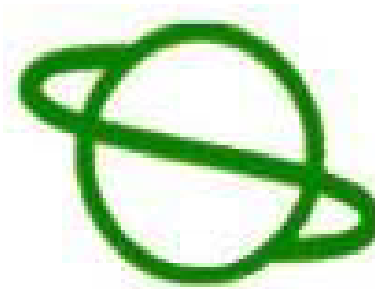


**Kingdom of Cambodia  
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**MOE**



**GEF**

**CAMBODIA'S NATIONAL PORTFOLIO  
FORMULATION EXERCISE (NPFE) DOCUMENT**

**THE CAMBODIA'S PRIORITIES FOR  
GEF-6 UNDER STAR-FUNDING PROJECTS  
NATIONAL PROJECT PRIORITIZATION  
(January 2015 – December 2018)**

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**Prepared by :** Ministry of Environment (MoE)  
**Funded by :** Global Environment Facility (GEF)  
**Submitted to :** Global Environment Facility (GEF)

**Phnom Penh  
July, 2015**

This is the second document of the National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) published in English and Khmer by the Ministry of Environment (MoE) of the Kingdom of Cambodia. This NPFE provides information of priority projects related to the CBD, UNCCD, UNFCCC, and other focal areas including NIP on POPs, NCSA, International Waters, Ozone Depleting Substances, Mercury substance and issues associated with specific GHS of classification and labeling of chemicals to be financed by GEF-6.

Under overall facilitation of GEF Focal Point, this document was prepared with administrative and technical supports from the technical working group and financial assistance from GEF through the Ministry of Environment as well as with in-kind contributions from the Royal Government of Cambodia.

Copies of this NPFE can be made available to interested stakeholders such as governmental officers, relevant ministries, civil organizations, libraries, universities, and media. This publication may be freely obtained, copied, or reprinted. For further information regarding this NPFE, please refer to the following contact persons.

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## FOREWORD

The National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) is not mandatory, but it could serve as a basic process to prioritize projects for accessing GEF-6 grants. To ensure the proposed projects are reflecting the priorities of Cambodia and in line with the UN's conventions on biodiversity, climate change and land degradation as well as other related focal areas, the NPFE was undertaken in a participatory approach.

This Exercise was conducted with active participation from the three convention focal persons for UNCBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD, the Inter Ministerial Technical Working Group and Technical Coordination Unit of the Ministry of Environment with technical and financial support from GEF Secretariat. This NPFE document brings together a commitment to implement the prioritized projects for both under GEF-6 STAR and outside STAR Funding. The document was formulated through several consultation workshops organized between August 2014 and March 2015 in order to provide opportunity for line ministries and other stakeholders to review and comment.

I personally believe that this NPFE document reflects the spirits of consultative processes with active participations of all concerned stakeholders who have brought due considerations for the sake of environment protection, biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in Cambodia and beyond. Additionally, this document will serve as the framework for the smooth implementation of the projects to fulfill the obligations of Cambodia to the UN conventions.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my profound thanks to those who have spent their valuable time and energy for contributing to the production of this important document. I also would like to convey my appreciations to the convention focal persons, Inter-ministerial Technical Working Group and the Technical Coordination Unit of the Ministry of Environment for their commitment and cooperation given during the whole process of this NPFE formulation.

Last but not least, I would like to acknowledge the technical and financial supports from GEF Secretariat. My special thanks go to Mr. William Ernest Ehlers, Head the GEF External Affairs Team, who had personally participated in the final consultation workshop held in Cambodia and shared valuable information concerning GEF policies and guidelines for the preparation of NPFE document.

Finally, I would like to encourage the concerned institutions and organizations to effectively use this NPFE document for the implementation of GEF funded project respectively.

Phnom Penh, July 08, 2015



Say Samal  
Minister of Environment

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

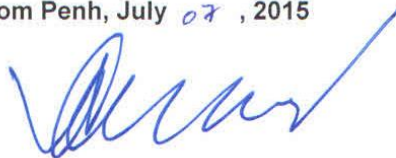
First of all, we would like to express our sincere appreciation to the GEF Secretariat for coordinating and funding the preparation of second NPFE for GEF-6 under STAR allocation. Special thanks go to representatives of the government institutions, project team, national working group, private sector and other stakeholders and participants for their active participation in various consultation workshops held between August 2014 and March 2015 and their contribution to the NPFE document.

As the GEF Council Member and the GEF Operational Focal Point, we would like to acknowledge the assistance and support of Mr. Kan Vibol for the formulation of this second NPFE document for GEF-6 under STAR funding.

We would like to seize this opportunity to express our profound thanks to H.E. Say Samal, Minister of Environment for his valuable support and guidance for the NPFE development. The directions given by His Excellency Minister made the formulation process more focus on the priorities and needs of environment sector in Cambodia as well as meeting Cambodia's obligations to the UNCBD, UNCCD, UNFCCC, and other focal areas.

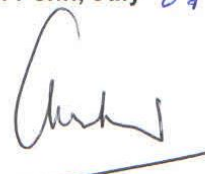
Finally, special thanks to Mr. William Ernest Ehlers, who attended the final consultation workshop held in Cambodia on March 13, 2015 and provided clear guidance and information about GEF policies, commitments, mechanism and approaches to access to the GEF's funding.

Phnom Penh, July 07, 2015



**Mr. Long Rithirak**  
Deputy Director General, MOE

Phnom Penh, July 07, 2015



**H.E. Lonh Heal**  
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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CAMPAS	Cambodia's Protected Area System
CBD	Convention on Biodiversity
CF	Community Forestry
CSR	Corporate social responsibility
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FiA	Fishery Administration
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
INDC	Intended nationally determined contributions
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LMOs	Living Modified Organism
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery
MIME	Ministry of Industry, Mine and Energy
MoC	Ministry of Commerce
MoIH	Ministry of Industry and Handicraft
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoLVT	Ministry of Labor, Vocational and Training
MoME	Ministry of Mine and Energy
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MPWT	Ministry of Public Work and Transport
NIP	National Implementation Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NLDB	National Land Database



NOU	National Ozone Unit
NFP	National Forestry Programme
NPFD	National Portfolio Formulation Document
NPFE	National Portfolio Formulation Exercise
ODS	Ozone Depletion Substances
OSH	Occupational Safety & Health
PAs	Protected Areas
PBDE	Polybrominated diphenyl ethers
PIF	Project Identification Form
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
RAF	Resource Allocation Framework
R&D	Research and Development
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
SAICOM	Strategy Approach to International Chemical Management
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
STAR	System for Transparent Allocation of Resources
SFM	Sustainable forest management
TEST	Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technologies
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combate Desertification
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WWF	World Wildlife Foundation

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The aim of the this document is to describe the working group, consultation process, global environmental problem in Cambodia and the prioritized projects submitted by three focal points of biodiversity, climate change and land degradation. Through stakeholder consultations, the Ministry of Environment of the Royal Government of Cambodia as GEF focal point in preparation and updating of this second National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) cooperated with three international conventions focal persons has developed a priority listing of project concepts. These concepts will be submitted to the GEF Secretariat as priorities for the country's STAR allocation under the sixth Replenishment of the GEF (GEF-6). Co-financing is confirmed by ADB, IFAD, UNEP, UNDP and UNIDO. A summary of the STAR allocation priority projects are listed below:

### Summary of Cambodia's GEF-6 Focal Areas Priority Projects Inside-STAR

<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Total Budget (US\$)</b>
<b>Biodiversity</b>	1. Developing a Comprehensive Framework for Practical Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol	1,000,000
	2. Rationalizing and sustaining the management of Protected Areas in Cambodia	2,800,000
	3. Sub-regional project for Strengthening capacity for risk assessment and management	500,000
<b>Climate Change</b>	4. Enhancing the Kingdom of Cambodia in preparing its intended nationally determined contributions (INDC) to the UNFCCC	200,000
	5. Leapfrogging Cambodia's markets to more efficient lighting and appliances	800,000
	6. Low Carbon Industrial Development in Cambodia using Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technologies (TEST)	2,000,000
<b>Land Degradation</b>	7. Area-based and Watershed Planning and the Implementation	1,010,000
	8. ASEAN Programme on Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystem 2014-2020 (APSDPE)	300,000

