

THREATENED SPECIES USE IN ORNAMENTS, FOOD, TRADITIONAL MEDICINES, AND AS PETS

A guide for Buddhist monks in Cambodia



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INTRODUCTION

WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING IS A GLOBAL PROBLEM

Cambodia is a transit point for wildlife trafficking. Wildlife and their products are trafficked globally, by organized criminal groups, for food, medicine, souvenirs, gifts and pets.

THREATENED SPECIES AT RISK

- Elephants: thousands of elephants are killed every year.
- Pangolins: the most trafficked mammals on earth.
- Tigers and other wild cats: nearly half of all wild cat species are threatened with extinction.
- Rhinos: an average of three rhinos are killed per day.
- Birds: every year, millions of live birds are traded illegally and sold into the live pet trade. Many won't survive the capture and transport process, resulting in even more deaths. Other birds are traded for feathers or other parts and products.
- Turtles: nearly half of the world's freshwater turtles and tortoises, and all seven remaining sea turtle species are at risk of extinction.
- Sharks and Rays: approximately 100 million sharks and 5,000 rays are killed every year.
- Seahorses, Corals and other Marine Species: corals, mollusks, seahorses and numerous other marine species are removed from the wild illegally to supply the demands for live specimens for the aquarium and food trades, curios sold as tourist souvenirs, and as traditional medicines.

WILDLIFE CRIME

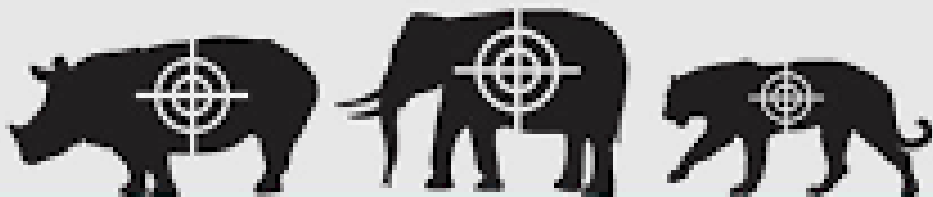
Wildlife crime is the illegal poaching, trading, processing, possessing, obtaining, smuggling or transporting, importing, exporting, and consumption of a specific wildlife product or species, including timber and other forest products by criminal groups, or individuals for the purpose of financial profit.



WILDLIFE CRIME

1. Drugs
2. Counterfeiting
3. Humans
4. Oil
5. **WILDLIFE**

Illegal trade of wildlife is the world's **5th** most lucrative criminal industry.



ប្រទេសកម្ពុជាត្រូវបានប្រើប្រាស់
ជាកន្លែងឆ្លងកាត់សម្រាប់ការជញ្ជូនដុំរាវដំរី
បញ្ឈប់នៅកម្ពុជា

Cambodia is a transit point for ivory trade.

WILDLIFE CRIME

- The security, political stability, economy, natural resources, and cultural heritage of many countries face serious threats from wildlife crime
- The world's most charismatic, and many lesser-known species are threatened by wildlife crime
- The conservation efforts and efforts to eliminate poverty and develop sustainable economic opportunities are destabilized by wildlife crime.
- The natural resources on which national economies and livelihoods are depending on can be destroyed by wildlife trafficking.



WILDLIFE CRIME HOTLINE – CAMBODIA

REPORT WILDLIFE CRIME 012 500 094

To report wildlife crimes or wild animals in danger:

1. Call 012 500 094 or Facebook page: Wildlife Crime Hotline Cambodia: <https://www.facebook.com/WCHCambodia/>
2. Send a message with picture if you can
3. Include location in your post and location on Google Map
4. Include the types and number of animals
5. Feel free to share posts found on Facebook that you think might show recent wildlife crime in Cambodia if no action has been taken.

Stop the trade in **turtles**



Please report Wildlife Crime

012 500 094



WILDLIFE RAPID RESCUE TEAM (WRRT)

- WRRT is an urban law enforcement team implemented in 2001 they crack down 24/ 7 on wildlife trade throughout Cambodia
 - Investigating trade networks
 - Apprehending wildlife traffickers
 - Rescuing and releasing animals fallen victim to the trade
- Wildlife Alliance (WA) partnered with the Cambodian government and collaborating with ACCB, WWF, WCS and many other conservation organizations



CITES

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

- A global agreement among governments to regulate or ban international trade in species under threat
- Brings together law enforcement officers from wildlife authorities, national parks, customs, and police agencies to collaborate on efforts to combat wildlife crime

All 10 countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are Parties to the CITES



**CONVENTION
ON INTERNATIONAL
TRADE IN ENDANGERED
SPECIES OF WILD
FAUNA AND FLORA**

ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE

Driven by Demand for Wildlife & Wildlife Products



CRIMINAL MARKET

ANNUALLY: US \$ 7-23 billion, TOP 10
4th Largest Trafficking Market:

INVOLVES: ORGANIZED CRIME
HUMAN TRAFFICKING
TERRORISM FINANCE
CORRUPTION

IMPACT ON KEY SPECIES:

