



Indian Ocean – South-East Asian Marine Turtle Memorandum of Understanding



Cambodia

GENERAL INFORMATION

Agency or institution primarily responsible for the preparation of this report:

The Fisheries Administration, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Other agencies, institutions, or NGOs that have provided input:

1. WWF-Indochina
2. Ford Motor Company

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OBJECTIVE I. REDUCE DIRECT AND INDIRECT CAUSES OF MARINE TURTLE MORTALITY

1.1 Introduction to marine turtle populations and habitats, challenges and conservation efforts. [\[INF\]](#)

Cambodia coast line had extended of 435 Km from Thai border in the North to Viet Nam border in the South and it known as diversified coastal ecosystem.

In the past, sea turtles were seen in many places in Cambodia sea water. Kampot province is one of four provinces/municipalities where sea turtles had often seen in seagrass meadow. However, population of sea turtles in Cambodia were rapidly declined for last few decades due to unregulated management schemes.

Coastal development such as infrastructure, tourist place, petroleum construction etc. caused to destructive habitat of sea turtle. On the other hand, push net, trawlers could effectively capture sea turtles. Furthermore, unrecognized value of sea turtles by local people led to put more pressure to decrease population of these species because they can capture whatever they can and they can eat whatever they want....etc.

In order to sustain sea turtle, the Fisheries Administration (FiA) plays a very important role to conservation sea turtle by providing awareness to local fishermen; local authorities and school boys-girls on value of sea turtle through leaflets, book and banner as well. While the FiA tries all best to establish legislation of sea turtle conservation and also order to fisheries administration cantonment in order to conservation sea turtles.

There are some Islands and beaches were considered as good habitat for sea turtle in term of nursing ground, feeding ground. However, there is no scientific or back ground information about the geographical information of these islands and beaches. The islands and beaches considered as nesting ground are follow:

Koh Thas Island, Sihanoukville

Oh Chheuteal beach, Sihanoukville
 Koh Anloug Island, Sihanoukville
 Koh Rong and Rong Sanleum Island, Sihanoukville
 Koh Tang Island, Sihanoukville
 Koh Pring Island, Sihanoukville
 Koh Poulewai Island, Sihanoukville
 Koh Dong Island, Sihanoukville
 Poy Sa Reur, Sihanoukville
 Koh Ses Island, Kampot province
 Koh Thmey Island, Kampot province
 Koh Tunsay Island, Kampot province
 Koh Krass Island, Koh Kong province
 Chke Prous beach, Koh Kong province
 Tanun beach, Koh Kong province
 Trapeang Rong beach, Koh Kong province

The locations considered as feeding grounds sea turtles as following:

Kilodapi Village, Kampot province
 Kbal Romeas Village, Kampot province
 Koh Rong and Rong Sanleum Island, Sihanouk Ville
 Koh Khteas
 Koh Ses
 Koh Polowai
 Koh Thmey
 Koh Tunsay
 Koh Poh
 Koh Tbal
 Koh Dong
 Koh Preah
 Koh Pring
 Koh Tang
 Koh Sdach
 Koh Krass
 Koh Karang
 Koh Angkrang
 Thmar Rieng
 Thmar Kandal
 Thmar Anteas Banh
 Ta Ang Village

1.2.1 Describe any protocol or approaches practiced in your country, which you consider exemplary, for minimising threats to marine turtle populations and their habitats, which may be suitable for adaptation and adoption elsewhere. [BPR]

- In order to protect the natural resource, particularly sea turtles, there are really need co-management schemes. Both government institutions and NGOs have to cooperate in order to conservation the marine turtle's population and their habitats. Navy were considered to play a very important role to protect fishing of sea turtle because the live around islands and they have authorizes to control any illegal capture on sea turtles.

- Providing awareness of conservation sea turtles and their habitat to stakeholders such local communities, school boys-girls and others institutions/agencies.

- In Cambodia, the public awareness has implemented to coastal communities which the Fisheries Administration kept contact with officers of the fisheries administration cantonment who know local fishermen in their territories in order contact them when they accidentally catch turtles. In cases where a fisheries office is nearby, a fisheries officer handles the release, and the turtle is tagged. Otherwise, fishermen are instructed as to the care of the turtle and the method, including location, of the turtle's release. Fishermen who contact their local fisheries office receive a school note-book with information on turtle conservation as compensation.

