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CAMBODIA



COUNTRY PROFILE



UNITED NATIONS

INTRODUCTION - 2002 COUNTRY PROFILES SERIES

Agenda 21, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, underscored the important role that States play in the implementation of the Agenda at the national level. It recommended that States consider preparing national reports and communicating the information therein to the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) including, activities they undertake to implement Agenda 21, the obstacles and challenges they confront, and other environment and development issues they find relevant.

As a result, in 1993 governments began preparing national reports for submission to the CSD. After two years of following this practice, the CSD decided that a summarized version of national reports submitted thus far would be useful. Subsequently, the CSD Secretariat published the first Country Profiles series in 1997 on the occasion of the five-year review of the Earth Summit (Rio + 5). The series summarized, on a country-by-country basis, all the national reports submitted between 1994 and 1996. Each Profile covered the status of all Agenda 21 chapters.

The purpose of Country Profiles is to:

- Help countries monitor their own progress;
- Share experiences and information with others; and,
- Serve as institutional memory to track and record national actions undertaken to implement Agenda 21.

A second series of Country Profiles is being published on the occasion of the World Summit on Sustainable Development being held in Johannesburg from August 26 to September 4, 2002. Each profile covers all 40 chapters of Agenda 21, as well as those issues that have been separately addressed by the CSD since 1997, including trade, energy, transport, sustainable tourism and industry.

The 2002 Country Profiles series provides the most comprehensive overview to date of the status of implementation of Agenda 21 at the national level. Each Country Profile is based on information updated from that contained in the national reports submitted annually by governments.

Preparing national reports is often a challenging exercise. It can also be a productive and rewarding one in terms of taking stock of what has been achieved and by increasing communication, coordination and cooperation among a range of national agencies, institutions and groups. Hopefully, the information contained in this series of Country Profiles will serve as a useful tool for learning from the experience and knowledge gained by each country in its pursuit of sustainable development.

NOTE TO READERS

The 2002 Country Profiles Series provides information on the implementation of Agenda 21 on a country-by-country and chapter-by-chapter basis (with the exception of chapters 1 and 23, which are preambles). Since Rio 1992, the Commission on Sustainable Development has specifically addressed other topics not included as separate chapters in Agenda 21. These issues of trade, industry, energy, transport and sustainable tourism are, therefore, treated as distinct sections in the Country Profiles. In instances where several Agenda 21 chapters are closely related, for example, chapters 20 to 22 which cover environmentally sound management of hazardous, solid and radioactive wastes, and chapters 24 to 32 which refer to strengthening of major groups, the information appears under a single heading in the Country Profile Series. Lastly, chapters 16 and 34, which deal with environmentally sound management of biotechnology, and transfer of environmentally sound technology, cooperation, capacity-building respectively, are presented together under one heading in those Country Profiles where information is relatively scarce.

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LIST OF COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS

ACS	Association of Caribbean States
AMCEN	Africa Ministerial Conference on the Environment
AMU	Arab Maghreb Union
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CARICOM	The Caribbean Community and Common Market
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CILSS	Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development of the United Nations
DESA	Department for Economic and Social Affairs
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECCAS	Economic Community for Central African States
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FIDA	Foundation for International Development Assistance
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GAW	Global Atmosphere Watch (WMO)
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEMS	Global Environmental Monitoring System (UNEP)
GESAMP	Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GLOBE	Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment
GOS	Global Observing System (WMO/WWW)
GRID	Global Resource Information Database
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions

ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ICTSD	International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development
IEEA	Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFCS	Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety
IGADD	Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPCS	International Programme on Chemical Safety
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IRPTC	International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals
ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
LA21	Local Agenda 21
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NSDS	National Sustainable Development Strategies
OAS	Organization of American States
OAU	Organization for African Unity
ODA	Official Development Assistance/Overseas Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
SACEP	South Asian Cooperative Environment Programme
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SARD	Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SPREP	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRO	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNU	United Nations University
WFC	World Food Council
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WTO	World Trade Organization
WWF	World Wildlife Fund
WWW	World Weather Watch (WMO)

**CHAPTER 2: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO ACCELERATE SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND RELATED DOMESTIC
POLICIES**

This issue has been covered under the heading **Cooperation** in the various chapters of this Profile.

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CHAPTER 2: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO ACCELERATE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND RELATED DOMESTIC POLICIES – TRADE

Decision-Making: The admission of the Royal Government of Cambodia into ASEAN in April 1999 is a milestone in regional relations for Cambodia. It signals recognition from other ASEAN governments of the new political stability in the kingdom.

Programmes and Projects: See under **Cooperation**.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: A Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) agreement signed in December 2001 by Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam and China committed the six countries to an ADB-assisted 10-year development strategy for facilitating cross border movement of people and goods, that will require nearly \$1 billion investments in the next three years for several projects such as flood control, human resources development, economic corridors, enhanced private sector participation and a strategic environmental framework.