Every year 30,000 African Elephants are killed, approx 100 every day (WWF). Over the last 10 years, Tanzania has lost 60% of its Elephant Population

80% of the world's Rhino's live in SA
> in 2007 S Africa lost 13 Rhino's
> in 2016 it lost 1,054: ~3 Rhinos are killed Each Day (since 1970's the World's Rhino Population has decreased by 90%)

The World's Most Illegally Traded Animal:
1 mln have been poached in the last Decade
~ 100,000 a year

ALSO: More than 7,000 Species in 120 Countries are at RISK



TACKLING IWT:

Only 26% of Key Countries have conducted any Financial Investigations into IWT

Only 11% of Key Countries have conducted any investigation beyond the Poacher or Courier involved

Only 7% of Investigations resulted in Prison Sentences 1% in a Serious Prison Sentence

SOURCES:

WWF, CITES, UNODC, National Geographic, TRAFFIC, United for Wildlife

ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE

IWT Potential Red Flags



COUNTRIES OF CONCERN:
WORLD AFRICAN SOURCE,
TRANSIT and/or DESTINATION COUNTRIES

COUNTRY EXAMPLES

	FROM: Eastern, Central & Southern Africa (including Kenya, Tanzania & Uganda)	TO: China, Japan, SE Asia
	FROM: S Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe & Kenya	TO: China & Vietnam
	FROM: Central African Forests: Incl Cameroon, CAR, DRC, E & Guinea, Gabon & Rep of Congo	TO: China, SE Asia Incl Vietnam

Routes to Source Countries: Nigeria, EU & Turkey, ME, E and SE Asia & India, SE Asia and US & Singapore

'MODUS OPERANDI'

Falsified or incomplete Trade Documents Changes in Shipping Routes Consignment mid Shipment Splitting Cargo Goods Value Fabrication on Purpose Transaction Values <-> Value Goods	ILLCIT FRAUD SCHEME: Hiding Goods as Cashew, Tea, Plastics, Garlic, Shells, Sea Cucumbers Citric Acid, Fish Meats etc. Hollow wooden logs, Fake Blocks of Marble (for Ivory & Rhino)
--	--

CUSTOMERS

PEP's & Foreign Diplomats Expat Foreign Nationals (from Destination Countries) Ports Officials and Customs CITES Officials issuing Permits	Shell Companies/Front Agents Wildlife Trading/Hunting Ventures Trading Companies in Regional Hotspots incl Logistics Companies
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USE OF PORTS IN COUNTRIES: CUSTOMS

Ports in Countries of Concern Small / Private Ports
--

FURTHER INFORMATION

Further Intelligence and Information available for Members at United For Wildlife Financial Taskforce
<https://www.unitedforwildlife.org/>

WILDLIFE TRADE

Wildlife trade refers to the taking, and selling of living, or dead wild faunas, and floras as well as all the products derived from those species.

WILDLIFE TRADE

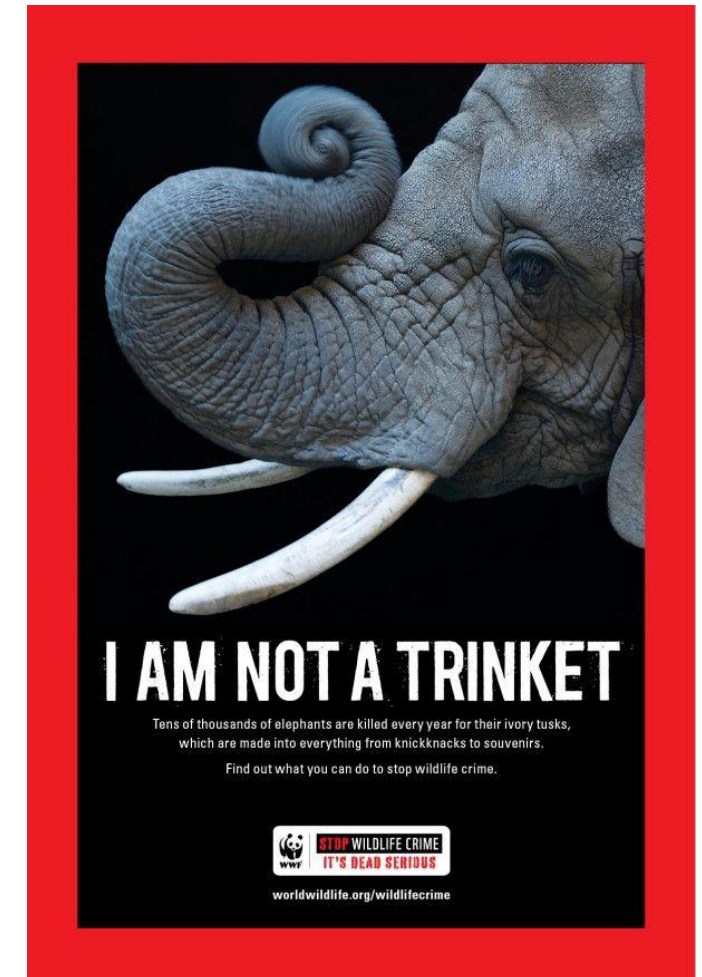
Southeast Asia is a geographical region for wildlife trade, serving as the supplier, consumer, and general import-export transactions.