- The results, there are some sea turtle were released to seas water bodies, for example 23 sea turtles were release to sea water in 2003. However, there are none applicable information on sea turtles were captures so far.

1.3.1 Describe any socio-economic studies or activities that have been conducted among communities that interact with marine turtles and their habitats. [BPR, INF]

Not applicable.

1.3.2 Which of these adverse economic incentives are underlying threats to marine turtles in your country? [TSH]

- High prices earned from turtle products relative to other commodities
- Lack of affordable alternatives to turtle products
- Ease of access to the turtle resource (eg. by virtue of proximity or ease of land/water access)
- Low cost of land near nesting beaches
- Low penalties against illegal harvesting
- Other1:
- Other2:
- Other3:
- None of the above or Not Applicable

Not applicable.

1.3.3 Has your country has taken any measures to try to correct these adverse economic incentives? [BPR]

- YES NO NOT APPLICABLE (no adverse economic incentives exist)

Not applicable.

1.4.1 Indicate, and describe in more detail, the main fisheries occurring in the waters of your country, as well as any high seas fisheries in which flag vessels of your country participate, that could possibly interact with marine turtles. [INF]

a) Shrimp trawls: YES NO

Shrimp trawls are the main fishery operating in deep or shallow waters of Cambodia. They may be catagorised into three classes:

- small scale (<100 HP): used by villagers/fishers;
- medium scale (100-150 HP): local fishers;
- large scale (>200 HP): local fishers / joint ventures)

b) Set gill nets: YES NO

Set gill nets are used to catch pelagic fish and crab/shrimp. This kind of gear is generally used by villagers and local fishermen.

c) Anchored Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs): YES NO

d) Purse seine (with or without FADs): YES NO

e) Longline (shallow or deepset): YES NO

f) *Driftnet*: YES NO

Driftnets are operated by local fishermen.

g) *Other1*:

h) *Other2*:

None of the above

1.4.2 Please indicate the relative level of **fishing effort** and **perceived impact** of each of the above fisheries on marine turtles (e.g. in terms of by-catch). [TSH]

a) *Shrimp trawls*

Fishing effort:

RELATIVELY HIGH MODERATE RELATIVELY LOW NONE UNKNOWN

Perceived Impact:

RELATIVELY HIGH MODERATE RELATIVELY LOW NONE UNKNOWN

Source: Pich Sereywath (FiA), Heng Sovannara (FiA, WCS), Cambodia: March 2007.

Assessment needs to be confirmed with reports from NGOs operating in Cambodia.

b) *Set gill nets*

Fishing effort:

RELATIVELY HIGH MODERATE RELATIVELY LOW NONE **UNKNOWN**

Perceived Impact:

RELATIVELY HIGH MODERATE RELATIVELY LOW NONE **UNKNOWN**

Source: Pich Sereywath (FiA), Heng Sovannara (FiA, WCS), Cambodia: March 2007.

c) *Anchored Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs)*

Fishing effort:

RELATIVELY HIGH MODERATE RELATIVELY LOW **NONE** UNKNOWN

Perceived Impact:

RELATIVELY HIGH MODERATE RELATIVELY LOW **NONE** UNKNOWN

Source: Pich Sereywath (FiA), Heng Sovannara (FiA, WCS), Cambodia: March 2007.

d) *Purse seine (with or without FADs)*

Fishing effort:

RELATIVELY HIGH MODERATE **RELATIVELY LOW** NONE UNKNOWN

Perceived Impact:

RELATIVELY HIGH MODERATE **RELATIVELY LOW** NONE UNKNOWN

Source: Pich Sereyath (FiA), Heng Sovannara (FiA, WCS), Cambodia: March 2007.

Based on reports from local fishermen.

e) Longline (shallow or deepset)

Fishing effort:

RELATIVELY HIGH MODERATE RELATIVELY LOW NONE UNKNOWN

Perceived Impact:

RELATIVELY HIGH MODERATE RELATIVELY LOW NONE UNKNOWN

Source: Pich Sereyath (FiA), Heng Sovannara (FiA, WCS), Cambodia: March 2007. Based on 2002 survey report conducted by Ing Try et al.

f) Driftnet

Fishing effort:

RELATIVELY HIGH MODERATE RELATIVELY LOW NONE UNKNOWN

Perceived Impact:

