</li> <li>- Kampot province</li> <li>- Kep province</li> </ul>
1.4.2 Declaration of at least 7 wetland areas with protection status (i.e. non-hunting area, nature reserves, protected areas, Ramsar Sites).	
1.4.3 Adoption of a regional estuary monitoring scheme and its national implementation	
Total wetland target (ha)	0



See Regional Implementation Report, Table 10



# Pollution Management

- Major challenges and needs to address pollution management
  - Site management between Ministry of Environment and Fishery Administration
- What has been done to implement the SAP since 2008?
  - Have been signed Project Cooperation Agreement between the United Nations Office For Project Services and Ministry of Environment on the Implementing the Strategic Action Programme for THE SOUTH CHINA SEA AND GULF OF THAILAND (SCS SAP) Project
- Current main initiatives and priorities
  - Working closely with consultant on the National Implementation Report



# Overall Status and challenges

- ❑ Status of national activities (coordination and consultations, NIR preparation, etc) including SAP implementation since 2008
  - IMC and NTWG is under consideration
  - NIR is under organizing
  - Some of data and information on marine habitat are out of date and need to be reviewed in order to achieve of SAP target.
- ❑ Major challenges and needs to address habitats management including execution of project and activities
  - Building knowledge base for coastal resources management
  - Promoting environmentally sustainable livelihoods
  - Sustainable financing mechanisms
  - Marine and coastal protected areas
- ❑ Priority activities for the SCS SAP
  - Building capacity by providing training workshop to government officer, local NGO and Community groups
  - Data collection marine habitat





# Conclusion

To address the problem on management of marine and coastal environment in Cambodia through SAP. Cambodia needs namely:

- Develop national policies and institutional capacity to promote the management of coastal and marine environment
- Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) and guideline has to establish for sustainable management of marine and coastal resources
- Strengthen the technical, and financial and institutional capacity to address the climate change issues
- Technical assistant to support and capacity building with all partnership and stakeholders of the SCS SAP
- IMC and NTWG need to be formed
- Continuous to work with consultant to finalize NIR
- Review the data and information of Mangrove, Coral reef, Sea grass, and Wetland
- Replanting the mangrove forest where it have been distracted