### Summary of Cambodia's GEF-6 Focal Areas Priority Projects Outside-STAR

<b><u>Focal Area</u></b>	<b><u>Project Title</u></b>	<b><u>Total Budget (US\$)</u></b>
<b>Biodiversity</b>	1. Support to Cambodia for the Development of 6th National Report to CBD	200,000
	2. Support for the 3rd National Report of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	20,000
	3. Support for the Implementation for the Nagoya-Kualar Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress inter alia, capacity-building, information sharing and awareness-raising activities	TBC
	4. Supporting capacity-building activities in the thematic work related to the Strategic Plan of the Protocol, taking into	TBC

	account the capacity-building needs of eligible Parties	
	5. Ecosystem Based Approach and Enhancing Community Resilience to Adapt to Climate Change in Cambodia-- Linking Protected Area Management from Ridge to Lake and Ridge to Coast	6,000,000
Climate Change	6. Building Adaptive Capacity through the Scaling-up of Renewable Energy Technologies in Rural Cambodia”	5,000,000
	7. Promoting Sustainable Rice Production Resilient to Climate Change	1,000,000
	8. Low-emission rice sector development through implementation of sustainable climate-smart practices in Southeast Asia	8,350,000
	9. Promoting Climate Resilience of Wild Fishery Resources.	2,500,000
	10. Climate Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project	96,450,000
Land Degradation	11. Conservation Agriculture/Climate Smart Farming Systems	TBC
	12. Strengthening the project on Collaborative Management for Watershed and Ecosystem Service Protection and Rehabilitation in the Cardamom Mountains, Upper Prek Thnot River Basin	TBC

**Summary of Cambodia's GEF-6 Other Focal Areas (Convention Breakdown and Programming) Priority Projects Outside-STAR Allocation**

<u>Focal Area</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Total Budget (US\$)</u>
Sound Management of Chemicals	1. Promoting Sound Chemicals Management for Aquaculture Development in Cambodia	1,500,000
POPs	2. Greening of Industries by improved technologies for reduction and management of unintentional POP's release from kilns, dryers & furnaces and subsequent reduction in GHG emissions.	2,430,000
	3. POPs PBDE Waste Management	600,000
	4. POPs Monitoring Programme	1,200,000
Ozone Depletion Substances	N/A	
Mercury	5. Development of Minamata Initial Assessments in Asia: Cambodia, Pakistan and Philippines	800,000
International Water	N/A	
Sustainable Forest Management	6. Promoting Sustainable Management and Development of Flooded Forest and Mangrove in Cambodia	1,500,000

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In February 27, 2012 Cambodia signed the NPFE for GEF-5 and determined priorities projects to get START funding. Cambodia is two years late in NPFE preparation and submission compared with the timeframe of GEF-5 is 2010-2014. After three years (2012-2014) implementation of the projects, almost all of the projects are fully succeeded. However, one project is still processing in January 2015 with the co-financing provider is ADB. This is a project on Strengthening Cambodia's Protected Area System and Demonstrating Integrating Landscape Management for the Eastern Plains Dry Forests (CAMPAS) in amount of US\$ 5,221,101 indicative from GEF and US\$ 9,725,000 indicative co-financing from ADB.

Look to the background of GEF, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) was established to help developing countries including Cambodia to fund projects and programs that protect the global environment. The GEF supported areas include biodiversity, climate change, land degradation, international waters, the ozone layer, persistent organic pollutants and sustainable forest management. GEF Trust Fund was replenished as follow:

- GEF-1 (1994-1998) at \$2.0 billion
- GEF-2 (1998-2002) at \$2.75 billion
- GEF-3 (2002-2006) at \$3.0 billion
- GEF-4 (2006-2010) at \$3.135 billion, and
- GEF-5 (2010-2014) at \$4.34 billion

During the first start of GEF funding, Cambodia programming has been traditionally mediated by the GEF Implementing Agencies without much involvement of Cambodia. Throughout the years, GEF made substantial changes to improve its performance. In October 2002, GEF council endorsed policy recommendations of resources allocation. The objective was to maximize the impact of these resources on global environmental improvements and promoting sound environmental policies and practices across the globe. The Resource Allocation Framework (RAF) adopted by the GEF Council in September 2005 was to allocate GEF resources to recipient countries including Cambodia based on global environmental priorities and country level performance.

The overall objective of the policy recommendation was to define a system of allocating resources to countries in transparent and consistent manner based on global environmental priorities and country capacity, policies and practices relevant to successful implementation of GEF projects. The RAF began implementation with the start of the fourth replenishment period of the GEF-4 from July, 2006 to June 2010. During 2009-2010 the GEF secretariat decided to upgrade the Resource Allocation Framework to System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) to ensure greater functionality, transparency, and structural simplicity of the model. Under GEF-4 and GEF-5 STAR funding, Cambodia was allocated:

**Table No 1: Summary GEF-4 and GEF-5 STAR allocation**

No	GEF Focal Area	GEF-4 (STAR)	GEF-5 (STAR)
1	Biodiversity	Group Countries	US\$3.85 Million
2	Climate Change	US\$3.30 Million	US\$2.21 Million
3	Land Degradation	N/A	US\$1.22 Million

In order to improve GEF's strategic engagement at country-level, during the GEF-5 replenishment period, each country including Cambodia was requested to prepare, with GEF financial support, a National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE). Even if the preparation of the exercise is not a prerequisite for the GEF project funding, it helps interested recipient countries like Cambodia to establish or to strengthen national processes and mechanisms to facilitate GEF programming and to respond to country recipient national and regional priorities. Cambodia is among the countries engaged to undertake the NPFE with the understanding that it will help:

- To strengthen Cambodia's ownership over decisions on GEF resource programming;
- To align the programming to GEF resources with Cambodia planning processes and other relevant strategies;
- To increase responsiveness to Cambodia priorities for generating global environmental benefits under the multilateral environmental conventions;
- To improve coordination among partners and build capacity of GEF focal points to coordinate GEF policy with all other stakeholders including other Cambodia governmental ministries.
- To identify projects and programmatic approaches that will use national allocations under the STAR in the three concerned focal areas (Climate change, Biodiversity and Land Degradation) and, as well as other resources available under the GEF focal areas not subject to STAR allocations.

The following describes the process for the elaboration of the NPFE Document for Cambodia to be submitted to GEF under STAR arrangement.

## **2. DESCRIPTION OF THE NATIONAL WORKING GROUP**

Cambodia did not establish a National Steering Committee for facilitation of GEF. Cambodia was established the National Working Group for Global Environment Facility (GEF-5) on March 11, 2011. Purpose in establishment of the working group is providing a main governmental body in management and coordination of Global Environment Fund (GEF-5). This National Working Group is still validating for GEF-6. This working group is composed of:

The GEF Operational Focal Point at the country level, in the person of the Director General of the Cambodia Ministry of Environment and other Ministry of Environment's officials and comprises also the representative of National Focal Points of the main Conventions (CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD), whose role is to:

- Study and propose for approval from the ministry management regarding the global environment fund (GEF-6) by considering the national priority and priority activities of the MOE relevant institutions and program activities of the partner organizations by avoiding overlapping tasks and shortcomings.
- Control, monitor, evaluate and advise the ministry management on the implementation of various GEF-6 projects that are operating.
- Organize meetings, workshops, conferences to widely disseminate information about GEF-6 principles and budget packages for Cambodia and other related information.

- Propose budget according to the priorities set and coordinate with national and international partners in order to seek contribution fund and partnership in project implementation with effectiveness and sustainability.
- Examine the possibility for allocation of existing GEF-6 budget to relevant institutions in order to implement the project in accordance with the activities and responsibilities of those institutions.
- Coordinate participation of staff of the ministry, other related institutions and NGOs/IOs counterparts in project activities, aiming to ensure effectiveness, ownership and sustainability.
- Determine the standing of and provide advice for the Cambodian delegation who will participate in the GEF-6 meeting/conference.

The National Working Group facilitated the process of the preparation of the NPFE document through a number of internal meetings as well as consultation workshops. The present NPFE process therefore aims at taking this process a bit further through the Project Identification Form (PIF) and Project Preparation Grant (PPG) as part of the Cambodia's GEF National Portfolio Formulation Exercise.

### **3. DESCRIPTION OF BROADER CONSULTATIONS**

#### ***3.1 Workshop to Set Priorities and Forms of Consultation***

The preparation of the Cambodia's NPFE, the National Working Group well organized the GEF-6 activities coordination mechanism was discussed through three workshops. First GEF-6 launched in a workshop held in Himawari Hotel, Phnom Penh on August 28, 2014. Second workshop held in Himawari Hotel, Phnom Penh on October 21, 2014. Specifically for land degradation, the consultation workshop for drafting NPFE's land degradation section was held on December 09, 2014 in the Cambodianna Hotel, Phnom Penh. During that workshop, the need for establishing a strong coordination mechanism was highlighted.

Furthermore, as part of the preparation of the present NPFE itself, specific and broad consultation process involving government ministries and other stakeholders such as development partners, GEF agency representatives in Cambodia, civil society, and community based organizations, were conducted to establish key priority projects. Particularly, those consultation processes benefited also from some ad hoc consultations and collaboration with other existing relevant forum such as the Environment Sector (Government Institutions, NGOs, and Development Partners in Cambodia).

