



State of Oceans and Coasts: CAMBODIA



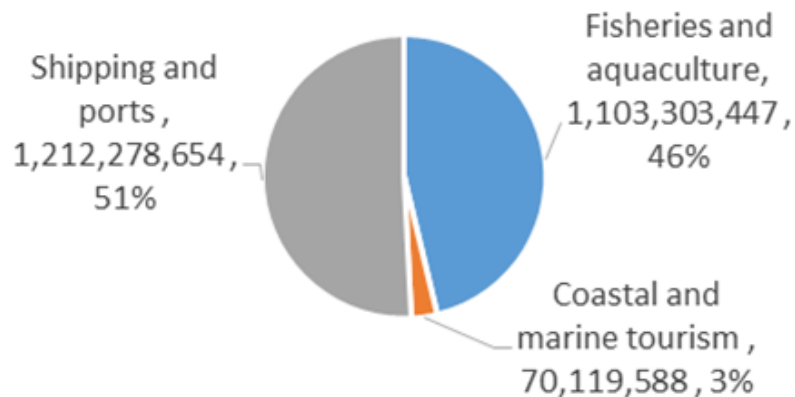
Roath Sith
Ministry of Environment



Ocean economy

| Economic Activity | Estimated Gross Value Added (US\$, 2015) | Employment |
|---|--|----------------------|
| Fisheries and aquaculture | 1,103,303,447 | 2.4 million |
| Shipping and ports | 1,212,278,654 | 944 |
| Coastal and marine tourism - Sihanoukville | 70,119,588 | 782,500 (nationwide) |
| TOTAL | 2,385,701,690 | |
| | = 16% of GDP | |

Ocean Economy, 2015 (in US\$)



Ocean health

| | |
|---|--|
| Valuation of coastal and marine ecosystems | US\$200.42 million–583.42 million |
| Marine protected areas (% of territorial waters) | 0.5% |
| ICM (% of coastline) | 100% |

| Habitat | Area (ha) | Condition | Valuation (US\$) |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Mangroves | 50,860 (in 2011) | Declining area | 44.88 million |
| Coral reefs | 2,805.5 | No recent data. | 117 million–500 million |
| Seagrass | 32,494 | No recent data | 38.54 million |

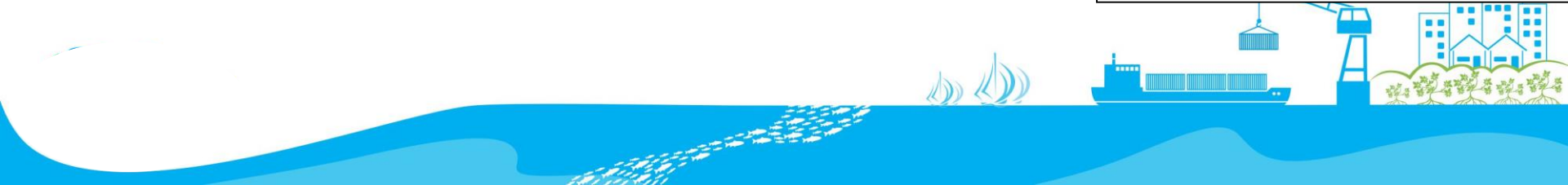
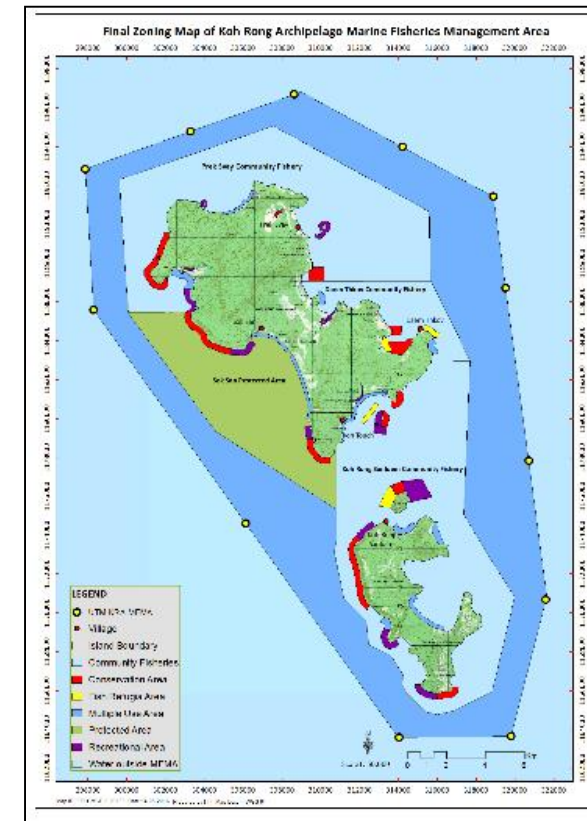
Marine water quality: no recent data



Blue economy initiatives: MPA and coral reef protection for fisheries, biodiversity and tourism