- Domestic wildlife trade, (e.g. medicinal plants, charcoal, bushmeat and fisheries)
- International wildlife trade, both legal and illegal (e.g. elephant ivory, rhino horn, and pangolin scales)



IVORY TRADE

- **CITES** has identified **Cambodia** as a country ‘important to watch’ for the illegal ivory trade.
- ‘Ivory’ is the term that’s used to describe the teeth and tusks of many mammal species.
- Ivories are sold as whole pieces, solid cut pieces, worked tips, and decorative objects for commercial trading purposes.
- Domestic and international ivory trade are the main causes of the decline rapidly in the number of elephants in Africa and Asia. There are fewer than 52,000 Asian elephants remaining
- Between 2007 and 2014, the number of elephants in Africa has reduced by 30%. It’s estimated about 30,000 elephants are killed every year for their ivory.



IVORY TRADE

Flora and Fauna International (FFI) conducted market surveys in 2015 and 2016 to investigate the current level of ivory trade and consumer base in three major Cambodian cities (Phnom Penh, Siem Reap and Sihanouk Ville).

- FFI determined that the ivory currently on sale in Cambodia likely comes from Africa. The data collection also suggested that the country's domestic ivory market may be growing.
- Many of the shops and retailers selling ivory products were aimed at Chinese tourists, but also included Buddhist ornaments

Cambodia's first conservation genetics laboratory, created in 2016, uses DNA analysis techniques to identify the origin of seized ivory



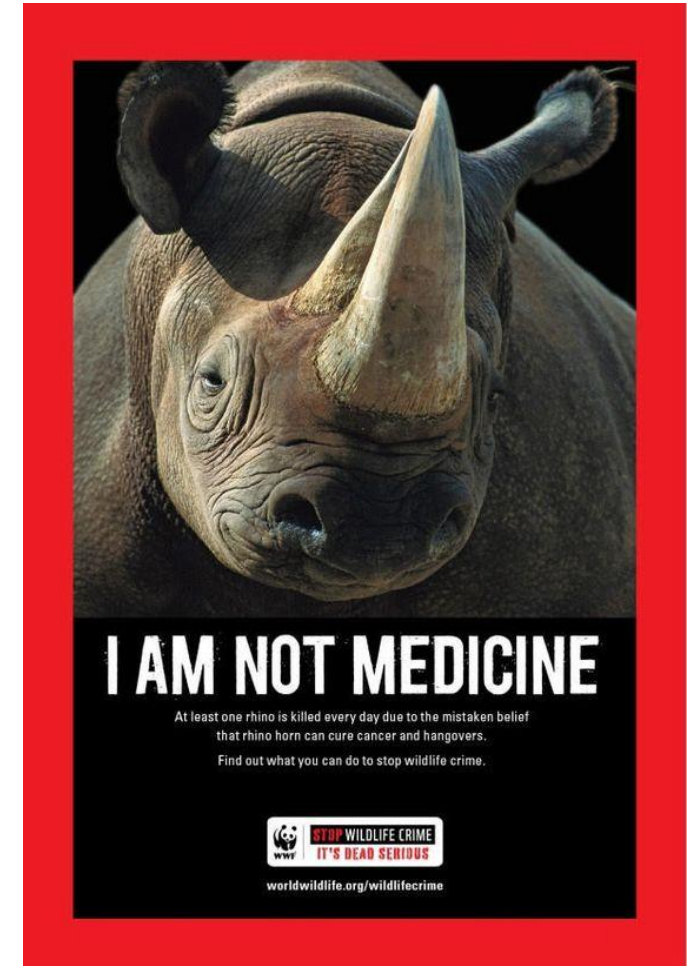
IVORY TRADE

In 2018, Cambodia passed a Declaration (Prakas No. 240) that provides protection under the Law on Forestry for additional wildlife species., including African elephants. The new law also criminalizes sale and possession of illegal ivory.



RHINO TRADE

- Rhino horns are made of keratin, the same material that forms the hair and nails of mammals.
- Up to now, there is no scientific evidence of any health benefits but many people deeply believed that rhino horns can use for traditional remedies.
- Market demand for rhino horn is almost exclusive to Asian nations (China and Vietnam are the top two consumers).
- CITES has banned international trade in rhino horn.
- The illegal trade, sale and possession of rhino horn is prohibited under Cambodia's Forestry Law Law under Prakas No. 240



RHINO TRADE - Vietnam



**SPIRITUALITY
COMES FROM WITHIN**



" Good luck comes in many forms. Health. Success. Respect. The lucky man knows that the tallest towers rise from the ground not from a piece of horn. "

Through the Chi Campaign, TRAFFIC and the Vietnam Central Buddhist Association (VCBA) partnered on the delivery of communications to combat rhino horn consumption targeting the main consumer group, Vietnamese businessmen and their families, through temple sermons and outreach.