Key objectives for stakeholder consultations were:

- ✓ To ensure that there is a shared understanding of the proposed projects and/or programmes; and
- ✓ To seek the stakeholders' views on the proposed framework, projects etc.

A final NPFE validation workshop was organized on 13<sup>rd</sup> March 2015 in Phnom Penh to present the outcomes of the consultations and participants were able to discuss and validate key priority projects in the GEF-6 focal area and non-focal area.

### **3.2 Consultations with GEF agencies**

Cambodia is a country has been receiving the technical and financial assistance from different GEF's agencies and development partners. In order to identify the implementing agencies of the United Nations system, in view of the fact that most project sponsors are already working with some of these agencies, the MoE decided that each institutional project sponsor would organize the project prioritization, project assessment and consultation meeting follow the arrangement of each convention focal person and organize meeting to present the project and determine the potential for acceptance by the respective agency.

## **4. COUNTRY'S GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN DIFFERENT SECTORS**

This document will not repeat the global environmental problems are already mentioned in GEF-5. New identification of global environmental problems being showed for consideration and actions through priority projects prioritized in each focal area under STAR and outside START funding.

Cambodia accounts today with a human population of more than 14 million individuals, with a surface area of 181,035 Km<sup>2</sup>. Cambodia is the middle densely populated country in ASEAN countries.

### **List of ASEAN Countries by Density of Population (2013)**

<b><u>Name</u></b>	<b><u>Density of Population (Persons Per Km<sup>2</sup>)</u></b>
Brunei Darussalam	69.7
Cambodia	81.2
Indonesia	129.0
Laos	27.4
Malaysia	87.1
Myanmar	79.8
Philippines	339.4
Singapore	6,705.4
Thailand	130.0
Vietnam	273.4

Environment and natural resources form the resource base upon which the majority of the rural poor in Cambodia depend on for their livelihoods particularly. This puts a great pressure on the environment and environmental goods and services.

Presently, Cambodia still remained problems not yet been solved during implementation of GEF-5 under STAR and for the GEF-6, there are merged other environmental problems that governmental agencies need to be considered and make urgently and strongly actions. The main environmental problems in Cambodia identified for the GEF-6 STAR funding consist of:

#### 4.1 Protected Area Management, Biodiversity Conservation and Wildlife

Under timeframe of GEF-5, in 2010, the MoE submitted its Forth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity (MoE/CBD, 2010) which includes information on overall biodiversity status, trends and threats; national strategies and action plans, and; an assessment of cross-sectoral integration of biodiversity considerations.

Cambodia's protected areas system includes seven national parks (742,250 ha), ten wildlife sanctuaries (2,030,000 ha), three protected landscapes (9,700 ha), six protection forests (1,350,000 ha) and eight fish sanctuaries (23,544 ha). Under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, Cambodia has three sites designated as 'Wetlands of International Importance', with a total surface area of 54,600 hectares. Table below indicates that the MoE expects to maintain a total of 3.1 million ha as Protected Areas, of which 140 would be designated as Community PAs by 2015.

**Table No 2: Summary Protected Area and Community Protected Area in Cambodia**

Protected Area	Unit	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2015
23 Protected Areas	Ha	3,100,199	3,100,199	3,111,041	3,111,041	3,111,041	3,111,041	3,111,041
Community Protected Area	No	82	84	98	110	115	120	140

*Note: Projected Protected Areas in Cambodia, 2008-2015 (NSDP-MTR, 2011)*

However, talking about Land, the RGC's law enforcement and commitment to the integrity of some PAs is questionable. Forests are the habitat for approximately 33% of the threatened species in Cambodia but wetlands are equally important for conservation of biodiversity, as are arable and pasture lands (UNCDF, 2010). Surveys by the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) have identified over 2,000 different strains of rice used in Cambodia (2007) and yet here also, the trend is for high yielding rice varieties increasingly substituting local indigenous rice varieties (Pkha malis is translated as 'flower jasmine' is Cambodia's uniquely aromatic rice). In this context, women's traditional knowledge and skills in seed selection and preservation are critical (FAO, 2011). The Mekong River is the second most biodiverse river system in the world, with at least 1,200 species of fish and possibly as many as 1,700.

**Table No 3: Summary of known species in Cambodia**

TAXON	TOTAL NUMBER OF KNOWN SPECIES
Mammal Species	123
Bird Species	545
Reptile Species	88
Vascular Plants Species	2308
Fish Species	874
Hard Coral	24
Soft Coral	14
Sea Grass	10
Amphibian	63

*Source: Summary of known species in Cambodia (MoE 2010)*

Based on the IUCN's Global Invasive Species Database reports the presence of a total of 66 invasive species in Cambodia. Of these, arguably the most important include: Snakehead



fish (*Channa argus*); Coconut beetle (*Brontispa longissima*); Rhinoceros beetle (*Oryctes rhinoceros* L.); Acacia *farnesiana*; Giant mimosa (*Mimosa pigra*). At present there does not seem to be any scientifically-documented cases of detrimental effects caused by alien invasive species in Cambodia, though a number of known aggressive invaders are increasingly reported as affecting farmers – notably the Coconut beetle. There are also some activities in agriculture, forestry, fisheries, horticulture and rural development that involve intentional introduction of alien species. Based on the project document on removing barriers to invasive plant management in protection and prevention forests in SE Asia-FORIS implementing in Cambodia has showed that top 10 Alien Species identified as critical threat to Cambodia biodiversity and ecosystem.

In respect of potential introduced species of plant and animal, the entry screening is upgraded to include ecological values, in addition to disease and agricultural criteria. Wildlife values be elevated within the public community through publication of appropriate material and awareness campaigns. This could be instantiated by the official adoption of a national bird, fish and plant. Total trade bans are placed on known endangered and threatened species.

Other main problem is an apparent lack of a collated list of all endangered species in Cambodia. Cambodia is a sanctuary to about 1.6% of all globally threatened species on the IUCN Red List as deducted from the IUCN red list webpage. This includes 2.5% of globally threatened mammals, 2% of globally threatened birds, 5% of globally threatened reptiles, 1.6% of globally threatened fish and less than 1% of globally threatened amphibians. The list includes 20 reptiles, 39 birds and 34 mammals.

The Cardamom Mountain and Elephant Hills range alone is reportedly home to 14 endangered and threatened mammal species, including the Asian elephant (est. 15-25), Indochinese tiger (est. 10-20), Malayan sun bear and Pileated gibbon (ADB, 2011). Eld's deer populations have been confirmed in multiple locations and it is estimated that there is an additional population of 10-20 tigers and 300-400 elephants in patrol areas of Mondulhiri (MoE/CBD, 2010). Fishbase (2011) cites a list of 39 endangered or vulnerable fish species in Cambodia, including the freshwater: Giant Carp, Siamese Tiger Perch, Mekong Giant Catfish and a number of barbs, and; seawater: Banded Eagle Ray, Hammerhead shark and Narrowsnout Sawfish. Of 490 freshwater fish species, at least 45 species are currently commercially important and 23 threatened fish species are recognized for their conservation significance (MoE/CBD, 2010).

- ✚ Limited resources (financial & technical)
- ✚ TWG Capacity is limited
- ✚ Policy development is not priority for partners → limit participation
- ✚ Limited research evidences on values of Biodiversity and ecosystem services

## **4.2 Biosafety and Biotechnology**

Cambodia is agricultural country. This country would be facing the challenges regarding biotechnology development. Initial identification of main problems related biosafety should be broader than problem setting up in GEF-5. For GEF-6, the problems related with biosafety and biotechnology is identified for making response actions as follow:

- Ensuring that Research and Development (R&D) efforts are designed to boost competitiveness and increase profitability of the Cambodia agricultural sector.
- Coordination of agricultural R&D efforts nationally and regionally with links to international organizations.
- Developing an information system that can assist the country to access, generate and utilize new and appropriate technologies.
- Establishment of regulatory frameworks that would render credibility in agro product trade, by providing traceability and biosafety.
- Increase a critical mass of scientists to strengthen regional and national R&D installed capacity.
- State commitment to support R&D.
- Another the major difficulty facing Cambodian agriculture is the fact that the country relies on a limited number of export crops, as a result of which the agriculture-dependent economies are increasingly vulnerable to world price fluctuations and other external shocks.
- Lack of awareness and understanding of biosafety issues among local people
- Limited extension services and facilities devoted to environmental awareness
- Weak integration of environmental concepts in educational curricula.
- Shortage of manpower and expertise in the field of biotechnology and biosafety.
- The infancy of basic research in all fields of natural resources protection and sustainable use
- The terms “biosafety” and “living modified organisms” are very new to many Cambodians.
- Lack of funding for genetic engineering education and research in general,
- Lack of biosafety and biotechnology training and education materials in Khmer,
- Lack of clear policy and legal framework and poor law enforcement,
- Unclear institutional arrangement regarding inspection and monitoring of LMOs,
- Unbalance between laboratory infrastructure and human capacities,
- Poor implementation of the biosafety strategy and action plan, and
- Inadequate financial resource allocation for biosafety and biotechnology development actions.

