



# *Report*

## **Training Workshop**

# **Strategic Environmental Assessment for Tourism Sector**

Organized by: Ministry of Tourism

Supported by: GMS - CEP

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB	:	Asian Development Bank
CEP	:	Core Environmental Program
EOC	:	Environment Operations Center
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
GMS	:	Greater Mekong Subregion
MAFF	:	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries
MLMUC	:	Ministry of Land Management, Urban, and Construction
MoE	:	Ministry of Environment
MoP	:	Ministry of Planning
MoT	:	Ministry of Tourism
NE	:	North East
RGC	:	Royal Government of Cambodia
SEA	:	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SW	:	South West
SWOT	:	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats

## 1 INTRODUCTION

The tourism sector is one of the fastest growing sectors in the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) with annual growth rates of international arrivals in the region averaging over 7% between 1995 and 2004, with Cambodia averaging over 20%. The tourism sector is also accorded high priority within national planning frameworks as a means to generate increased foreign exchange, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), income and employment opportunities.

As the tourism in Cambodia expands, there is an increased need for planning of the tourism development in order to harness all the potential benefits and to avoid negative impacts. The tourism sector in Cambodia, as well as in the subregion generally, is beset by problems of limited institutional and policy coordination and by limited capacity to cope with the negative social and environmental stresses that can be caused by the expansion of the tourism sector. There is a need for improved planning and policy coordination of the tourism development, both at the national level and the provincial level, and a need for increased capacity to ensure the environmental and social sustainability of an expanded tourism sector. A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), including capacity building activities, could through its participatory approach help improving the planning and coordination processes as well as help identifying suitable tourism development scenarios in Cambodia including the addressing of environmental and social aspects.

## 2 WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the training workshop are as following:

- i) To review national and provincial tourism development plans;
- ii) To provide a fundamental concept of SEA of the tourism sector;
- iii) To provide principal of cause-effect relationship analysis and mitigation measures; and
- iv) To provide a broad concept of SEA's monitoring and reporting.

## 3 ATTENDANTS

The training workshop was attended by the following participants from different organizations (at national and provincial levels):

- Ministry of Environment (MoE);
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF);
- Ministry of Planning (MoP);
- Ministry of Tourism (MoT);
- Ministry of Land Management, Urban, and Construction (MLMUC);
- Provincial Departments of Environment in Northeastern and Southwestern Provinces; and
- Provincial Departments of Tourism in Northeastern and Southwestern Provinces.

## 4 REPORT

### 4.1 OPENING SESSION

#### *Welcome Remark by H. E. Tan Vutha, Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment:*

Excellency Tan Vutha welcomed the participants to the training workshop on “Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Tourism Sector”. He said that it was a jointly second event following the scoping workshop held in Sihanoukville in June 2007 supported by GMS-CEP. He thanked, on behalf of MoE, the representatives of ministries concerned and participants for their participation; and consultant team of GMS-CEP for its assistance during the training workshop.

He addressed that the technical assistance on SEA of the tourism sector meets requirement of Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) in relation to human resources development. He added that the presence of the participants was very crucial and indicated their attitudes and supports the RGC’s policy on the use, protection, and conservation of natural resources and environment for sustainable development, particularly sustainable development of tourism aiming at successfully reducing poverty in Cambodia; and Cambodian Millennium Development’s goals in accordance with the RGC’s Rectangular Strategy.

In conclusion, he urged that the participants should actively participate and share their experiences and knowledge in the training session. He wished the training workshop to be fruitful and successful.

#### *Opening Remark by H. E. Rous Ren, Secretary of State, Ministry of Tourism:*

Excellency Ruos Ren welcomed consultant team from GMS-CEP and representatives from ministries involved and from provincial departments of environment and tourism that were invited to the workshop. He thanked, on behalf of Excellency Thong Khon – minister of MoT, GMS-CEP, the dedication and help of Mr. Pavit Ramachandran – Program and Portfolio Specialist, who had acted a team leader.