RELATIVELY HIGH MODERATE RELATIVELY LOW NONE UNKNOWN

Source: Pich Sereyath (FiA), Heng Sovannara (FiA, WCS), Cambodia: March 2007. Based on 2002 survey report conducted by Ing Try et al.

g) Other1 (from 1.4.1): Surrounding nets, Scomboromorus gill nets

Fishing effort:

RELATIVELY HIGH MODERATE RELATIVELY LOW NONE UNKNOWN

Perceived Impact:

RELATIVELY HIGH MODERATE RELATIVELY LOW NONE UNKNOWN

Source: Pich Sereyath (FiA), Heng Sovannara (FiA, WCS), Cambodia: March 2007. Based on 2002 survey report conducted by Ing Try et al.

h) Other2 (from 1.4.1):

Fishing effort:

RELATIVELY HIGH MODERATE RELATIVELY LOW NONE UNKNOWN

Perceived Impact:

RELATIVELY HIGH MODERATE RELATIVELY LOW NONE UNKNOWN

Source:

1.4.3 Describe any illegal fishing that is known to occur in or around the waters of your country that may impact marine turtles. Describe the measures being taken to deal with this problem and any difficulties encountered in this regard. [TSH]

Destructive fishing gears considered as illegal fishing are known impact to the natural resources, the pair draw fishing and motorized push net etc. could incidental captured sea turtles. These fishing gears are not only caused to destroy fisheries resources, but also marine animals, particularly sea turtles.

1.4.4 Which of the following methods are used by your country to minimise incidental capture/mortality of marine turtles in fishing activities? [IND]

a) **Appropriate handling** of incidentally caught turtles (e.g. resuscitation or release by fishers using equipment such as de-hooking, line cutting tools and scoop nets)

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

The Fisheries Administration are strengthening to enforce the fisheries law in which the some articles mentioned about marine conservation species (sea turtles) and building awareness through media, leaflets, news, and establishment banner on endanger marine species. At the same time, FiA also proposed the proposal to establish Marine Protected Area and Habitat/ refuges for management and conservation those animal resources.

b) **Devices that allow the escape of marine turtles** (e.g. turtle excluder devices (TEDs) or other measures that are comparable in effectiveness)

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

c) **Measures to avoid encirclement** of marine turtles in purse seine fisheries

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

d) **Appropriate combinations** of hook design, type of bait, depth, gear specifications and fishing practices

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

e) **Monitoring and recovery of fish aggregating devices** (FADs)

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

f) **Net retention and recycling schemes**

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

g) **Spatial and temporal control of fishing** (e.g. seasonal closures of fishing activities)

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

h) **Effort management control**

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

However activities to inspect/monitor boats are not conducted frequently due to budgetary constraints.

Other (list and explain):

None of the above

1.4.5 Which of the following programmes has your country developed - in consultation with the fishing industry and fisheries management organisations - to promote implementation of measures to minimise incidental capture and mortality of turtles in national waters and in the high seas? [IND]

Onboard observer programmes YES NO NOT APPLICABLE**Vessel monitoring systems** YES NO NOT APPLICABLE**Inspections** (i.e. at sea, in port, at landing sites) YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

Responsibility of provincial fisheries offices.

Training programmes / workshops to educate fishers YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

Training is conducted rarely, in some targetted coastal areas.

Informative videos, brochures, printed guidelines etc. YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

Information materials were initiated in 2002 and distributed directly to communities or through provincial fisheries offices.

Other (list and explain): YES NO NOT APPLICABLE None of the above**1.4.6 Are the mitigation measures described in 1.4.4 and 1.4.5, periodically reviewed and evaluated for their efficacy? [SAP]** YES NO UNSURE**1.4.7 In your country, what types of data collection, research and development have been undertaken to support the reduction of marine turtle incidental catch (while taking into consideration the impact of various mitigation measures on other species)? [SAP]**

Data are reported from offices fisheries administration cantonment, and sometimes from communities and the navy.

Surveys have been conducted in some areas with nesting grounds, supported by SEAFDEC/MFRDMD.

1.4.8 Has your country exchanged information and provided technical assistance (formally or informally) to other Signatory States to promote the activities described in 1.4.4, 1.4.5 and 1.4.7 above? [SAP] YES NO UNSURE

1.4.9 What legislative and practical measures has your country taken in support of UN General Assembly Resolution 46/215 concerning the moratorium on the use of large-scale driftnets? [SAP]

Not applicable

1.5.1 Does your country have legislation to prohibit direct harvest and domestic trade in marine turtles, their eggs, parts and products; and to protect important turtle habitats? [IND]

YES NO UNSURE

- Proclamation No. 359 of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries on the identification list of the nationally threatened wildlife species for which hunting is prohibited. This proclamation was signed and came into force on 1st August 1994.

