

**Regional Capacity Building Workshop  
for NBSAP**

**January 14-18, 2008, Singapore**

**Development,  
Implementation and  
Mainstreaming of NBSAP**

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# Outline

- **Development of Cambodian NBSAP**
- **NBSAP**
- **NBSAP Implementation Plan**
- **Mainstreaming NBSAP to other sectors**
- **Tool and guideline for NBSAP Implementation**
- **Challenges in NBSAP Implementation**
- **Recommendation**
- **Reference**

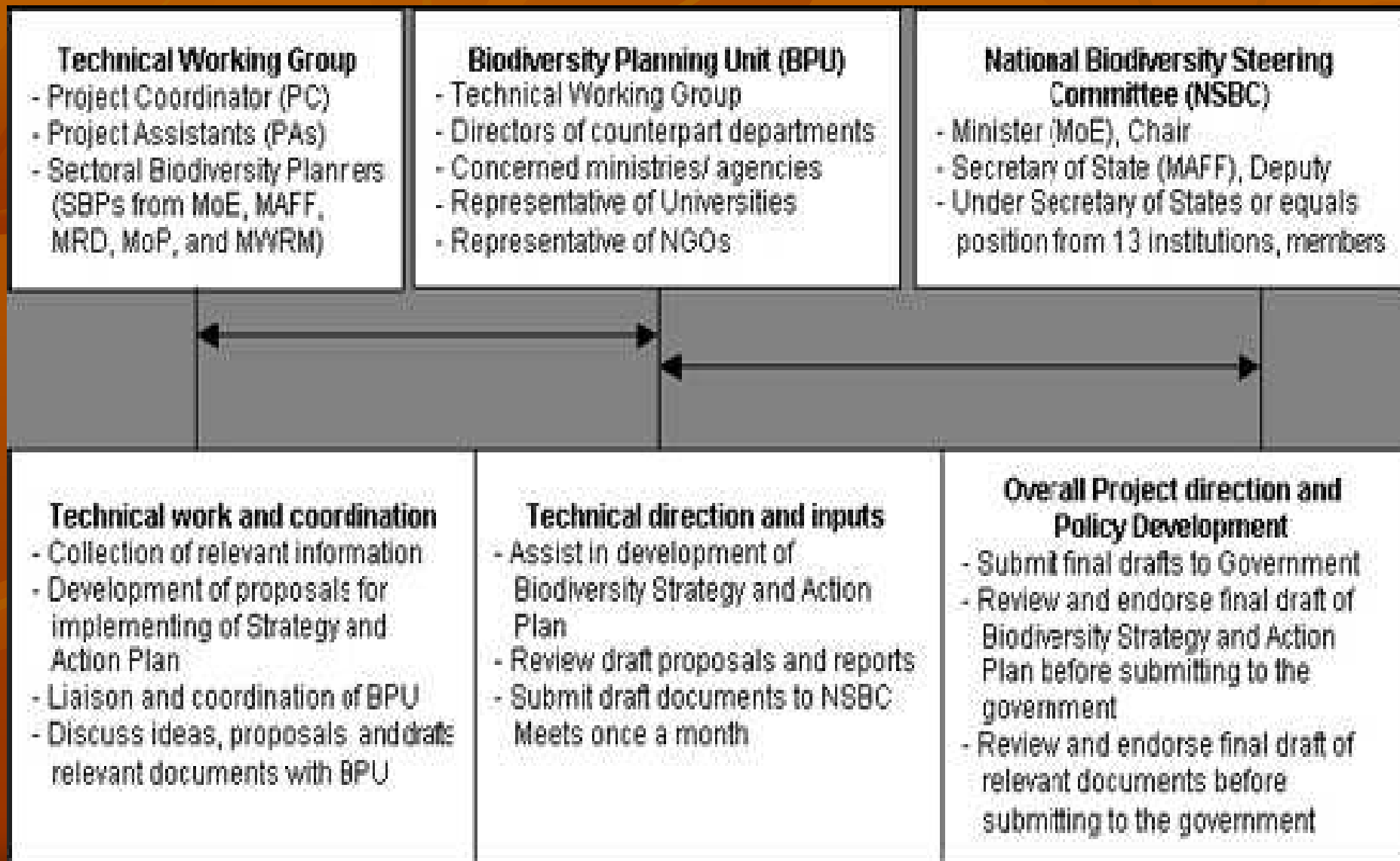


# **Development of Cambodian NBSAP**

# Responsible Institutions in Preparing NBSAP

- **Leading Institution:** Department of Nature Conservation and Protection (DNCP), Ministry of Environment (MoE)
- **Cooperation Institutions:** MAFF, MoP, MoRD, MOWRM
- **National Biodiversity Steering Committee (NBSC):**
  - Chair MoE & Vice Chair MAFF
  - 13 Members: 7 ministries, Governors in 4 provinces, 2 committees (CNMC, CDC)

# Structure NBSAP Working Group



# **NBSAP Developing Process**

- **Sectoral Meetings with relevant Government Departments**
- **Three Provincial Biodiversity Workshops**
- **Two National Biodiversity Workshops**

- The sectors meeting have given background information and commented on relevant themes; and given the Governments focus in Priority Actions for these themes
- The workshops highlighted the keys biodiversity issues which mentioned in each theme of NBSP



# Guideline for developing NBSAP

- NBSAP is considered to be reviewed **an ongoing, continuous and cyclical process**
- The actions outline in the strategy get implemented along the line of **NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**
- **Light of Regional and International Context**
- The **developments of themes** are based on the **national context** (sectors) with respond to the CBD articles.
- The **strategic objectives** constitute a **reflection of the intentions of the government in regarding sector activity.**





# **The Cambodian NBSAP**

# Overview of Cambodian NBSAP

**“To Use, Protect and Manage Biodiversity for Sustainable Development in Cambodia”**

- **Developed by DNCP/MoE**
- **Cooperated with relevant institutions/agencies**
- **Technical & financial supports from  
FAO/UNDP/GEF**
- **Officially endorsed by RGC in April 2002**