He said that MoT and MoE as well as other governmental institutions involved have concentrated on governmental policies and strategies on sustainable development aiming at properly protecting and conserving natural resources and cultural and heritage. He added that this training workshop was very important and contributed to the sustainable development of the country. The training workshop would offer to the participants global experiences and practices in relation to strategic environmental assessment of the tourism sector.

Finally, he suggested that all participants should actively discuss and contribute their ideas as much as they could in order to have a fruitful workshop. He also mentioned that the first training workshop regarding the SEA of the tourism sector was not sufficient for upgrading the participants so that he requested the same kind of workshop be conducted in many times in the future. He wished the workshop fruitful and officially declared the workshop open.

## 4.2 PRESENTATIONS ON SEA

### *Tourism Sector Plans in Cambodia, by Mr. Bou Chan Serey, National Consultant to EOC:*

Mr. Chan Serey presented a brief description of tourism development in Cambodia. He elaborated on main points such as tourism resources, tourism policy, and tourism plan. He mentioned that Cambodia has excellent tourism resources especially archeological, historical and cultural heritages and nature, temples, marine and natural resources, and so on.

He also addressed that Cambodian tourism industry has boomed since 2005. In 2007 (Jan-Aug), the number of international tourists increased up to about 19.9% (1.2million) compared to the figure in 2006 within the same period. Domestic tourist also increased to approximately 19.60% in 2006 compared to 2005.

He added that Cambodia has identified four major zones for tourism attractions, including: (i) Phnom Penh and surroundings, (ii) Siem Reap and Surroundings, (iii) Coastal area, particularly Sihanoukville, and (iv) Northeast region.

He highlighted major elements of tourism development strategy, which were spelt out under the second 5-year socio-economic development plan and main activities described in tourism action plan.

### *Global and Regional Trends in Tourism, by Robert Basiuk, International Consultant to EOC:*

Mr. Robert pointed out that tourism sector played an important role in job creation; for instance, about 231 million jobs (1 in every 12 jobs on the planet) were created around the world. Asia was considered a growing market. The tourism growth resulted from increased wealth, falling prices LCC and accommodation, internet supply, nature and adventure, national parks and wilderness, increasing pressure, beaches, mountains, forests and wildlife attractions.

He added that challenges to growth in Cambodia included as following:

- Investments needed in basic urban services and infrastructure;
- Reducing leakages – \$370 million in 2003, 40% of total income;
- Many of the jobs go to non-nationals;
- Low average length of stay;
- Tours of just 2-3 days based around Angkor; and
- 60% arrivals to Siem Reap – big pressure.

He also addressed global concerns in the tourism sector, including:

- Terrorism – present, most travelers assume the risk and make their choices accordingly. This situation could change rapidly.
- Rising energy prices – may change the economic scenario travel if coupled with green house gas emission concern.

- Avian flu – related to the ability of the local authorities to deal with and provide information. Crisis management will be important.
- Other diseases – H5N1 virus, SARS, etc.

Finally, he pointed out a green travel and carbon offsets which were referred to ideas of environmental protection and conservation aiming at obtaining sustainable tourism development.

***Strategic Environmental Assessment – Global Best Practice, by Peter King, International Consultant to EOC:***

Dr. King presented global best practice in strategic environmental assessment. He started by briefly elaborated on a 2006-2015 SEA Program under GMS-CEP. Definitions of SEA were also explained as following:

“The formalized, systematic and comprehensive process of evaluating effects of a policy, plan or program and its alternatives, including the preparation of a written report of its findings, and using the findings in publicly accountable decision-making (Therivel & Partidario, 1996)”

“SEA is a process directed at providing the authority responsible for policy development and the decision-maker with a holistic understanding of the environment, social and economic implications of the policy proposal, expanding the focus well beyond what were the original driving forces for new policy (Brown & Therivel, 2000)”.

He also provided a process of SEA, including screening, scoping, assessment, reporting and review, decision-making, and implementation and monitoring. Each step was clearly explained. Differences between SEA and EIA processes, and benefits of SEA were also described.

Criteria on whether SEA was needed or not; and what kinds of policies, plans, and programs were in need of conduction SEA were clearly elaborated by providing examples. He added that more than 50 countries have currently been applying the SEA for a number of plans and programs.