### ***4.3 Climate Change Adaptation and Green Development***

In general, country’s global environmental problems related to the climate change are:

- Limited financial resources or funding for climate change related activities, especially in the health sector,
- Little climate change studies and experiences within the country;
- Lack of climate change research/training institutions in the country;
- Lack of data availability and reliability in particular absence of a formal mechanism for information sharing;
- Limited cooperation and coordination among institutional agencies related to research or studies on climate change and climate variability,
- Relatively low technical capacity of local staff,
- Government salary is relatively low and limited incentives from the climate change project,

- Non-comprehensive national climate change policies/strategy;
- Lack of qualified national experts in the country;
- Limited public awareness/education on climate change; and
- Limited technical, financial and institutional resources for adaptation.

On the other hand, The NSDP 2009-2013 updated recognizes the climate change impacts and importance of addressing climate change in national development planning and calls for response measures as follows:

- Flood implications on infrastructure
  - *The road structure needs strengthening, especially rural roads, so that floods do not cut off people's movement and transportation of goods; and*
  - *Flood control and drainage system should be constructed in areas prone to flooding from rivers and streams.*
- Cambodia is shortage of energy, one of the reasons for its low level of industrialization. Consideration should be given to more eco-friendly energy sources such as hydropower;
- Sustainable poverty alleviation is Cambodia's long-standing goal. However, since more than 80 % of the population depends largely on subsistent agriculture, floods and droughts could push large numbers of people back to below the poverty line;
- Management of water and fisheries is the lifeline of Cambodian people. Change in hydrology as a result of climate change may have adverse effects on fisheries;
- Preservation of Cambodia's rich and diverse flora and fauna;
- Expansion of capacity for provision of water and sanitation, particularly to rural areas;
- Protection of water and forest resources along with tree planting, rehabilitation of degraded forests and investment in production of biofuels, which are already a part of the current government's effort.

#### **4.4 Land Degradation**

The problem of soil degradation in the marginal hill lands receives Government attention appropriate to its significance as a major threat to the agricultural resource base of the future generations of landowners. A nationwide educative on soil conservation amongst landowners is urgently required. MAFF significantly increase its research into agricultural practices suitable for the marginal hill lands and more importantly, the adoption of sustainable alternatives which are attractive to farmers. MPI revitalize its soil conservation management based on a strengthening of the Land Conservation Board. The Cambodia Sugar Corporation examines its contractual arrangements and administrative procedures with farmers to determine whether changes could reduce land degradation. The NLTB and Government examine the various types of lease currently being used to determine whether changes to lease conditions could increase commitment to soil conservation and good husbandry. Environmental issues pertaining to sustainable agricultural practices and the maintenance of the capacity of leased land to be productive in the long term should be prominent in the review of the forthcoming 'ALTA' leases, as well as in the development of Government's overall national environmental policies.

Cambodia holds very limited, if any, dedicated pastureland. Rather any land may be used for grazing. Usually the cattle are tied up in the wet season so as not to destroy the rice crop. In the dry season, many cattle are allowed to roam quite freely, which constitutes a problem to some farmers who grow crops in this season, as well as to e.g. tree-planting efforts.

#### ***4.5 Sound Management of Chemicals***

The fragmentation of legislative coverage of numerous aspects of chemical management and the number of responsible government agencies in Cambodia (MoE MoC, MIME [now divided into two Ministries, MoIH and MoME], MAFF, MoH, MoLVT, and MPWT) indicates immense legislative coordination challenges. Lack of communication and coordination leads to un-harmonized and incompatible data, hinders effective management of chemicals throughout the lifecycle and contributes to ineffective enforcement. The main problems identified by the government include:

##### **General Chemicals Management Problem**

- Laws and regulations governing chemicals management are incomplete, with no clear distinction on which government agencies are responsible for implementing them
- Many illegal chemicals are on the market as a result of limited enforcement of, and training about, existing regulations.
- Farmers and industrial workers are not aware or less aware of the risks and hazards to their health including the surrounding environment and communities resulted from improperly using chemicals in their work.
- Some private companies do not follow the required registration procedures, provide appropriate hazard information or accurately label chemicals before distributing them.
- Sectors that use a lot of chemicals do not have appropriate waste disposal processes.

##### **Agricultural Chemicals Management Problem**

- Lack of knowledge on how to dispose chemical waste can result in: higher risk of exposure of children and family members; chemical-laden runoff into streams and lakes, affecting fish stocks and other aquatic species; and release of dangerous toxic gases when burning off.
- A challenge exists in changing farmers' perceptions on how pesticides are best used to balance effectiveness and human and environmental safety.
- Currently there are no routine procedures in place for treatment of pesticide poisoning cases or specialized poison treatment centers.
- On paper, regulatory provisions for registration of chemical suppliers in this sector are sound, but the high number of unregistered suppliers suggests that these regulations are not strongly enforced. This results in an increase of illegally imported chemicals, many of which are banned or restricted in Cambodia.

##### **Industrial Chemicals Management Problem**

- Occupational Safety & Health (OSH) regulations are not in place. Many companies have not taken the initiative to conduct basic safety training on harmful chemicals to their workers.

- Like the agricultural sector, the policies and regulations that do exist are often not enforced as there are currently no clear guidelines on enforcement, as well as staff shortages, limited or no training on regulations, and little monitoring.
- The current system for safe chemical management (particularly treatment of waste in landfill, incinerators and laboratories) in the industrial sector is below standard, resulting in increased risks of contamination of air, soil and water.

### **Health Sector Chemicals Management Problem**

- Monitoring effectiveness by the National Waste Management Working Group and Provincial-Municipal Health Departments has not yet been assessed.
- Not enough incinerators are available in Cambodia to support the appropriate treatment of pharmaceutical and health care waste. This leads to unsafe waste disposal practices such as open burning and burying of harmful waste, liquid wastes generating from pharmaceutical production or laboratories.
- Limited training on safe handling and Occupational Safety & Health (OHS) regulations provided to staff who handle chemicals and medical waste in the health sector.
- Insufficient training on how to correctly use wastewater systems in pharmaceutical industry, resulting in untreated release.

### ***4.6 Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)***

In 23rd May 2001, Cambodia signed the Stockholm Convention for officially became the member of the convention. As a Party to the Stockholm Convention, the Kingdom of Cambodia developed the first National Implementation Plan (NIP) in 2004. In May 2006, Cambodia ratified by the National Assembly to enforce the Stockholm Convention's regulation. In June 2006, the POP National Implementation Plan (NIP) was formally formulated for reduction and elimination of 12 initial POPs. The first NIP's timeframe covered from 2006-2010. Cambodia as well as other countries adopted the amendments listing the addition of the ten POPs in 2011. The new POPs now listed under the annexes to the Convention include pesticides, industrial chemicals (including flame retardants) and unintentionally produced chemicals. Cambodia now in progress for updating the NIP, timeframe covered from 2015-2019.

The main problems for managing POPs include:

### **General Problems**

- Used POPs pesticides
- Uncontrollable Importation
- POPs containing equipment
- Obsolete POPs
- POPs emissions
- POPs management
- POPs-contaminated sites
- POPs monitoring and reporting
- POPs information exchange
- Public information, awareness and education

- POPs research, development and monitoring
- Technical assistance
- Financial resources and mechanisms.

### **Specific Problems for Managing POPs**

- Lack of umbrella law on general chemicals as well as POPs,
- Provisions of such laws or/and Governmental Ordinances has not clear stipulation on POPs management,
- Enforcement of existing laws still limited coz unclear provision; limited capacity of governmental staff and poor monitoring facility and equipment,
- Capacity of all governmental institutions involved in POPs management as well as in implementation of international treaties is poor (human resource; technical guidelines, and monitoring lab...),
- Human resource is poor. All level start from employees and workers at the field; technical staff; experts to the top level is decision makers are inadequate capacity and have no technical skill in POPs management,
- Lack of technical guidelines related with POPs management,
- Insufficiency of relevant data at all sectors in relation POPs impact on the environment and human health,
- Lack of analytical capacity, poor monitoring programme and very limited capacity of laboratory related with POPs monitoring and management,
- Lack of POPs information exchange mechanism in both national and international level and lack of database management system in place,
- Lack of allocation budget from government regarding POPs monitoring and implementing POPs management, and
- Awareness on general POPs and POPs hazard is almost zero point at all level of society due to both initial POPs and new POPs is a new concept and issues for Cambodia and it is shortcoming to implement new POPs regulations under obligation of the Stockholm Convention.