TURTLE TRADE

- Turtles and tortoises are among the oldest of all living reptiles. Nearly 52% of the currently 352 living species of turtles and tortoises are threatened.
- In the past 10-15 years, the trade in fresh water turtles and tortoises in Southeast Asia has increase. They are mainly use for human consumption and pet trade.
- Recently, the large-scale exploitation of adult freshwater turtles and tortoises for international commercial trade has significantly increased.



TRAFFIC

TURTLE, WILD MEAT BUSTS BY CAMBODIA'S JOINT FORCE



TURTLE TRADE

Turtle = Kashyapa (Sanskrit), ancestor of all living creatures

- Turtle is symbol of longevity and prosperity
 - In traditional Khmer culture, turtles and tortoises are of considerable importance.
 - The ancient Cambodians carved turtles on the wall of the temples of Angkor, and buried sandstone turtle statues underneath of the temples to ensure the site's safety, prosperity, and longevity.



SONGBIRD TRADE - The Trade Threat to Songbirds

In Asia, the songbird collection is a deeply rooted tradition and very popular, especially in Vietnam and Indonesia. This practice appears to be increasing in Cambodia.

Large number of individual birds of hundreds of species are trapped in Southeast Asia for the often illegal, and unsustainable, domestic and international songbird trade

- Keeping songbirds is seen as a social status symbol
- Cultural practices – such as merit releases and songbird competitions



ពិភពឆាប់ហ្គាតកម្ពុជា (Cambodia singing Bird)

Public group · 1.4K members

Join Group

About Discussion Topics People Events Media

Write something...
Live video Photo/video Poll

Newest activity

វ៉ា ធី 13h · ២
Black Sparrow / 16/05/22

About

សូមស្វាគមន៍រាល់សមាជិកទាំងអស់នៃល្បែកកម្ពុជា ក្នុងន័យអភិរក្សបង្កើតប្រភេទទាំងអស់គ្នាទៅកម្ពុជា ពួកយើងរីករាយក្នុងការចែករំលែកទៅបទពិសោធន៍ក្នុងការចិញ្ចឹម

- Public
Anyone can see who's in the group and what they post.
- Visible
Anyone can find this group.

TRAFFIC

June 2021

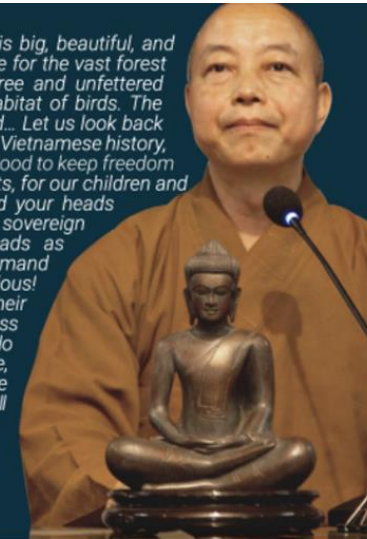
CALLING FOR COMPASSION

COUNTERING VIETNAM'S SONGBIRD DEMAND
WITH BUDDHIST PHILOSOPHY

SONGBIRD TRADE

“ But the cage, even if it is big, beautiful, and expensive, is not a substitute for the vast forest with green trees and the free and unfettered space that is the natural habitat of birds. The cage is the prison of the bird... Let us look back on the thousands of years of Vietnamese history, our fathers sacrificed their blood to keep freedom and independence at all costs, for our children and grandchildren. You can hold your heads up as the free people of a sovereign country, not bow your heads as slaves to those who command you. Freedom is so precious! For all other kinds of life, their longing for freedom is no less than ours. Even though we do not understand their language, the desire for freedom and the desire to live in peace is what all life aspires to. ”

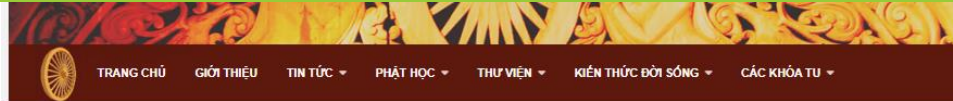
– The Venerable
Thich Thanh Huan



Article

Buddhist monks use spiritual philosophy to protect native species from Vietnam's illegal songbird trade

SONGBIRD TRADE - Vietnam



Trang chủ > Góc suy ngẫm > Góc nhìn của Phật giáo đối với thú nuôi chim cảnh



GÓC NHÌN CỦA PHẬT GIÁO ĐỐI VỚI THÚ NUÔI CHIM CẢNH

Cách đây hơn 2500 năm, với sự xuất hiện của đức Phật Sakyamuni, đạo Phật đã ra đời và mang đến cho con người sự hiểu biết hoàn toàn mới trên nền tảng của luật Nhân Quả về nhân sinh quan, vũ trụ quan và ý nghĩa của đạo đức thiện pháp đối với sự tồn tại của mỗi người và mọi sự sống quanh chúng ta. Đạo Phật không phải là tôn giáo mà là nền đạo đức quý giá của nhân loại, thông qua việc mang đến hiểu biết chính xác về luật Nhân Quả, Phật giáo giúp con người hiểu biết đúng về sự vận hành của nhân quả và từ đó sống có đạo đức, luôn ý thức nhắc nhở bản thân gieo nhân hành động thiện và từ đó gặt hái kết quả thiện, nhờ vậy đời sống của mỗi người bớt dần và hết khổ đau, đồng thời mang đến an vui cho mọi người và muôn loài sự sống khác.