Dr. King concluded that tourism did have environmental impacts – the task was to minimize these by strategically planning the tourism sector and incorporating environmental considerations into policies, plans, and programs.

***Discussion on Environmental Issues, by Jorgen Eriksson, Program Management and Development Specialist, GMS-CEP:***

Mr. Jorgen provided a presentation on environmental issues, particularly those resulting for tourism sector. He clearly provided explanations of impacts, including direct (site specific effects), cumulative effects, and indirect effects. Also, he separately defined negative and positive effects caused by tourism sector in Cambodia. Examples of effects resulting from tourism activities at Dolphin site and coastal recreations were also undoubtedly presented.

***Causal Chain Analysis – Linking Environment and Tourism Impacts in Cambodia, by Peter King, International Consultant to EOC:***

Dr. King presented on causal chain analysis (CCA) by specifically focused on environmental and tourism impacts in Cambodia. He gave a definition of CCA as follows: “*CCA is a means of tracing the immediate or direct causes of an impact or problem back to its root causes. Often the immediate cause of an impact is not its fundamental cause. Tackling direct causes may not solve the problem; tackling the root cause may solve more than one problem. CCA requires the development of conceptual models that represent the chain of cause-effect relationships in which activities lead to changes, changes lead to impacts, and impacts lead to responses. It is possible to trace both forwards and backwards linkages, and often deeper understanding can be achieved by doing both.*”

He provided steps of CCA, including:

- Step 1: Setting baseline conditions – what is the problem;
- Step 2: Identifying impacts – who does the problem affect and what are the consequences; and
- Step 3: Building a network of cause-effect relationships – activities => change => impacts => responses.

Finally, he highlighted the CCA of tourism sector in Cambodia as following:

- *Root causes* – increased leisure time, cheap travel, unequal economies, adventure etc.
- *Immediate causes* – promotion of Cambodia as tourism destination, cheap accommodations, interesting heritage and natural sites etc.
- *Immediate effects* – increased tourist numbers, hotel construction, airport upgrades, tour guides, etc.
- *Ultimate effects* – water pollution, coastal erosion, noise, air pollution, crime, prostitution, drugs, etc.
- *Impacts* – health impacts, loss of biodiversity, HIV/AIDS, child exploitation, etc.
- *Responses* – ecotourism, increased penalties, tourism police, etc.

