

**Ministry of Environment
Royal Government of Cambodia**

**PRAKAS (DECLARATION)
DECLARATION No. 1033 ON PROTECTED AREAS**

Phnom Penh, June 3, 1994

- Seen the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia;
- Seen the Royal Decree of His Majesty the King of Cambodia, Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk Varman, dated November 1, 1993 on the creation and designation of protected areas;
- Seen the approval of the National Assembly on the composition of the Royal Government dated October 29, 1993;
- Seen the Violations of protected areas.

IT IS HERBY DECIDED

Article 1:

To prohibit the construction of the sawmills, charcoal ovens, brick kilns, tile kilns, limestone ovens, and tobacco ovens in the protected natural areas.

Article 2:

To prohibit the hunt or the placement of hunting traps, the fishing of mammals, amphibians, reptiles and aquatic animals of tusks, bones, feathers, horns, leathers and blood.

Article 3:

To prohibit the deforestation for land use in the protected natural areas.

Article 4:

To prohibit the exploitation of minerals and the use of explosives in the protected natural areas.

Article 5:

To prohibit the bringing of the domestic animals such as dogs into the protected natural areas.

Article 6:

To prohibit water pollution activities such as the use of explosives, poisons, chemicals, electricity and dumping waste into the water surface or onto the land.

Article 7:

To prohibit the use of machineries and heavy cars, which could cause smoke, pollution, and use of microphones, which could cause noise pollution in the protected natural areas.

Article 8:

Researches and experiments in the protected natural areas shall be approved by the Secretariat of Environment.

Article 9:

Any provisions contrary to this declaration shall be annulled.

Article 10:

Any person who violates this declaration shall be punished in the accordance to law in force.

Article 11:

The Nature Conservation Department of the Secretariat of Environment shall implement this Declaration from date of its signature.

**Secretary of State of Environment,
Signature and Seal**

Dr. Mok Mareth

Annex

A. Species of International Conservation Significance Known to occur in Cambodia

| Common Name | Scientific Name | IUCN Classification |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| MAMMALS | | |
| Asian elephant | <i>Elephus maximus</i> | E |
| Asian golden cat | <i>Catopuma temmincki</i> | I |
| Asiatic wild dog | <i>Cuon alpinus</i> | V |
| Banteng | <i>Bos javanicus</i> | V |
| Black finless porpoise | <i>Neophacaena phocaenoides</i> | K |
| Black gibbon | <i>Hylobates concolor</i> | E |
| Brown-antlered (Eld's) deer | <i>Cervus eldii</i> | V |
| Chinese white dolphin | <i>Sotalia chinensis</i> | K |
| Clouded leopard | <i>Neofelis nebulosa</i> | V |
| Douc langur | <i>Pygathrix nemaeus</i> | E |
| Dugong | <i>Dugong dugon</i> | V |
| Fishing cat | <i>Prionailurus viverrinus</i> | K |
| Gaur | <i>Bos gaurus</i> | V |
| Hairy-nosed otter | <i>Lutra sumatrana</i> | K |
| Irawaddy dolphin | <i>Orcaella brevirostris</i> | K |
| Javan rhinoceros | <i>Rhinoceros sondaicus</i> | E |
| Kouprey | <i>Bos sauveli</i> | E |
| Leopard | <i>Panthera pardus</i> | |
| Mainland serow | <i>Capricornis sumatraensis</i> | I |
| Mardbled cat | <i>Felis marmorata</i> | K |
| Marshall's horseshoe bat | <i>Rhinolophus marshallii</i> | |
| Northern smooth-tailed tree-shrew | <i>Dendrogale murina</i> | |
| Oriental small-clawed otter | <i>Aonyx cinerea</i> | K |
| Otter civet | <i>Cynogale bennetti</i> | |
| Pileated gibbon | <i>Hylobates pileatus</i> | E |
| Pygmy loris | <i>Nycticebus pygmaeus</i> | V |
| Smooth-coated otter | <i>Lutra perspicillata</i> | K |
| Stump-tailed macaque | <i>Macaca artcooides</i> | K |
| Sumatran rhinoceros | <i>Rhinoceros sumatrensis</i> | E |
| Sun bear | <i>Helarctos malayanus</i> | V |
| Tiger | <i>Panthera tigris</i> | E |
| Wild buffalo | <i>Bulabul bulabus</i> | |
| Reptiles | | |
| Asian giant tortoise | <i>Manouria emys</i> | V |
| batagur | <i>Batagur baska</i> | E |
| Elongated tortoise | <i>Indotestudo elongata</i> | K |
| Estuarine crocodile | <i>Crocodylus porosus</i> | V |

