

Regional Workshop on the Development and Finalization of the Outlook on COBSEA Follow-Up and Review of Ocean-related Sustainable Development Goals

11-12 December, 2019

Manila, Philippines

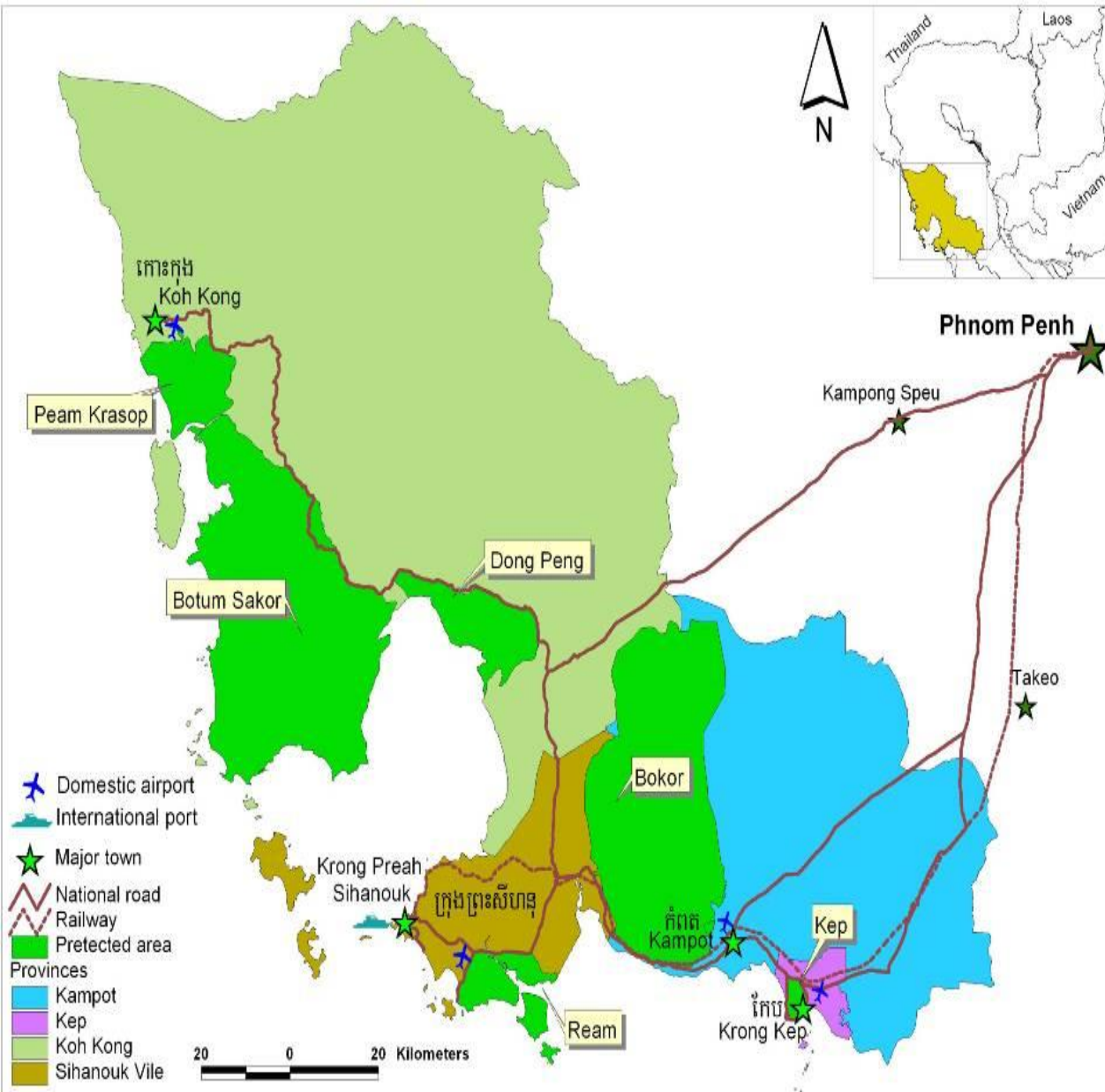
CAMBODIA

Country Presentations on National SDG Implementation Planning Process and Status

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1- General Situation of Marine & Coastal in Cambodia



Marine and Coastal Cambodia has 4 Provinces; Kep Kampot, Sihanouk and Koh Kong, and Length of Coastline: 435 km

