

# THE IMPACT OF REGIONAL INTEGRATION ON THE GOVERNANCE<sup>1</sup> PROCESSES IN CAMBODIA: THE ENVIRONMENTAL PERSPECTIVE

Kao Kim Hourn<sup>2</sup>

## 1. Introduction

Since the 1993 elections, Cambodia has made significant progress in a number of areas in post-conflict nation-building and national reconstruction and development. The development progress could not have been made without some real changes and reforms that were brought about by both internal and external pressures. The pressures have acted as catalysts for change and reform for Cambodia, as the country shifted from isolation toward integration into the region and the world. The process of integration required adjustments and substantive changes in the ways of doing things in Cambodia, especially the governance processes at the various levels. While progress has been made, Cambodia continues to face some serious challenges in its key reform agenda for all sectors, including environmental issues. Many questions could be raised concerning the impact of regional integration on the governance processes in Cambodia, this paper attempts only to answer some of the questions, especially those concerned with the environmental issues. However, it is important for this paper to address first some of general questions concerning the overall governance processes in Cambodia.

- 1) How, if at all, has regional integration altered the governance processes in Cambodia?
- 2) If the governance processes have been altered, what is the stronger pressure, the donors (Consultative Group or CG—the World Bank), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS, which is the Asian Development Bank (ADB) approach), the Mekong River Commission (MRC)?
- 3) What about the forces for less open, less transparent decision-making, partly as a consequence of re-entering the regional economy? Are these forces stronger or weaker than the pressures from the CG, ASEAN, or the GMS?
- 4) What is the formal/informal trend within ASEAN or the GMS relating to the non-interference policy of members?

These are the broad questions concerning the regional players and their influences in the Cambodian development process. The specific issues on the environmental governance would include the following questions:

- 1) What are the key environmental issues in Cambodia today? How did these environmental issues originate?
- 2) Who are the key actors involved in environmental issues in Cambodia?
- 3) What is the role of the donors and/or external players vis-à-vis these environmental issues?
- 4) What have been the government's responses to the environmental challenges in Cambodia?
- 5) What are the prospects for better environmental governance in Cambodia?

## 2. The Three Essential Factors

These questions are not only relevant but they are also important to the examination of governance processes in Cambodia. They need to be answered and recommendations need to be offered in order to help contribute to policy inputs at the national level. While governance processes in Cambodia are still in an early phase, they are significantly important to the development process of the country. At the outset,

---

<sup>1</sup> This paper adopts the definition of governance as defined by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), which centers on four key elements: accountability, transparency, predictability, and participation.

<sup>2</sup> Kao Kim Hourn is the executive director of the Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace (CICP).

however, I wish to emphasize three important factors for promoting and institutionalizing the governance processes in Cambodia. First, in order to make governance work for Cambodia, it requires political will or commitment at the highest level of leadership. Without leadership commitment, many of the efforts to move forward on governance are either being wasted or the momentum has not been strong enough to push the reform agenda. Second, the governance processes require sufficient resources or means to execute or implement the work. Third, they require capabilities or expertise of those who are in key positions. In other words, the governance processes require people who are in the driver's seat to have sufficient knowledge, expertise, experiences, and understanding of the development process inside the country in relations with the outside world.

### **3. The Changing Factors**

Having observed and studied the process of changes in Cambodia for almost a decade since the country first began to opt for a policy of integration into the region and the world, the role of state, or government for that matter, has been transformed dramatically either in response to the forces of globalization, regionalism, or pressures from within. First, as Cambodia attempted to integrate into the region and the global community, the country had to adjust to the regional and international agreements, codes of conduct, treaties, MOUs, principles, and norms, among other things. Essentially, Cambodia has been bound by its obligations, responsibilities, and commitments. This means, one can argue, that the country has delegated certain amount of authority to regional and global institutions—be they ASEAN, the GMS, or the donors, such as the WB and IMF. Second, as Cambodia emerged from many years of war and destruction, the government could not provide many of the public services that other countries could. The notion of state remained too weak; the government was not strong enough. The public institutions were still truncated. In this context, combined with regional and global trends, Cambodia has witnessed the emergence and proliferation of civil society actors in the past ten years. The role of civil society in national development has been critical, and will continue to be so in the future. In this regard, the government has not only acknowledged the constructive role of civil society in national development (including the governance processes), but also indirectly “delegated” certain amount of authority downward toward civil society. In other words, the contribution of civil society is vital to the country. Third, in recognition of the growing importance of the role of market economy, the Cambodian government has made the private sector as not only a partner in development, but also the engine of economic growth for the country. This was clearly stated in the National Program to Rehabilitate and Develop Cambodia (NPRD), the masterplan of economic development of the country. Again, the Cambodian government has “delegated” certain amount of authority sideward to the private sector. In essence, the government has made regional and international institutions (at least those in which the country has dealt with), civil society, and the private sector as their partners for development in Cambodia.

