Implementing the Strategic Action Programme for the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand (SCS SAP Project)

Second Meeting of the Regional Working Group on Coral Reef and Seagrass Beds

Iloilo City, Philippines 11-12 August 2025

Summary on achievements at SCS SAP Project sites in implementing the PCA/GSA, including reviews on status of monitoring, and data and information available on coral reef and seagrass

CAMBODIA

Achievements, monitoring status and data/information available at the SCS SAP coral reef and seagrass bed sites in Cambodia

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Introduction

As described in the Inception Phase Regional Implementation Report reviewed in the First Steering Committee of the SCS SAP Project held in June 2021, Bangkok, Thailand, the outcomes and outputs for coral reefs and seagrass bed focal areas include:

Outcome 1.2*. 110,430 ha of coral reef at 46 priority sites managed sustainably (the sites which are considered as under sustainable management with sufficient capacity, approach reformed and/or tools applied, and stress reduced)*	***Outcome 1.3*** *Conservation, management and sustainable use of 26,036 ha of known seagrass area in the South China Sea*
Output 1.2.1 Management capacity (number/levels human resources, facilities and equipment, and sustainable financing mechanisms) built for 46 coral reef sites	Output 1.3.1 Twenty-one seagrass areas totaling 25,900 ha under sustainable management with supporting laws and regulations
Output 1.2.2 Management approaches (integrated, community-based, multiple use) improved at 46 coral reef sites	Output 1.3.2 Amended management plans for 7 existing MPAs with significant seagrass areas, to include specific seagrass-related management actions and policy, legal and institutional reforms
Output 1.2.3 Management tools (licensing and permit systems, seasonal closures, zoning) developed and utilized to address key threats at priority sites	Output 1.3.3 Designation of 7 new Marine Protected Areas focusing on seagrass areas identified in the prioritized listings of the SCS Project
Output 1.2.4 Established mechanism for monitoring management, ecological and socio-economic indicators at 6 sites [based on SAP results framework]	Output 1.3.4 Established mechanism for monitoring seagrass habitat management

Recently, all participating countries signed PCA/GSAs for implementing national activities, focusing on the site level under Component 1. The 2nd meetings of the RWGs on habitats will review achievements in implementing the PCA/GSAs at SCS SAP sites (as seen in table 1 for coral reefs and seagrass beds) and others funded by co-finance. Summaries of this achievement of Cambodia are described in table 2 and 3 below.

Related to knowledge management system, the Second Meeting of the SCS SAP Steering Committee held on 30-31 January 2024, Bangkok, Thailand adopted the revised workplan of the SCS SAP Project with three outcomes. Among them, outcome 2.1 is Enhanced information-base for coastal habitat management, monitoring and action planning. Under this outcome, a specific regional output for habitat focal areas is 2.1.1. Assessment of existing data and

information on coastal habitat in the South China Sea, and review of monitoring and assessment approaches that can support SCS monitoring program, from national, regional and global sources, combined with project-generated data from Component 1. The extensive compilation, review and analysis of information and data relating to specific habitat sites involve the development of comparable national data and information sets relating to, *inter alia*, the distribution and diversity of coastal habitats, the species richness and hotspots of biodiversity, present threats and the status of management. These enhancements to the information-base for coastal habitat management and action planning will be used to guide the preparation of updated National Reports, the National Action Plans, as well as the revised TDA and SAP.

The Second Meetings of the Regional Working on Habitats will review status of national monitoring, and data and information available at the sites of SCS SAP Project and others, if any, supported by co-finance. The country report of Cambodia presents below monitoring status and availability of data and information (table 4).

Table 1. The SCS SAP sites on coral reefs and seagrass beds in participating countries

Country	Coral reef sites	Seagrass bed sites
Cambodia	Koh Kong archipelago, Koh Rong archipelago; Kep Beach and Koh Tonsay and Koh Pou archipelago	Chroy Bros, Kampot Beach, Kep Beach & Koh Tongsay - Koh Pou Archipelagos
China		Hepu, Liusha, Li'an and Xincun, Yifengxi
Indonesia	Bangka, Belitung, Bintan	Bintan, Mapur
Philippines	Bolinao/Lingayen Gulf, Batangas, Busuanga & Coron	Cape Bolinao, Masinloc, Busuanga & Coron
Thailand	Sichang Group, Lan and Phai Group, Koh Tao Group, Koh Kra, Mak Island	Bandon Bay
Vietnam	Phu Quoc islands, Nui Chua NP, Bach Long Vi island	Phu Quoc islands, Thuy Trieu lagoon
Total	17 sites, 12,467.6 ha	13 sites, 16,581 ha