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|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Green turtle | <i>Chelonia mydas</i> | E |
| Hawksbill turtle | <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> | E |
| Impressed tortoise | <i>Manouria impressa</i> | K |
| Indian python | <i>Python molurus</i> | V |
| Siamese crocodile | <i>Crocodylus siamensis</i> | E |
| Fish | | |
| Asian bony-tongue | <i>Scleropages formosus</i> | K |
| Giant catfish | <i>Pangasianodon gigas</i> | V |
| Indochina featherback | <i>Notopterus blanci</i> | R |
| Pla thepa | <i>Pangasius sanitwongsei</i> | R |
| Silver shark | <i>Balantiocheilos melanopterus</i> | I |
| Trey trasak | <i>Probarbus julieni</i> | K |

Source: Groombridge (1993), Aswell (1994), Collar et.al (1994), Le Billion (1994 a), AWB (1995), Mundkur et al. (1995).

Key: E or EN= endangered; V or VU = vulnerable; R= rare; I= indeterminate (but at least E, V, or R); K= insufficiently known; [* = E in Asia but not globally because of Australian population].

B. Birds of International Conservation Significance Know to occur in Cambodia

| Birds | Scientific Name | IUCN Classification | Bird life International Classification |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Asian dowitcher | <i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i> | R | NT |
| Asian golden weaver | <i>Ploceus hypoxanthus</i> | | NT |
| Asian openbill stork | <i>Anastomus oscitans</i> | | NT |
| Bar-bellied pitta | <i>Pitta elliotii</i> | R | NT |
| Bengal florican | <i>Eupodotis bengalensis</i> | E | EN |
| Black-bellied tern | <i>Sterna acuticauda</i> | | VU |
| Black-faced spoonbill | <i>Platalea minor</i> | E | CR |
| Black-headed ibis | <i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i> | | NT |
| Black-necked stork | <i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i> | | * |
| Blue-rumped pitta | <i>Pitta soror</i> | | NT |
| Chestnut-headed partridge | <i>Arborophila cambodiana</i> | R | VU |
| Coral-billed ground cuckoo | <i>Carpococcyx renauldi</i> | | NT |
| Giant ibis | <i>Pseudibis gigantea</i> | R | CR |
| Greater adjutant stork | <i>Leptoptilus dubius</i> | E | EN |
| Greater spotted eagle | <i>Aquila clanga</i> | | VU |
| Green peafowl | <i>Pavo muticus</i> | V | VU |
| Grey-headed fishing eagle | <i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus</i> | | NT |
| Grey-headed lapwing | <i>Vanellus cinereus</i> | | N |
| Indian skimmer | <i>Rynchops albicollis</i> | | VU |
| Lesser adjutant stork | <i>Leptoptilus javanicus</i> | V | VU |
| Long-billed vulture | <i>Gyps indicus</i> | | NT |
| Masked finfoot | <i>Heliopais personata</i> | V | VU |
| Milky stork | <i>Mycteria cinerea</i> | V | VU |
| Nicobar pigeon | <i>Caloenas nicobarica</i> | R | NT |
| Nordmann's greenshank | <i>Tringa guttifer</i> | I | EN |
| Oriental darter | <i>Anhinga melanogaster</i> | | NT |
| Painted stork | <i>Mycteria leucocephala</i> | | NT |
| Red-headed vulture | <i>Sarcogyps calvus</i> | | NT |
| Rufous-throated fulvetta | <i>Alcippe rufogularis</i> | | NT |
| Rufous-winged buzzard | <i>Bustastur liventer</i> | | NT |
| Sarus crane | <i>Grus antigone</i> | | NT |
| Siamese fireback | <i>Lophura diaradi</i> | R | VU |
| Silver oriole | <i>Oriolus mellianus</i> | | VU |
| Spot-bellied eagle owl | <i>Bubo nipalensis</i> | | NT |
| Spot-billed pelican | <i>Pelecanus philippensis</i> | I | VU |
| White-rumped falcon | <i>Polihierax insignis</i> | | NT |
| White-rumped vulture | <i>Gyps bengalensis</i> | | NT |
| White-shouldered ibis | <i>Pseudibis davisonii</i> | I | EN |
| White-winged wood duck | <i>Cairina scutulata</i> | V | EN |
| Wooly-necked stork | <i>Ciconia episcopus</i> | | |

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IUCN Status Categories

Extinct (Ex). Species not definitely in the wild during the past 50-years

Endangered (E). Taxa in danger of extinction and whose survival is unlikely if the causal factors continue operating.

Vulnerable (v). Taxa believed likely to move into the Endangered category in the near future if the causal factors continue operating.

Rare (R). Taxa with small world populations that are not present Endangered or Vulnerable but are at risk. These taxa are usually localized within restricted geographical areas or habitats or are thinly scattered over a more extensive range.