Hành động thiện là hành động không làm khổ mình, không làm khổ người và không làm khổ mọi sự sống. Mỗi hành động của một người – cho dù rất nhỏ – trong đời sống đều tạo ra nhân, và nhân đó khi đủ duyên sẽ mang đến quả, đó là lý do vì sao đức Phật dạy con người về đạo đức Hiếu Sinh, yêu thương bình đẳng với bản thân, với mọi người, với các loài động vật, thực vật cũng như mọi sự sống trên hành tinh này. Gieo nhân yêu thương bình đẳng thì luôn được sống trong tình thương yêu và hạnh phúc chân thật.

Đức Hiếu Sinh của đạo Phật dạy cho con người luôn đặt mình vào hoàn cảnh của người khác và của sự sống khác để từ đó tìm mọi cách để tránh gây đau khổ cho con người và các sự sống trong khi chúng ta thực hiện các hành động tìm cầu niềm vui và hạnh phúc cho bản thân mình.

Góc suy ngẫm



Ngọc Lịch Bửu Phiêu – một cuốn sách về nhân quả, nghiệp báo, Bồ Tát đã tiết lộ “thiên cơ” để người đời biết để hướng thiện tránh làm ác



Tâm từ bi được đánh giá là tâm lý tối thượng



Phước lạc thay sự xuất hiện của chư Phật



Góc nhìn của Phật giáo đối với thú nuôi chim cảnh



Bác sĩ Việt Nam chỉ ra cách có thể loại bỏ Covid-19 khi lỡ hít phải



PHÁP SỰ TÌNH KHÔNG – VỊ THẦY VĨ ĐẠI NGÀN NĂM KHÓ GẶP!



Phân biệt lễ Vu Lan và lễ cúng Cô hồn



Sám hối – Phương pháp sống an lạc của Phật Giáo



Tâm sự tuổi già



Khoảnh khắc được đi cùng Thầy

Since songbird owners comprise a large proportion of the audiences of dharma talks, TRAFFIC called upon the Venerable Thich Thanh Huan, Abbot of Phap Van Pagoda and a wildlife advocate, to motivate the local community to protect vulnerable species by discouraging songbird collection.

Through a series of 12 dharma talks, the Venerable Thich Thanh Huan called upon more than 1,000 citizens to demonstrate their compassion for songbirds by refusing to support the songbird trade.

PANGOLIN TRADE

Pangolins are generally considered to be the world's most widely trafficked mammal

The pangolin trade is the illegal poaching, trafficking, and sale of pangolins, parts of pangolins, or pangolin-derived products on the black market.

- There are 8 species of pangolins (4 species are native to Africa and 4 in Asia).
- All of them are prohibiting international trade (listed in Appendix I of CITES)



PANGOLIN TRADE

China and Vietnam are the top two consumer markets for pangolins, many pangolins caught in Cambodia are trafficked internationally.

A huge numbers of pangolins traded in Asia are poached from Africa. They are consumed as food and for their supposed medicinal properties.

- People believed that pangolin scales can treat a range of ailments from problems with lactation in women through to asthma and skin conditions.

TRAFFIC

PANGOLIN SEIZURE LEADS TO FREEZERS FULL OF WILDLIFE PARTS



PANGOLIN TRADE

1,000,000

Estimated poached between
2010-2020

>330.000 kg

Pangolins and their parts seized
in Asia from 2015-2021

>20,000 kg

Trafficked internationally every
year

159

different smuggling
routes between
2010-2015

ORNAMENTAL TRADE

Ornamental trade refers to the commerce of many types of decorative products that are derived from parts of animals (wildlife) such as horns or antlers, ivories, teeth, tusks, skins, furs, or wools, and many others. Ornamental trade consists of the whole businesses that collect, transport, maintain, and trade until it reaches the consumers.



ORNAMENTAL TRADE: CURIOS AND TROPHIES

Better awareness of the illegality of the wildlife souvenir trade is needed to not encourage travelers from buying them as it helps to fuel the wildlife trade.

- Elephant ivory carvings, products made from green turtle shells, and coral souvenirs are used for ornamental trade in Southeast Asia.
- Wildlife is hunted and their horns, antlers, skin, and heads are traded for their value as trophies



ORNAMENTAL TRADE: SKINS, FURS AND WOOLS

Skin, furs, wool and hair from many species of wildlife are traded in the international market to make products ranging from clothing and accessories.



ORNAMENTAL TRADE: SIAMESE CROCODILE

Main threats the Siamese crocodile (*Crocodylus siamensis*) faces are:

- Poaching fueled by the illegal wildlife trade (formerly also to supply crocodile farms).
- Hybridization with other crocodile species, due to crocodile farming.
- Crocodile farming for leather production and tourist attractions and for leather products

Threatened water snake species are harvested unsustainably, to feed farmed crocodiles.