An example of regional cooperation that contributes to local sustainable development is the GMS Economic Cooperation Programme. After nearly 10 years, among the key accomplishments of the GMS include: completion of \$2 billion worth of infrastructure projects, co-financing arrangements, building of trust and confidence among the members, the flexible activity-based approach coming from the non-institutional nature of the GMS with a minimum of protocols and bureaucracy, the principle of only two or more regional members to initiate cooperative agreements, and reduction of non-physical barriers to cross-border trade.

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CHAPTER 3: COMBATING POVERTY

Decision-Making: Most recently, poverty reduction has emerged as the central theme of Cambodian development. A Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper – a major policy instrument on the war against poverty – is in the process of being formulated. The review of the first Socio-economic Development Plan (SEDP), 1996-2000, of the Ministry of Planning, has indicated that sustainable economic growth is the most important prerequisite for durable poverty reduction.

The New Social Policy Agenda is a set of measures aimed at benefiting the poor by enhancing economic growth as a way of achieving greater equity. The plan entails allocating funds to four priority sectors that benefit the poor most: education, health, agriculture and rural development. The military demobilization programme will further shift spending from defense and security to social and economic sectors.

A national workshop was held in May 2000 for the preparation of SEDP II (second five year socio-economic development plan, 2001-2005). At this workshop, Prime Minister Samdech Hun Sen stated that the Royal Government's main poverty reduction strategy is geared towards achieving (i) long term sustainable economic growth at an annual rate 6 to 7 percent; (ii) equitable distribution of the fruits of economic growth between the have and have not, between urban and rural area and between the two opposite sexes; and (iii) ensuring sustainable management and utilization of the environment and natural resources.

What is highly significant is the priority that the political leadership has placed on taking the side of the poor in the war against poverty. Combating poverty and promoting sustainable growth are the central themes in the new "Economic Government" under Prime Minister Samdech Hun Sen starting late 1998. The "war against poverty" theme is significant fuel to the commitment that pervades many policies and programmes of the Government, starting at the highest levels - particularly the determination of the new Government to undertake wide-ranging reforms in governance.

The recognition by the Government that better governance is another critical national issue is itself an important step. A Supreme Council for State Reform and Council of Administrative Reform have been established and a National Program of Administrative Reform is in place. In April 2001, the Council of Administrative Reform had formally adopted a Governance Action Plan.

Programmes and Projects: Of considerable importance is the implementation of programmes, which simultaneously address poverty and sustainable development, such as:

- Sustainable agricultural production and marketing, supported by adequate rural roads and infrastructures;
- Community-based natural resources stewardship, production and management, and engagement of the private sector in provision of capital and market channels;
- Pro-poor educational and human resources programmes such as professional and vocational training especially in rural and remote areas;
- Renewable energy development and technology transfer to rural areas
- Cultural and nature-based tourism;
- Integrated pest management, which shifts away from consumption of imported chemicals to more labour intensive and ecologically sound substitutes;
- Pro-poor trade in agricultural and natural resource based commodities;
- Green labelling, which helps consumers choose products that are biodegradable and not synthetic or artificial;
- Community-based biodiversity-enhancing livelihood programmes;
- One-village one-product approach.

Status: Poverty is identified in SEDP I and SEDP II as the biggest challenge to Cambodian society. In 1999, about 36 percent of the population lived below the poverty line of US\$14 per month. Poverty is considered as one of the many consequences of the protracted civil war and the subsequent poor management of natural resources of the country. Poverty is partly linked with a high population growth rate of 2.5 percent per year. Population pressures

on natural resources and the environment manifest as food security problems: nearly half of the provinces are food deficient areas.

The front-line in the war against poverty is fought through sustaining growth and macroeconomic stability. During the last five years, GDP growth rate averaged 4.1 percent per year:

Year	GDP Growth Rate (%)
1996	3.5
1997	3.7
1998	1.5
1999	6.9
2000	5.4
2001	5.9*

(Source: SEDP II and World Bank), *World Bank

Local political instability, combined with the East Asian financial crisis in 1997-1998, affected investments and donor assistance, and led to slower GDP growth in 1998. After a new government took over in late 1998, business and international confidence was restored and growth accelerated in 1999 and 2000. The devastating floods of 2000 contributed to the dip in growth rate in that year.