- Proclamation No. 1563/533 of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Ministry of Environment on prevention and protection of all wildlife in Cambodia. This proclamation was signed by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Minister of Environment and came into force on 20th September 1996.

- Declaration No. 3837 of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries on prohibited trade of wildlife in Cambodia. This declaration was signed on 14th August 2001.

- Letter No. 033 of the Department of Fisheries and Cambodian CITES Scientific Authority for Fisheries and aquatic animals to the CITES management Authority for Cambodia on prohibition of the reptile trade in Cambodia. This letter was signed on 14th November 2000.

- New draft fisheries law has Articles concerning the protection and conservation of endangered species of aquatic fauna and flora and the list of endangered species will be defined by sub-decree.

1.5.2 Which, among the following list, are economic uses and cultural values of marine turtles in your country? Please rate the relative prevalence / importance of each consumptive or non-consumptive use. [INF]

**USES /
VALUES**

**RELATIVE PREVALENCE /
IMPORTANCE**

Meat consumption

YES NO

HIGH MODERATE LOW UNKNOWN

Egg consumption

YES NO

HIGH MODERATE LOW UNKNOWN

Shell products

YES NO

HIGH MODERATE LOW UNKNOWN

Fat consumption

YES NO

HIGH MODERATE LOW UNKNOWN

Traditional medicine

YES NO

HIGH MODERATE LOW UNKNOWN

Eco-tourism programmes YES NO HIGH MODERATE LOW UNKNOWN**Cultural / traditional significance** YES NO HIGH MODERATE LOW UNKNOWN**Other**

Buy and release for good luck (Belief)

1.5.3 Please indicate the relative level and impact of traditional harvest on marine turtles and their eggs. [IND, TSH]**Level of harvest:** RELATIVELY HIGH MODERATE RELATIVELY LOW NONE UNKNOWN**Impact of harvest:** RELATIVELY HIGH MODERATE RELATIVELY LOW NONE UNKNOWN

Source of information:

Local authority reports

1.5.4 Have any **domestic management programmes been established to limit the levels of intentional harvest? [SAP]** YES NO UNKNOWN

Not applicable (no intentional harvest)

1.5.5 Describe any management agreements negotiated **between your country and other States in relation to sustainable levels of traditional harvest, to ensure that such harvest does not undermine conservation efforts. [BPR]**

Not applicable

1.6.1 First, select one of the options at left to indicate whether or not your country has any of the following measures in place to minimise the mortality of eggs, hatchlings and nesting females. If yes, then estimate the relative effectiveness of these measures. [IND, SAP]**MEASURES****RELATIVE EFFECTIVENESS****Monitoring/protection programmes** YES NO N/A EXCELLENT GOOD LOW UNKNOWN**Education/awareness programmes** YES NO N/A EXCELLENT GOOD LOW UNKNOWN

Egg relocation/hatcheries YES NO N/A EXCELLENT GOOD LOW UNKNOWN**Predator control** YES NO N/A EXCELLENT GOOD LOW UNKNOWN**Vehicle / access restrictions** YES NO N/A EXCELLENT GOOD LOW UNKNOWN**Removal of debris / clean-up** YES NO N/A EXCELLENT GOOD LOW UNKNOWN

Some efforts (e.g. beach clean-up during Environment Day) but no significant measures in place.

Re-vegetation of frontal dunes YES NO N/A EXCELLENT GOOD LOW UNKNOWN**Building location/design regulations** YES NO N/A EXCELLENT GOOD LOW UNKNOWN**Light pollution reduction** YES NO N/A EXCELLENT GOOD LOW UNKNOWN**Other (list and rate them)** YES NO N/A

Legislation has been enacted to protect sea turtles generally

1.6.2 Has your country undertaken any evaluation of its nest and beach management programmes?[\[SAP\]](#) YES NO NOT APPLICABLE**OBJECTIVE II. PROTECT, CONSERVE AND REHABILITATE MARINE TURTLE HABITATS**

2.1.1 What is being done to protect critical habitats *outside* of established protected areas? (NB: It is assumed that legislation relating to established protected areas will have been described in Section 1.5.1) [\[BPR, SAP\]](#)

Not applicable.