Indeterminate (I). Taxa known to be Endangered, Vulnerable or Rare but where there is not enough information to say which of the three categories is appropriate.

Insufficiently Known (K). Taxa that are suspected but not definitely known to belong to any of the above categories because of lack of information.

Threatened (T) Threatened is a general term to denote species, which are Endangered, Vulnerable, Rare, Indeterminate or Insufficiently known.

Bird life International Status Categories

CR=critically endangered, E or EN=endangered, V or VU=vulnerable, R=rare, I=indeterminate (but at least E, V or R) K=insufficiently known, NT=near threatened. [*=E in Asia but not globally because of Australian population.]

C. Species and Products Associated with the wildlife trade in Cambodia

| Species | Body parts | Main uses |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Asiatic Black bear | Skins, gall bladder, bile | Decoration, medicine |
| Asian elephant | Ivory, teeth, skin, tails | Decoration, medicine, export |
| Banteng | Horns | Export |
| Barking deer | Meat, antlers | Wildlife restaurants, medicine, export |
| Cobra | Meat | Wildlife restaurants |
| Civets | Meat, live animals | Food, pets |
| Clouded leopard | Skins | Decoration, export |
| Doves | Meat | Wildlife restaurants |
| Eld's deer | Antlers | Medicine |
| Fishing cat | Meat, live animals | Food, pets |
| Gaur | Horns | Decoration, export |
| Gibbons | Meat, live animals | Foot, pets |
| Leopard | Skins | Decoration, export |
| Macaques | Meat, live animals | Food, pets |
| Otter | Skins | Decoration, export |
| Pangolin | Meat, skins & scales | Wildlife restaurant, medicine, export |
| Porcupine | Stomach and quills | Medicine |
| Reticulated python | Skins, bones | Medicine export |
| Sam bar deer | Meat, antlers | Wildlife restaurant, medicine, export |
| Serrow | Horns | Medicine, export |
| Siamese crocodile | Live animals | Export |
| Slow Loris | Dried carcasses | Medicine |
| Tiger | Skins, bone | Decoration, medicine, export |
| Turtles/terrapins | Meat, live animals | Food, pets |
| Various birds | Meat, live animals | Food, pets |
| Wild buffalo | Horns | Export |
| Wild pig | Meat | Wildlife restaurants |

Source: Broad & Phipps (1994).

D. Classification of Protected Areas in Cambodia

| Category | Definition | IUCN equivalent |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| Wildlife Sanctuary | Natural areas where nationally Significant species of flora and fauna, natural communities, or physical feature require specific intervention and their perpetuation | Category I: strict Nature Reserve/Wilderness Area: Protected area managed mainly for science or wilderness protection. |
| National Park | Natural and scenic areas of significance for their scientific, educational, and recreational values. | Category II: National Park: Protected areas managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation. |
| Protected Landscape | Nationally and significant natural and semi-natural landscapes which must be maintained to provide opportunities for recreation and tourism. | Category V: Protected Landscape/Seascape: Protected areas managed mainly for landscape /seascape conservation and recreation. |
| Multiple-use Management Area | The areas, which provide for the sustainable use for water resources, timber, wildlife, fish, pasture and recreation with the conservation of nature primarily oriented to support these economic activities. | Category VI: Protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use to natural ecosystem. |

Source: Royal Decree (1993) on the Creation and Designation of Protected Areas; IUCN Commission on the National Parks and Protected Areas (1994); IUCN (1994a) & b)

E. Unique Characteristic of Protected Areas in Cambodia

| Protected Areas | Total Size (ha) | Some Unique Characteristic |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| Kirirom National Park | 35,000 | High elevation pine forest with large mammals including tiger, banteng, and gaur. |
| Phnom Bokor National Park | 140,000 | High elevation Sphagnum bogs, Podocarpus forest with large mammals including tiger, elephant, sun bear, and perhaps Asian black bear. |
| Kep National Park | 5,000 | Secondary lowland evergreen forest. |
| Preah Sihanouk (Ream) National Park | 15,000 now 21,000* | Secondary lowland evergreen forest with some mangrove forest. [*Two islands totaling an additional 6,000 ha have been added to the area defined in the Decree.] |
| Botum-Sakor National Park | 171,250 | Extensive lowland evergreen forest in good condition, mangrove forest, and the only coastal Dacrydium /Podocarpus swamp forest in Cambodia. |
| Phnom Kulen National Park | 37,500 | The area is within the important watershed of the Siem Reap River. It is also an important archaeological site. |
| Virachey National Park | 332,500 | The only high altitude forest in northeast Cambodia thereby having a different set of bio-geographic influences than in the Southwest. An important habitat for several threatened species, including tiger, elephant and possibly douc langur (an endangered primate). |
| Aural Wildlife Sanctuary | 253,750 | Highest mountain (5,810 ft) in Cambodia with a wide diversity of vegetation ranging from dry Dipterocarpus/Podocarpus forest to medium altitude evergreen forest. The higher parts of the area are undescribed botanically. Large mammals in the area include tiger, banteng, gaur, and the endangered Eld's deer. |
| Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary | 23,750 | Most important mangrove forest in Cambodia and possibly the most extensive within the Gulf of Thailand. |
| Phnom Samkos Wildlife Sanctuary | 333,750 | High altitude area with a wide diversity of forest types. Supports a range of large mammals in the area including tiger, banteng, gaur, and the endangered Eld's deer |
| Roniem Daun Sam Wildlife Sanctuary | 178,750 | Lowland evergreen and semi-evergreen forest of unknown condition –no forest exists across |