Summary of achievements in implementing the PCA/GSA [fill appropriate verification means under each site; additional table if more than 3 sites designed in the PCA/GSA & funded by co-finance]

Table 2. For coral reefs

Regional Output & Verification Means	*Site 1 – Koh Rong Archipelago*	*Site 2 – Koh Kong Archipelago*	*Site 3 – Koh Po and Koh Tonsay Archipelago*
1.1.1. Capacity assessment, development of modules & conducting training, capacity improvement, report on management capacity	1. Capacity Assessment was conducted to find and identify gaps in knowledge, skills, resources, and policies needed for effective coral reef conservation at the site of Koh Rong Archipelago, Koh Sdach Archipelago, Koh Po and Koh Tonsay Archipelago, in particular, to find the knowledge gaps, skills, and capacity-building requirements for relevant stakeholders participating in coral reef management, especially national and sub-national fisheries officers in Cambodia. This ensures that training program is carried out to enhance their ability to manage, conserve, and utilize coral reef ecosystems effectively and sustainably. 2. Development of modules are designed to response to stakeholder's requirement as follow: **a. Introduction to Coral Reef Ecosystems** • Basic ecology of coral reefs and their role in marine biodiversity and coastal protection. • Key species and ecosystem services provided by coral reefs. • Threats to coral reefs (overfishing, climate change, pollution, coastal development). **b. Ecological Knowledge and Understanding** • Current Understanding of Coral Reef Ecosystems: Does the target audience understand the role and importance of coral reefs in biodiversity and ecosystem services (e.g., coastal protection, fisheries support)? • Threats to Coral Reefs: Are participants aware of the major threats to coral reefs, such as overfishing, pollution, climate change, and coastal development? • Coral Restoration: Do participants have knowledge about coral restoration techniques and the potential for ecosystem recovery? **c. Sustainable Coral Reef Management** • Principles of ecosystem-based management and integrated coastal management. • Design Marine Fisheries Management Areas (MFMA). • Zoning MFMA for conservation and sustainable use of coral reef.		

Regional Output & Verification Means	***Site 1 – Koh Rong Archipelago***	***Site 2 – Koh Kong Archipelago***	***Site 3 – Koh Po and Koh Tonsay Archipelago***
	d. Coral Reef Monitoring and Data Collection • Reef Monitoring Techniques: Does the target audience know how to conduct coral reef health assessments, including biodiversity surveys, water quality monitoring, and using technologies like GIS, remote sensing, and line-intercept transects? • Community-Based Monitoring: Are community members aware of how they can contribute to monitoring reef health, including using mobile apps or simple data collection methods? • Data Management and Reporting: Do participants have the ability to organize, analyze, and report on monitoring data? **e. Identify Coral Reef and Biodiversity Species** • Coral Reef Species: Is there an understanding about what kinds of coral reef species being available in coastal area, so participants should have knowledge and skill about this. • Marine Biodiversity Species: there are many fish species associated with coral reef, so participants should have knowledge of biology of fish 3. Conducting training on monitoring and evaluation of coral reef management at Koh Arch Ses of Kep province. National and sub-national fisheries officers were called for participating in this training to improve their knowledge on skilling in diving and identification and records of benthic substrate, invertebrate and reef fish species 4. Report of the management capacity was produced		
1.2.2. Reviews of management approach, consultation; awareness raising, new/upgraded management approach drafted/submitted/adopted for total ?? ha, coral reef, seagrass ??ha	1 Review of Management Approach 1.1 Law and Regulation • Law on fisheries (2025), prohibiting destructive practice on coral reef • Protected Areas Law (2008): Governs conservation zones, including coral reef habitats. • Sub-decree on Marine Fisheries Management Areas (2019):	1. Review of Management Approach 1.1 Law and Regulation • Law on fisheries (2025), prohibiting destructive practice on coral reef • Protected Areas Law (2008): Governs conservation zones, including coral reef habitats. • Sub-decree on Marine Fisheries Management Areas (2019): Provides a legal basis for community-managed reef areas.	1. Review of Management Approach 1.1 Law and Regulation • Law on fisheries (2025), prohibiting destructive practice on coral reef • Protected Areas Law (2008): Governs conservation zones, including coral reef habitats. • Sub-decree on Marine Fisheries Management Areas (2019): Provides a legal basis for community-managed reef areas.

