

#36

COMPLETE

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Page 2: General Information

Q1

Name of Reporting Group

Cambodia

Q2 National Governments (Govt)

Reporting Group

Q3

Designated EAAFP Focal Point

Name and title

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www.moe.gov.kh**Q4** Respondent skipped this question

Additional Designated EAAFP Focal Point (Optional)

Q5 Respondent skipped this question

Additional Designated EAAFP Focal Point (Optional)

Q6

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Page 3: Reporting on the implementation of the EAAFP Strategic Plan 2018 - 2022

Q7

RQ1. (Govt) Do you have a publicly accessible list of internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds in your country? If yes, please provide the web link or the reference in the below box. If not, would you like assistance from other Partners to develop such a list (please let us know your opinion in the box right below)?

Yes,

Additional information:

Public could access the Ramsar Site Information Service website for international important wetland sites and BirdLife Data Zone for Important Bird Areas (IBA) Ramsar Sites:
https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris-search/?f%5B0%5D=regionCountry_en_ss%3AAsia&f%5B1%5D=regionCountry_en_ss%3ACambodia IBAs:
<http://datazone.birdlife.org/country/cambodia/ibas>

Q8

RQ2. (Govt) Have any additional internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds been identified in your country (for background, see EAA Flyway Network Sites Overview Report 2013)? If yes, please provide details on these sites.

Yes,

Additional information::

Boeung Prek Lapouv Protected Landscape, Ang Trotrang Thmor Protected Landscape and Trotrang Sangker Mangrove Forest

Q9

RQ3. (Non-Government Partners) Have you documented any additional internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds in the EAAF (see EAA Flyway Network Sites Overview Report 2013)? If yes, please provide details on these sites.

Respondent skipped this question

Q10

RQ4. (Govt) Have high priority candidate sites been identified for potential nomination to join the Flyway Site Network? If yes, please provide details on these sites. If not, would you like assistance from other Partners?

Yes,

Additional information::

Boeung Prek Lapouv Protected Landscape and Ang Troppang Thmor Protected Landscape where we conducted the baseline rapid survey for FNS criteria in 2019

Q11

RQ5. (Govt) Have any additional sites been nominated for the Flyway Site Network since MoP10 (December 2018)? If yes or planned, please provide the names of these sites.

Yes,

Additional information::

Anlung Pring Protected Landscape (EAAF144) has been nominated for the FNS in 2019, we also plan to nominate Boeung Preklapouv Protected Landscape, and Ang Troppang Thmor Protected Landscape for the FNS

Q12

RQ6. (INGO, Corporate) Have you supported Government Partners with their identification of high priority candidate sites for the potential nomination of the new Flyway Site Network? If yes, please provide details of your support and the associated sites.

Yes,

Additional information::

NatureLife (BirdLife partner in Cambodia), WWF, ACB and WCS ... are supporting in data sharing and identifying potential sites for FNS nomination.

Q13

RQ7. (Govt) How many additional Flyway Network Sites do you anticipate there will be in your country by 2025?

The number of expected new FNS

2

Additional information:

Boeung Preklapouv Protected Landscape, and Ang Troppang Thmor Protected Landscape

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Q14

RQ8. (Govt) Which Flyway Network Sites (FNS) in your country have a Management Plan and when is it due to be updated?

Anlung Pring Protected Landscape's Management Plan was developed in 2018. Currently, we plan to update this existing Management Plan.

Q15

RQ9. (Govt, INGO, IGO) Please provide examples of how the "Flyway Site Network" brand is being recognized.

An important site for migratory waterbirds and a site for waterbird watching

Q16

RQ10. (Govt, INGO, IGO) Have any public consultation processes been implemented when a site of international importance for migratory waterbirds could be adversely impacted by a proposed development? If yes, please provide brief details on the site/s and if the development was approved.

Yes,

Additional information::

Yes, there were series of local consultation meeting when there was proposed development. For example, the road reparation work in Anlung Pring Protected Landscape was well consulted with multi-stakeholders to mitigate the impact to the site and migratory waterbirds.

Q17

RQ11. (Govt, INGO, IGO) Please provide brief details on any sites of international importance for migratory waterbirds that may be adversely impacted by a proposed development and the assessment process that was used or is anticipated to be applied.

Stakeholder consultation meetings were conducted several times when there is a proposed development plan.

Q18

RQ12. (Govt, INGO) In your country, are there examples of local communities at Flyway Network sites that are dependent on the sites natural resources to support subsistence livelihoods? If yes, please provide details on the site/s and the use of natural resources.