- **<http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/list.shtml?type=nbsap&alpha=C>**

# **Vision & Mission Statement**

**NBSAP presents a vision for Cambodia of:**

**“Equitable Economic Prosperity and Improved Quality of Life through Sustainable Use, Protection and Management of Biological Resources”**

**NBSAP has Mission Statement:**

**“To Use, Protect and Manage Biodiversity for Sustainable Development in Cambodia”**

# Main strategic goals

- **Maintaining biological diversity and productivity of ecological systems** by protecting the various species of living organisms in their natural and manmade environments, especially forests, aquatic ecosystems, wetlands and agricultural land.
- **Managing human activities and utilizing biological resources** in a way that preserves for the long term the basic natural resources, which are necessary for human livelihood and development.
- **Ensuring that the benefits** coming from the **sustainable use of biological resources contribute to poverty reduction and improve quality of life for all Cambodians.**

# **NBSAP Themes (17)**

- **Protection of Natural Resources (Protected areas, Endangered species, Ex-situ conservation)**
- **Animal Wildlife Resources**
- **Freshwater Fisheries and Aquaculture**
- **Coastal and Marine Resources**
- **Forest and Wild Plant Resources**
- **Agriculture and Animal Production**
- **Energy Resources**
- **Mineral Resources**
- **Industry, Technology and Services (Manufacturing, Biotechnology and Biosafety, Tourism)**
- **Environmental Security**
- **Land Use Planning**
- **Water Resources**
- **Climate Change and Biodiversity**
- **Community Participation**
- **Awareness, Education, Research Coordination and Development**
- **Legislation and Institutional Structure**
- **Quality of Life and Poverty Reduction**

# Priority Actions

1. **Actions promoting awareness and capacity building** of government staff and local communities for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of biological resources;
2. **Actions promoting the implementation of community-based natural resource management;** and
3. **Actions aimed at clarifying ministerial jurisdictions,** reducing responsibility overlap and promoting interministerial coordination and collaboration in a sustainable development perspective.