Regional Output & Verification Means	***Site 1 – Koh Rong Archipelago***	***Site 2 – Koh Kong Archipelago***	***Site 3 – Koh Po and Koh Tonsay Archipelago***
	Provides a legal basis for community-managed reef areas. • Proclamation on Establishment of Marine Fisheries Management Area in 2016 and Sub-decree on Establishment of Marine National Park in 2018, in target of mitigating illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and unsustainable development. 1.2 Management Institutions • Fisheries Administration/MAFF • Ministry of Environment • Provincial Hall Administrations Fisheries Administration is core agency in responsibility and management of coral reefs collaborating with Fisheries Administration Cantonment and Community Fisheries (CFi) for participating and supporting in patrolling protection of coral reef and dissemination of importance of coral reef 1.3 NGOs (Sang Saa Foundation, FF, Kuda Diver, ..) and private sector (Khmer Dive Group) play a main role in research and protection of coral reef 1.4 Sustainable Ecotourism Initiatives, promote eco-friendly tourism, including responsible diving and snorkeling practices.	• In process of establishment of Marine Fisheries Management Area at Koh Sdach Archipelago, in target of mitigating illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and unsustainable development. 1.2 Management Institutions • Fisheries Administration/MAFF • Ministry of Environment • Provincial Hall Administrations Fisheries Administration is core agency in responsibility and management of coral reefs collaborating with Fisheries Administration Cantonment and Community Fisheries (CFi) for participating and supporting in patrolling protection of coral reef and dissemination of importance of coral reef 1.3 NGOs (Sang Saa Foundation, FF, Kuda Diver, ..) and private sector (Khmer Dive Group) play a main role in research and protection of coral reef 1.4 Sustainable Ecotourism Initiatives , promote eco-friendly tourism, including responsible diving and snorkeling practices. 2 Consultation meeting with CFi, NGOs, and Private Sector on identification of location and	• Proclamation on Establishment of Marine Fisheries Management Area in 2016 and Sub-decree on Establishment of Marine National Park in 2018, in target of mitigating illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and unsustainable development. 1.2 Management Institutions • Fisheries Administration/MAFF • Ministry of Environment • Provincial Hall Administrations Fisheries Administration is core agency in responsibility and management of coral reefs collaborating with Fisheries Administration Cantonment and Community Fisheries (CFi) for participating and supporting in patrolling protection of coral reef and dissemination of importance of coral reef 1.3 NGOs (Sang Saa Foundation, FF, Kuda Diver, ..) and private sector (Khmer Dive Group) play a main role in research and protection of coral reef 1.4 Sustainable Ecotourism Initiatives, promote eco-friendly tourism, including responsible diving and snorkeling practices.

Regional Output & Verification Means	***Site 1 – Koh Rong Archipelago***	***Site 2 – Koh Kong Archipelago***	***Site 3 – Koh Po and Koh Tonsay Archipelago***
	2 Consultation meeting with CFi, NGOs, and Private Sector on identification of location and status of coral reef as well as the measure of coral reef protection 3 Dissemination and awareness campaign on importance of coral reef and on clean-up of ocean organized by FiA collaborating with local authorities, NGOs, Private Sectors and CFis. Students and fishers were also invited to participate in this event. 4 New/upgraded management approach, Marine Fisheries Management Area 5 Total area of coral reef is 624ha	status of coral reef as well as the measure of coral reef protection 3 Dissemination and awareness campaign on importance of coral reef and on clean-up of ocean organized by FiA collaborating with local authorities, NGOs, Private Sectors and CFis. Students and fishers were also invited to participate in this event. 4 New/upgraded management approach, Community-Based Fisheries Management 5 Total area of coral reef at Koh Sdach Archipelago is 461.50 ha	2 Consultation meeting with CFi, NGOs, and Private Sector on identification of location and status of coral reef as well as the measure of coral reef protection 3 Dissemination and awareness campaign on importance of coral reef and on clean-up of ocean organized by FiA collaborating with local authorities, NGOs, Private Sectors and CFis. Students and fishers were also invited to participate in this event. 4 New/upgraded management approach, Marine Fisheries Management Area 5 Total area of coral reef is 67.83ha
1.2.3. Reviews/assessment of data & information, consultation; zoning; new/upgraded management tools drafted, submitted or adopted on [date] for management of ?? ha of coral reefs/seagrass; activities & outputs in addressing key threats	1. Review of assessment of coral reef data and information was reviewed with several reports done by FF, Researchers, and Academia. These reports are focussing on identification of benthic substratum, invertebrate, reef fish species and abundant, and impacts on coral reef. 2. Consultation meeting with CFi, NGOs, and Private Sector on	1. Review of assessment of coral reef data and information was reviewed with several reports done by FF, Researchers, and Academia. These reports are focussing on identification of benthic substratum, invertebrate, reef fish species and abundant, and impacts on coral reef. 2. Consultation meeting with CFi, NGOs, and Private Sector on	1. Review of assessment of coral reef data and information was reviewed with several reports done by FF, Researchers, and Academia. These reports are focussing on identification of benthic substratum, invertebrate, reef fish species and abundant, and impacts on coral reef. 2. Consultation meeting with CFi, NGOs, and Private Sector on