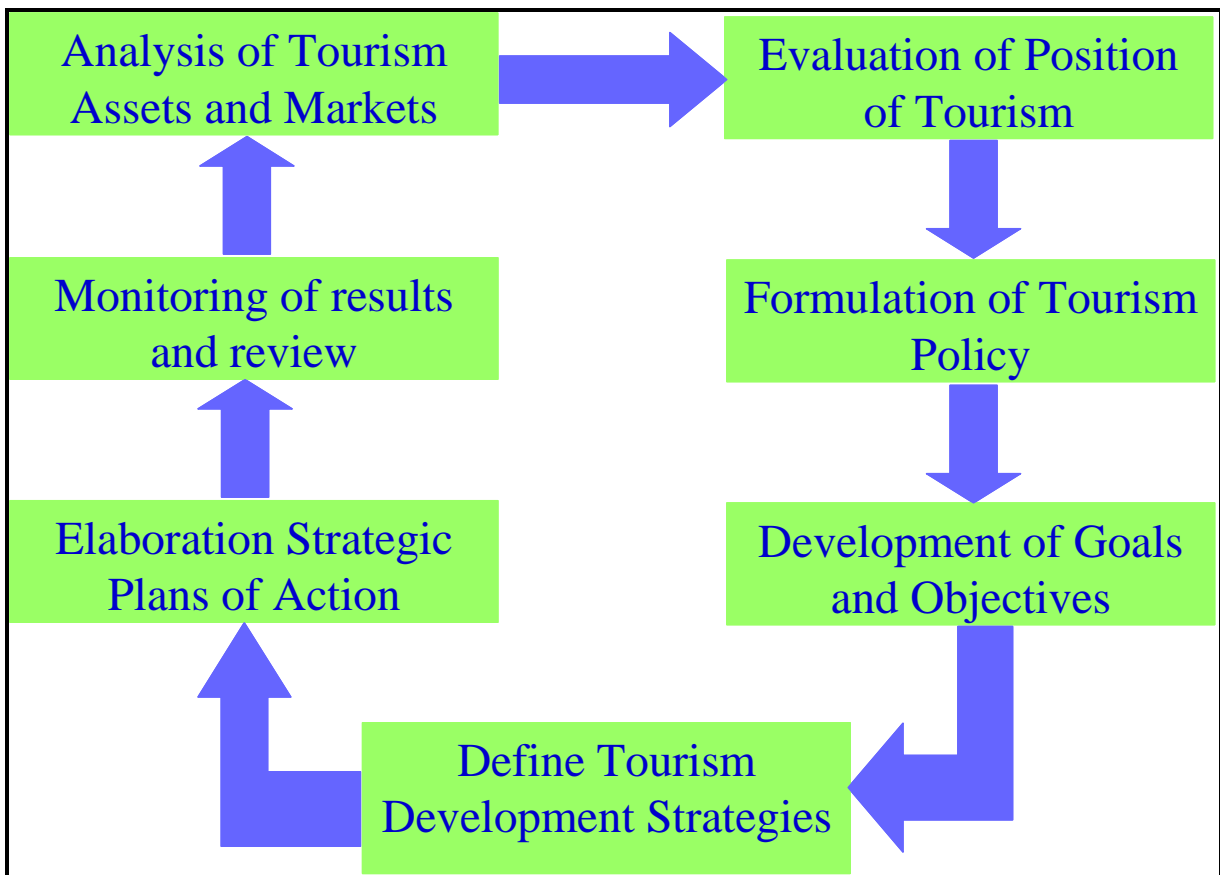
***Alternative Tourism Strategies and Scenarios, by Robert Basiuk, International Consultant to EOC:***

Mr. Robert presented Cambodia tourism strategies and scenario. He explained a process of tourism strategy and scenario analysis and development. Analysis of tourism assets and markets were important prior to developing tourism objectives and goals, and defining tourism development strategies.

He briefly provided a baseline asset review in the NE and SW regions, current tourism policy and strategies. Example of tourism development plan activities in Kratie and other target provinces were shown. These included infrastructure improvement/guidelines, waste management, diversification of products, information services and interpretation, conservation support, promotion and marketing, training of guides, and so on. Goals for 2005-2010 have been defined as following:

- A quality international and intraregional tourism destination based on the nation's culture, history, magnificent nature and decent tradition/custom of the people – A Single Tourism Destination;
- Annual arrivals growth of 20%-30% through a sound policy and strategic plan and by year 2010, Cambodia to receive 10 million international visitors as planned; and
- Increased domestic visitors to generate additional 360,000 job opportunities. The target is by 2010 there shall be approximately 4-7 million local tourists.

Finally, he highlighted external threats in the two regions, including impacts on USP from upstream developments; for instance, hydropower in Sambo, land expansion, logging, etc. Other issues such as urban development policies, and gateways to NE and SW regions were also taking into consideration.



***Mitigation Measures and Management Plans, by Peter King, International Consultant to EOC:***

Dr. King presented the mitigation measures and management plans. Mitigation measures were defined as any planned response to overcome or reduce the adverse environmental impacts of the proposed policy/plan/program (PPP) or enhance the positive impacts. He added that typically mitigation measures were expected to make the PPP more acceptable. If not possible, then the PPP should be reconsidered.

He also mentioned about a management plan, which was expected to contain all of the proposed measures to deal with the environmental consequences of the proposed PPP. The management plan would also include the proposed mitigation measures and a monitoring plan. Costs and responsibilities for implementing the plan were also included.

Examples and case studies were presented in the training. For instance, mitigation measures have been applied by Belarus in relation to tourism development, including building local wastewater treatment plants, developing water protection actions for new gas stations, developing an emergency prevention and management plan, adding key areas for eco-tourism development, linking historical and cultural sites restoration to tourism development, and conserving natural features of canal reconstruction.