Against this backdrop, the questions on the governance processes in Cambodia need to be addressed in this context.

## **4. Implications of Regional Integration on the Governance Processes**

### **4.1 ASEAN AND AFTA**

Since the moment Cambodia decided to join ASEAN, governance processes have been changed significantly. From 1994 to 2000, Cambodia has been readjusting its legal and institutional framework, as well as key policies in many areas such as trade, investment, tourism, and others. In preparation for membership, Cambodia was required to adjust in wide-ranging areas, from changing mindsets to think like ASEAN in a collective way to institutionalizing the ASEAN structure within the government in order to ensure effective coordination, from improving and upgrading the legal framework to changing the tax structure to ensure that Cambodia could reduce its tariffs in the time schedule.

In addition, joining ASEAN means that the new members like Cambodia are required to fully participate in the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA). For Cambodia, participation in AFTA is a full commitment and has so far demanded enormous workloads and reforms in order for the country to catch up and to fully participate in the process. The key ministries, such as Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International

Cooperation, Ministry of Economy and Finance, and Ministry of Commerce, as well as other line ministries, need to take part in ASEAN affairs. Since Cambodia became a full member in April 1999, the pressures to catch up and to be compatible with the rest of the ASEAN members have been challenging. The pressures could be called the peer pressures or the need to be conformed.

In ASEAN, cooperation is divided into three main areas—political cooperation, economic cooperation, and functional cooperation. In political cooperation, the ASEAN member states engage one another in various activities aimed to promote trust, confidence, and openness. In essence, political cooperation means to promote peace, stability, and security, not only in each member state but more importantly in the region. In economic cooperation, the ASEAN member states essentially assist one another in increasing their production capacity, making the distribution and utilization of goods and services more efficient, and at the same time encouraging more investment in the region. The ultimate goal is to provide better livelihoods, more employment opportunities, and less poverty in the region. In functional cooperation, the ASEAN member states cooperate with one another to promote science and technology, enhance human resource development, and protect the environment. In addition, the ASEAN member states have cooperated among themselves to fight against transnational crime, such as drug trafficking and human smuggling, and address the common issues of concern such as the spread of HIV/Aids. These areas of cooperation are daunting tasks for new members such as Cambodia, as they require more financial and human resources, better coordination of the various institutions and ministries, and more effective policy frameworks. Thus, if the government is not strategic enough about the ways it engages ASEAN, it can be a further burden for the country.

#### ***4.2 The ASEAN Vision 2020***

What is more challenging for its integration into ASEAN is the fact that Cambodia needs to gear its national development according to the ASEAN Vision 2020 and the Hanoi Plan of Action (HPA). According to the ASEAN Vision 2020, Cambodia, like other members of this regional organization, is at least encouraged in the short-term, if not required, to contribute towards the following goals:

- A Concert of Southeast Asian Nations
- A Partnership in Dynamic Development
- A Community of Caring Societies
- An Outward-Looking ASEAN

ASEAN can only move ahead towards these goals if each member state can contribute and actively participate in the process. Each member state needs to build its own national resilience. In each of the goals mentioned above, there are specific issues that need to be addressed.

- *A Concert of Southeast Asian Nations*: This includes: a peace and stable region; justice and rule of law; resolution of disputes by peaceful means; a binding code of conduct; a region free from weapons of mass destruction; and a force for peace and justice.
- *A Partnership in Dynamic Development*: This includes: forging closer economic integration in the region; promoting sustainable and equitable economic growth; narrowing the gap in the level of development among member states; and making ASEAN a competitive region.
- *A Community of Caring Societies*: This includes: promoting total human development; enhancing a socially cohesive and caring ASEAN where problems of hunger, malnutrition, deprivation and hunger are addressed; enhancing human resource development and information technology; and dealing with social and environmental issues.
- *An Outward-Looking ASEAN*: Playing a pivotal role in international fora; and advancing the regional common interests.