According to surveys reported in Poverty Profiles of Cambodia (1999), the headcount poverty rate is 35.9% of the population or about 4.6 million people in 2001. No comparable data exists for years before and after 1999, and there is no basis to assess how poverty rates have changed in recent years.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 4: CHANGING CONSUMPTION PATTERNS

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 4: CHANGING CONSUMPTION PATTERNS – ENERGY

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 4: CHANGING CONSUMPTION PATTERNS – TRANSPORT

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 5: DEMOGRAPHIC DYNAMICS AND SUSTAINABILITY

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 6: PROTECTING AND PROMOTING HUMAN HEALTH

Decision-Making: On-going reform of the health sector has been started by the Royal Government. The reforms include: Health Coverage Plan to rationalize the allocation of health services delivery; fiscal reform to decentralize to the district level control over expenditures and increase access to government budgetary resources; and the Health Financing Charter, which allows innovative financing such as user fees and private contracting of facilities or services.

As early as 1992, the National AIDS Council and the National AIDS Secretariat were established, followed by similar councils and secretariats at the provincial level. The National Centre for HIV/AIDS, Dermatology and STDs (sexually transmitted diseases) was set up in 1998 at the Ministry of Health. The Centre formulated a five-year strategic plan to address the HIV/AIDS problem. Major on-going operational interventions are: provision of condoms, mass education campaign and HIV testing. A Behavioral Sentinel Surveillance system was set up in 1997 to monitor high-risk activities of selected population groups.

Programmes and Projects: Through information, education and communication (IEC) campaigns and outreach programmes to high-risk groups, awareness of HIV/AIDS and its prevention is increasing. Condom use among non-married men is up to 81.7% in urban and 78.6% in rural areas, and among married men, use is up to 72.7% in urban and 57.3% in rural areas. Voluntary testing and counseling centres have been set up. HIV/AIDS components in public school curricula have been developed. As a result a 0.7% drop of zero-prevalence of HIV/AIDS among adult population aged 15-49 was observed between 1997 and 2000.

Status: Sanitation and access to clean water, together with hygiene education and awareness-raising, are judged to be of particular importance. Among the other basic health services deemed to be priorities are: prenatal and child care; mental health care; care of eyes, mouth and skin; and various other basic health services.

Evaluation of the Health Sector Reform III project in 2001 showed significant strengthening of capabilities of the Ministry of Health and, at the district levels in pilot provinces, progress was observed in implementation of health systems, increased utilization of some services, enhanced community linkages, and establishment of a health financing scheme. Progress has been made in seeking to revitalize the health system and to break the vicious cycle of ill health, debt, and poverty that economically cripples Cambodian families and retards the country's development. Gains in health administration and professional development of medical/health workers were also cited.

Advances in health administration include: regulation of pharmacies and medical professions; development of provincial hospitals and health care centres at provincial, district, and commune levels; the dissemination of public information; and cooperation with international organizations and bilateral/multilateral partners. Related to the professional development of medical/health workers, the following were mentioned: improvement in specialist treatments, training and support of medical professionals and health care workers, transfer of knowledge and skills from international medical experts.

According to the Ministry of Health, the Royal Government faces numerous challenges. These include a high burden of disease, limited access to good quality and affordable health services, poor health-care-seeking behavior among the people, a public sector with limited resources, and poorly motivated staff. The HIV/AIDS epidemic is perceived as the most serious health threat to the Cambodian population. It is estimated that 2.4% of the population in 1997 is infected with HIV – among the highest in Southeast Asia. It is estimated that 169,000 are infected in 2000. HIV/AIDS is recognized as more than a simple health or medical problem. Its eradication requires a mix of solutions, which span governance, educational, and cultural factors.

To further strengthen the effectiveness of implementation of HIV/AIDS control programmes, more resources and wider public participation is needed. Wider IEC campaign is needed to approach the level of 100% condom use. Periodic Behavioral Sexual Survey and HIV Sero-Surveillance Survey should be sustained. The health impact of development projects should be integrated into the EIA process. Entry of the Cambodian private sector into the health care industry including drug manufacture/distribution has been rapid but needs regulation to ensure high quality and low cost.

Issues and obstacles identified by the Ministry are: insufficient budget, lack of sufficiently trained and motivated staff, lack of accountability among financial and staff management, and poor consumer knowledge of appropriate health care seeking practices.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: See under **Programmes and Projects**, and under **Status**.

Information: See under **Programmes and Projects**, and under **Status**.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 7: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

Decision-Making: In October 1992 a Land Law was enacted. By the end of 1995, 4.4 million applications for land ownership had been made, and applications continue to pile up in land title offices. Land titling was originally the responsibility of the Land Titles Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, but due to mismanagement, in 1994 the responsibility was transferred to the Council of Ministers, and in 1999 to a new Ministry of Land Management, Urbanization and Construction.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 8: INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN DECISION-MAKING

Decision-Making: Article 59 of the Constitution mandated the protection of the environment and the balance of natural resources, as well as the establishment of a plan for environmental management. Subsequently, in the short period of time since 1994, a broad set of environmental laws, regulations, institutions, and standard procedures have been put in place. These include, among others:

- The 1993 Royal Decree on the Creation and Designation of the Protected Area System;
- The 1996 Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management;
- The 1997 Sub-Decree on the Organization and Functioning of the Ministry of Environment; the 1999 Sub-Decrees on Water Pollution Control, Environmental Impact Assessments; Solid Waste Management; Organization, Structure and Functioning of the CNMC; and
- The 2001 Royal Decree on the Establishment and Management of the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve.