### **4.7 Ozone Depletion Substances**

Cambodia's production of chemicals is very minimal if not negligible. However, it imports large quantity of chemicals ranging from agricultural, industrial to consumer chemicals to meet the increasing demand of such chemicals which increases with economic and population growth. Petroleum products are imported on a large scale, followed by other consumer chemicals and then agrochemicals. However, the country depends mainly on organic farming but the Government policy is to increase use of chemicals to enhance productivity in agriculture. Cambodia is a party to both the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. Cambodia acceded to both in 2002 with all the amendments. In this regards, Cambodia has set up the mandatory structures for the implementation of the Protocol in the country, which includes the preparation of the Country Programme for the phase out of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS); setting up of the National Ozone Unit (NOU); and the National Ozone Steering Committee.

#### **4.8 Mercury**

The Action Plan on Mercury fully endorses in 2008 and another new effort of Cambodia while providing additional guidance in the form of specific goals, objectives and actions for mercury management.

In 2007, Cambodia got assistance from the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) to study the mercury releases from all identified sources. In 2007, UNEP-Chemicals provided the training workshop to the inventory team from the Ministry of Environment (MoE), Cambodia, by indicating a specific need data and information for gathering related to mercury releases.

In global view of the environmental problem related mercury, mercury is a toxic metal that occurs naturally in the environment. There are both inorganic forms and organic forms of mercury. Many of the forms of mercury circulate in the environment, moving from land or water to air and back again, and the forms of mercury may change from one to another as they circulate.

Human activities significantly redistribute mercury and release it into the environment. They allow mercury that was formerly unavailable to the biosphere to be mobilized and carried to new areas via air and water. In the water or soil, microorganisms can convert inorganic mercury into a more toxic organic form, methyl-mercury.

Requirements are identified in mercury action plan 2008 is the keys base of the Government of Cambodia, the Ministry of Environment in an effort of total reduction and elimination of mercury in Cambodia. Donors' governments and donor community such as GEF, WB, ADB, Canada Trust Fund and others financial sources are for main requirements effective responsively.

#### **4.9 International Water**

As mentioned in the first NPFE document of Cambodia, there are two significant international water bodies affecting Cambodia. One is the Mekong River, and the other is the Gulf of Thailand.

Update to present Cambodia is still an integral member of the Mekong River Commission (MRC). Cambodia's National Mekong Committee played big roles to ensure that regional policies and actions adopted by the MRC are consistent with Cambodia's national policies and legal framework regarding natural resources management and sustainable development.

As we known that, Cambodia being a state entitled a party of the International Maritime Convention on 25 November 2004. This accession, mean Cambodia policy must having duly considered on other relevant conventions including the International Convention on Load Lines 1966, International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea 1974 as amended, Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea 1974 as amended, International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships 1969, International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships 1973, as modified by the Protocol 1978 relating thereto, and International Convention Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage 1969. In

2007 the RGC adopted a Coastal Environmental Management Action Plan covering the period 2007-2011. General county global environmental issues are still related with forest management, marine fisheries, waste management and land use management.

Very critical issues have been identified for international water including: general policy management, policies and measures for sustainable development, planning administration, science and technology, agriculture development, forestry protection, port entry and exit affairs, transportation, land administration, fishery, environmental protection, tourism, harbor, marine safety superintendence and management domestic transport, marine public security, economic development, coastal and Mekong ecosystem, food security, biodiversity and habitat changes, management issues of marine and shoreline, human health, job opportunity, water quality change, and climate change and sea-level rise.

One of major problems, based on climate change projections for Cambodia indicate shifting patterns in the intensity and timing of rainfall, potential changes to the flood pulse, and sea level rise, saline intrusion, as well as shifting storm patterns. A large scale ridge to lake/coast ecosystem-based approach (EBA) is need to be solved here soon in Cambodia, including community resilience activities, to help demonstrate how information sharing and coordinated management of protected areas across a larger system, with interconnected flows of ecosystem services, might help Cambodia better utilize its protected areas (terrestrial and wetland) to adapt to climate change threats.

#### ***4.10 Sustainable Forest Management***

The 20-year National Forest Programme (NFP) was formally approved by RGC's Council of Ministers in May 2010 and is being promoted by government and development partners alike as a key guiding document for the sector. It identifies nine strategic priorities, including contribution to the economy, climate change, forest governance, conservation of forest resources, improved forest management and sustainable financing of the programme itself. The NFP prioritizes six programmatic areas that will receive emphasis over the next two decades in order to achieve these objectives: i) Forest Demarcation, Classification and Registration; ii) Forest Conservation and Development of Forest Resource and Biodiversity; iii) Forest Law Enforcement and Governance; iv) Community Forestry; v) Capacity and Research Development, and; vi) Sustainable Forest Financing (MAFF, 2010).

Logging in Cambodia is technically not allowed, with few exceptions but is in fact taking place illegally at quite alarming rates and large volumes of timber and shrub are being cleared and burned in those land concessions that are active. Community Forestry is growing quite rapidly in Cambodia and the NFP sets a target of two million ha of forestland allocated for Community Forestry (approximately 1,000 CF) groups fully recognized with CF agreements. Commercial timber production (plantations) barely exists, mainly because of the legal, governance-related and commercial challenges perceived by investors. As a national first, an international investor is establishing a hardwood (teak) plantation in Cambodia, wishing to adhere to sustainable forest management (SFM) and corporate social responsibility (CSR) practices. This introduces a new, important step in implementation of the NFP and may also be viewed as a practical contribution towards 'Green Growth'.



The MAFF's FA agrees to 57% forest cover in 2012, which is less than the 60% policy goal. In recent years FA has redefined forest cover to include plantations of rubber, coffee and other tree crops. Recently December 2014, Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery publicly announced that forest covered in Cambodia in 2014 is 60% as political commitment.

## **5. STAR ALLOCATION AND PRIORITY PROJECTS FROM GEF-1 TO GEF-5**

### ***5.1 GEF's STAR Supported Cambodia Environment Related National Projects***

Up to January 2015 the day that Cambodia start second NPFE for GEF-6 STAR funding, Cambodia has benefited from a total 27 national projects approved in amount of US\$49,942,258 million indicative from GEF funding and US\$139,965,653 million indicative co-financed from GEF agencies and donors to support environmental related national projects. Those include: ADB, IFAD, FAO, UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank.

**Table No 4: GEF's STAR Supported Cambodia Environment Related National Projects**

No	GEF_ID	Country	Project Name	Focal Area	Agency	Project Type	GEF Grant	Co-financing	Status
1.	272	Cambodia	Enabling Cambodia to Prepare its First National Communication in Response to its Commitments to UNFCCC	Climate Change	UNDP	EA	325,480	0	Under Implementation
2.	467	Cambodia	Biodiversity Enabling Activity	Biodiversity	UNDP	EA	350,000	0	Under Implementation
3.	621	Cambodia	Biodiversity and Protected Area Management Pilot Project for the Virachey National Park	Biodiversity	World Bank	FP	2,750,000	2,250,000	Project Closure
4.	946	Cambodia	Rural Electrification and Transmission	Climate Change	World Bank	FP	5,750,000	10,500,000	Project Completion
5.	1043	Cambodia	Establishing Conservation Areas Landscape Management (CALM) in the Northern Plains	Biodiversity	UNDP	FP	2,300,000	2,669,246	Project Completion
6.	1086	Cambodia	Developing an Integrated Protected Area System for the Cardamom Mountains	Biodiversity	UNDP	MSP	998,143	3,333,980	Project Closure
7.	1183	Cambodia	Tonle Sap Conservation Project	Biodiversity	UNDP	FP	3,246,420	15,536,030	Project Completion
8.	1435	Cambodia	Assessment of Capacity Building Needs for Implementation of Priorities from the NBSAP (additional financing)	Biodiversity	UNDP	EA	97,373	0	Project Closure
9.	1493	Cambodia	National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) for Global Environment Management	Multi Focal Area	UNDP	EA	200,000	11,500	Under Implementation
10.	1602	Cambodia	Climate Change Enabling Activity (Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas)	Climate Change	UNDP	EA	100,000	0	CEO Approved
11.	1783	Cambodia	Enabling activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs): National Implementation Plan for Cambodia	POPs	UNEP	EA	490,000	15,200	Project Closure