#### ***4.3 The Hanoi Plan of Action***

The ASEAN Vision 2020 is truly ambitious, but it is the ultimate goal of the regional association. As a member, Cambodia would need to think ahead strategically and in visionary terms. This means that Cambodians need not only to change their mindsets but also they need to have regional/global views as well. While the goals of the ASEAN Vision 2020 still have some time to go, the Hanoi Plan of Action is

even more ambitious and truly challenging, given the comprehensive list of what ASEAN must do—both collectively and individually. The HPA calls for 10 areas where ASEAN would need to work in order to move each member state and thus the region ahead. These areas include the following:

- ❑ Strengthen macroeconomic and financial cooperation
- ❑ Enhance greater economic integration
- ❑ Promote science and technology development and develop information technology infrastructure
- ❑ Promote social development and address the social impact of the financial and economic crisis
- ❑ Promote human resource development
- ❑ Protect the environment and promote sustainable development
- ❑ Strengthen regional peace and security
- ❑ Enhance ASEAN's role as an effective force for peace, justice and moderation in the Asia-Pacific and in the world
- ❑ Promote ASEAN awareness and its standing in the international community
- ❑ Improve ASEAN's structures and mechanism

Without having to go through a full laundry list stated above that every member of ASEAN would have and will have to do, the tasks at present and in the future for Cambodia are heavy. As ASEAN will need to review the HPA every three years, which is coming up next year for the initial review, the need for member states like Cambodia to follow closely the HPA is one of the most important factors in which the country has altered its governance processes.

#### ***4.4 The ASEAN+3 Process***

At the level of ASEAN+3 (ASEAN-10, China, South Korea and Japan), Cambodia would have to work harder in order to catch up with the rest of the group. Certainly, it will take Cambodia some time to gradually build up. The most important thing in this respect is for Cambodia to participate in the process as early as possible and attempt to learn more about the value of multilateralism and economic cooperation, as well as to maximize all the benefits. As the force of globalization is becoming increasingly important, Cambodia, through its engagement within ASEAN and the ASEAN+3, can help it to manage some of the challenges of globalization.

### **5. The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper: The Participation Process**

Another important issue that links to the governance processes is the new approach that has been put forth by the World Bank (WB) and IMF. This is the current Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (IPRSP) of Cambodia. According to the new approach of the international financial institutions (IFIs), it is required that the poor countries, such as Cambodia, to produce a master plan which aims to address the poverty issues in the most comprehensive manner in order to get any new lending. Therefore, the initial process of the IPRSP has been driven by the WB and IMF. While the process is now in the hands of the government, in this respect the governance processes have been influenced by the WB. According to the process of the IPRSP so far, the government has broadened the base of participation by almost all stakeholders, including those from civil society and the private sector, to contribute their inputs into this national document. The IPRSP will continue next year in order to further revise and strengthen the document.

### **6. The GMS and the ADB**

Another important process, which has contributed to the governance processes in Cambodia, has been the work of the Asian Development Bank, specifically in the context of the GMS. At the bilateral level between Cambodia and the ADB, cooperation has been vital in a number of key projects, from water and education to road and airport projects. At the subregion level, the ADB has been, to some extent, a catalyst for bringing all the actors—from Yunnan to Vietnam—to promote sub-regional cooperation,

from cross-border to infrastructure development. The essential factor of the GMS so far is the emerging spirit of cooperation, the culture of dialogue, and the need for sharing resources. All of these could not have come about if there had not been some degree of governance—participation, transparency, predictability, and accountability of all the actors involved in the GMS. For Cambodia, its development plan cannot be drawn and implemented in isolation from subregional and regional contexts.

In short, regional integration has to some extent already altered the governance processes in Cambodia constructively in a number of ways. The hope is that the impact of regional integration on the governance processes in Cambodia will continue to sustain for some time so that the processes of change and reform at the various levels inside the country would not lose momentum and force.

## **7. Roles and Influences of the Different Actors in Shaping the Governance Processes**

In Cambodia, there are many different actors and they have different as well as sometimes similar roles in contributing to national development. Some of these actors operate at various levels, from global to grassroots level (g-to-g level). However, given the key actors—from ASEAN to donors, from the GMS to civil society—that have contributed to the development of Cambodia at the different levels, the question is which actor or actors exert stronger pressures for the country to move along the path of governance? This is indeed a difficult question to answer. Certainly, each actor or a group of actors shape the governance processes differently, on different levels, and on different issues. For example, ASEAN has been an important catalyst for change in Cambodia, given the latter's membership in this regional organization. As a member, Cambodia has to respect the spirit, the norms, the ASEAN ways, and a host of others of this regional association. As the group moves along together, Cambodia is asked to come on board and therefore the pressures are on. At the same time, as its experiences have shown, Cambodia has had to adjust its tariff structure in order to reduce import duty taxes. This has forced Cambodia to broaden its tax base, strengthen its tax administration, and upgrade its legal system. The list of things that Cambodia has done and must do goes on.