An important broad policy instrument for incorporating environmental considerations in development decision-making, including investment planning at the national and local levels, was the National Environmental Action Plan, which was approved by the Council of Ministers in December 1997. It set the stage for the establishment of many activities and procedures in environmental management between the years 1998 and 2002.

Environmental impact assessment (EIA) is a tool used in many countries for incorporating environmental considerations in development and project investment decisions. By sub-decree on August 1999 following the December 1996 Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management, EIAs are required on various kinds and scales of projects. The sub-decree mandated the general requirements, procedures and responsibilities, and instructed the Ministry of Environment to formulate rules and guidelines for implementation. According to the new law, EIA became a requirement on projects and investments that are submitted to Council of Development of Cambodia (CDC) for approval.

EIA is inherently a multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral process whose effectiveness requires coordination across government bureaucracies. Recognizing this, the Government, in mandating the EIA process, has formalized the cross-ministerial coordination involved. The attempts at greater coordination include:

- Management level representation of various ministries in the Environment Steering Committee, which also includes NGOs and the Chamber of Commerce;
- Formation of environmental units within other ministries having resource management functions, to coordinate with the Ministry of Environment, including the Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy; Ministry of Public Works and Transport; Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries; Ministry of Rural Development; Ministry of Tourism; and Ministry of Health; and
- Multi-agency participation in many phases of the EIA process including monitoring and surveillance; enforcement; and processing of various government permits/licenses that require environmental criteria.

The process of formulating the National Environmental Action Plan is an example of the integration of environmental issues in the development debate. The plan began with a workshop in early 1996 to discuss Cambodia's environmental issues. The workshop involved representatives from various governmental and non-governmental agencies, as well as international agencies like the World Bank, United Nations Development Project (UNDP), and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Nature Resources (IUCN). Various subsequent multi-stakeholder workshops involving representatives from several ministries, provincial authorities and local communities were also organized.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 9: PROTECTING THE ATMOSPHERE

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 10: INTEGRATED APPROACH TO THE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF LAND RESOURCES

Decision-Making: Land grabbing by local authorities and soldiers is such a serious problem that the Prime Minister has issued an 11-point order to halt it.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: More equitable access to land is identified as a critical factor in poverty reduction. According to a World Bank survey in 2000, the richest 10% of Cambodian households owned 40% of the land, while the poorest 40% owned only 12%. 14.4% of rural households are landless. Forcible displacement of millions from their homes and practical abolition of private ownership by the Khmer Rouge, followed by its reinstatement after 1989 have introduced large-scale confusion and land disputes. About half of complaints brought before the Human Rights Commission involved land disputes. 60 percent of civil cases handled by the Cambodian Defenders Project were land disputes.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 11: COMBATING DEFORESTATION

Decision-Making: Substantial work has been undertaken in forest concession management. This includes the issuance of sub-decrees on management of forest concessions, the formulation of a code of conduct for forest concessionaires, the suspension of forest concessions awaiting a management plan, and the development of programmes concerning forest community management.

Rigorous implementation of the forest management policies is the top priority of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) and it remains vigilant in the area. Since the fifth CG meeting, several decisions and actions have been implemented by the RGC to create conditions conducive to the sustainable development of the forest resources. The RGC is committed to strengthen the Forest Crime Monitoring Unit (FCMU) by providing it with additional financial support. The FCMU has assisted the RGC in monitoring illegal logging in order to effectively stamp out corruption from this sector. The legislative and policy framework that is indispensable for achieving sustainable resources management have been strengthened considerably with the passage of the long-awaited new forestry law. A Sub-decree on Community Forestry has been developed through a nationwide participatory multi-stakeholder process to enhance local community participation in forest management decision-making processes. The initial steps on the development of a forest policy statement and a restructuring of the forest administration have been taken by DFW/MAFF. The RGC is firmly committed to complete the reform process in the forestry sector to eliminate illegal logging, to enhance capacity building for DFW's staff and public awareness, strengthen forest rehabilitation and reforestation activities, and to enlarge natural forest conservation for eco-tourism with the assistance of our development partners.

Programmes and Projects: A Cambodia Forest Crime Monitoring Project has been set up. An international organization, Global Witness, acts as an independent monitor. The Project has improved the capacity of the Government to detect and track illegal logging.