Yes,

Additional information::

In Anlung Pring Protected Landscape, some local community depend on agriculture (rice cultivation) around the site for their livelihood. Therefore, to promote the sustainable rice cultivation, the Sarus Crane Rice mechanism is established. Some people also earn their income from eco-tourism activities at the site.

Q19

RQ13. (Govt, INGO, Sec.) Are you aware of any Flyway Network Sites or other sites of international importance for migratory waterbirds that are currently under threat? If yes, please provide details.

No,

Additional information::

The FNS or international importance site for migratory waterbirds are designate as Protected Areas and is well protected by law.

Q20

RQ14. (Sec.) Please provide a list of new Partners since the last MoP (December 2018).

EAAFP response

Q21

RQ15. (Partners, TF/WG) Does your country/organisation have a CEPA Program addressing migratory waterbirds and internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds? If yes, please provide brief details of the program.

Yes,

Additional information (website links if any)::

We organize World Migratory Bird Day at least one time per year. Several awareness raising materials are developed and distributed. In addition, there are wetland education program in local school and communities' awareness raising around Anlung Pring Protected Landscape, Boeung Preklapouv Protected Landscape and many other wetlands. There are field visits to Anlung Pring Protected Landscape by High school or University students as part of their outdoor education activities.

Q22

RQ16. (Partners, TF/WG) Has your country/organisation made use of the EAAFP CEPA Action Plan 2019-2024 when planning and implementing the CEPA activities?

Yes

Q23

RQ17. (Govt, INGO, Corporate) What CEPA activities have taken place at Flyway Network Sites and with which groups? If applicable (under a Sister Site agreement), please describe what have you done and who have you worked with.

Applicable,

Additional information (list of events and/or news/report links)::

We regular organize the education and awareness activities at the FNS including World Migratory Birds Day, World Wetlands Day, Sarus Crane Day, etc. Our target group mostly focus on the local authorities, local communities, and local students as well as public through social media platform.

Q24

RQ18. (Partners) Has your country/organisation developed, and/or been implementing awareness-raising programs, particularly at Flyway Network Sites, with the following groups (check all that apply)?

National and local governments,

Education Department/Ministry,

Site managers,

General public,

Schools/students,

Local communities

Q25

RQ19. (Partners) Has your country/organisation hosted events for World Migratory Bird Day, World Wetlands Day or other international awareness-raising events since the last MOP (December 2018)?

Yes,

Additional information (list of events and any news/report links)::

We organize World Migratory Bird Day, World Wetland Day, International Day for Biological Diversity annually.

Q26

RQ20. (Partners, TF/WG) Has your organisation/group been engaging the public regularly through any media channels, including social media, to promote the conservation of migratory waterbirds and the wetlands they use? If yes, please specify the type of media channels by marking boxes that apply.

Social media (e.g., Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Weibo, YouTube, and others)

Additional information (links to media channels of your organization/group, the number of posts, and the number of views)::

-Website of Ministry of Environment Cambodia -Ministry of Environment Cambodia Official Facebook page -
Contribution to EAAFP Newsletter

Q27

RQ21. (Govt, INGO, TF/WG) Has there been any training or capacity building delivered to stakeholders involved in the conservation of migratory birds and wetlands? If yes, please specify the audience/participants by marking the boxes that apply.

Citizen,

Additional information (please provide the number of events and participants, and describe any materials or other resources about the capacity building)::

At least 5 events per year with around 100 to 300 participants per event. The materials mostly obtain from the Ramsar and EAAFP according to the theme of the events. We also encourage to integrate wetland and waterbird conservation into local school as an outdoor education activity.

Q28

RQ22. (Govt, INGO, TF/WG) Please add below if your country/organisation has any other information regarding CEPA to report.

We report the celebration of World Migratory Bird Day to EAAFP.

Page 7

Q29

RQ23. (Govt) Is there a program in your country to monitor migratory waterbird numbers? If yes, please provide details on the program, the role of volunteer counters and the monitoring efforts since MoP10 (December 2018).

Yes,

Additional information::

Asian Waterbird Censuses, and frequently monitor by our field staffs, volunteers, or rangers.

Q30

RQ24. (INGO) In what countries is your organisation involved in migratory waterbird and/or site monitoring (select all that apply)? Please provide details on the monitoring program(s) and monitoring efforts since MoP10 (December 2018).

