

**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>Elephas maximus</i>	E
Asian golden cat	<i>Catopuma temminckii</i>	I
Asiatic wild dog	<i>Cuon alpinus</i>	V
Banteng	<i>Bos javanicus</i>	V
Black finless porpoise	<i>Neophocaena 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
Marbled 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 artchoides</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>Bubalus bubalis</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

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>Bustard liventer</i>		NT
Sarus crane	<i>Grus antigone</i>		NT
Siamese fireback	<i>Lophura diardi</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	Food, 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

		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	250,000	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	222,500	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

		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