# **NBSAP Implementation Plan**

# NBSAP Implementation Approach

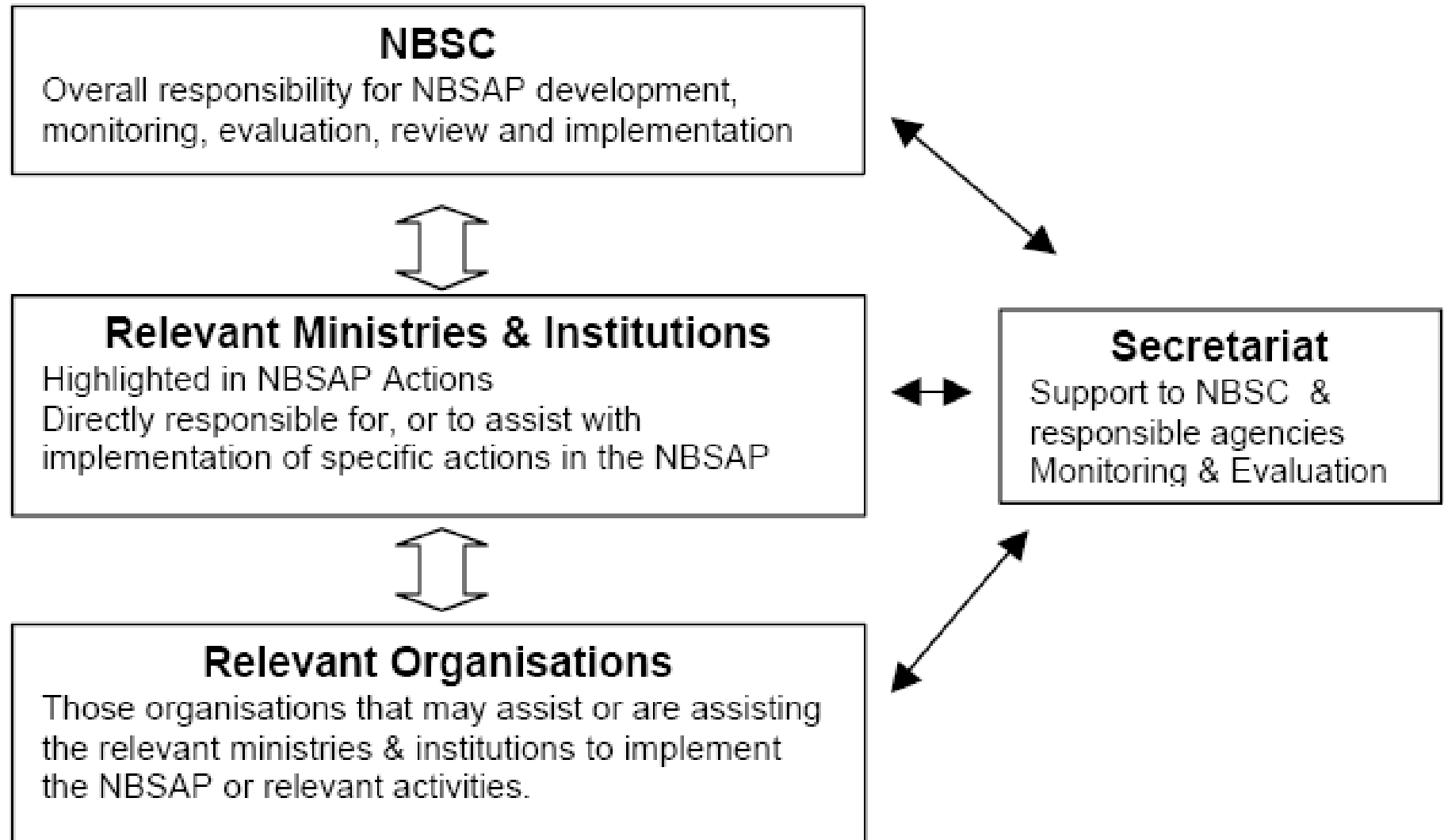
1. **Adaptive:** Monitoring and evaluation should be used as a tool to make changes to the implementation of activities if this will improve the outcome.
2. **Cyclical:** NBSAP implementation is a process that needs to be reviewed and expanded - as the country develops and some actions are implemented its needs and priorities change. Cambodia **operates on a 5-year socioeconomic planning cycle** and as such the same cycle may be adopted for review of the NBSAP.
3. **Iterative:** Step by Step. At each step the stakeholders should be involved in reviewing the previous step and agreeing on the approach for the next step. Successful implementation is based on effective participation of stakeholders in the process.



