



State of Oceans and Coasts CAMBODIA



Cambodia's National SOC Report (publication pending) provides information on the status of seas and coasts of Cambodia, including the national ocean economy; quantity and quality of resources the coastal areas; and the existing and potential uses of such resources. The report also aims to contribute to the blue

economy assessment and monitoring progress on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA), the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), other international agreements subscribed to by Cambodia, and related national laws and policies on oceans and coasts.

Cambodia's Ocean Economy in Context

Indicator	Available Information (as of 2017)
Land area * (square kilometres or km ²)	181,035 km ²
Coastline *	440 km
Sea area (Exclusive Economic Zone) *	55,600 km ²
Population *	15.405 million (as of 2015)
Coastal population *	1,094,072 or 7.1% of the total population (as of 2015)
Ocean economy * (Gross value added or GVA, 2015, in constant prices)	US\$2.4 billion or 16% of GDP (in 2015)
Employment in ocean economy *	3.2 million
Estimated value of coastal and marine ecosystems *	US\$200.42 million to 583.42 million per year
Percentage of coastline with ICM *	100%
Marine protected area (percentage of territorial waters) ¹	0.5%
Ocean health index (OHI) ²	64 (Cambodia ranks 140 among 221 countries and territories)
Gross domestic product (GDP, in constant 2010 US\$ prices) ³	US\$18.17 billion
Human development index (HDI) ⁴	0.582—medium human development category—positioning Cambodia at 146 out of 189 countries and territories.
Gross national income (GNI) per capita ⁴ (at 2011 PPP prices)	US\$3,413
Access to safely managed water supply ³	24%
Access to safely managed sanitation ³	No data

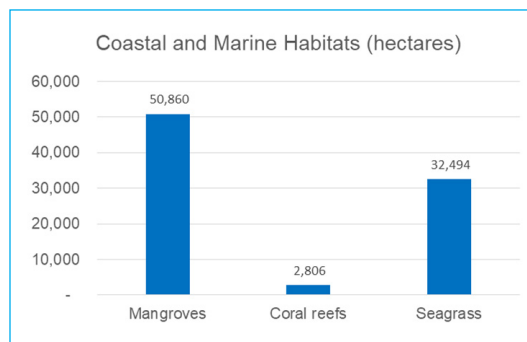
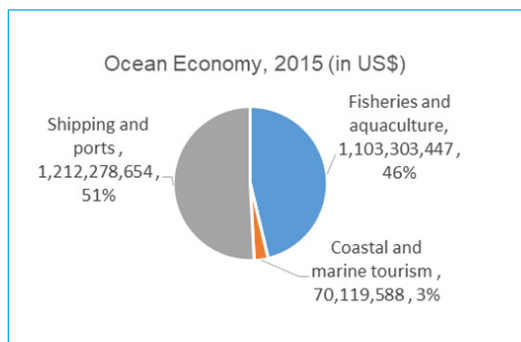
* National SOC Report. 2018.

¹ World Bank. 2017. *The Little Green Data Book 2017*.

² www.oceanhealthindex.org/region-scores/scores/cambodia

³ World Bank. World Development Indicators. Accessed from: <https://data.worldbank.org/country/cambodia>

⁴ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 2018. *Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update*.



Transitioning to Blue Economy

Ocean economy	Blue Economy Initiatives
<p>Fisheries and aquaculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total fisheries and aquaculture production in 2016 was 751,000 tonnes. The sector provides livelihood and employment to over 2.4 million people. Pressures: small-scale fisheries, conflict with increasing commercial fishing; overfishing, destructive fishing; habitat loss; pollution 	<p>Sustainable tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community-based fisheries Alternative livelihood. Under the Preah Sihanouk ICM program, a revolving fund for households was set up to support supplemental livelihood and micro-enterprise projects to reduce fishing pressure. Supporting measures: Delineation of fishing boundaries (commercial fishing lots and municipal marine fisheries); community-based fish sanctuaries; enforcement of anti-illegal fishing, and habitat conservation.
<p>Coastal and marine tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2016, Preah Sihanouk Province alone welcomed nearly 2.4 million tourists, which generated US\$96 million in revenue. Pressures: habitat degradation, pollution, increasing waste generation and pressures concerning carrying capacity of beaches, islands, and coral reefs; harvesting of live specimens and corals; multiple resource-use conflicts; revenue loss; limited skilled human resources 	<p>Sustainable tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecotourism: community-based ecotourism site in Chi Phat Island Conservation and Development: Koh Rong Beach management with coastal use zoning, wastewater treatment and solid waste management, and areas for public access: Occheateal Beach in Sihanoukville; Pilot project in Otres Beach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcomes: Increased number of tourists in Sihanoukville; higher income for stall owners and hotels/homestay; public accessibility of beach and other tourist attraction sites; erosion and pollution being addressed; biodiversity conservation and eco-tourism enhanced
<p>Ports and shipping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sihanoukville Autonomous Port (PAS) is the main public deep-sea port of Cambodia. PAS had earned a total revenue of US\$70 million in 2016. Pressures: port construction and dredging; oil spills from operations and accidents; pollution (garbage, sewage) from ships and ports 	<p>Sustainable ports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Port Safety, Health and Environmental Management System: Sihanoukville Autonomous Port and Phnom Penh Autonomous Port <ul style="list-style-type: none"> resulted in concrete economic and environmental benefits Oil spill contingency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint Statement on Partnership in Oil Spill Preparedness and Response in the Gulf of Thailand with Thailand and Viet Nam 2014 Memorandum of Understanding on ASEAN Cooperation Mechanism for Joint Oil Spill Preparedness and Response National Oil Spill Contingency Plan Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) Mapping of portion of coastline
<p>Water</p>	<p>Water management/Pollution reduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Krong Preah Sihanouk: community-based solid waste collection system and transfer to landfill, with collection of environmental user fees; wastewater treatment facility using cost-effective technology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcomes: community awareness and cooperation on waste management; increased coverage and access to solid waste and wastewater management systems; cleaner beaches; higher tourism revenues <p>Habitat restoration and management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mangrove rehabilitation National parks in the coastal areas MPA: Koh Rong was declared as the country's first Marine National Park - Includes zoning, management plan, sustainable fisheries and ecotourism for livelihood, habitat restoration, and empowerment of fishery communities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcomes: Enhanced protection of coastal resources; increased resilience of fish species; changes in behavior; controlled illegal fishing and cutting of trees; increased awareness and capacity <p>Climate resiliency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Koh Rong commune in Preah Sihanouk: Water harvesting, storage, and distribution infrastructure and systems at community tap stations to cope with drought; potable water filters in vulnerable communities; restoration of mangroves and coral reefs to increase resiliency and adaptive capacity of local communities; training in mainstreaming climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction into community development and infrastructure plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcomes: improved access to potable water; increased savings; increased income; coastal and marine ecosystems protected; enhanced adaptive capacity of local government and communities