No	GEF_ID	Country	Project Name	Focal Area	Agency	Project Type	GEF Grant	Co-financing	Status
12.	1869	Cambodia	Programme of Action for Adaptation to Climate Change	Climate Change	UNDP	EA	199,500	0	Under Implementation
13.	2819	Cambodia	Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework of Cambodia	Biodiversity	UNEP	MSP	641,280	459,125	Project Completion
14.	3404	Cambodia	Promoting Climate-Resilient Water Management and Agricultural Practices	Climate Change	UNDP	MSP	1,850,000	1,950,000	Under Implementation
15.	3635	Cambodia	SFM Strengthening Sustainable Forest Management and the Development of Bio-energy Markets to Promote Environmental Sustainability and to Reduce Green House Gas Emissions in Cambodia	Multi Focal Area	UNDP	FP	2,363,635	5,400,000	Under Implementation
16.	3636	Cambodia	BS Building Capacity for the Detection and Monitoring of LMOs in Cambodia Biosafety Program	Biodiversity	UNEP	MSP	656,528	1,000,000	Under Implementation
17.	3890	Cambodia	Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Programme for Climate Change in the Coastal Zone of Cambodia Considering Livelihood Improvement and Ecosystems	Climate Change	UNEP	MSP	1,635,000	2,985,000	CEO Approved
18.	3976	Cambodia	Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Improved Energy Efficiency in the Industrial Sector	Climate Change	UNIDO	FP	1,240,000	2,640,000	Under Implementation
19.	4042	Cambodia	TT-Pilot (GEF-4): Climate Change Related Technology Transfer for Cambodia: Using Agricultural Residue Biomass for Sustainable Energy Solutions	Climate Change	UNIDO	FP	1,690,000	3,965,000	Under Implementation
20.	4434	Cambodia	Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity and Resilience of Rural	Climate Change	FAO	FP	5,098,000	18,805,395	CEO Endorsed

No	GEF_ID	Country	Project Name	Focal Area	Agency	Project Type	GEF Grant	Co-financing	Status
			Communities Using Micro Watershed Approaches to Climate Change and Variability to Attain Sustainable Food Security						
21.	4905	Cambodia	Strengthening National Biodiversity and Forest Carbon Stock Conservation through Landscape-based Collaborative Management of Cambodia Protected Area System as Demonstrated in the Mondulkiri Conservation Landscape (CAMPAS Project)	Multi Focal Area	UNEP	FP	4,718,182	14,154,546	Council Approved
22.	4945	Cambodia	Collaborative Management for Watershed and Ecosystem Service Protection and Rehabilitation in the Cardamom Mountains, Upper Prek Thnot River Basin	Land Degradation	ADB	FP	1,100,917	13,300,000	CEO Endorsed
23.	5265	Cambodia	Review and Update of the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in the Kingdom of Cambodia	POPs	UNEP	EA	173,516	289,850	CEO Approved
24.	5295	Cambodia	Generating, Accessing and Using Information and Knowledge Related to the Three Rio Conventions	Multi Focal Area	UNDP	MSP	990,000	1,450,000	CEO Approved
25.	5318	Cambodia	Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems in Cambodia to Support Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change	Climate Change	UNDP	FP	4,910,285	16,672,931	CEO Endorsed
26.	5419	Cambodia	Strengthening the Resilience of Cambodian Rural Livelihoods and	Climate Change	UNDP	FP	4,567,500	14,347,850	Council Approved

No	GEF_ID	Country	Project Name	Focal Area	Agency	Project Type	GEF Grant	Co-financing	Status
			Sub-national Government System to Climate Risks and Variability						
27.	5421	Cambodia	Reduction of GHG Emission through Promotion of Commercial Biogas Plants	Climate Change	UNIDO	MSP	1,500,499	8,230,000	PIF Approved
Subtotal							49,942,258	139,965,653	

**Note: All Amount in US\$**

## 5.2 GEF's STAR Supported Cambodia Environment Related Regional and Global Projects

At the same time, Cambodia also has benefited from a total 31 regional and global projects approved in amount of US\$184,349,896 million indicative from GEF funding and US\$464,665,294 million indicative co-financed from GEF agencies and donors to support environmental related regional and global projects. Those include:

**Table No 5: GEF's STAR Supported Cambodia Environment Related Regional and Global Projects**

No	GEF_ID	Country	Project Name	Focal Area	Agency	Project Type	GEF Grant	Co-financing	Status
1.	396	Regional	Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas	International Waters	UNDP	FP	8,000,000	3,400,000	Project Closure
2.	597	Regional	Building Partnerships for the Environmental Protection and Management of the East Asian Seas	International Waters	UNDP	FP	16,224,000	12,321,000	Project Closure
3.	615	Regional	Mekong River Basin Water Utilization Project	International Waters	World Bank	FP	10,750,000	7,200,000	Project Closure
4.	885	Regional	Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand	International Waters	UNEP	FP	16,414,000	16,399,000	Project Completion
5.	1490	Regional	Mekong River Basin Wetland Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use Program	Biodiversity	UNDP	FP	4,110,000	9,360,000	Project Completion
6.	1609	Global	Renewable Energy Enterprise Development - Seed Capital	Climate Change	UNEP	FP	8,400,000	40,500,000	Under Implementation

No	GEF_ID	Country	Project Name	Focal Area	Agency	Project Type	GEF Grant	Co-financing	Status
			Access Facility						
7.	1684	Regional	National Performance Assessment and Sub-regional Strategic Environment Framework in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS)	Multi Focal Area	ADB	MSP	800,000	1,600,000	Project Completion
8.	2188	Regional	East Asian Seas Region: Development and Implementation of Public Private Partnerships in Environmental Investments	International Waters	UNDP	MSP	1,000,000	808,500	Project Completion
9.	2700	Regional	Implementation of Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA)	International Waters	UNDP	FP	10,876,336	33,374,400	Project Completion
10.	3025	Regional	World Bank/GEF Partnership Investment Fund for Pollution Reduction in the Large Marine Ecosystems of East Asia (Tranche 1, 2nd Installment)	International Waters	World Bank	FP	0	56,112	Council Approved
11.	3514	Global	4th Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme (RAF1)	Multi Focal Area	UNDP	FP	13,647,498	0	Project Completion
12.	3572	Regional	Regional Plan for Introduction of BAT/BEP Strategies to Industrial Source Categories of Stockholm Convention Annex C of Article 5 in ESEA Region	POPs	UNIDO	MSP	950,000	1,900,290	Project Completion
13.	3732	Regional	Demonstration of BAT and BEP in Fossil Fuel-fired Utility and Industrial Boilers in Response to the Stockholm Convention on POPs	POPs	UNIDO	FP	4,000,000	7,800,000	Under Implementation
14.	3853	Regional	Building Capacity for Regionally Harmonized National Processes for Implementing CBD Provisions on Access to Genetic Resources and Sharing of Benefits	Biodiversity	UNEP	MSP	750,000	750,000	Under Implementation

No	GEF_ID	Country	Project Name	Focal Area	Agency	Project Type	GEF Grant	Co-financing	Status
15.	3957	Regional	Removing Barriers to Invasive Species Management in Production and Protection Forests in SE Asia	Biodiversity	UNEP	FP	3,081,045	3,646,650	Under Implementation
16.	4498	Global	Umbrella Programme for National Communication to the UNFCCC	Climate Change	UNEP	FP	11,330,000	2,013,500	IA Approved
17.	4513	Global	Support to GEF Eligible Parties (LDCs & SIDs) for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD - Phase 1	Biodiversity	UNEP	FP	6,798,000	6,500,000	Under Implementation
18.	4649	Regional	GMS-FBP Greater Mekong Sub-region Forests and Biodiversity Program (PROGRAM)	Multi Focal Area	ADB	FP	0	0	Council Approved
19.	4652	Regional	GMS Forest and Biodiversity Program (GMS-FBP) - Creating Transboundary Links Through a Regional Support	Multi Focal Area	ADB	MSP	917,431	30,738,000	CEO Approved
20.	4894	Regional	Implementation of the POPs Monitoring Plan in the Asian Region	POPs	UNEP	FP	3,936,000	11,870,000	CEO Endorsed
21.	4936	Regional	EAS Reducing Pollution and Rebuilding Degraded Marine Resources in the East Asian Seas through Implementation of Intergovernmental Agreements and Catalyzed Investments (PROGRAM)	International Waters	UNDP	FP	0	0	Council Approved
22.	5082	Regional	Demonstration of BAT and BEP in Open Burning Activities in Response to the Stockholm Convention on POPs	POPs	UNIDO	FP	7,560,000	28,700,000	Council Approved
23.	5148	Regional	Sub-regional Action Plan (Asia) for PBDEs Management and Reduction	POPs	UNEP	FP	3,950,000	11,800,000	Council Approved
24.	5401	Regional	Establishment and Operation of a	International	UNEP	FP	3,000,000	12,000,000	Council