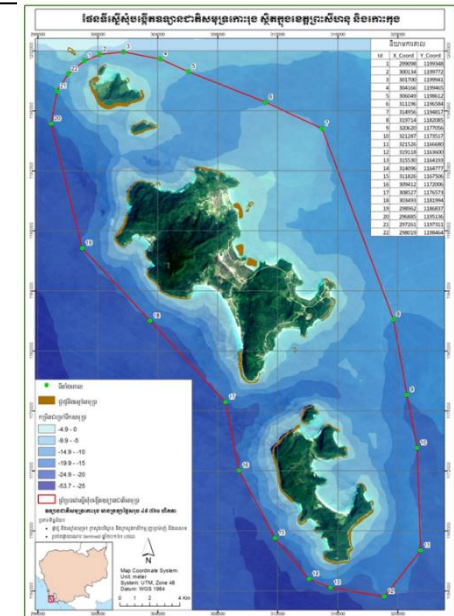
Claimed EEZ: 55,600 km²

There are 69 Islands

Population about 7% of Cambodia population

Livelihoods Activities: Agriculture 67%, Industry 8% and other services 25%

There are 6 Coastal Protected Areas- 252,700 ha, and 1 MPA-49,761ha



2. Cambodia's Commitment to SDG 14

- **Commitment as put forward during the Ocean Conference in New York in June 2017**
 - ❖ Scaling up of Marine Conservation and Biodiversity effort (MPA, Conservation zoning...)
 - ❖ Protecting coastal communities from the impact of Climate Change
 - ❖ Improving environmental waste management practices in coastal areas
 - ❖ Strengthen the monitoring, control and management of the marine activities
 - ❖ Combating and eliminating of the Illegal fishing, unregulated, and unreported and fisheries crime related activities in the EEZ and high sea in order to sustain of the Marine sustainable development,
 - ❖ Enhancing knowledge and awareness on climate change adaptation and mitigation,
- **Implementation methodology**
 - ❖ Establish national and sub-national of Marine and Coastal Management committees
 - ❖ Cooperate with concerned partners and private sector
 - ❖ Scaling up of marine conservation, protection, and biodiversity change
 - ❖ Enhance the mitigation of coastal and marine litter
 - ❖ Build community climate change resilience , ...



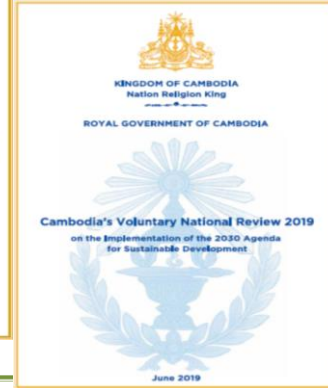
3. Legal and Policies Development

1. Law and Legal Instruments

- There are many laws and sub-decree has been developed for natural and environmental protection, &
- On-going develop Code of Environment and NRM...

2. Implementation of relevant national strategies and plans

- Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals Framework (2016-2030)
- Cambodia's Voluntary National Review 2019 on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda of Sustainable Development, June 2019
- National Strategy Development Plan (2019-2023)
- National Biodiversity and Action Plan
- Strategic Planning Framework for Fisheries (2010-2019)
- Climate Change Strategic Plan (2014-2023)
- National Environment Strategy and Action Plan (2017-2023)
- National Protected Areas Strategic Management Plan (2017-2031),...



4. Policies and Actions

- **Capacity building to enhancing climate change adaptation and mitigation for national, sub-national and local levels**
 - **Awareness raising through public campaign to reduce marine and coastal pollution and biodiversity destruction**
 - **Strengthening institutional capacity, awareness raising, developing future climate financing framework, and implementation of pilot adaptation project**
 - **Improving community resilience through supplemental livelihood support**
 - **Establishing learning network among partners both national and sub-national levels**
 - **Creating public consultation mechanism to support policy and implementation initiatives**
- **Enhancing conservation and protection of marine and coastal environment with assistance from various partners such as:**
 - **Establishment of Marine National Park (e.g., Koh Rong Island)**
 - **Establishment of Marine Fisheries Management Areas in SH, Kep, and KK**
 - **Development and implementation of marine spatial planning**
 - **Mangrove ecosystem and coastal erosion targeted in NDC**
 - **Increasing coastal and marine habitats conservation and protection**
 - **Campaigning on waste management, cleaning beach...**

5. Challenges in SDG Commitments

Table 18: Progress of CSDG 14

	Targets & Indicators	Unit	CSDG target				Actual			Progress
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	
14.1	By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution									Below
14.1.1	Percentage of the reduction of the sea pollution by the conservation activities	%	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	Below
14.2	By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans									Below
14.2.1	Key ecosystem function and service of marine and coast area maintained and restore as necessary	%	50.0		50.0	50.0	-	40.0	40.0	Below
14.2.2	Percentage of degraded freshwater flooded forests and mangrove forests (ha) that has been transplanted and protected.	%	7.0	7.0	10.0	15.0	5.0	8.0	12.0	Below
14.5	By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information									On-track
14.5.1	Percentage of coverage of marine and inland fisheries conservation areas protected.	%	20.0	20.0	25.0	30.0	15.0	25.0	30.0	On-track
14.7	By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism									No data
14.b	Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets									On-track
14.b.1	Percentage of marine resources which small-scale fisheries farmers harvested and sold in a stable market	%	1.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	60.0	65.0	68.0	On-track

Sources: CSDG Framework and ministries

5. Challenges in SDG Commitments Con't

- Lacks comprehensive monitoring, reporting and tracking of progress relative to SDG targets
- Limited coordination among sectors and/or institution
- Limited technical and management capacity on various aspects (e.g., climate change adaptation, environmental monitoring, marine spatial planning, marine litter, etc.)
- Limited financial resources to implement various plans and programs
- Limited awareness and participation of sub-national and communities levels on implementation of different programs and projects

6. Areas Requiring Technical Assistance

1. Improving of Environmental Governance

- a) Establish additional law, policy and strategic framework/planning,
- b) Capacity building/training of national and sub-national staff, including environmental monitoring procedures, data analysis
- c) Building and improving working network & cooperation

2. Enhancing of habitat protection and coastal protection

- a) Application of tools (e.g., marine and coastal monitoring guideline, valuation of marine ecosystem services, payment for coastal ecosystem services, etc.)
- b) Support for equipment for environmental monitoring
- c) Support network building and learning to improve coastal and marine environment

3. Supporting for development of on-the-ground projects

For Example: fisheries and livelihood management; solid and liquid waste management; water resources management; habitat protection)

7. COBSEA SDG Outlook and Roadmap

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- Structure, substance and contents of outlook document
- Recommendations arising from the outlook document such as establishing proper indicator-based assessment, etc
- Recommendations towards finalization of outlook document
- Follow up actions and way forward

THANKS