# Mechanisms to Promote NBSAP Implementation

- **The production of an annual national report** on policies, activities and plans aimed at implementing the NBSAP;
- **Coordinating the implementation of national and international elements** of the Strategy through a permanent Interministerial National Biodiversity Steering Committee (NBSC) and with support from a National Secretariat for Biodiversity;
- **Identification of all needs** (capacity, equipment & finance) for effective implementation of the NBSAP;
- **Development of an NBSAP implementation plan**, which includes the needs (capacity, equipment & finance) for implementation and how they may be met;
- **Measures to allow and encourage non-government and private sector** participation in the implementation of the Strategy;
- **Regular reporting on the indicators** identified for each strategic objective
- **Reporting on the status of biodiversity at the country level**; and,
- **Revision of the NBSAP** after an initial implementation phase of two years, with a full review of the NBSAP at least every 5 years.

# Defining who is responsible for NBSAP implementation



# NBSAP Responsibilities

	Responsible	Assist	Total
MAFF	46	25	71
MOE	23	38	61
MLMUPC	4	24	28
MRD	0	19	19
MIME	7	10	17
MOWRAM	6	6	12
MOP	0	9	9
MWAV	0	8	8
MOT	3	1	4
NCDM	3	0	3
CSD	3	0	3
MOEYS	0	3	3
CARDI	0	3	3
MCFA	0	3	3
MOH	0	2	2
IMSCEE	1	0	1
RUPP	1	0	1
Provincial authority	1	0	1
MPWT	0	1	1
MCR	0	1	1
MOI	0	1	1
CNMC	0	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>253</b>