For the donors, such as in the framework of the Consultative Group (CG) meeting, Cambodia has been required to live up to its commitments. Cambodia can no longer talk only and expect to get away from its commitments. Before this may have been the case, but in recent years things are getting tougher in terms of the requirements for delivery and in addressing some of the more difficult issues, such as the need to increasing revenues and reduce spending. In other words, Cambodia has been asked to come up with concrete good governance strategies in order to cope with challenging issues, such as corruption. For example, at the CG meeting in May in Paris this year, the government came up with a document entitled “Good Governance,” which spells out the position of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) on good governance, governance action plan, and a matrix of Cambodia governance action plan. This is a very important step forward for Cambodia.

For the CG meeting, the World Bank, along with other both bilateral and multilateral donors, has been the key actor in getting the process moving each year. Each year at the CG meeting, the donors make their pledges of assistance to Cambodia. But these pledges have not been entirely free from conditionalities. The donors have been vigorous about the need for Cambodia to get in the governance processes and start implement them as early and as effectively as possible. Therefore, the pressures from the donors have been quite significant as well. Other issues in which the donors have expressed their strong opinions have included the Khmer Rouge trial, as it links to the rule of law, the communal elections, as it links to decentralization, and demobilization, as it links to national budget allocation and spending. The problem with donors has been their lack of effective and efficient coordination and cooperation. In other words, the donors continue to operate differently, despite the fact that Cambodian has an aid coordination mechanism within the Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC).

As stated above briefly, for the GMS and the ADB, the process has been important, at least in the last several years. However, its impact on the governance processes in Cambodia has been somewhat limited compared to ASEAN and the donors. But the GMS and ADB may gain momentum in the future, depending on the programs and projects that the sub-regional cooperation will have.

The role and influence of civil society, on the other hand, are essential in shaping the process of changes in Cambodia. For civil society in Cambodia, it can be broken down into groups: local and international. Since 1980, and more so since the 1993 election, the number of civil society organizations have multiplied in number. Recently, statistics have put the number of both local and international civil society organizations at more than 1,000. While the quantity of civil society organizations is not important, the quality of each organization is more critical. Nevertheless, given their number and the budget, which was estimated almost about US\$100 million in 1998, the contribution have been significant. At the same time, some of the civil organizations have been instrumental in the governance processes, from anti-corruption activities to electoral monitoring, from human resource development to training. The trend is that civil society will become increasingly active in the near future.

In short, I would argue that the strongest pressures are from the donors and ASEAN. They would rank almost equally. The next ranking would be civil society, followed by the GMS and ADB.

## **8. The Influences of Other Forces on the Governance Processes**

Certainly, there is no doubt that there have been forces that have resisted change and reform in Cambodia. In other words, these forces wanted less open, less transparent decision-making because they would continue to benefit from it. At the moment, these forces continue to retain some leverage in certain areas. These forces are the forces of status quo. They may belong to certain political parties, government institutions, and the business sector. Some of them are the old guards; they are afraid of change because it would affect their power, positions, prestige, and finance. These forces have been operating more at the national level than at the regional level.

However, these forces of status are in competition with the forces of reform. The forces of reform have moved ahead due to the fact that they have been benefiting from globalization. At the same time, the emergence and the inclusion of younger and more professionals into the decision-making process, as in the case of Cambodia, will continue to dilute the power base of the old guards or those forces of status quo. The trend is that the pro-reform forces will be able to challenge some of old guards in the next several years, as each country in Southeast Asia continues to liberalize economically and politically. Cambodia stands to gain from the current process of change.

## **9. Environmental Issues in Cambodia**

When Cambodia opened up to the world at the beginning of the 1990s, the country was not concerned with environmental issues because there were literally no environmental problems for the country yet. In a period of about ten years, Cambodia has faced a number of environmental problems, such as the depletion of natural resources (over-logging, over-fishing), degradation of environmental quality (atmospheric contamination, surface water pollution, soil erosion, loss of forest cover, dumping of toxic waste and old car tires).