Status: Deforestation resulted from the conflicts of the 1970s-1980s, and following the decline of the Khmer Rouge, access to formerly insecure areas had encouraged illegal logging that are often linked to corruption. The total forest area share of land declined from 73% in 1960 to 58% in 2000. This represents a 21% decrease in total forested area during the period. The new Government began to address these problems by canceling fifteen concessions, curbing illegal logging, seizing equipment and illegally harvested logs, and closing illegal sawmills.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: See under **Programmes and Projects**.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 12: MANAGING FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS: COMBATING DESERTIFICATION AND DROUGHT

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 13: MANAGING FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS: SUSTAINABLE MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 14: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 15: CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Decision-Making: A multi-sectoral Intergovernmental National Biodiversity Steering Committee was created to formulate the biodiversity plan. In addition to the Ministry of Environment, the committee includes: the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction; Ministry of Rural Development; and the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology.

A multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan has been drafted to provide the basis for all future activities in biodiversity conservation. A National Workshop on Biodiversity Issues was held in October 2000, which helped prioritize the components of the Action Plan.

The comprehensiveness of subject matter contained in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan shows the integrative approach adopted by the planning team. In addition to environmental and natural resource issues, the plan embraces and interrelates biodiversity with other issues such as security, institutional development, community participation and development, quality of life, poverty reduction, industry, technology, and services. The plan acknowledges that, “biodiversity supports human societies ecologically, economically, culturally and spiritually.”

The content of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan demonstrates the recognition of the importance of the role of civil society in sustainable development. The biodiversity plan is clear in the recognition that the responsibility for the success of the plan lies with the people of Cambodia. This includes the processes of developing their understanding and appreciation of the value of biodiversity, and involving their participation in decision-making affecting biodiversity. The plan recognizes the value of employing community-based approaches to natural resources management, based on local and international experiences. Accordingly, a community participation component is clearly spelled out in the plan. NGOs, academia, local governments, and other stakeholders were consulted in the preparatory workshops.

Programmes and Projects: With World Bank GEF (Global Environmental Facility) funding and a Learning and Innovation Loan, a pilot project is being implemented at the Virachey National Park to develop and demonstrate an approach to manage Cambodia’s National Protected Areas System. The project will also develop and test specific measures to minimize degradation of biodiversity in the area. A significant component is the development and testing of ways and means to involve local communities’ participation in forest protection.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: See under **Programmes and Projects**.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: See under **Programmes and Projects**.

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CHAPTER 16 AND 34: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY AND TRANSFER OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TECHNOLOGY, COOPERATION AND CAPACITY-BUILDING

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 17: PROTECTION OF THE OCEANS, ALL KINDS OF SEAS, INCLUDING ENCLOSED AND SEMIENCLOSED SEAS, AND COASTAL AREAS AND THE PROTECTION , RATIONAL USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR LIVING RESOURCES

Decision-Making: A Royal Decree on the Protection of the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve was enacted in March of 2001. A Tonle Sap Inter-Ministerial Task Force was created to formulate and coordinate the implementation of a multi-sectoral management plan for the sustainable development of the Tonle Sap region. A Coordinating Unit for the Tonle Sap has also been created within the Ministry of Environment.

A comprehensive reform of the traditional fishing lot system has been completed. The RGC has cancelled or reduced the size of official fishing lots by a total of 495,000 ha (hectares), accounting for some fifty-three percent of the total fishing lots. This reform will allow the poor free access to fishing, and to give them an opportunity to earn a living in twelve provinces. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF) has drafted a new Fisheries Law, prepared a Fisheries Master Plan, and a Decree on Community Fisheries and a Fishing Lot Auctions has been issued following extensive consultations with all stakeholders. Fisheries reforms have improved access of poor farmers and fishermen to fisheries resources, contributing to the implementation of the Government's poverty reduction policy.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: Tonle Sap, or "Great Lake", is simultaneously a richly diverse ecosystem, the largest freshwater lake in Southeast Asia, a UNESCO biosphere reserve, a livelihood base for nearly 30% of Cambodians, and – together with the world-famous Angkor Wat – a national symbol of Khmer identity. It provides 60% of the total protein intake of the Cambodian population.

It is plagued by many problems: over-fishing, denudation of watersheds, contamination from the use of harmful farm chemicals, and intermittent periods of flooding and drought. Proper management of the Tonle Sap region has been recognized as important. Because of the complexity of the ecosystem, effective management of the Tonle Sap ecosystem requires an integrated approach and collaboration among government agencies at all levels – national to village.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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**CHAPTER 18: PROTECTION OF THE QUALITY AND SUPPLY OF FRESHWATER RESOURCES:
APPLICATION OF INTEGRATED APPROACHES TO THE DEVELOPMENT,
MANAGEMENT AND USE OF WATER RESOURCES**

Information on this chapter can be found in **Chapter 17** under **Status**.