In sum, he highlighted a number of issues taken place at national and provincial levels, which included as following:

- *National Tourism Development Strategy:*
  - + Increased international travel by air, road and water;
  - + Increased waste generation;
  - + Drug trafficking, HIV/AIDS, prostitution, crime, etc.;
  - + Urban planning conflicts;
  - + Land grabbing;
  - + Air pollution; and
  - + Deforestation and conversion of prime agriculture land.

☞ *How to mitigate the above issues?*

- *Northeast Cambodia:*
  - + Impacts of hydropower development;
  - + Developments in highland areas of Viet Nam;
  - + Road development through protected forest areas;
  - + Possible extinction of the Mekong dolphin;
  - + Disposal of liquid and solid waste into rivers;
  - + Impacts of tourism on local culture and traditional values; and
  - + Impacts of increased boat traffic in RAMSAR areas.

☞ *How to mitigate the above issues?*

- *Southern Coastal Zone:*
  - + Linear development along the beach front;
  - + Restricting access to local people;

- + Waste discharged to coastal waters;
- + Solid waste (including broken glass and needles) on the beach;
- + Horse riding (and associated manure) on the beach;
- + Zoning for swimmers and ski-jets; and
- + Conflict with urban and industrial development.

☞ *How to mitigate the above issues?*

***Monitoring and Feedback Systems, by Dararath Yem, National Consultant to EOC:***

Mr. Dararath provided a presentation on monitoring and feedback systems. He addressed the reasons why the monitoring systems were required by pointed out as following:

- Test whether the strategic action is achieving its objectives and targets/benchmarks;
- Identify negative impacts - predicted and not predicted - requiring remediation;
- Help ensure that mitigation measures proposed in the SEA are implemented; and
- Give feedback to assist in impact predictions for future SEAs.

He said that monitoring measures should be clear, practicable, and cost-effective. They had to be clearly linked to the SEA process. It was not necessary to monitor everything, it should be concentrated on:

- The significant environmental impacts that give rise to irreversible impacts upon environmental attributes of recognized value where monitoring seeks to identify trends in advance of such irreversible damage being caused.
- Significant impacts where considerable uncertainty has been evident in the SEA and where monitoring would enable preventative or mitigation measures to be taken.
- Impacts where a lack of information could constrain the decision making processes associated with the delivery of transport projects for example gathering of data over an extended timescale that would not be possible during an EIA.

Examples of indicators for monitoring were also offered during the presentation.

He concluded by addressing that monitoring might be based on indicators that relate to the SEA objectives; significant effects should be concentrated on; monitoring everything should not be attempted; monitoring might coincide with the revision of a PPP; and both adverse and beneficial effects should be taken into account.

***Examples of SEA Reporting, by Dararath Yem, National Consultant to EOC:***

Mr. Dararath presented examples of SEA reporting. He said that the environmental report was a key output of the SEA process and should present information on the effects of the draft plan or program. The preparation of the environmental report and the integration of the environmental considerations

into the preparation of plans and programs formed an iterative process that should contribute to more sustainable solutions in decision making.

He pointed out major key questions as follows:

- What is the existing situation (in a particular sector or region)?
- What are the goals and objectives of the policy, plan, or program? Do these support relevant Government policies (particularly those related to the environment and sustainable development)?
- What are the different feasible options for delivering the policy, plan, or program?
- What are the most pronounced environmental issues (positive and negative) associated with each of the preferred options?
- How significant are these environmental effects?
- What can be done to avoid or lessen negative effects/issues and to enhance positive ones?
- What is the most feasible policy, plan, or program?
- How can environmental effects be measured, monitored, and reported?