Cambodia

Q31

RQ25. (Govt, INGO, TF/WG, Sec.) Please report briefly on data management in relation to migratory waterbird population estimates, trends and distributions.

We are using the result of Asian Waterbird Cense and site regular biodiversity monitoring data for the migratory waterbird data management.

Q32

RQ26. (Partners, TF/WG, Sec.) Please report on your contribution to the migratory waterbird Conservation Status Review.

Annually provide Asian Waterbird Cense data update to Wetland International

Q33

RQ27. (Partners, Monitoring TF, Sec.) If you are aware of significant new information on internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds, please provide brief details.

Yes, we could receive update of new site nomination from EAAFP website or social media platform. For Anlung Pring Protected Landscape, the updated and new information from the site has been obtained from report by our rangers.

Q34

RQ28. (Partners, TsC, TF/WG) Please provide details on key research on climate change impacts on migratory waterbirds and wetlands in the EAAF, published since MoP 10 (December 2018). (Please provide the web links if available online or reference for relevant publications)

Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment in Koh Kapik Ramsar Site, Boeung Tonle Chhmar Ramsar Site, and Boeung Preklapouv Protected Landscape.

Q35

RQ29. (Partners, TsC, TF/WG) Please provide brief information on areas of research programs since the last MoP (2018) about improving conservation and sustainable management outcomes at internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds.

- Migratory waterbirds survey in Kep and Kampot coastal mudflat and salt farm.
 - Rapid Assessment of Wetland Ecosystem Services was conducted in Koh Kapik Ramsar Site and Anlung Pring Protected Landscape
 - Biodiversity assessment at the Ramsar Sites
-

Q36

RQ30. (Partners, TsC, TF/WG) Please give examples of how knowledge generated through research programs on improving conservation and sustainable management outcomes is being applied at internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds.

The knowledge generated from those research programs are providing useful information to support decision making as well as to enhance the management of those important sites for migratory waterbirds.

Q37

RQ31. (Partners, TsC, TFWG) Please provide brief details on the development and application of best practice guidelines for waterbird and habitat conservation, including the application of traditional knowledge, published/made available since MoP10 (December 2018)?

- Guidance for the Wise Use of Freshwater Wetlands in Cambodia
 - Rapid Assessment of Wetland Ecosystem Services (a practitioner's guide) translated to Khmer
 - Wetland Management Planning (a practitioner's guide) translated to Khmer
-

Q38

RQ32. (Sec.) What are the best practice guidelines that are available on the EAAFP website?

EAAFP response

Page 8

Q39

RQ33. (Sec.) Please provide updates on identifying/developing internet-based approaches for capacity building for migratory waterbird conservation.

EAAFP response

Q40

Yes

RQ34. (Partners, TsC, TFWG, Sec.) Have you been involved in identifying/developing capacity building materials and opportunities? If yes, please provide some details.

Q41

Yes

RQ35. (Partners, TsC, TFWG, Sec.) Have you implemented activities to share skills building, tools and experience?

Q42

RQ36. (Partners, TsC, TFWG, Sec.) Please provide feedback on the use you have made of capacity building materials and activities for migratory waterbirds and the management of their habitat?

Those materials were used for education and awareness raising activities. The materials provided by EAAFP are useful; however, it would be better to produce the materials in different target groups.

Q43

RQ37. (Partners, TsC, TFWG, Sec.) Have you considered a training needs assessment in projects you have developed, funded, and/or implemented since MoP10 (December 2018)? If yes, please provide some additional information.

Yes,

Additional information::

Secretariat might provide the training assessment as well as coordinate in collaboration among partners for the training workshops and other capacity building programs.

Q44

RQ38. (Partners, TsC, TFWG, Sec.) Have you used the EAAFP online technical training materials for Flyway Site management? Please provide some additional information on the usefulness of the materials.

Yes,

Additional information::

We used some materials from the resource portal especially for the waterbird census and monitoring guideline and protocol.

Q45

RQ39. (Partners, TsC, TFWG, Sec.) Have you been able to participate in any Meetings of Partner Focal Points? If yes, have any new collaborations with other Partners been developed from the meeting/s? Please provide details.

Yes,

Additional information::

We participated to Ramsar COP, EAAFP MOP, ASEAN Flyway Network meeting, and other related meetings.

Q46

RQ40. (Partners, TsC, TFWG, Sec.) Have you been able to prepare your Partner report for the MoP? Have you found any difficulties in producing your report?

We are able to prepare our national report for MoP. The constraint is timing.

