Governance Frameworks to Manage Marine Plastics

KIM Nong
Deputy Director General
Ministry of Environment Cambodia
1- General Situation of Marine & Coastal Zone in Cambodia

Length of Coastline: 435 km
Coastal Areas: 1, 723, 700 ha
Claimed EEZ: 55,600 km²
There are 69 Islands
Population about 1 million
Livelihoods Activities: Agriculture 67%, Industry 8% and other services 25%
There are 6 Coastal Protected Areas: 252,700 ha

Based on Peace on the last 20 years Cambodia has:

- Rapid urbanization,
- Economic grow
- Rising standard of living
2- Challenge and Problem on Waste Management

- Increasing the volume of wastes from household, infrastructure development, fishing and agriculture activities, and industry
- Limited awareness on solid waste management, and waste collector service
- Low coordination on solid waste management at local levels
- Lack of waste management standards, and guideline,
- Lack of coordination mechanism with difference sectors on waste management etc…
- Law enforcement is still limited
3- Policy and Action

1. Implementation of relevant national strategies and plans
   - Cambodia Sustainable Development Goals Framework (2016-2030)
   - National Strategic Development Plan (2019-2023)
   - National Biodiversity and Action Plan
   - Strategic Planning Framework for Fisheries (2010-2019)
   - Climate Change Strategic Plan (2014-2023)
   - National Environment Strategy and Action Plan (2017-2023)
   - Other relevant national policies and strategies...

2. Cooperation with International and Regional Goals
   - SDG, especially on SDG14
   - ASEAN – Bangkok Declaration on Combating Marine Debris in Asian Region
   - COBSEA: Strategic Direction 2018-2022, and RAP-MALI
   - Other International partners in the region on Scale up of marine conservation, protection and biodiversity change
4- Mechanism on Plastic Waste Management in Cambodia
5- Way Forwards to Improve Environmental Governance on Plastic Waste Management

a). Establish additional law, policy, strategic framework/planning, and technical guideline (e.g. the monitoring and assessment of plastic litter in ocean, marine spatial planning, valuation of marine ecosystem services, etc.)

b). Capacity building/training of national, sub-national and local staffs, including environmental monitoring procedures, data analysis

c). Building and improving working network & cooperation with relevant stakeholders at national and sub-national levels, including: Government institution, Private Sectors, Local NGOs, Local Community, University, etc…

d). Strengthening management mechanism on monitoring and implementing to reduce plastic waste at all levels

e). Seeking financial and technical support from national and regional partners to support stakeholders participation for combating of marine plastic litter at both national and regional levels…