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**CHAPTER 19: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF TOXIC CHEMICALS,
INCLUDING PREVENTING OF ILLEGAL INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN TOXIC
AND DANGEROUS PRODUCTS**

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: Industrial and urban pollution are not yet very serious in Cambodia. The main sources of air pollution are in Phnom Penh where about 170 factories are located, about 63,000 cars, trucks and buses and 450,000 motorbikes. 90% of cars and 60% of motorbikes are operated in Phnom Penh. Disposal of hazardous solid wastes at Sihanoukville contributed to hastening the enactment of corresponding rules and regulations.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 20 TO 22: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF HAZARDOUS, SOLID AND RADIOACTIVE WASTES

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 24 TO 32: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF MAJOR GROUPS

Since 1993, the emergence of a vibrant civil society is one of the hopeful signs in Cambodian national life. Increasingly, the Government is actively consulting or engaging civil society in various phases of governance. According to the Prime Minister, social inclusion and participation, broad-based growth, and equity across various social groups (whether ethnic, economic, geographical, generational or gender) are sustainable development goals that cannot be driven solely by market forces (whether global stock markets or individual wallets). A new cultural paradigm is called for, which he says is actually based on age-old human values; namely, the concept and practice of sharing among individuals, as well as within and between nations.

The second Socio-economic Development Plan (SEDP II) is yet another case of the inclusion and importance of major groups in the decision-making and implementation process. To prepare SEDP II, and to gain a deeper understanding of the lives of the poor, 169 focus group discussions were convened among low-income groups in 154 villages throughout rural areas and 15 non-rural socially disadvantaged groups. This face-to-face way of “listening to the poor” and directly obtaining their perception of their situation is an innovation that the Government adopted to supplement information from more formal surveys.

Women: Decision-Making: The Government is learning that community participation, including those of key players such as women and religious groups, is crucial to successful development activities. Cambodian women are playing greater roles in Cambodian society’s important areas such as politics, education, health, culture, etc. The Government considers their roles to be complementary to those of the government in achieving sustainable development.

Children and Youth: No information available.

Indigenous People: No information available.

NGOs: Decision-Making: New Cambodian NGOs, together with current international NGOs, are regular participants in the annual Consultative Group Meetings on Cambodia. This forum brings the Government together with multilateral and bilateral donors of development assistance in order that the groups may voice their development concerns. They are invited as participants in numerous consultative meetings and workshops initiated by the Government. They sit in some advisory committees set up by the Government, such as Environment Steering Committee of the Ministry of Environment. **Status:** There are hundreds of NGOs operating in Cambodia in various sectors: health, agriculture, environment, education, human rights, gender, etc. Their contribution to socio-economic development of the country is considerable. The Government considers NGOs and the media as important partners who can help it make course corrections while implementing sustainable development programmes. Consultations and workshops where the private and civil sectors are invited take place very frequently. The number of local NGOs formally registered with the Royal Government of Cambodia has increased to 600 in 2000 since the first NGO was registered in 1991. Around 200 international NGOs are active in Cambodia. 66 local and international NGOs had formed into a coalition, the NGO Forum on Cambodia “committed to people-centred sustainable development for Cambodians.” Another coalition of NGOs, the 80-member Cooperation Committee for Cambodia (CCC) has been established to facilitate information exchange among local and international NGOs in Cambodia and representation of civil society to the Government. **Information:** See under **Status**.

Local Authorities: No information available.

Workers and Trade Unions: No information available.

Business and Industry: Decision-Making: The Royal Government of Cambodia recognizes the role of the private sector, domestic and foreign, as an important engine of economic growth. The RGC sees a growing contribution

from domestic resource mobilization and investments. The Government has set up seven sectoral public-private joint working groups to address various issues about the development of the private sector.

Scientific and Technological Community: No information available.

Farmers: No information available.

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CHAPTER 33: FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MECHANISMS

Decision-Making: The priority of the Royal Government of Cambodia is to make sustained improvements in governance in order to attract and accelerate private sector investments and development. This will enable the Government through taxation to access more domestic financial resources and eventually bring down dependence on international grants to more normal levels.

Concurrently, the Government is preparing new legislation and undertaking a wide range of programmes for tax and non-tax enhancements, e.g. enlarging coverage of VAT (value added tax) and strengthening capacity for collection of VAT and other taxes, improving customs administration, transferring non-tax revenues such as forestry fees into the budget more effectively, etc. Government revenues had grown to 11.5% and 11.8% of GDP in 1999 and 2000 respectively, from only 8.9% of GDP in 1998.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: In the past decade, Cambodian society, led by its Government, has been undergoing a transition from central planning to a market-based economy. The private sector, local as well as foreign, is recognized as the engine of growth and partner of the Government in developing Cambodia. It should be noted that investment as a percentage of GDP nearly doubled between the years 1997 and 2000 (4.9% to 8.2%). Other sustainable mechanisms for funding public projects are needed.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: See under **Cooperation**.