He also briefly provided a content of the SEA report, which was quoted from materials on the CD that was distributed to the participants. The major elements of the report were as follows:

- 1. Non-technical summary*
  - Summary of the SEA process
  - Summary of the likely significant effects of the plan or program
  - Statement on the difference the process has made to-date
  - How to comment on the report
- 2. Methodology used*
  - Approach adopted in the SEA
  - Who was consulted, and when
  - Difficulties encountered in compiling information or carrying out the assessment
- 3. Background*
  - Purpose of the SEA
  - Objectives of the plan or program
- 4. SEA objectives and baseline context*
  - Links to other international, national, regional and local plans and programs, and relevant environmental objectives including how these have been taken into account
  - Description of baseline characteristics and predicted future baseline
  - Environmental issues and problems
  - Limitations of the data, assumptions made etc.
  - SEA objectives, targets and indicators

*5. Plan/program issues & alternatives*

- Main strategic alternatives considered and how they were identified
- Comparison of the significant environmental effects of the alternatives
- How environmental issues were considered in choosing the preferred strategic alternatives
- Other alternatives considered and why they were rejected
- Any proposed mitigation measures

*6. Plan/program policies/ proposals/ actions*

- Significant environmental effects of the policies/proposals/actions of the P/P
- How environmental problems were considered in developing the policies/proposals/actions
- Proposed mitigation measures
- Uncertainties and risks

*7. Implementation*

- Links to other tiers of plans and programs and the project level (environmental impact assessment, design guidance etc.)
- Proposals for monitoring

### 4.3 PLENARY SESSION

**Topic 1: *Environmental and Social Impacts caused by Tourism Activities in Cambodia***

- Cultural and traditional value
- Biodiversity and wildlife habitats
- Pollution impacts on biodiversity
- Land encroachment
- Lack of master plan
- Road/rail infrastructure
- Wildlife hunting and trapping
- Leakages
- Marine water quality
- Disruption of marine biota and ecosystem
- Air, water, and noise pollution
- Impact resulting from construction of hotels and guesthouses
- Groundwater depletion resulting from withdrawals for public and private water supply

- Social impacts – income and poverty reduction
- Lack of sewage treatment plant
- Destruction of cultural heritage
- Impacts on temples
- Deforestation
- Hotels and guesthouses impacts on minorities
- Forest concession given to tourism operators
- Beach damages
- Solid and liquid wastes
- Impacts resulting from construction of airports, ports,
- Increasing numbers of vehicles
- Increase energy consumption
- Land management issues
- Noise from boats
- Fishing net impacts on dolphin
- Sedimentation of Tonle Sap

### **Topic 2: Causal Chain Analysis – Cambodia Tourism**

Construct a causal chain analysis that links ultimate causes and immediate causes to the problem, then identifies impacts of the problem (who and how), and possible responses.

#### **Group 1: Main problem is identified as “dolphin tours threatened by dolphin extinction”**

Dolphin extinction → limited knowledge → law enforcement → discharge untreated wastewater → downstream water pollution → food insecurity → decrease of dolphin → decrease number of tourists → decrease of income → education strengthening → participatory management → increase number of dolphin → increase number of tourists

#### **Group 2: Main problem is identified as “drug use at full moon parties on the beach”**

More tourists → drug using → sex tourism → traffic accident → noise problem → social insecurity → human health effect (HIV) → solid and liquid wastes → prostitution → law strengthening → cooperation strengthening → private involvement

#### **Group 3: Main problem is identified as “tourism in Cambodia is growing too quickly and harming the environment”**

Increase hotels and guesthouses → increase water supply → health effects → human resources capacity → GDP crisis → criminal crisis → social unstable → prostitution → reputation

### **Topic 3: Tourism Strategies**

By using a SWOT analysis format, outline the alternative scenario and list the possible benefits as well as the “costs” or impacts of the strategy. What are the likely outcomes? Who will be involved? What will happen to the projected growth?