### ***9.1 Cambodian Government's Responses to the Growing Environmental Issues:***

The initial responses to the environmental problems were limited, as Cambodia was faced with the many daunting tasks of nation-building. During the formation of the first Royal Government of Cambodia, the Ministry of Environment was set up in response to the concerns of Cambodian leaders of the environmental issues. As a new ministry, the Ministry of Environment was confronted with a host of problems: budget, personnel, expertise, legal framework, and inter-ministerial cooperation. Similar to other ministries, the Ministry of Environment did not have a sufficient budget. It had to rely on the donors in order to implement some of the environmental projects. The ministry had less personnel and expertise. It also did not have sufficient legal framework for both the institutional mandate and the environmental legal framework.

During the first Coalition Government, three important achievements were made. First was the launch of the major environmental publication—"Cambodia: First State of the Environment Report 1994"—which was to give an overview of the nation's natural resource endowment. Second was the legislation of the "Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management" in 1996. Third was the

preparation the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) in 1997. As a strategic framework on the environment, NEAP is a significant step toward improving environmental protection and management in Cambodia. NEAP underlined key priority areas<sup>3</sup>:

- **Forest policy:** Key issues included non-transparent procedures for forest concession, low royalty rate (less than 20% of the world prices), illegal exportation of large quantities of logs, weak institutional capacity, loss of forest areas due to illegal land reclamation.
  - For the short term, the government wanted to:
    - (a) develop and introduce regulatory reforms to sustain forest yields,
    - (b) establish a framework to allocate land for specific uses,
    - (c) ensure budget allocations for forest management, and
    - (d) develop and implement guidelines and procedures for sustained forest management.
  - For the long term, the government planned to:
    - (a) develop and implement a training strategy for the forest sector;
    - (b) promote a log market to supply efficient domestic processors and exporters once sustainable forest practices are introduced (which are impossible, given the current forestry situation inside the country!).
  
- **Fisheries and floodplain agriculture in the Tonle Sap region:** Key issues included over-fishing, lack of reliable information, limited capacity to manage fisheries, loss of inundated forests, over-use of agrochemicals, irregular floods and droughts.
  - For the short term, the government wanted to create a single mechanism for inter-ministerial collaboration on the management of the Tonle Sap area.
  - For the long term, the government wanted to:
    - (a) improve the resource information base;
    - (b) build capacity for joint management;
    - (c) provide alternate economic opportunities to fishing communities to slow the pressures on the fisheries;
    - (d) strengthen the policy and regulatory framework, increase cooperation between Cambodia and other riparian states within the MRC framework;
    - (e) protect the critical habitats in the Tonle Sap area;
    - (f) promote reforestation and efficient energy use.
  
- **Coastal fisheries:** Key issues included limited data on fish stocks, degradation of critical habitats such as mangrove forests and coral reefs, and limited institutional capacity of Dept. of Fishery.
  - The government wanted to update regulations with respect to domestic and foreign commercial fishing vessels.
  - In the long term, the government wanted to:
    - (a) protect critical marine and coastal habitats;
    - (b) strengthen the institutional capacity;
    - (c) provide non-fishing economic opportunities in coastal communities in order to reduce fishing pressures.
  
- **Biodiversity and protected areas:** Key issues included lack of regulations for the protected areas, overlapping responsibilities between the Ministry of Environment and the Agriculture, lack of information on the status of biodiversity and outside protected areas.
  - In the short term, the government wanted to prepare and enact legislation on the operational aspects of protected areas.
  - In the long term, the government planned to: train MoE staff and those other agencies involved in biodiversity conservation, establish a trust fund to provide long-term financing for conservation programs, prepare and implement plans for priority areas of high biodiversity significance.

---

<sup>3</sup> Royal Government of Cambodia, *Cambodia: National Environmental Action Plan, 1998-2002* (Phnom Penh: Ministry of Environment, 1998), xiv-xvii.