Cooperation: The international donor community is committed to supporting government reform, economic reconstruction, and financial stability in order that the overall goal of poverty alleviation and sustainable economic growth may be achieved. Dependence on external financial support remains. Given that the democratic government is hardly a decade old, and as such the administrative and institutional capacities are still young, this dependence will likely continue to be necessary for some time into the future.

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CHAPTER 35: SCIENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER 36: PROMOTING EDUCATION, PUBLIC AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Decision-Making: The Prime Minister's exhortation, "teaching how to fish rather than give the fish", underlines the Government's realization that donors' technical and financial assistance should emphasize human resource development. That is, the assistance should be directed towards programmes involving "learning by doing" or "helping to do" instead of "doing to help". The most important lesson from the successful 'Seila' project is that when local people are, themselves, the lead actors in development decision-making, development is indeed sustainable.

The Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports (MoEYS) has taken the initiative to establish a new Education For All (EFA) Secretariat, as well as a new Education Finance Monitoring Committee (EFMC) to strengthen inter-ministerial coordination.

Constraint in public resources for education means Government will have to fully engage the private sector in educational services delivery, and to improve the efficiency of its regulatory, facilitative, and coordinative roles. By targeting to meet market demand, and learning to be more sensitive to the market, Government can sharpen the quality of its training programmes. Benefits can be realized from participation in regional cooperation such as the Interactive Asian Integration (IAI) in four major areas: infrastructure, human resource development, financing, and information technology.

Programmes and Projects: EIA is a new tool in Cambodian sustainable development efforts, and critical human capacities are underdeveloped. As such, training of local experts is greatly needed. Such training courses in EIA were conducted in 1995-96 by the IDRC and ADB for government personnel in the Ministry of Environment, MAFF, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Tourism, and Ministry of Health. In 1998, an RGC-FAO SARD Project (Support to Human Resources Development for Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development) included the training of 50 staff members from the MAFF and Ministry of Environment (including its new Environmental Assessment Branch) in the conduct of EIA. Other tools for integrating environmental factors in decision-making are being applied in Cambodia, such as use of geographic information systems (GIS).

In the last half-decade, significant gains were achieved in access to education (higher primary level enrollment, more schools, development of non-formal educational system), in the quality of instruction (curriculum development, more textbooks/instructional materials and teacher manuals, free textbook loans, more in-service training of teachers, reorganized examination system, rehabilitation of schools, sports development for the youth), and in the financing of education (increases in teachers' salaries, education grants and aids, higher discretionary spending in education, substantial parental contributions).

The next stages beyond capacity-building and basic education have to be planned for. These include vocational training, tertiary and postgraduate systems, and academies and research institutions. Beyond capacities in knowledge and skills, education in moral values and attitudes is important and greatly needed.

Towards the aim of ensuring that Agenda 21 principles are reflected in RGC's ongoing planning processes, it is important to maintain an engagement of the workshop groups for policy inputs and review, technical studies and advice. Such engagement may be institutionalized in the form of a national council or committee for sustainable development, with representation by all sectors in order to spearhead sustainable development efforts in Cambodia, and for awareness-raising regarding sustainable development. This could be achieved through, for example, a periodic national forum on sustainable development.

Status: Breaking the education-poverty vicious trap is essential. It is hampered by a number of factors: unregulated private financing of education (e.g. "unofficial school fees"), the need for school-age children to contribute to household income generation, child malnutrition, the impact of HIV/AIDS, gender disparities in access, and the high cost of secondary and tertiary education. The Government in poverty reduction and government reforms links development of the public education sector to broader programmes.

Recent HDI (Human Development Index) and GDI (Gender-related Development Index) scores for Cambodia are among lowest in Asia, and 136th among 174 countries in the 1998 UNDP study. Rural-urban disparities in HDI and GDI were also noted. In the late 1970s, Cambodia's human and social capital was severely depleted, and the educational system and infrastructures were destroyed. Cambodia has started rebuilding its educational system in the early 1990s.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: The issue of financing education is unique in Cambodia. In 1999, the main cost of education was borne primarily by donors and NGOs (46 %), and by households (17 %). Public expenditure on education is below Asian standards, at only 1.3% of GDP in 1999. As a result, technical and managerial capacities in the public and private sectors are limited. External financing has been reduced, in both amount and available sources, while domestic funds are inadequate to meet the expected shortfalls, even while needs are increasing. Policymakers need to change their thinking with regards to the financing of education. A new paradigm needs to be established with respect to education that focuses on (a) increasing domestic revenue sources, and (b) making plans more realistic and in-line with the budgetary limits.