**Group 1:** *Focus on domestic tourism and let international grow “naturally” (private sector driven). What are the facilities needed and impacts and benefits from this.*

- Good governance
- Improving infrastructure
- Creating more entertainment events
- Improving waste management
- Raising awareness to local people
- Information center
- Media systems
- Island development
- Attracting foreign investment: hotels, zoos, and parks

**Group 2:** *Focus on development of the high end, high value tourism around Angkor and let the north-east and south west develop on its own. What will happen?*

- Road improvement
- Package tour development
- Strengthening of guides and hospitality capacity
- Use of local guides rather than people from outside
- Development and improvement of communication networks (internet, facsimile, telephone access, etc.)
- Waste management improvement
- Coordination improvement
- Strengthening of coordination and collaboration among public and private sectors

**Impacts:**

- Air and noise pollution
- Increase of solid and liquid waste
- Groundwater depletion
- Vibration caused by increase of air traffic affects temples
- Increase of drug using and sex discrimination

- Traditional and cultural effects

**Group 3:** *Focus on developing of high end attractions in the north-east and the southern coastal zone. What types of development? What is needed? What may happen?*

- Physical infrastructure improvement (roads, rails, buildings, airport, ports/harbors, etc.)
- Deforestation caused by construction of new roads, rails, buildings
- Water reclamation resulting from urbanization development or expansion

**Impacts (positives and negatives):**

- Increase of revenue
- Increase of job creation
- Increase of foreigners' investments
- Increase of product import from abroad or neighboring countries

#### **Topic 4: Tourism Scenarios**

**Scenario 1:** *Focus on domestic tourism, beach tourism and island development, no airport improvement needed, roads maintained at high standard with roadside stops, and permits provided to vendors and food stalls along the beach*

**Scenario 2:** *Focus on Angkor/Siem Reap, minimal tourism development in NE & South, no airports in NE or South, no major road development in NE or South, and restaurants and hotels developed according to private sector.*

**Scenario 3:** *Focus on high end tourism, 5-star eco-lodges certified internationally, airports with VIP lounges close to destinations, high quality roads from airports to lodges, and restaurants with internationally renowned chefs.*

According to the limited time, the three scenarios above have not be identified or discussed in more detailed. The participants expected that these scenarios would be discussed and defined at any time during the next training workshops.

#### **4.4 CLOSING SESSION**

**Closing Remark by Mr. Ruos Sam Ear, Director of Planning Development Department, Ministry of Tourism:**

Mr. Ruos Sam Ear thanked representatives of ministries involved, participants, and consultant team from GMS-CEP for their attendance and useful contributions. He summarized main key points

provided by the national and international consultants in connection to the SEA of the tourism sector during their presentations. Also, he was proud of the participants for their actively participation.

He addressed that the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has taken steps to strengthen the environmental protection and sustainable development of forest resources based upon three main pillars as following:

- i) Sustainable management of forest by strictly controlled and monitored forest exploitation in accordance with international standards requiring reserved forest areas for local uses;
- ii) Natural resources protection and conservation – protection and conservation of biodiversity and rare species; and
- iii) Transparent implementation of forest community development program – forest resources managed by local people.

Finally, he thanked, on behalf of tourism minister, GMS-CEP and ADB for their supports and assistance and declared the training workshop closed.

## 5 WORKSHOP EVALUATION

Workshop evaluation has been sent to the participants to assess workshop satisfaction. Of thirty attendance, there was 18 participants responded to the questions.

Question			
Length of workshop	<i>Short</i>	<i>Fair</i>	<i>Long</i>
	12	6	0
Format of workshop	<i>Bad</i>	<i>Fair</i>	<i>Good</i>
	3	7	8
Content of workshop	<i>Not complicated</i>	<i>Fair</i>	<i>Very complicated</i>
	4	5	8
Workshop materials	<i>Not enough</i>	<i>Enough</i>	<i>Good</i>
	0	3	16
Is the training useful for your work?	<i>Not useful</i>	<i>Useful</i>	<i>Very useful</i>
	1	1	16
Is there a need for further trainings on SEA?	<i>Not useful</i>	<i>Enough</i>	<i>Need more</i>
	0	0	18
Language	<i>Khmer</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Both</i>
	0	0	17

Based upon the respondents (18 participants), comments are evaluated as following:

- 67% of the participants indicated that the duration of the training workshop on SEA of the tourism in Cambodia was too short.