2.1.2 Are assessments routinely made of the environmental impact of marine and coastal development on marine turtles and their habitats? [IND, SAP]

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

2.1.3 Is marine water quality (including marine debris) monitored near turtle habitats? If yes, describe the nature of this monitoring and any remedial measures that may have been taken. [SAP]

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

2.1.4 Are measures in place to prohibit the use of poisonous chemicals and explosives? [SAP]

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

According to new fishery law were adapted in 2007, monetary fines are in place for any illegal fishing and destructive fishing such as with poisonous chemicals and explosives etc.

2.2.1 Are efforts being made to recover degraded coral reefs? If yes, give details (location, duration, effectiveness, lessons learned, future plans etc). [IND, SAP]

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE (no degraded coral reefs)

Baseline information research on the coral reef and sea grass has been done since 2002. Koh Rong and Rong salum in Sihanouk Ville proposed to be marine conservation and the implementing sea grass demonstration site in Kampot province.

2.2.2 Are efforts being made to recover degraded mangrove habitats that are important for turtles? If yes, give details (location, duration, effectiveness, lessons learned, future plans etc.) [IND, SAP]

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE (no mangrove habitats important for turtles)

Reforestation and destroyed charcoal ovens.

2.2.3 Are efforts being made to recover degraded sea grass habitats? If yes, give details (location, duration, effectiveness, lessons learned, future plans etc.). [IND, SAP]

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE (no degraded sea grass habitats)

Since 2003, SCS project of UNEP/GEF the sea grass area and species were identifies. There are over 20,000 ha seas grass meadow in Kampot province. Among huge area, 900 ha of sea grass were identified and established as demonstration site. The Participatory of the Community fisheries play a role in order to manage these resources. According to recently un official interview with local community saying that the fish productions seem to increase after the sea grass demonstration site were established. However, there need further investigation and research whether the information regard to the creasing of fisheries production.

OBJECTIVE III. IMPROVE UNDERSTANDING OF MARINE TURTLE ECOLOGY AND POPULATIONS THROUGH RESEARCH, MONITORING AND INFORMATION EXCHANGE

3.1.1 Give a list of available literature that includes baseline information from studies carried out in your country on marine turtle populations and their habitats. [INF]

Longdy, V & H. Sokhannaro. 2004. Threats to sea turtles along coastal areas in Cambodia. Proceeding of a Training/Workshop on Sea Turtle Research, Biology and Conservation in Cambodia 2-4 September 2002.- Department of Fisheries, Cambodia. Pp: 52-55.

Tana, T. S. 1997. Status of marine biodiversity of Cambodia. - Phuket Marine Biological Center Special Publication 17(1): 175-180.

Try, I. 1999. Status of sea turtle in Cambodia.- Report of the SEAFDEC-ASEAN regional workshop on sea turtle conservation and management. Pp: 72-74.

Try, I. 2000. Report on sea turtle statistic in Cambodia.- Report of the first SEAFDEC meeting on regional sea turtle data management: 108-110.

Try, I, Longdy, V & H. Sokhannaro. 2004. The current status of sea turtles conservation and management in Cambodia. Proceeding of a Training/Workshop on Sea Turtle Research, Biology and Conservation in Cambodia 2-4 September 2002.- Department of Fisheries, Cambodia. Pp: 16-20.

Try, I, Sereywath, P, Longdy, V & H. Sokhannaro. 2004. Sea turtle survey in Cambodia. Proceeding of a Training/Workshop on Sea Turtle Research, Biology and Conservation in Cambodia 2-4 September 2002.- Department of Fisheries, Cambodia. Pp: 56-64.

3.1.2 Have [long-term](#) monitoring programmes (i.e. of at least 10 years duration) been initiated or planned for priority marine turtle populations frequenting the territory of your country? [\[INF, BPR\]](#)

YES **NO** **UNSURE**

3.1.3 Has the genetic identity of marine turtle populations in your country been characterised? [\[INF, PRI\]](#)

YES **NO** **UNSURE**

3.1.4 Which of the following methods have been or are being used to try to identify migration routes of turtles? Use the text boxes to provide additional details. [\[INF, PRI\]](#)

Tagging **YES** **NO**

Tagging has taken place since 4th September 2002 after getting support from WWF-Indochina. 46 sea turtles have been tagged from 2002 to 2008.