BUSHMEAT TRADE

Bushmeat refers to the meat of wild animals hunted or harvested from the wild, excluding fish.

- The traditional staple food of people living in rural communities Cambodia is bushmeat. Bushmeat is a valuable source of protein intake and an important contributor to food security and can be an important source of income
- Population growth, advanced technology, and the emergence of a booming commercial bushmeat trade fueled the illegal hunting of wildlife for human consumption.



BUSHMEAT TRADE

Main reasons for eating bushmeat

- Traditional practices
- Delicacies
- Consumers believe that the 'wildness' of the meat will benefit their health
- consumers hope to attain similar longevity as some of the species consumed
- Cultural believes, social norms and attitudes, passed down from generation to generation



BUSHMEAT TRADE: RISK OF ZOOONOTIC DISEASE



New pathogens causing emerging zoonotic infections in humans with significant impacts on the health and economies of the people have originated from animals (mostly wildlife) or from products derived from wild animals.

The spread of zoonotic diseases is caused by the three major factors:

- Eating bushmeat
- Direct contact between people and animals due to the wildlife trade
- Increased human–livestock–wildlife interactions through rapid fragmentation of wildlife habitat

To protect yourself, your family and other people from the high risk of zoonotic diseases, stop eating bushmeat and reduce consumer demand for wildlife parts and products.



ILLEGAL PET TRADE

Wild animals are not pets!

Did you know?



It is illegal to keep wild animals in your home.



Contact with wild animals can result in serious injury and disease.



Wild animals kept as pets often die due to inappropriate care and diet



Love animals?

For Cambodia's wild animals, the best situation is to live a wild life in their natural habitat.

See wild animals being sold as pets?
Contact the Wildlife Crime Hotline on 012 500 09



In Cambodia, like most countries, it is illegal by law to keep or sell any native wildlife species as a pet.

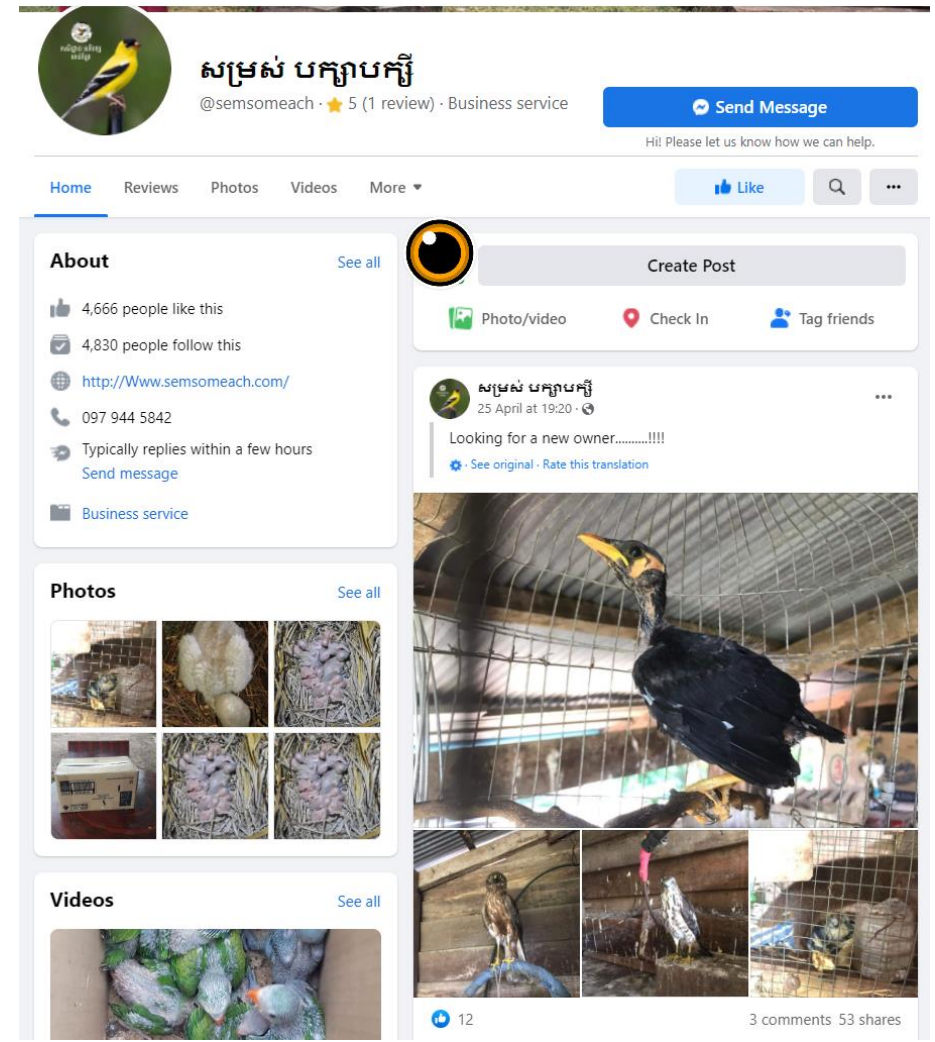
- Lack of law enforcement, ease of purchasing, and a disproportionate penalty all provide the perfect storm for a rising wildlife pet trade in Cambodia

Many invasive species also used in pet trade.