The Government has significantly increased the education share of the national budget in 2001, representing 1.8 % of GDP. The MoEYS has led significant improvements in MoEYS/donor/NGO coordination mechanisms, including a new annual joint sector performance review process. It has also introduced pro-poor financing reforms, which have contributed to a rapid reduction in grade-repetition rates and increased Grade 1 intakes. Additionally, there have been significant increases in overall primary and secondary enrolments. The Government has taken steps to improve policy-led education programme budgeting and planning processes through the Priority Action Program (PAP) mechanism.

Cooperation: No information available.

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**CHAPTER 37: NATIONAL MECHANISMS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR
CAPACITY-BUILDING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

This issue has been covered under the heading **Cooperation** in the various chapters of this Profile.

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CHAPTER 38: INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

This issue deals mainly with activities undertaken by the UN system.

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CHAPTER 39: INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND MECHANISMS

The Royal Government of Cambodia is party to a number of international conventions and regional agreements related to sustainable development, covering environmental protection, human development and regional cooperation.

Environmental protection:

- International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969
- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, Montego Bay, 1982 (signed in 1983)
- International Tropical Timber Agreement, Geneva, 1994 (signed in 1995)
- Agreement on the Cooperation for the Sustainable Development of the Mekong River Basin, Chiang Rai, 1995 (signed in 1995)
- Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat, RAMSAR, 1971 (signed in 1999, Kram dated October 22, 1996)
- International Convention for Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 and Protocol of 1978.
- ASEAN Agreement on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, Kuala Lumpur, 1985 (signed in 1985, ratified in 1986)
- Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, Montreal, 1987 (signed in 1988, ratified in 1992)
- Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro, 1992 (signed in 1992, ratified in 1995)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, New York, 1992 (signed in 1992, ratified in 1995, Kram dated October 24, 1996)
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, Washington, 1973 (signed in 1973, ratified in 1997)
- International Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa, Paris, 1994 (signed in 1994, ratified in 1997)

Human and social development:

- The Royal Government of Cambodia, as member of the United Nations General Assembly, is also party to the global and national commitments in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, a UNGA Resolution adopted in its 55th session in 8 September 2000. The set of commitments is a synthesis and reaffirmation of many principles the United Nations has been espousing, including those behind the UN Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, June 1992), that the world body deems timely as the planet entered the third millennium
- Agreement of cooperation between the Royal Government of Cambodia and European Commission (there are cooperation for development, trade, environment, economic, agriculture, region...) adopted in 27th April 1999
- International Convention on Interdiction of use, storage, production and transfer the antipersonnel mines (adopted 18 May 1999)
- The Convention on the Right of the Child that Cambodia ratified on 22 August 1992
- The Convention on the Minimum Age or Working Children, which Cambodia has ratified on 19 July 1999
- Declaration of the World Summit on Children in Stockholm in 1996
- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, approved and proposed for signature and ratification or accession General Assembly Resolution 260A (III) of 9 December 1948
- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, adopted and opened for signature and ratification by General Assembly, resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966. Entry into force: 23 March 1976
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979. Entry into force: 3 September 1981

- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966
- Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution of 22 August 1992
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted and proclaimed by General Assembly resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948

Regional cooperation: In the preparation to join ASEAN, the Council of Ministers have discussed the Khmer version of the Agreements to ensure compliance with existing laws and norms. A total of twenty-six ASEAN agreements fifteen of which were approved by the Council of Ministers were submitted to the National Assembly for ratification. The eleven agreements include:

- Agreement on Cooperation in Culture and Multimedia (1969)
- Agreement on Media System and Cultural Activities (1969)
- Agreement on Recognition of Local Driving Licenses by ASEAN
- Agreement on Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (1985)
- Agreement on ASEAN Cooperation in Energy (1969)
- Agreement on Establishment of ASEAN Centre for Energy
- Basic Agreement on Mutual Recognition and Communiqué on Procedure of Communication
- Agreement on ASEAN Investment Zones (1998)
- Basic ASEAN Agreement on Facilitating Cross-border Goods Transportation
- Agreement on the Recognition of Goods Transporting Vehicle Licenses and Public Transport Services granted by ASEAN member countries.
- Agreement on the Establishment of ASEAN Fund
- Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapons-free Zone

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CHAPTER 40: INFORMATION FOR DECISION-MAKING

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: Development of indicators to track implementation of programmes and projects towards sustainable development or towards attainment of Millennium Development Goals.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER: INDUSTRY

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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CHAPTER: SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

Decision-Making: No information available.

Programmes and Projects: No information available.

Status: No information available.

Capacity-Building, Education, Training and Awareness-Raising: No information available.

Information: No information available.

Research and Technologies: No information available.

Financing: No information available.

Cooperation: No information available.

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