- **Koh Rong**

- Location: Preah Sihanouk Province;
25km off the coast
- Designated as the 1st large-scale Marine Fisheries Management Area thru MAFF Proclamation No. 364 in June 2016
- 6 zones were established in the area: Conservation, Fisheries protected, Community fisheries, Fisheries refugia, Recreational research, and Multiple use areas



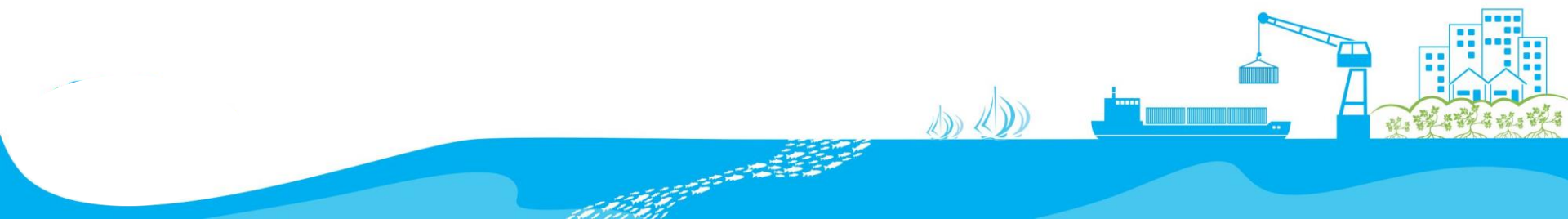
Blue economy initiatives: MPA and coral reef protection for fisheries, biodiversity and tourism

- Koh Rong was established as Cambodia's 1st Marine National Park in Feb. 2018 thru Sub-Decree covering an area of:
 - Total Area: ~52,000 ha (520 km²)
 - Sea Area: ~ 40,000 ha (400 km²)
 - Seagrass beds -28 ha
 - Mangroves – 117 ha
 - Coral reef in Koh Rong Archipelago is valued above US \$ 117-500 million
- As part of the implementation of the Marine National Park, MOE with support from IUCN, MFF and Flora and Fauna International will develop the National Park's Management Plan and zoning scheme



Blue economy initiatives (Cont.)

- **Innovative wastewater treatment and reuse**
 - Installation of household-size septic tanks to reduce unwanted factors discharged directly to seawater are increasing,
- **Climate change adaptation in Koh Rong Archipelago**
 - Access to clean portable water during drought improved,
 - Natural systems such as coral reefs and mangroves that contribute to CC and disaster resilience of coastal communities protected,
 - Understanding and capacity of local communities and local and regional authorities to response to CC improved



Blue economy initiatives (Cont.)

- **Outcomes and benefits**

- Sustained management of coastal fishery resources,
- Increased awareness of climate change adaptation for food security in coastal communities,
- Enhanced adaptive capacity of communities and local authorities through improved access to potable water,
- Increased protection of natural systems,
- Improved knowledge and understanding of climate change,

- **SDGs being achieved**

- SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation);
- SDG 8 (sustainable tourism and green job created, promotes local culture and products);
- SDG 14 (life under water, and sustainable use of marine resources)



Recommendations

- **Conclusion**

- The blue economy can optimize the benefits from Cambodia's marine and coastal resources, hence, it is necessary to conserve these resources and sustainably develop the coastal and marine area.

- **Recommendations**

- At the initial stage: Develop a 3-5 year plan and project for blue economy, including integration of strategies and activities of relevant ministries.
- Need a panel of experts from diversified fields, to monitor and evaluate the blue economy plan and project.
- Set up a database and statistical system to monitor trends, changes, and progress in achieving the SDS-SEA, SDGs, and other international commitments, and assess the gaps, benefits, outcomes and impacts.
- Take measures to minimize the pollution of coastal waters and rivers and mitigate environmental degradation.



Recommendations (Cont.)

- Promote waste management techniques and investments, such as waste recycling, incineration process, gasification, bioreactor landfills, composting, and anaerobic digestion etc.
- Involve and employ local people in ocean health conservation and consider improving local livelihood. Habitat restoration and protection with co-management and alternative livelihood arrangements should be fostered.
- Adequate infrastructure development as well as initiatives on ecotourism, water, wastewater and solid waste management, habitat and biodiversity protection, and community livelihood programs are needed to promote sustainable coastal and marine tourism since the tourism industry has become an emerging source of national income.



Recommendations (Cont.)

- Climate change mitigation and adaptation measures should be examined and put in place, together with initiatives on water resource management, habitat restoration, and waste management, considering the vulnerability assessment results, and water, food and energy security needs.
- Incentives and capacity development programs are essential to promote and enhance innovative blue economy initiatives, such as sustainable, safe and climate-smart fisheries and aquaculture, ecotourism, green ports, marine renewable energy, etc.
- Government, business, and community partnerships (public-private partnerships) should be established through transparent and collaborative mechanisms, business connectivity and integrated infrastructure.



Thanks you...