- 44% of the participants indicated that the format of the training workshop on SEA of the tourism in Cambodia was fairly good.
- 53% of the participants indicated that the contents of the training workshop on SEA of the tourism in Cambodia were not complicated.
- 84% of the participants shown that the materials distributed during the training workshop on SEA of the tourism in Cambodia were excellent, but they were too much for reading.
- 89% of the participants responded that the training workshop on SEA of the tourism in Cambodia was very important/useful or related to their present works.
- All of the participants (100%) requested that the training workshop on SEA of the tourism in Cambodia should be further conducted and the language should be in Khmer and English. They suggested that the training materials and communications should be translated into Khmer from the beginning of the workshop process.
- With regard to the application of what they have been learnt, it is likely that the respondents' answers were not so clearly that the evaluation is slightly interpreted.
- Some of them reported that the discussions and lectures during the training workshop were too much for the 2-day period.
- The following are suggestions made by the replied participants:
  - + The duration of the training workshop should be at least 3-day minimum;
  - + The workshop materials/handouts should be distributed at least one week prior to the conduction of the training workshop;
  - + Important documents/materials should be translated into Khmer;
  - + There is a need of translator from the beginning of the workshop;
  - + Homework and assignments should be conducted after completion of the training workshop in order to make participants actively involved in the SEA's process;
  - + If there were further trainings, the same participants should be invited to attend;
  - + This kind of training should be conducted at both national and provincial levels;

## 6 ANNEXES

### 6.1 WORKSHOP AGENDA

Time	Subjects	Presenters
<i>Day 1: October 02, 2007</i>		
08:30 – 09:00	Registration	
09:00 – 09:15	Introduction	Pavit Ramachandran, SEA Component Leader, GMS/EOC
09:15 – 09:30	- Welcoming remark	- H. E. Tan Vutha, Secretary of State, MoE
	- Opening remark	- H. E. Ruos Ren, Secretary of State, MoT
09:30 – 10:00	Ice-breaker – quiz on SEA and tourism issues	Peter King, International Consultant to EOC
10:00 – 10:20	<b>Coffee Break</b>	
10:20 – 11:00	Tourism sector plans in Cambodia	Bou Chan Serey, National Consultant to EOC
11:00 – 11:30	Global and regional trends in tourism	Robert Basiuk, International Consultant to EOC
11:30 – 12:00	Discussion on tourism issues	Thok Sokhom, Acting Team Leader for Part B, Mekong Tourism Development Project
12:00 – 13:00	<b>Lunch</b>	
13:00 – 14:00	Strategic environmental assessment – global best practice	Peter King, International Consultant to EOC
14:00 – 15:00	Environmental management of the tourism sector in Cambodia	Chuon Chanrithy, Director of Natural Resources and Environmental Information, MoE
15:00 – 15:30	Discussion on environmental issues	Jorgen Eriksson, Program Management and Development Specialist, GMS-CEP
15:30 – 16:00	<b>Coffee Break</b>	
16:00 – 17:00	Group exercise – causal chain analysis – linking environment and tourism impacts in Cambodia	Peter King, International Consultant to EOC
<i>Day 2: October 03, 2007</i>		
08:30 – 09:30	Alternative tourism strategies and scenarios	Robert Basiuk, International Consultant to EOC
09:30 – 10:30	Group exercise – alternative tourism plans	Participants
10:30 – 10:50	Coffee break	
10:50 – 12:00	Group exercise – comparative assessment of environmental impacts of alternative tourism	Peter King, International Consultant to EOC

Time	Subjects	Presenters
	plans	
12:00 – 13:00	<b>Lunch</b>	
13:00 – 14:00	Report back on group exercises	
14:00 – 14:30	Impact analysis and valuation	Peter King, International Consultant to EOC
14:30 – 15:00	Mitigation measures and management plans	Peter King, International Consultant to EOC
15:00 – 15:30	<b>Coffee Break</b>	
15:30 – 16:00	Monitoring and feedback systems	Dararath Yem, National Consultant to EOC
16:00 – 16:30	Examples of SEA reporting	Dararath Yem, National Consultant to EOC
16:30 – 17:30	General discussion	
18:30 – onward	<b>Certificate Awards/Group Dinner</b>	

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