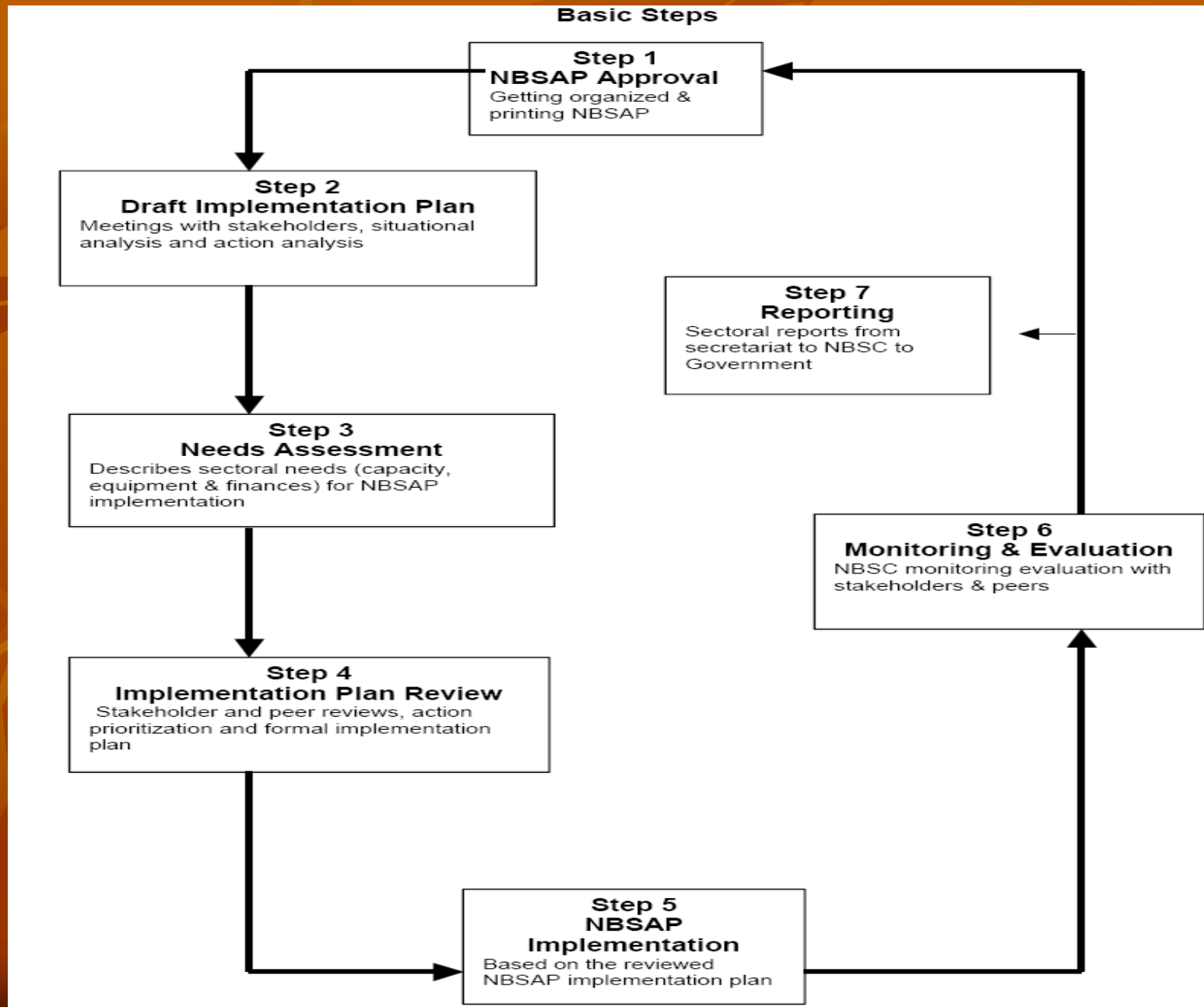
# The NBSAP Implementation Plan

- Should be **included all actions** from the "**Action Plan**", with priorities, phasing and sequencing of actions.
- Should **highlight any priorities or timeframes** and all **resources** (capacity, equipment & finances).
- **Situational Analysis** (initial opportunity to discuss NBSAP implementation)
- **NBSAP Action Analysis** (setting priorities & time frames)
- **NBSAP Needs Analysis** (resources needs assessment and analysis)
- **Sectoral Needs Analysis** (specific needs assessment and analysis based on sector)
- **NBSAP Action Prioritization**
- **NBSAP Implementation**
- **NBSAP Monitoring & Evaluation**

# The NBSAP Implementation Plan

- Should also seek to **indicate what has to happen if actions are not delivered as planned in the NBSAP.**
- Can be developed **an initial guide with the NBSAP**
- **The guide must be useful to relevant ministries and all stakeholders involved in NBSAP implementation.**

# The NBSAP Implementation Cycle





# **Mainstreaming NBSAP**

# Mainstreaming NBSAP to other sectors

- **Government's Rectangular Strategy (2004)** includes Land Reform; Fishery Reform; and Forestry Reform (Sustainable forest management policy, Protected Areas System, and Community forestry).
- **Second Socio-Economic Plan (SEDPII: 2001-05)** suggests for development of a strategic framework that enhance protection of environmental resources.
- **National Poverty Reduction Strategy (NPRS: 2003-05)** recommends the promotion of sustainable management and use of natural resources and the environment;
- More specifically, the **NSDP** also focuses on **the implementation of the environmental impact assessment, climate change, biodiversity conservation and land degradation.**
- **The MAFF Action Plan (2004-08)** incorporate objectives to continue forest sector reform through sustainable forest harvesting practices – improved classification system for forest, requirements for forest concession to conduct inventory and develop sustainable forest management plan; and fisheries reform through allocation of fishing areas under community management.