Regional Output & Verification Means	***Site 1 – Koh Rong Archipelago***	***Site 2 – Koh Kong Archipelago***	***Site 3 – Koh Po and Koh Tonsay Archipelago***
	identification of location and status of coral reef as well as the measure of coral reef protection 3. Zoning • **Conservation Zones:** Strict no-take zones, except for permitted scientific purposes. • **Recreational Zones:** No-take zones where recreational activities such as diving and snorkeling are permitted. • **Fisheries Refugia Zone:** Periodic no-take closures to protect aquatic animals during critical stages of their life cycle. • **Protected Area:** Used for ecotourism activities and small-scale artisanal fishing that does not over exploit marine life. • **Community Fisheries Zone**; an area which local community fisheries manages to allow local community to fish throughout every season using small scale fishing gears 4. New/upgraded management tools is practiced for Marine Fisheries Management Area 5. Management of coral reef area is 624ha 6. Activities and output in addressing key threats	identification of location and status of coral reef as well as the measure of coral reef protection 3. Zoning: it is in process 4. New/upgraded management tools is practiced for Community Based Fisheries Management 5. Management of coral reef area at Koh Sdach Archipelago is 461.50 ha 6. Activities and output in addressing key threats • Establish Marine Fisheries Management Area with clear zoning (no-take zones, buffer zones) • Demarcate the boundary of protection area of coral reef and install mooring buoys at the boundary, • Implement community-based fisheries management, • Establish long-term reef health monitoring programs • Promote education, dissemination, and public awareness on the importance of coral reefs ecosystem to local authorities, community fisheries, fishers, and students. • Establish site-based volunteer network for coral reef management	identification of location and status of coral reef as well as the measure of coral reef protection 3. Zoning • **Conservation Zones:** Strict no-take zones, except for permitted scientific purposes. • **Recreational Zones:** No-take zones where recreational activities such as diving and snorkeling are permitted. • **Fisheries Refugia:** Periodic no-take closures to protect aquatic animals during critical stages of their life cycle. • **Protected Area:** Used for ecotourism activities and small-scale artisanal fishing that does not over exploit marine life. 4. New/upgraded management tools is practiced for Marine Fisheries Management Area 5. Management of coral reef area is 67.83ha 6. Activities and output in addressing key threats • Strengthen the enforcement of Marine Fisheries Management Area with clear zoning (no-take zones, buffer zones) • Demarcate the boundary of protection area of coral reef and