- **Energy development and the environment:** Key issues included the development of Cambodia's energy potential (could affect archaeological and cultural assets, agricultural lands, and sensitive ecosystems).  
In the short term, the government wanted to prepare a national energy policy to address supply and demand and environmental and social issues.  
In the long term, the government wanted to strengthen the legal regime in the energy sector to support environment management and to promote sustainable use of biomass.
- **Urban waste management:** Key issues included disposal of hazardous industrial waste, medical waste and other toxic waste into open landfills or illegal vacant lots, swamps, waterways, and drainage canals (creating health and environmental problems); sewage and drainage systems in major urban areas have broken down.  
*The government wanted to: develop an effective policy and regulatory framework on environmental and sanitation standards, improve the disposal of residential and commercial solid waste, undertake emergency works to rehabilitate drainage works.*

While recognizing the growing environmental challenges, the Cambodian government has responded by adopting medium-term strategies and plans of action in order to address the environmental issues in the country<sup>4</sup>:

- **Enhancing Forest Concession Management:** Multi-purpose forest management plan—(1) to adopt and implement new forest concession management based on the recommendations of the UNDP/FAO/WB forestry study report; (2) to create mechanisms and monitoring process on illegal logging business. Will the government succeed, given the fact that illegal logging activities are difficult to stop despite the commitment from the government?
- **Reducing Urban and Industrial Pollution:** Pollution legal framework—to prepare and adopt legislation on national discharge standards and develop monitoring mechanisms to ensure compliance by pollution producing entities. This is a very important measure for Cambodia. But is it deliverable? In the past several years, Cambodia has permitted the import of old cars and motorbikes, which contributed to air pollution in the city.
- **Improving Coastal Zone Management:** Natural resource management planning—(1) to prepare coastal management planning; (2) to prepare environmental management planning of Kong Kang tree. Cambodia needs to be serious about its efforts in this area. This means that more resources will need to be added.
- **Improving Management of Tonle Sap Ecosystem:** Stakeholder participation—to establish multi-sectoral groups to prepare a management plan and coordinate ecosystem-enhancing interventions. Without the participation of all stakeholders it will be extremely difficult to improve the management of the Tonle Sap ecosystem, given the short-term interests in fishing, oil and gas exploration, etc.
- **Strengthening Protected Areas Management:** Preserving Ecological Integrity—(1) to prepare legislation, norms, and implement natural protected areas management plans; (2) to improve management capacity for Kirirum, Bokor, Ream, Virakchey, and Phnom Kouleng National Park. The Cambodian government needs to be vigilant about it. There have been a lot of reports concerning the intrusion of protected areas.
- **Enhancing the Environmental Planning Capacity of Core Institutions:** Capacity Building Priorities—(1) to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Environment to prepare and implement policies, draft legislation, monitor regulations, design and implement projects; (2) to prepare sub-decree on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and implementing regulations. Environmental

---

<sup>4</sup> Royal Government of Cambodia, *First Draft of the Second Five Year Socio-Economic Development Plan, 2001-2005* (Phnom Penh: Ministry of Planning, March 2001): 165.

capacity building and institutional development should be done in a more systematic and long-term approach rather than in an *ad hoc* manner.

- **Promoting Environmental Public Education and Awareness:** Environmental Education and Awareness—(1) to integrate environmental education into schools and higher education curricula; (2) to plan and implement public environmental awareness campaigns. Involvement of the schools and the participation of the civil society in the environmental public education and awareness are essential.

## 10. Conclusion

1. Commitment
2. Capacity building
3. Legal framework—strong and enforceable
4. Greater cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation
5. Mobilization of resources and investment
6. Sustainable internal pressures for better environment
7. Public education and awareness

## 11. References

- FAO. *Participatory Natural Resources Management in the Tonle Sap Region*. Project Document GCP/CMB/002/BEL. Phnom Penh, 1994.
- Ministry of Environment. *Cambodia: First State of the Environment Report*. Phnom Penh: Ministry of Environment, 1994.
- Participatory Natural Resources Management in the Tonle Sap Region*. Project GCP/CMB/002/BEL. Field Document No. 1, Vol. 1, Phnom Penh.
- Participatory Natural Resources Management in the Tonle Sap Region*. Project GCP/CMB/002/BEL. Field Document No. 1, Vol. 2, Phnom Penh.
- Participatory Natural Resources Management in the Tonle Sap Region*. Project GCP/CMB/002/BEL. Field Document No. 1, Vol. 4, Phnom Penh.
- Royal Government of Cambodia. *First Draft of the Second Five Year Socio-Economic Development Plan, 2001-2005*. Phnom Penh: Ministry of Planning, 2001.
- Royal Government of Cambodia. *Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper*. Phnom Penh: Council of Ministers, October 2000.
- Royal Government of Cambodia. *National Environmental Action Plan, 1998-2002*. Phnom Penh: Ministry of Environment, January 1998.
- Royal Government of Cambodia. *Review of Progress in the 1990s and Action Programme for 2001-2010*. Presentation of the Royal Government of Cambodia at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries. Ministry of Planning, 14 December 2000.