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| | | the Thai border. Possibly hold pileated gibbon (an endangered primate). |
| Kulen Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary | 402,500 | The largest area in the protected areas system intended to protect the kouprey. The principal habitats are lowland open dipterocarp forest (which historically held a high density of kouprey). Lowland evergreen/semi-evergreen forest, and the largest swamp in northern Cambodia. |
| Boeng Per Wildlife Sanctuary | 242,500 | A previous wildlife sanctuary, it reportedly has good populations of wild cattle and deer. Large water birds breed here and move to the Tonle Sap in the dry season. There may be a migration of elephants. The area has some important archaeological sites. |
| Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuary | 250,5000 | Proposed as a kouprey reserve before the civil war. The original boundaries have been extended to include additional vegetation types. The area comprises mostly evergreen forest on basaltic soils, grassy glades, open deciduous forest, mixed deciduous forest, and pockets of evergreen/semi-evergreen forest, riverine habitats and small wetlands. Banteng and Asian wild dog are present and elephants migrate to the area at certain times of the year. It is also breeding ground for sarus crane breeds. |
| Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary | 222,5000 | The habitats in this area is similar to those at Lomphat-mostly evergreen forest on basaltic soils, grassy glades, open deciduous forest, mixed deciduous forest, pockets of evergreen/semi-evergreen forest, riverine habitats and small wetlands. Banteng and Asian wild dog are present and elephants migrate to the area at certain times of the year. It is also breeding ground for sarus crane breeds. |
| Phnom Namlear Wildlife Sanctuary | 47,500 | Mainly evergreen forest, which harbors the tiger, elephant, pygmy loris and green peafowl. |
| Snuol Wildlife Sanctuary | 135,000 | This area is a forest reserve. It consists of mostly logged evergreen forest on a heavily dissected plateau. |
| Angkor Protected Landscape | 10,800 | This mostly forest area includes the Angkor temple complex, perhaps the single-most |

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| | | important archaeological/cultural site in southeast Asia. |
| Banteay Chhmar Protected Landscape | 81,200 | The area was included for its archaeological/cultural sites, including an important temple site. |
| Preah Vihear Protected Landscape | 5,000 | The area was included for its archaeological/cultural value, it includes an important temple. |
| Dong Peng Multiply-Use Area | 27,700 | Lowland coastal wetlands-mostly mangrove and swamp forest but with some evergreen forest. |
| Samlaut Multiple Use Area | 60,000 | It is an evergreen forest area within the watershed of the Battambang river. It has been denuded by mining operations causing severe erosion and increased sedimentation of the river which flows into the Tonle Sap Lake |
| Tonle Sap Multiple Use Area | 316,250 | Long-standing ichthyologic reserve. Great biological, hydrological and cultural/economic importance. |

F. Cambodian Sites being Considered for Designation Under the Ramsar Convention

| Site | Location | Province | Extent | Main habitats | Current status |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|-----------|---|---|
| Boeng Chhma and associated river system | Northern shore of Tonle Sap | Kampong Thom and Siem Reap provinces | 28,000 ha | Open lake, pools, river and creeks freshwater swamp and floodplain. | Part of Tonle Sap multiple use area. |
| Koh Kapik and associated islets | Mouth of the Prek Kaoh Pao and Prek Khlang Yai/ Stung Kep rivers | Koh Kong Province | 12,000 ha | Mudflats, mangrove and rear mangrove and sandy beach strand communities. | Part of Pream Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary |
| Mekong River | 5 km north of Stung Treng to Laos border. | Stung Treng province | 13,000 ha | Unique open forest on sandy and rock islands in river, inundated during wet season. | Not a protected area |

Source: Ministry of Environment (MOE), Cambodia. Unpublished. Data Sheets for inclusion of Site on the Ramsar Convention List