Inconel tags were provided to the provincial/ municipality fishery officer such as:

--Kep municipality: KH0101 to KH0300

--Kampot province: KH0301 to KH0500

--Sihanoukville: KH0501 to KH0700

--Koh Kong province: KH0701 to KH0900

Satellite tracking **YES** **NO**

Satellite tracking has taken place since 4th September 2002 after getting support from WWF-Indochina. The studying of satellite tracking has now been finalized.

Other

None of the above

3.1.5 Have studies been carried out on marine turtle population dynamics and survival rates (e.g. including studies into the survival rates of incidentally caught and released turtles)? [INF, PRI]

YES NO UNSURE

3.1.6 Has research been conducted on the frequency and pathology of diseases in marine turtles? [INF, PRI]

YES NO UNSURE

3.1.7 Is the use of traditional ecological knowledge in research studies being promoted? [BPR, PRI]

YES NO UNSURE

Cambodia has never disseminated traditional knowledge on marine turtles.

3.2.1 List any regional or sub-regional action plans in which your country is already participating, which may serve the purpose of identifying priority research and monitoring needs. [INF]

Not applicable.

3.2.2 On which of the following themes have collaborative studies and monitoring been conducted? Use the text boxes to describe the nature of this international collaboration or to clarify your response. Answer 'NO' if the studies/monitoring undertaken do not involve international collaboration. [INF, PRI]

a) Genetic Identity YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

b) Conservation status YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

Collaboration with WWF-Indochina to organize the training/workshop by invited stakeholders, Universities, NGOs and other agencies that have an interest in and/or are involved in conservation and management of sea turtles or marine biodiversity.

c) Migrations YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

SEASTAR provided one PTT satellite tracking for studying the migration pattern of a green turtle. This study took more than one month. SEAFDEC also provided inconnels for tagging the turtles.

d) Other biological and ecological aspects YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

Other

3.3.1 List, in order of priority, the marine turtle populations in your country in need of conservation actions, and indicate their population trends. [PRI]

3.3.2 Are research and monitoring activities, such as those described above in Section 3.1 periodically reviewed and evaluated for their efficacy? [SAP]

YES NO UNSURE

3.3.3 Describe how research results are being applied to improve management practices and mitigation of threats (in relation to the priority populations identified in 3.3.1, among others). [SAP]

3.4.1 Has your country undertaken any initiatives (nationally or through collaboration with other Range States) to standardise methods and levels of data collection? [BPR, INF]

YES NO UNSURE

3.4.2 To what extent does your country exchange scientific and technical information and expertise with other Range States? [SAP, IND]

OFTEN (SYSTEMATICALLY) OCCASIONALLY RARELY NEVER

3.4.3 If your country shares scientific and technical information and expertise with other Range States, what mechanisms have commonly been used for this purpose? Comment on any positive benefits/outcomes achieved through these interactions. [INF]

3.4.4 Does your country compile and make available to other countries data on marine turtle populations of a regional interest? [INF]

YES NO UNSURE

OBJECTIVE IV. INCREASE PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE THREATS TO MARINE TURTLES AND THEIR HABITATS, AND ENHANCE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES

4.1.1 Describe the educational materials, including mass media information programmes that your country has collected, developed and/or disseminated. [INF, PRI]

Sea turtle poster
1st pamphlet
2nd pamphlet
School note-book

4.1.2 Which of the following groups have been the targets of these focused education and awareness programmes described in above in Section 4.1.1? [PRI, INF]

- Policy makers
- Fishing industry
- Local/Fishing communities
- Indigenous groups
- Tourists
- Media
- Teachers
- Students

Military, Navy, Police

Scientists

Other: Militaries of Police, Royal Navy, Ministry of Environment local police, local authorities, NGOs, national and international scientists and stakeholder

None of the above

4.1.3 Have any community learning / information centres been established in your country? [\[BPR, SAP\]](#)

YES NO

4.2 Alternative livelihood opportunities [\[IND, BPR\]](#) Describe initiatives already undertaken or planned to identify and facilitate alternative livelihoods (including income-generating activities) for local communities.

Not applicable.

4.3.1 Describe initiatives already undertaken or planned by your country to involve local communities, in particular, in the planning and implementation of marine turtle conservation programmes. Please include details of any incentives that have been used to encourage public participation, and indicate their efficacy. [\[BPR, IND\]](#)

Not applicable.