# Mainstreaming NBSAP to other sectors

- **National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP: 2006-2010)** defines key strategy and actions for agriculture and environmental conservation: *Prepare comprehensive strategy for agriculture sector; increase public investment in the sector; enhance affordable micro finance availability; encourage and facilitate private sector involvement in agriculture and agro-processing; improve food security and nutrition; facilitate increase in yield through expending extension service try out innovative grassroots oriented intervention to reduce poverty; ensure sustainable access to the poor in fishery sector; strengthen and enlarge animal production; better manage protected areas; conserve forest through sustainable management practices; formulate and implement a comprehensive land policy; implement programme of land allocation to poor framers; and continue removal of land mines.*
- **MoE Strategic Plan (2004-08)** states the adoption of PA law and relevant regulations.
- **National resource and environment component** has since 2003 incorporated into the SEILA programme.

# Programs and Actions

- **A Southern Cardamom Biodiversity (elephant) Corridor is established;**
- **The Mekong Giant Catfish and Dolphin protection programme is being implemented. Planting and restoration of flooded and mangrove forests have been an on-going initiative in partnership with NGOs and local communities.**
- **The country also observes National Fish Day when awareness on protection fish habitats and damage from destructive fishing is promoted and when some fish seeds are released into the natural water bodies.**
- **MoE and MAFF in collaboration with NGOs are working on a programme to protect dry forest ecology as part of the WWF's Lower Mekong Dry Forest Initiative.**
- **Identification of Important Bird Areas for Conservation has also been conducted in collaboration with NGOs with fund from DANIDA.**
- **The Mekong Wetland Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use Programme implemented in collaboration with IUCN and MRC will develop species action plan for certain endangered species.**
- **A number of programmes including programmes to Save Lower Mekong Dry Forest, Wild Vulture Feeding known as Vulture Restaurant, Development of Rhino and Elephant Conservation Strategy, Monitoring of tigers and their preys.**




**Guideline reflect to  
NBSAP Implementation**

# **Guideline reflect to NBSAP Implementation**

- **Guideline for developing PA Management Plan  
(13 steps)**

**[www.bpamp.org.kh](http://www.bpamp.org.kh)**

- **Guideline for Community Protected Areas  
development (draft)**



# **Challenges in NBSAP Implementation**

# Challenges in NBSAP Implementation

- **Overlap in Ministries and Laws**
- **Lack of Donor Coordination**
- **Undermining Of Institutional Capacity**
- **Resource Mobility & Accountability** (plans are not followed, little motivation for group to work hard etc.)
- **Channels for Communication** (ineffective formal and informal communication channels)
- **Human Resource Development** (little to no long term planning for Human Resources)

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# **Recommendation**

# Recommendation

- **Clarify the roles and responsibilities** of ministries and departments through MoUs, and ensure the laws are more compatible through revision.
- **Provide clear ministerial mandates** for the donors to follow and encourage donors to reinforce reform through appropriate and coordinated funding and a real reduction in funds if critical reforms are not implemented.
- **Create a neutral Ombudsman Office** for both internal government conflict resolution, and for conflict resolution between the government and other groups.
- All government departments should have **HRD trained staff and follow HRD plans**



# Recommendation

- **Formal and informal lines of communication should be standardized across the ministries** to promote better inter and intra ministerial communication, as well as communication between ministries and other organisations.
- **Government and donors should implement reforms and lead by example**
- **Staff should be placed based on their skills and training, as part of a larger institutional HRD program**
- **Better coordination and links between capacity development activities** such as National Capacity Development Project (NCDP) should be made.

# References

- **Cambodia's Millennium Development Goals Report (2003)**
- **Cambodia's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2002)**
- **National Strategic Development Plan (2006-2010)**
- **National Strategy for Poverty Reduction (2003-2005)**
- **Third National Report (2006)**
- **Cambodia's State of the Environment Report (2004)**
- **Cambodia's State of the Coastal Environment and Socio-economy Report (2005)**
- **Cambodia's Report to WSSD (2001): National Assessment of Implementation of Agenda 21: Progress, Challenges and Directions; and**
- **Other plans, strategies, reports and documents.**

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**Thank You!**