Regional Output & Verification Means	***Site 1 – Koh Rong Archipelago***	***Site 2 – Koh Kong Archipelago***	***Site 3 – Koh Po and Koh Tonsay Archipelago***
	• Strengthen the enforcement of Marine Fisheries Management Area with clear zoning (no-take zones, buffer zones) • Demarcate the boundary of protection area of coral reef and install mooring buoys at the boundary, • Implement community-based fisheries management, • Establish long-term reef health monitoring programs • Promote education, dissemination, and public awareness on the importance of coral reefs ecosystem to local authorities, community fisheries, fishers, and students. • Establish site-based volunteer network for coral reef management • Develop and operate site-based management plan for sustainable coral reef management • Increase capacity building for national and sub-national fisheries officers and fisheries community	• Develop and operate site-based management plan for sustainable coral reef management • Increase capacity building for national and sub-national fisheries officers and fisheries community	install mooring buoys at the boundary, • Implement community-based fisheries management, • Establish long-term reef health monitoring programs • Promote education, dissemination, and public awareness on the importance of coral reefs ecosystem to local authorities, community fisheries, fishers, and students. • Establish site-based volunteer network for coral reef management • Develop and operate site-based management plan for sustainable coral reef management • Increase capacity building for national and sub-national fisheries officers and fisheries community
1.2.4. Methodology training; Indicators, frequency and number of stations; number of replicates, trend of change?	1 Methodology training • Provide handouts • Provide lectures • Question and Answers at class • Practice at Filed	1. Methodology training • Provide handouts • Provide lectures • Question and Answers at class • Practice at Filed	1. Methodology training • Provide handouts • Provide lectures • Question and Answers at class • Practice at Filed

Regional Output & Verification Means	***Site 1 – Koh Rong Archipelago***	***Site 2 – Koh Kong Archipelago***	***Site 3 – Koh Po and Koh Tonsay Archipelago***
	• Pre-test and Post-test • Examination 2. Indicator • Benthic substratum, Invertebrate, Reef Fish species and Abundant, and Impacts on coral reef 3. Frequency: One time/year 4. number of stations for coral survey monitoring is 15 sites 5. Trend of change: it is not changed	• Pre-test and Post-test • Examination 2. Indicator • Benthic substratum, Invertebrate, Reef Fish species and Abundant, and Impacts on coral reef 3. Frequency: One time/year 4. Number of stations for coral survey monitoring is 15 sites 5. Trend of change: it is not changed	• Pre-test and Post-test • Examination 2. Indicator • Benthic substratum, Invertebrate, Reef Fish species and Abundant, and Impacts on coral reef 3. Frequency: One time/year 4. Number of stations for coral survey monitoring is 10 sites 5. Trend of change: it is not changed

Table 3. For seagrass beds

Regional Output & Verification Means	***Site 1 – Name***	***Site 2 – Name***	***Site 3 - Name***
1.3.1. Reviews of law/regulations, consultations, awareness raising, capacity building; livelihood alternatives; new/upgraded law/regulations developed for total & seagrass area??ha & approved on [date?]. Key activities to improve management.	Chrouy Bros (KK) - Review of law/regulation of seagrass management - 5 years' seagrass management plan for 1000 ha in 2024-2028	Kampot Beach (KP) - Review of law/regulation of seagrass management - 5 years' seagrass management plan for 1500ha in 2024-2028	Kep Beach & Koh Tongsay - Koh Pou Archipelagos (KP) - Review of law/regulation of seagrass management - 5 years' seagrass management plan for 3095 ha in 2024-2028
1.3.2. Data & information reviews, consultation; Name & Date of PA amendment; management plan developed for total ?? ha, coral reefs, seagrass ??ha	- Seagrass species - Biodiversity species - Endanger species (Dolphin, Sea Turtle, Dugong etac.) - 2 filed consultation at project site	- Seagrass species - Biodiversity species - Endanger species (Dolphin, Sea Turtle, Dugong etac.) - 2 filed consultation at project site	- Seagrass species - Biodiversity species - Endanger species (Dolphin, Sea Turtle, Dugong etac.) - 2 filed consultation at project site

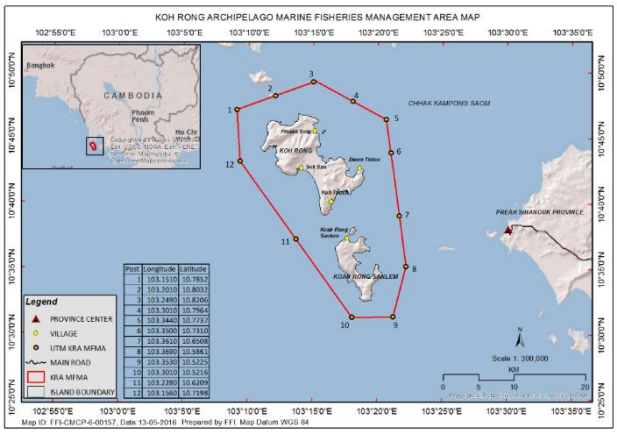
Regional Output & Verification Means	***Site 1 – Name***	***Site 2 – Name***	***Site 3 - Name***
1.3.2. Data & information reviews, consultation; Name & Date of PA establishment; management plan developed for total ?? ha, coral reefs, seagrass ??ha			
1.2.4. Methodology training; Indicators, frequency and number of stations; number of replicates, trend of change?	Training on seagrass monitoring (Snorkeling, Dying, quadrate using, species identification)	Training on seagrass monitoring (Snorkeling, Dying, quadrate using, species identification)	Training on seagrass monitoring (Snorkeling, Dying, quadrate using, species identification)