No	GEF_ID	Country	Project Name	Focal Area	Agency	Project Type	GEF Grant	Co-financing	Status
			Regional System of Fisheries Refugia in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand	Waters					Approved
25.	5405	Regional	EAS: Scaling up the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia	International Waters	UNDP	FP	10,143,992	144,981,000	CEO Endorsed
26.	5538	Regional	Implementing the Strategic Action Programme for the South China Sea	International Waters	UNEP	FP	15,000,000	56,060,000	Council Approved
27.	5648	Global	Global Project on the Implementation of PRTs as a Tool for POPs Reporting, Dissemination and Awareness Raising for Belarus, Cambodia, Ecuador, Kazakhstan, Moldova and Peru	POPs	UNEP	MSP	2,000,000	8,232,258	CEO Approved
28.	5815	Regional	Building Climate Resilience of Urban Systems through Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) in the Asia-Pacific Region.	Climate Change	UNEP	FP	6,000,000	8,700,000	Council Approved
29.	5863	Regional	Development of Minamata Initial Assessment in Three Asian Countries	POPs	UNEP	EA	730,594	1,702,084	CEO Approved
30.	5898	Global	Support to 16 GEF Eligible Parties for Alignment of National Action Programs and Reporting Process under UNCCD	Land Degradation	UNEP	MSP	1,045,000	1,000,000	CEO Approved
31.	6925	Global	Umbrella Programme for Biennial Update Report to the United National Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Climate Change	UNEP	FP	12,936,000	1,252,500	Council Approved
<b>Subtotal</b>							<b>184,349,896</b>	<b>464,665,294</b>	

**Note: All Amount in US\$**



### 5.3 GEF-5 START Supported Cambodia Environmental Projects

**Table No 6: GEF-5 STAR Supported Cambodia Environmental Project**

Focal Area	STAR GEF-5 Indicative allocation	Allocation utilized	PIFs cleared by CEO awaiting approval	Allocations remaining to be programmed
Biodiversity	3,850,000	3,850,000	0	0
Climate Change	2,210,000	2,197,800	0	12,204
Land Degradation	1,220,000	1,200,000	0	20,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,280,000</b>	<b>7,247,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32,204</b>

*Note: All focal areas are still within budget for Cambodia and All Amount in US\$*

## 6. GEF- 6 STAR ALLOCATION FOR CAMBODIA

Under the provision of GEF-6 System of Transparent Allocation of Resource (STAR): a total of GEF-6 STAR allocation of \$4.28 million will be allocated to Cambodia Biodiversity, \$3.00 million will be allocated to Cambodia Climate Change and \$1.30 million will be allocated to Cambodia Land Degradation

### 6.1 GEF-6 START Approved To Support Cambodia Environmental Projects

**Table No 7: GEF-6 STAR Approved To Support Cambodia Environmental Project**

Focal Area	Indicative allocation	Allocation utilized	PIFs cleared by CEO awaiting approval	Allocations remaining to be programmed
Biodiversity	4,285,434	0	0	4,285,434
Climate Change	3,000,000	0	0	3,000,000
Land Degradation	1,307,781	0	0	1,307,781
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,593,215</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,593,215</b>

*Note: All Amount in US\$*

## 6.2 GEF-6 Small Grant for Cambodia Environmental Project

Table No 8: GEF-6 Small Grand for Cambodia Environmental Project

No	Working Area	Year	GEF Agency	Executing Agency	Funding Source	Allocation in USD	
						GEF Financing	Co-financing
1	GEF thematic areas BD, LD, CC mitigation, IW and POPs.	2015-2018		UNDP	GEF (Truth Fund)	700,000	0
2	Commitment of CBR+ Co-financing with UNREDD+ (need 400,000\$)	2014-2017		UNDP	GEF (Truth Fund)	300,000 (OP5=100,000)	0
3	Community Based REDD+ (CBR+)	2014-2017		UNDP	Govt. of Norway/ UNREDD	400,000	0
Total balance available for OP6 implementation						400,000	0

## 7. PRIORITY PROJECTS UNDER GEF-6 FOCAL AREAS INSIDE THE STAR

As a result of the public invitation to submit GEF National Portfolio projects for Mexico, a total of 51 proposals were received from the academic, civil society, and private sectors, as well as federal and state government institutions. Once the proposals received during four working meetings of the Coordinating Mechanism had been reviewed and a final meeting of the National Evaluation Committee had been held, this Committee decided to approve the inclusion of the following projects in the National Portfolio:

### 7.1 GEF-6 Focal Areas Priority Projects Inside-STAR

Table No 9: GEF-6 Focal Areas Priority Projects Inside-STAR

No	Project Title	Priority	Focal Area	GEF Agency	Executing Agency	Funding Source	Allocation in USD	
							GEF Financing	Co-financing
1.	Developing a Comprehensive Framework for Practical Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.	H	BD1, BD3, BD4	UNDP	ICBD/MoE	STAR	1,000,000	7,200,000
2.	Rationalizing and sustaining the management of Protected Areas in Cambodia.	H	BD1, BD4	IUCN, UNDP	ICBD/GDANCP MoE	STAR	2,800,000	12,600,000

3.	Sub-regional project for Strengthening capacity for risk assessment and management.	H	BD2-P5	UNEP	1. Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Viet Nam; 2. MoE Cambodia 3. Biotechnology and Ecology Institute, Ministry of Science Technology, Lao PDR	STAR	500,000	3,000,000
4.	Enhancing the Kingdom of Cambodia in preparing its intended nationally determined contributions (INDC) to the UNFCCC.	H	CC	UNEP	MoE	STAR	200,000	20,000
5.	Leapfrogging Cambodia's markets to more efficient lighting and appliances	H	CC	UNEP	MoE	STAR	800,000	0
6.	Low Carbon Industrial Development in Cambodia using Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technologies (TEST).	H	CC	UNIDO	MolH MoE	STAR	2,000,000	6,260,000
7.	Area-based and Watershed Planning and the Implementation.	H	LD	UNDP	MAFF	STAR	1,010,000	0
8.	ASEAN Programme on Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystem 2014-2020 (APSDPE)	H	LD	ASEAN, IFAD, RGC	MAFF	STAR	300,000	0
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>							<b>8,610,000</b>	<b>29,080,000</b>

## 7.2 GEF-6 Focal Areas Priority Projects Outside-STAR

**Table No 10: GEF-6 Focal Areas Priority Projects Outside-STAR**

No	Project Title	Priority	Focal Area	GEF Agency	Executing Agency	Funding Source	Allocation in USD	
							GEF Financing	Co-financing
1.	Support to Cambodia for the Development of 6th National Report to CBD	H	DB	UNEP	ICBD/MoE	Enabling	200,000	TBC
2.	Support for the 3 <sup>rd</sup> National Report of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.	M	BD2-P5	UNEP	MoE	Outside STAR	20,000	40,000

3.	Support for the Implementation for the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress inter alia, capacity-building, information sharing and awareness-raising activities.	M	BD2-P5	UNEP	MoE	Outside STAR	0	0
4.	Supporting capacity-building activities in the thematic work related to the Strategic Plan of the Protocol, taking into account the capacity-building needs of eligible Parties.	M	BD2-P5	UNEP	MoE	Outside STAR	0	0
5.	Ecosystem Based Approach and Enhancing Community Resilience to Adapt to Climate Change in Cambodia-- Linking Protected Area Management from Ridge to Lake and Ridge to Coast	H	CBD and CC	CI		LDCF	6,000,000	24,000,000
6.	Building Adaptive Capacity through the Scaling-up of Renewable Energy Technologies in Rural Cambodia".	H	CC	IFAD	MoIH, MAFF	SCCF-B	5,000,000	0
7.	Promoting Sustainable Rice Production Resilient to Climate Change.	H	CC	GEF-TF	MAFF	SCCF-B	1,000,000	0
8.	Low-emission rice sector development through implementation of sustainable climate-smart practices in Southeast Asia (Regional Project Cambodia, Indonesia and Thailand)	H	CC	UNEP	MAFF	Outside STAR	8,253,704	44,657,220
9.	Promoting Climate Resilience of Wild Fishery Resources.	H	CC	UNEP, ADB, CI	FiA	GEF Trust Fund	2,500,000	8,000,000
10.	Climate Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project	H	CC	RGC, ADB, GEF	MAFF	LDCF	5,450,000	91,000,000
11.	Conservation Agriculture/Climate Smart Farming Systems.		LD	UNDP	MAFF	Outside STAR	0	0
12.	Strengthening the project on Collaborative Management for Watershed and Ecosystem Service Protection and Rehabilitation in the Cardamom Mountains, Upper Prek Thnot River Basin.		LD	ADB	MAFF	Outside STAR	0	0
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>							<b>28,423,704</b>	<b>167,697,220</b>