4.3.2 Describe initiatives already undertaken or planned to involve and encourage the cooperation of [Government institutions](#), [NGOs](#) and the [private sector](#) in marine turtle conservation programmes. [\[IND, BPR\]](#)

OBJECTIVE V. ENHANCE NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

5.1.1 Has your country undertaken a national review of its compliance with Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) obligations in relation to marine turtles? [\[SAP\]](#)

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

5.1.2 Does your country have, or participate/cooperate in, CITES training programmes for relevant authorities? [\[SAP\]](#)

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

5.1.3 Does your country have in place mechanisms to identify [international](#) illegal trade routes (for marine turtle products etc.)? Please use the text box to elaborate on how your country is cooperating with other States to prevent/deter/eliminate illegal trade. [\[SAP\]](#)

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

5.1.4 Which international compliance and trade issues related to marine turtles has your country raised for discussion (e.g. through the IOSEA MoU Secretariat, at meetings of Signatory States etc.)? [\[INF\]](#)

CITES

5.1.5 Describe measures in place to prevent, deter and eliminate **domestic illegal trade in marine turtle products, particularly with a view to enforcing the legislation identified in Section 1.5.1. [INF]**

Monitoring trade of endangered species.

5.2.1 Has your country already developed a national **action plan or a set of **key management measures** that could eventually serve as a basis for a more specific action plan at a national level? [IND]**

YES NO

5.2.2 From your country's perspective, which **conservation and management activities, and/or which particular **sites or locations**, ought to be among the highest priorities for action? [PRI]**

1. Education and public awareness (4.1)
2. Capacity building (from the grassroots level) (5.4)
3. Data and information collection (3.1)
4. Migratory study (3.1)
5. Population dynamic (3.1)
6. Coastal development (2.1)
7. Legislation (law enforcement) (5.5)
8. Rehabilitation of nesting beach (2.2)
9. Artificial hatchery center (1.6)
10. Pollution control (2.1)

5.2.3 Please indicate, from your country's standpoint, the extent to which the following **local management issues require **international** cooperation in order to to achieve progress. [PRI]**

Illegal fishing in territorial waters	<input type="checkbox"/> ESSENTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORTANT <input type="checkbox"/> LIMITED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NOT AT ALL
Incidental capture by foreign fleets	<input type="checkbox"/> ESSENTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORTANT <input type="checkbox"/> LIMITED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NOT AT ALL
Enforcement/patrolling of territorial waters	<input type="checkbox"/> ESSENTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORTANT <input type="checkbox"/> LIMITED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NOT AT ALL
Hunting/harvest by neighboring countries	<input type="checkbox"/> ESSENTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORTANT <input type="checkbox"/> LIMITED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NOT AT ALL
Poaching, illegal trade in turtle projects	<input type="checkbox"/> ESSENTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORTANT <input type="checkbox"/> LIMITED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NOT AT ALL
Development of gear technology	<input type="checkbox"/> ESSENTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORTANT <input type="checkbox"/> LIMITED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NOT AT ALL
Oil spills, pollution, marine debris	<input type="checkbox"/> ESSENTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORTANT <input type="checkbox"/> LIMITED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NOT AT ALL
Training / capacity-building	<input type="checkbox"/> ESSENTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORTANT <input type="checkbox"/> LIMITED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NOT AT ALL
Alternative livelihood development	<input type="checkbox"/> ESSENTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORTANT <input type="checkbox"/> LIMITED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NOT AT ALL
Identification of turtle populations	<input type="checkbox"/> ESSENTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORTANT <input type="checkbox"/> LIMITED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NOT AT ALL
Identification of migration routes	<input type="checkbox"/> ESSENTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORTANT <input type="checkbox"/> LIMITED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NOT AT ALL
Tagging / satellite tracking	<input type="checkbox"/> ESSENTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORTANT <input type="checkbox"/> LIMITED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NOT AT ALL
Habitat studies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ESSENTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORTANT <input type="checkbox"/> LIMITED <input type="checkbox"/> NOT AT ALL
Genetics studies	<input type="checkbox"/> ESSENTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORTANT <input type="checkbox"/> LIMITED <input type="checkbox"/> NOT AT ALL

5.3.1 Identify existing frameworks/organisations that are, or could be, useful mechanisms for cooperating in marine turtle conservation at the sub-regional level. Please comment on the strengths of these instruments, their capacity to take on a broader coordinating role, and any efforts your country has made to enhance their role in turtle conservation. [INF, BPR]

5.3.2 Has your country developed, or is it participating in, any networks for cooperative management of shared turtle populations? [BPR, INF]

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

5.3.3 What steps has your country taken to encourage Regional Fishery Bodies (RFBs) to adopt marine turtle conservation measures within Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) and on the high seas? [SAP]

Not applicable.