Summary on status of monitoring related to coral reefs and seagrass beds in Cambodia

For Coral Reef

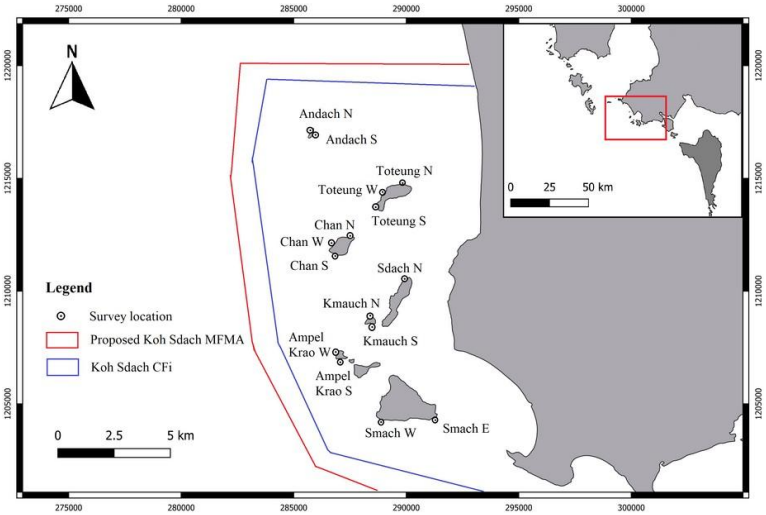
1/ Name of the monitoring program:

a. Coral Reef Monitoring at Koh Rong Archipelago, Preah Sihanouk province
   - Number of Stations: 15 sites
   - Mapping:



   - Indicators: benthic substratum, invertebrate, reef fish species and abundant, and impact on coral reef
   - Frequency: once/year

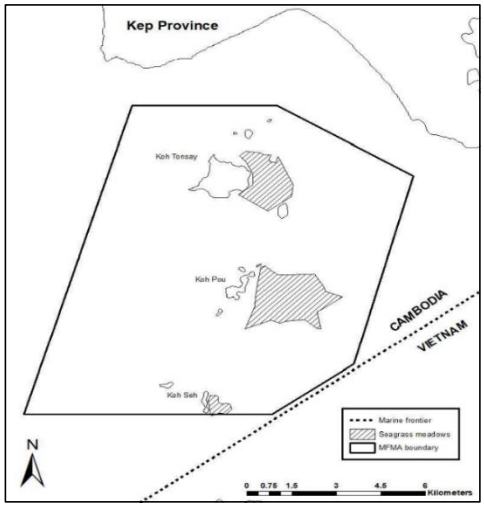
b. Coral Reef Monitoring at Koh Sdach Archipelago, Koh Kong province
   - Number of Stations: 15 sites
   - Mapping:



   - Indicators: benthic substratum, invertebrate, reef fish species and abundant, and impact on coral reef
   - Frequency: once/year

c. Coral Reef Monitoring at Koh Po and Koh Tonsay Archipelago, Kep province

- Number of Stations: 10 sites
- Mapping



- Indicators: benthic substratum, invertebrate, reef fish species and abundant, and impact on coral reef
- Frequency: once/year

2/…

Table 4. Availability of data and information at the sites on coral reefs and seagrass beds

[Note: Recently Available (RA), Will be available (WA), Not available (NA), Remark: Reason for not available]