### 7.3 GEF-6 Other Focal Areas Priority Projects outside STAR

**Table No 11: GEF-6 Other Focal Areas Priority Projects Outside-STAR**

No	Project Title	Priority	Focal Area	GEF Agency	Executing Agency	Funding Source	Allocation in USD	
							GEF Financing	Co-financing
1.	Promoting Sound Chemicals Management for Aquaculture Development in Cambodia.	H	SMC	FAO, ADB	FiA	GEF Trust Fund	1,500,000	2,000,000
2.	Greening of Industries by improved technologies for reduction and management of unintentional POP's release from kilns, dryers & furnaces and subsequent reduction in GHG emissions.	H	POPs	UNIDO	MoIH	GEF Trust Fund	2,430,000	9,840,000
3.	POPs PBDE Waste Management	H	POPs	UNEP	MoE	GEF Trust Fund	600,000	0
4.	POPs Monitoring Programme.	H	POPs	UNEP	MoE	GEF Trust Fund	1,200,000	0
5.	Development of Minamata Initial Assessments in Asia: Cambodia, Pakistan and Philippines.	H	Chemicals	UNEP	Cambodia, Pakistan, Philippines	GEF Trust Fund, LDCF, SCCF	800,000	400,000
6.	Promoting Sustainable Management and Development of Flooded Forest and Mangrove in Cambodia	H	SFM	CI, ADB WWF	FiA	GEF Trust Fund	1,500,000	4,000,000
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>							<b>8,030,000</b>	<b>16,240,000</b>

## **8. AN OUTLINE ON HOW IMPLEMENTATION OF THESE PROJECTS WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE FULFILLMENT OF OBLIGATIONS TO THE CONVENTIONS (CBD, UNDCCD, UNFCCC)**

Cambodia has experience in implementing 27 GEF-funded national projects and is involved in 24 regional projects and 7 global projects in most GEF focal areas, including biodiversity, sustainable land management, climate change, protected area management, Tonle Sap conservation, capacity self-assessment, POPs, chemicals management, ozone depletion substances and international waters. The country also has experience in working with different GEF Agencies for these projects, namely the ADB, World Bank, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, and FAO. The GEF-6 priority projects will build on the experiences and lessons learned from these projects.

This is consistent with the GEF Focal areas; the country has developed national strategies for the different conventions (The National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBSAP)-2003 and the National Plan of Action (NAPA) for climate change adaptation, 2006. These strategies and action plans reflect national priorities for environment and natural resources that are in turn aligned with the priorities of the Five Year Strategic Budgetary Plan for the Environment (2014-2018), National Strategic Planning on Climate Change 2014-2023, National Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018. This NPFE document contributes to most of the sectors strategic priorities, which places strong emphasis on the need for multi-sectoral engagement for improved environmental management areas.

### **1) Biodiversity**

Cambodia biodiversity is found in protected areas and in degraded lands (agricultural land, wetlands, protected forest land, coastal zone and marine area). In order to contribute to the fulfilment of the biodiversity convention, Cambodia will:

The PA management and Biodiversity conservation initiative represents the best possible combination of productive and sustainable agro-ecosystems with conserved and/or restored lands that will contribute to the country biodiversity restoration and conservation.

The project selected for the National Portfolio are in conformity with the list of priorities prepared by Cambodia in establishing the Convention's work programs and, at the same time, they will generate strategies for addressing the main threats to biodiversity outlined in the fourth report to the CBD: transformation of habitat, over-exploitation of species, pollution of ecosystems, introduction of invasive species, and climate change. Very strong commitment of Cambodia to fulfil obligation under the requirement of the convention on biodiversity, Cambodia must implement very strictly of the Protected Areas Law. The Protected Area Law (2008) was enacted to ensure the management, conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of natural resources in protected areas (PAs), to be put into operation by: Developing strategic plans, action plans and technical guidelines for managing protected areas; making proposals for the establishment of any protected areas as required by the RGC or regional / international agreements; taking action to investigate and control environment and natural resource offences in the PAs and file complaints; promoting education and awareness of the public to participate in the conservation and protection of environment and natural resource within protected area; formulating agreements on

community protected areas. Cambodia is also strengthening biosafety law enforcement. This law's objectives is to (1) Prevent adverse impact on the conservation of biodiversity and natural resources in Cambodia caused by trans-boundary movement, development, handling, transfer, use, storage, and release of LMOs resulting from modern biotechnology; (2) Ensure effective conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of biological resources, taking also into account risks to human health; (3) Provide a transparent process for making and reviewing decisions on LMOs and related activities and operations; (4) Development biotechnology education while preventing environmental and health hazards associated with the use and release of LMOs; (5) Implement the Cartagena Protocol.

## **2) Climate Change**

It is noted that Cambodia has no specific law and regulations on climate change and other laws and regulations has also not been specifying about climate change. However, it is believed that some of these existing laws and regulatory frameworks may have already been incorporated the climate change concept in the main nature of law of responsible Ministries. In other hands, the climate change concept will be integrated into development of new law as trend in early stage for Cambodia.

The idea to add the climate change concept or amend to the existing related laws and regulations is complicated and will not be possible during project implementation. It is argued that the responsible government agencies have spent several years for drafting the law and get support from the line ministries and National Parliament. It is noted that line government agencies may take into consideration to integrate climate change issues into its new law, regulation, policies and workplan.

The overall goal of the GEF in climate change adaptation and mitigation is to support developing countries and economics in transition towards a low-carbon development path. In order to contribute to the fulfilment of the climate change convention, Cambodia will promote:

- a) Effective implementation of the **National Strategic Planning on Climate Change 2014-2023** by 10 Ministries through their Climate Change Action Plan.
- b) Priority actions for enhancing national climate change resilience and controlling GHG emissions are defined in collaboration with all relevant parts of government and with civil society and communities.
- c) Awareness of and participation of the stakeholders in climate change initiatives through a national information and engagement program.

The Climate Change project portfolio will have a direct impact on the voluntary targets set by the country for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, promote the identification and achievement of synergies among the conventions, and contribute to strengthening the country's technical capacity to integrate its national communications into the Framework Convention.

## **3) Land Degradation**

The objective of the Convention is to combat desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought in countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification,

particularly in Africa, through effective action at all levels. Achieving this objective will involve long term integrated strategies that focus on improved productivity, rehabilitation, conservation and sustainable management of land and water resources for better livelihood. The forest and landscape restoration initiative presents a unique opportunity to achieve the UNCCD objective.

The initiatives proposed in the land degradation portfolio will help with the identification and use of relevant techniques for the conservation of basins and biodiversity areas in Watershed and Ecosystem Service Protection and Rehabilitation in the Cardamom Mountains, Upper Prek Thnot River Basin. They will also help improve dissemination and execution of the activities of the **National Action Plan to Combat Land Degradation** in Cambodia 2011-2020, as well as develop technical and institutional capacities for its effective implementation.

## **9. CONCLUSION**

The National Portfolio Formulation Exercise of Cambodia for GEF-6 showed as ownership of Cambodia, it was undertaken out using a participatory approach that resulted in the identification of 8 major projects that cover the following GEF priority areas: biodiversity, climate change and land degradation under STAR funding and also identified 9 major projects for Outside STAR funding including Biodiversity, Climate Change, Land Degradation, POPs, Sound Chemical Management, Mercury, Ozone Depletion Substances, International Water and Sustainable Forest Management. The selected projects are led by each focal person of the convention on CBD, UNCCC, and UNCCD and must be as quickly as possible to facilitate the mobilization of resources with PIF submission to the GEF through closely working with GEF's Agencies.



**ANNEX 1: LIST OF PARTICIPANT OF CONSULTATION MEETING ON NPFE**  
**List Participants of First Launching**  
**National Portfolio Formula Exercises GEF 6"NPFE"**  
**21 October 2014, Himawari Hotel**

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**ANNEX 2: LIST OF PARTICIPANT OF CONSULTATION WORKSHOP ON NPFE**

List Participants of Consultation Workshop on Drafting  
National Portfolio Formula Exercises GEF 6"NPFE"  
09 December 2014, Himawari Hotel

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20	SEAN HENG	DIC	
21	SOK PANHARITH	DIC	
22	CHHIN SENG HOUR	TRT	

**ANNEX 3: LIST OF PARTICIPANT OF CONSULTATION WORKSHOP ON NPFE**

List Participants of Consultation Workshop on Finalization of  
National Portfolio Formula Exercises GEF 6"NPFE"  
13 March 2015, Raffles Hotel Le Royal

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