ONLINE WILDLIFE TRADE

Globally advanced technology and connectivity, growing buying power, and ongoing demand for illegal wildlife products, have increased the ease of exchange from poachers to consumers.

- The Internet presents unregulated ‘virtual’ markets for criminals to sell illegally obtained wildlife products.
- In Cambodia, the online illegal wildlife trade is assumed to happen through Facebook, the most popular social media platform in the country.
- The world’s biggest e-commerce, technology, and social media companies have joined forces to shut down online marketplaces for wildlife traffickers.



BIOMEDICAL TRADE OF LONG-TAIL MACAQUES

Long-tailed Macaque (*Macaca fascicularis*) is the most traded primate species in the world

- During the COVID-pandemic the long-tailed macaque has been identified as a main research subject for pre-clinical trials
- Cambodia alone exported more than 30,000 individuals in 2020
- International trade for biomedical research is the main cause of the rapid decline of Long-tailed Macaque populations



WILDLIFE USE IN TRADITIONAL MEDICINES

“Traditional medicine (TM) is the sum total of knowledge, skills and practices based on the theories, beliefs and experiences indigenous to different cultures that are used to maintain health, as well as to prevent, diagnose, improve or treat physical and mental illnesses”

From: Medicinal Plant Research in Africa, 2013

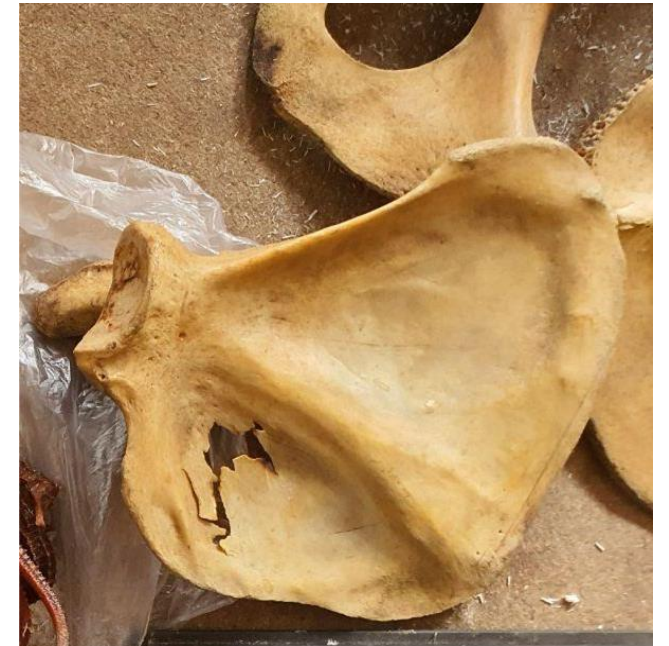
Traditional Medicine use wildlife as ingredients

- Parts and derivatives from more than 1000 (endangered) plant and animal species are used, including bear bile, rhino horn, pangolin scales and tiger bone
- It is the world's oldest healthcare tradition, dating back to 3rd century B.C., and is a cause of species population declines



WILDLIFE USE IN TRADITIONAL MEDICINES

- To date, there is no scientific evidence to prove the effectiveness of Traditional Medicine
- In Cambodia, plants and animals have been used for traditional remedies for hundreds of years
- Other countries in Southeast Asia also depend on natural products from Cambodia for their traditional medicine
- There are no systems in place to ensure legality and sustainability of rare species ingredients.



PLANT SUBSTANCES AS ALTERNATIVES FOR WILDLIFE USE IN TRADITIONAL MEDICINES

The traditional medicine consumers should embrace plant substances of non-threatened plant species instead of animal-based traditional medicines.

- There are more than 800 types of plants (about 35% native plant species) in Cambodia used in traditional Khmer medicine and among all of them, 80 plants species are considered high priority for national conservation.





LAWS AND REGULATIONS

LAW ON FORESTRY: CONSERVATION OF WILDLIFE (CHAPTER 10)

The Cambodian law is very clear about the fact that wildlife is protected and activities like hunting, trapping, poaching, trading and wildlife as pets are illegal in the vast majority of cases.

The Cambodian Law on Forestry in 2002 (Chapter 10: Articles 48- 50), states that:

Article 48:

All kinds of wildlife species in the Kingdom of Cambodia are State property and the component of forest resources, including all species of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, insects, other invertebrates, and their eggs or offspring. Such wildlife is under the management, research and conservation of the Forestry Administration, except for fish and animals that breed in water. Wildlife specimens are dead wildlife, including the whole body, internal or external organs, the skeleton and processing products, and shall be under the management jurisdiction of the Forestry Administration. All wildlife shall be divided into the following three categories (endangered species, Rare species and Common species)

LAW ON FORESTRY: CONSERVATION OF WILDLIFE (CHAPTER 10)

The Cambodian Law on Forestry in 2002 (Chapter 10: Articles 48- 50), states that:

Article 49:

It is strictly prohibited to hunt, harm or harass all kind of wildlife using all types of dangerous means, hunting during the prohibited season, and hunting in protected zones.