Q47

RQ41. (Partners, TFWG) Please provide details you have on corporate engagement at internationally important sites and in programs to develop positive outcomes for migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

Yes, we engage relevant stakeholders through consultation meetings/workshops as well as capacity building programs and awareness raising activities.

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Q48

RQ42. (Partners, TFWG) Please provide brief details on your transboundary involvement in international collaborative initiatives for threatened migratory waterbirds.

We collaborated with Viet Nam for Sarus Crane Conservation including sharing census data and information. With Thailand, we collaborated with BCST of Thailand for the migratory waterbird survey in Koh Kapik Ramsar Site. We would like to extend our area of cooperation with other countries along the Flyway especially on data sharing and capacity building.

Q49

RQ43. (Partners, TF/WG) What do you consider to be the key innovative and/or improved approaches to the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats since MoP10 (December 2018)?

The national and regional cooperation as well as good collaboration with partners working on wetlands and migratory waterbirds conservation.

Q50

RQ44. (INGO, TF/WG, Sec.) Please provide information on the development of a list of threatened migratory waterbird populations in the EAAF in which you have been involved.

N/A

Q51

RQ45. (Govt) Which populations of threatened migratory waterbirds are protected under legislation in your country?

From Near threatened and Vulnerable to Critical Endangered Species listed in IUCN Red List.

Q52

RQ46. (Partners, TF/WG) Has your organization been involved in taking actions to reduce direct threats to migratory waterbirds? If yes, please provide some examples.

Yes,

Additional information::

At national level, we develop regulation policies and guideline to conserve migratory waterbirds. At the sub-national level, the rangers are regular monitoring at the sites and organize education and awareness raising activities.

Q53

RQ47. (Partners, TF/WG) Please outline the contribution you have made to the development and implementation of Threatened Species Action Plans.

Actively involved in River Tern, Vulture, Sarus Crane and Ibis Species Action Plans development and implementation. We are looking for the financial support to develop Yellow Breasted Bunting and other endangered migratory waterbirds Action Plan.

Q54

RQ48. (Partners, TF/WG) Has your organization been involved in any program(s) to assess changes in the status of populations of threatened waterbirds? If yes, please provide details.

Yes,

Additional information::

We conduct Asian waterbird censuses annually in those important wetlands for waterbirds population estimation. In addition, regular monitoring is carried out to assess the status and populations of those threatened waterbirds. For example, we conduct nationwide Bengal Florican Sarus Crane and Ibis censuses to understand the population trend.

Q55

RQ49. (Partners, TF/WG) What has been your involvement in the development and implementation of Regional Action Plans?

Providing the input, baseline data, and information to support decision making and the implementation of the action plan.

Q56

RQ50. (Govt, TF on Task Force on Illegal Hunting, Taking and Trade of Migratory Waterbirds) What mechanisms are in place to reduce and, as far as possible, eliminate, illegal hunting, take and trade of migratory waterbirds?

There is a wildlife rescue hotline, in addition, our rangers are regular doing patrol and enforcement in the Protected Areas. We coordinate with relevant agencies and sub national level to respond to wildlife illegal hunting. In addition, we also conduct awareness raising activities frequently.

Q57

RQ51. (Govt) In your country, what are the current key national legislation and policy instruments that have provisions that cover the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats?

We have Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management, Law on Protected Areas, Law on Forestry, Law on Water Resource Management, Law on Fisheries and other relevant Royal decree, Sub decree regulation, decision, guideline and proclamation. In addition, there is also National Strategy Plan for Natural Protected Area Management, National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, National REDD+ Strategy, Cambodia National Climate Change Strategic Plan, Guidance for the Wise Use of Freshwater Wetlands in Cambodia.

Q58

RQ52. (Govt) In your country, what are the current multilateral regional and bilateral agreements and other regional mechanisms that include provisions on the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats?

Ramsar Convention, Convention of Biological Diversity, United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership, IBBRI, Ramsar Regional Center-East Asian, ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution, ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change, ASEAN Working Group on Nature and Biodiversity Conservation, ASEAN Working Group on Coastal and Marine Environment, ASEAN Working Group on Water Resource Management.

Q59

RQ53. (Partners, TF/WG) Please provide any suggestions you have on how existing multilateral regional and bilateral agreements, and other regional mechanisms, could be strengthened to deliver better outcomes for migratory waterbirds.

The national focal points on EAAFP of respective country should be invited to participates in those agreement/ convention/meeting in order to strengthen the networking and cooperation on migratory waterbirds conservation.