Type of data/information	Site 1 – Koh Rong Archipelago	Site 2 – Koh KongArchipelago	Site 3 – Koh Tonsay and Koh Po Archipelago	Remarks
Geographic information	RA	RA	RA	
Co-ordinate	RA	RA	RA	
Habitat mapping	RA	RA	RA	
Reef type (fringing, platform…)	Reef Fringing	Reef Fringing	Reef Fringing	
Coral reef area (ha)	624 ha	576.36 ha	67.83 ha	
Seagrass area (ha)	150 ha (Koh Kong)	1000 ha (kampot beach)	3905 (Kep)	
Changes of habitat area since 2010	WA	WA	WA	
Biological information	WA	WA	WA	
Live coral cover, dead coral cover, algae, abiotic	RA	RA	RA	
Trend of changes of coral and algae cover	WA	WA	WA	
Hard coral species/genera	RA	RA	RA	
Soft coral species/genera	WA	WA	WA	
Coverage of hard corals	RA	RA	RA	
Coverage of soft corals	RA	RA	RA	

Type of data/information	Site 1 – Koh Rong Archipelago	Site 2 – Koh KongArchipelago	Site 3 – Koh Tonsay and Koh Po Archipelago	Remarks
Molluscs – species and density	WA	WA	WA	
Crustacean- species and density	WA	WA	WA	
Fish – coral reef fish, species abundance	WA	WA	WA	
Fish – Transient for breeding, species abundance	NA	NA	NA	No data and information on transient for breeding, species, and abundant
Changes of fisheries resources	WA	WA	WA	
Reptiles	WA	WA	WA	
Mammals	WA	WA	WA	
SCS Endemic species	WA	WA	WA	
Endangered or threatened species (IUCN criteria)	WA	WA	WA	
Source & sink of larvae	NA	NA	NA	No data and information on sink of larvae available
Social – use information	WA	WA	WA	
Ownership	WA	WA	WA	
Management regime	WA	WA	WA	
Current use (fishing, tourism)	Fishing and Eco-tourism	Fishing and Eco-tourism	Fishing and Eco-tourism	
Traditional use	family scale fishing operated by local communities	family scale fishing operated by local communities	family scale fishing operated by local communities	
Environment services	• Beach protection • Carbon sequestration • Climate change reduction • Nursery ground	• Beach protection • Carbon sequestration • Climate change reduction • Nursery ground	• Beach protection • Carbon sequestration • Climate change reduction • Nursery ground	
Potential use	Snorkeling/diving to visit coral reef	Snorkeling/diving to visit coral reef	Snorkeling/diving to visit coral reef and visiting dolphin	
Significance/national importance/priority	• Promoting Eco-tourism • Providing Food security • Enhancing local livelihood	• Promoting Eco-tourism • Providing Food security • Enhancing local livelihood	• Promoting Eco-tourism • Providing Food security • Enhancing local livelihood	
Protection category (MPA, NP…), total area, coral reef area, seagrass area in hectare	WA	WA	WA	
Efforts in coral reef restoration	WA	WA	WA	Development partners and private sector in collaboration with local

Type of data/information	Site 1 – Koh Rong Archipelago	Site 2 – Koh KongArchipelago	Site 3 – Koh Tonsay and Koh Po Archipelago	Remarks
				authorities, FiA/MAFF and MOE will plan to restore coral reefs at these sites
Stress-pressure information	WA	WA	WA	
Sedimentation	WA	WA	WA	
Landfills	WA	WA	WA	
Overfishing	WA	WA	WA	
Destructive fishing	WA	WA	WA	
Eutrophication	WA	WA	WA	
Crown of Thorns (COT) infestation	WA	WA	WA	
Bleaching (year occurred, % bleaching of live coral, mortality)	WA	WA	WA	Limited information and data on coral mortality causing from bleaching at these sites
Others	NA	NA	NA	No data available
Economic valuation				
Values of direct use	NA	NA	NA	Limited data and information on the economic values of coral reefs direct use such as fisheries, tourism, and coastal protection as main elements considered in the calculation
Values of indirect use	NA	NA	NA	Limited data and information on the economic values of coral reefs indirect use
Values from environmental services	NA	NA	NA	Limited data and information on the economic values of environmental services
Value of investment	NA	NA	NA	Limited data and information on the economic values of investment

Type of data/information	Site 1 – Koh Rong Archipelago	Site 2 – Koh KongArchipelago	Site 3 – Koh Tonsay and Koh Po Archipelago	Remarks
Values of potential (commercial) sustainable use	NA	NA	NA	Limited data and information on the economic values of potential sustainable use
Total Economic Value	NA	NA	NA	Insufficient data and information to calculate total economic value
Economic losses caused by impacts or habitat loss/degradation	NA	NA	NA	Limited data and information to calculate economic losses caused by impacts or habitat loss/degradation