In the case of rare and endangered wildlife species, hunting, harassing, netting, trapping, poisoning, transporting, trading, exporting and importing, and keeping them in a zoo or family house is generally prohibited.

Prorkas No.020 PRK.MAFF Dated 25 January 2007 on Wildlife Classification and List of Wildlife Species of the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

LAW ON FORESTRY: PRAKAS NO. 240 PRK.MAFF

Prakas on Classifying additional wildlife species into the annexed lists of Prakas No. 020 PRK.MAFF dated 25 January 2007 on Wildlife classification and list of wildlife species of the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries was published on 13 June 2018.

Prakas No. 240 PRK.MAFF includes African elephant and all rhinoceros species into the list of endangered species, and all eight species of pangolins are classified as rare species. This means that according to Cambodia's Forestry Law, the illegal trade of these species can now attract a punishment of up to five years imprisonment and a fine of 100 million Riel (equivalent to approximately US\$24,500).

Article I

Shall classifying twelve additional wildlife species into the Annexed Lists of Prorkas No.020 PRK.MAFF Dated 25 January 2007 on Wildlife Classification and List of Wildlife Species of the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries. Those species include Africant Elephant, Four Rhino species and 7 species of pangolin, Its specimens and their parts. (see a list of those species)

LAW ON THE PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF FISHERIES (CHAPTER 5)

The Cambodian Law on Fisheries in 2007 (Chapter 5: Articles 20 and 23), states that:

Article 20:

Prohibits the use of fishing gear including electrocuting devices, explosives, poisons, pumps that dry areas, spear-fishing, nets with mesh size less than 1.5 cm or greater than 15 cm in inland waters, dam fishing, trawling in inland waters, etc.

Article 23:

Outlines activities allowed only under permission including: catching, buying, selling, stocking and transporting fingerlings or fish eggs and other aquatic animals' offspring or eggs; and transporting, processing, buying, selling, and stocking endangered fisheries resources.

LAW ON NATURE PROTECTION AREA-PROTECTED AREAS LAW: (ARTICLE: 58-59)

Article 58:

Offences of the following violations shall receive punishment by transaction fines from one hundred thousand Riels (100,000) to one million Riels (1,000,000) on top of restoration damages; and all evidence of the following offences in protected areas shall be confiscated as State property:

1. Build or operate any burning kiln without permit.
2. Import-export flora and fauna species, wild seeds of all kinds without permit.
3. Bring in hunting dogs for hunting purpose.
4. Cause forest fire.
5. Catching, trapping, poaching, poisoning, collecting eggs, and offsprings of wildlife
6. Bring in chainsaw and machinery into a protected area without permit.

LAW ON NATURE PROTECTION AREA-PROTECTED AREAS LAW: (ARTICLE: 58-59)

Article 59:

Offences of the following violations shall receive punishment by transaction fines or pay restoration damages and all evidence of the following offences committed in the protected areas shall be confiscated as State property:

1. Cut, uproot, fell, encroach and clear forest land, prune, strangle, collect, destroy natural resources
2. Cause injury or damage to plants and wildlife
3. Collect and transport natural resources products and by-products without permit
4. Stocking by-products of natural resources without permit
5. Wildlife, and wildlife specimen trading, and raising
6. Illegal fishing practice harmful to national resources, both marine and freshwater, flooded forests, mangroves, corals and seaweeds.

APPENDIX: LITERATURE REFERENCES

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Ashwell, D. and Walston, N. (2008). An overview of the use and trade of plants and animals in traditional medicine systems in Cambodia. TRAFFIC Southeast Asia, Greater Mekong Programme, Ha Noi, Viet Nam.

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APPENDIX: PHOTO REFERENCES

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Page	6	Wildlife Alliance / WCH (Cambodia)	Page	17	ACCB/ Chim Sopheap
Page	7	Wildlife Alliance / WCH (Cambodia)	Page	19	TRAFFIC
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WWF's Beliefs & Values Programme, which has sponsored this guidebook, engages with leaders and communities based on their spiritual, religious and cultural beliefs and value systems.

The Angkor Centre for Conservation of Biodiversity (ACCB) founded and operated by Allwetterzoo Munster, ACCB is one of Cambodia's first wildlife conservation centres, located at the foot of Phnom Kbal Spean, around 50 km north of the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Angkor.



Each year, several hundred wild animals are rehabilitated and, if possible, returned to the wild. Furthermore, ACCB runs environmental education activities in order to raise awareness about the threats affecting Cambodia's unique and endangered wildlife. This guide book for Buddhist monks has been developed in order to support the capacity building for Buddhist monks involved in animal protection and conservation.