5.4.1 Describe your country's needs, in terms of human resources, knowledge and facilities, in order to build capacity to strengthen marine turtle conservation measures. [PRI]

Requires training on the biology and ecology of sea turtles, in particular, hatchling biology and population dynamics, law enforcement and CITES.

Requires an environmental education facility for the public.

5.4.2 Describe any training provided in marine turtle conservation and management techniques (e.g. workshops held, training manuals produced etc.), and indicate your plans for the coming year. [PRI, INF]

Training programmes workshops ect. have been coordinated by the following organisations:

WWF-Indochina
Ford Motor Company
SEAFDEC

5.4.3 Specifically in relation to [capacity-building](#), describe any partnerships developed or planned with universities, research institutions, training bodies and other relevant organisations. [BPR]

WWF-Indochina
Ford Motor Company
SEAFDEC

5.5.1 National policies and laws concerning the conservation of marine turtles and their habitats will have been described in Section 1.5.1. Please indicate their effectiveness, in terms of their practical application and enforcement. [SAP, TSH]

5.5.2 Has your country conducted a review of policies and laws to address any gaps, inconsistencies or impediments in relation to marine turtle conservation? If not, indicate any obstacles encountered in this regard and when this review is expected to be done. [SAP]

YES NO UNSURE

5.5.3 From the standpoint of law enforcement, has your country experienced any difficulties achieving cooperation to ensure compatible application of laws across and between jurisdictions? [\[TSH\]](#)

YES NO UNSURE

OBJECTIVE VI. PROMOTE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MoU INCLUDING THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

6.1.1 What has your country already done, or will it do, to encourage other States to sign the IOSEA MoU? [\[INF\]](#)

None

6.1.2 Is your country **currently** favourable, in principle, to amending the MoU to make it a legally binding instrument? [\[INF\]](#)

YES NO NO VIEW

6.1.3 Would your country be favourable, over a **longer time horizon**, to amending the MoU to make it a legally-binding instrument? [\[INF\]](#)

YES NO NO VIEW

6.2 Secretariat and Advisory Committee

6.2.1 What efforts has your country made, or can it make, to secure funding to support the core operations of the IOSEA MoU (Secretariat and Advisory Committee, and related activities)? [\[IND\]](#)

None

6.3.1 What funding has your country mobilised for domestic implementation of marine turtle conservation activities related to the IOSEA Marine Turtle MoU? Where possible, indicate the specific monetary values attached to these activities/programmes, as well as future plans. [\[IND\]](#)

6.3.2 Has your country tried to solicit funds from, or seek partnerships with, other Governments, major donor organisations, industry, private sector, foundations or NGOs for marine turtle conservation activities? [\[IND\]](#)

YES NO

In 2002, the Department of Fisheries received funding from Ford Motor Company to implement sea turtle conservation in Cambodia. Conservation materials have been published and distributed to the local fishermen, primary school teachers and school children, marine inspectors, fisheries authority and communities. As a result, people have been made aware of national law and international regulation and also to inform the fisheries authority when turtles are caught. This has resulted in some turtles being saved and tagged.

6.3.3 Describe any initiatives made to explore the use of economic instruments for the conservation of marine turtles and their habitats. [\[BPR\]](#)

None

6.4.1 Has your country designated a lead agency responsible for coordinating national marine turtle conservation and management policy? If not, when is this information expected to be communicated to the IOSEA MoU Secretariat? [IND]

YES NO

The Fisheries Administration

6.4.2 Are the roles and responsibilities of all government agencies related to the conservation and management of marine turtles and their habitats clearly defined? [IND]

YES NO UNSURE

6.4.3 Has your country ever conducted a review of agency roles and responsibilities? If so, when, and what was the general outcome? If not, is such a review planned and when? [SAP],

YES NO UNSURE

Not applicable

Comments/suggestions to improve the present reporting format:

Additional information not covered above: