

Proceedings

Scoping Workshop

Strategic Environmental Assessment

Organized by: Ministry of Tourism

Supported by: GMS - CEP

Sihanoukville
June 2007

Table of Contents

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	3
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
1. Introduction	4
2. Workshop Objectives	4
3. Attendants	4
4. Proceedings	5
4.1. Opening Session.....	5
4.2. Presentations on SEA.....	6
4.3. Group Discussion.....	10
Group A: Sub-regional (GMS) Tourism Strategy & Mekong Program Tourism Development Program	10
Group B: National Tourism Strategy, Policy, Legislation National Environment Policy and Strategy	11
Group C: Northeast (Mondulkiri, Rattanakiri, Stung Treng, and Kratie) Tourism Strategies and Programs.....	12
Group D: Southern Coastal (Koh Kong, Kampot, and Sihanoukville) Tourism Strategies & Programs	13
4.4. Top Priority Issues Analysis	14
4.5. Closing Session.....	15
PRESENTATIONS	16
Tourism Planning, by Mr. Bou Serey Chan.....	17
Tourism Development Planning in Cambodia, by Mr. Nuon Savy	18
Strategic Environmental Assessment, by Mr. Chuon Chanrithy	19
Assessment of Environmental Impacts of Tourism, by Mr. Danh Serey	20
Strategic Environmental Assessment, by Mr. Dararath Yem	21
ANNEXES	22
Workshop Agenda	23
List of Participants	24
Photo Gallery	29

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Ministry of Tourism (MoT) acknowledges the support of the Greater Mekong Subregion – Core Environment Program (GMS – CEP) for providing technical and financial support to organize the scoping workshop on “*Strategic Environmental Assessment in Tourism Sector*”.

The MoT and GMS–CEP are also grateful to the participants of the scoping workshop, who contributed new ideas and shared experience during the one day workshop. We believe that the contributed ideas and experience will assist us in effectively and successfully implementing the pilot project in the next two years. Coordination and collaboration between the MoT and other related institutions, between the MoT and private sector, and between the MoT and other donor agencies will be continuously improved and strengthened to attain the Millennium Development Goals of Cambodia.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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, GDP, income and employment opportunities (GMS-CEP, 2007).

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 scoping workshop aimed at gathering the relevant stakeholders to set the basis for the project and initiate the SEA process. National level and provincial level departments, the Consultant Team, selected national and international agencies and the Environment Operations Centre would participate. The Task Team would during this event provide guidance and input to the Consultant Team so that the project in the best possible way would support a sustainable tourism development in Cambodia. The Consultant Team would be responsible for organizing the workshop.

3. Attendants

The scoping workshop was attended by the following participants from different organizations (both non-governmental and governmental organizations):

- 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 ;
- Local Communities;
- Tourism Associations;
- Chamber of Commerce; and
- National and International Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

4. Proceedings

4.1. Opening Session

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

Mr. Ruos Sam Ear welcomed the participants to the scoping workshop on “*Strategic Environmental Assessment*”. He said that the topic of the scoping workshop was the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Tourism Sector in Cambodia, focusing on the Northeastern and Southwestern provinces. He added that capacity building and training components would be an integral part of the SEA process. In addition, the project would also be looking to conduct general awareness raising activities linking up to ongoing initiatives.

Mr. Sam Ear addressed that the tourism sector in Cambodia, as well as in the subregion generally, was beset by problems of limited institutional and policy coordination and by limited capacity to cope with the negative social and environmental stresses that could be caused by the expansion of the tourism sector. There was 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 improve the planning and coordination processes as well as helped identify suitable tourism development scenarios in Cambodia including the addressing of environmental and social aspects.

He also added that SEA was a planning tool to examine the environmental consequences of economic development at the level of policies, plans, and programs, rather than at the level of projects (where normal environmental impact assessments still apply). As part of this SEA component, Cambodia has expressed interest in conducting a SEA study of its key tourism sector, with a focus on the northeastern nature-based tourism zone (Kratie, Stung Treng, Mondulkiri, and Rattanakiri Provinces) and the southwestern coastal corridor (Koh Kong and Kampot Provinces and Sihanoukville).

MOT was committed to collaborating with government agencies, like MoE and MAFF, domestic and international environmental NGOs, and the private sector in protecting Cambodia's tourism assets. We could do more than we had done in the past and we hoped that this project would bring all concerned stakeholders together in this important effort.

He pointed out that under the 10-year GMS Tourism Sector Strategy Study and associated five-year action plan completed in June 2005, seven strategic programs and 29 high priority investment projects have been identified, focusing on, among others, an intensified promotion of the GMS as a single tourist destination, development of natural and cultural resources, and promoting pro-poor community-based tourism. Finally, he officially declared the workshop open.

Welcome Address by Mr. Phay Phan, Deputy Governor of Sihanoukville:

Mr. Phay Phan welcomed the participants to the scoping workshop on “*Strategic Environmental Assessment*”. Sihanoukville was a proper place for conduction of workshop as the province was rich in natural resources, such as beaches, national parks, coral reefs, and so on. He addressed that apart from the eco-tourism, Sihanoukville was regarded as industrial and commercial zone. It was necessary that the development be grown in a sustainable manner without compromising any natural resources and environment. Consequently, proper strategies and plans should be immediately made by looking cross-aspects.

He added that an environmentally sustainable tourism development required coordination and collaboration amongst all institutions involved as well as private sector and civil society. Tourism can lead to environmental and natural resources degradation and environment also impacts on tourism. To clearly understand natural resources in the area, tourism assets and attraction, and tourism markets are necessary in terms of tourism development. Finally, he thanked the participants, organizer, and financial support institution (GMS-CEP) that made the workshop taken place.

4.2. Presentations on SEA

Tourism Planning, by Mr. Bou Serey Chan:

Mr. Chan Bou Serey presented the tourism planning and experience of other countries regarding the tourism planning. He addressed the reasons why the tourism planning was needed and criteria to be taken into account during the process of planning development. He said that the key important tourism planning concerns included economic development, provision of jobs, visitor satisfaction, and profits. The idea that the tourism was needed because we needed to understand and incorporate the inputs of the local tourism industry, develop clear tourism policy objectives, and provide clear guidance for tourism and tourism-related policies.

He added that the planning required: (i) coordination of many agencies; (ii) input from a variety of stakeholders; (iii) input to regional and urban plans at the planning stages; and (iv) coherent and transparent guidance for development.

The important involvement of stakeholders included: (i) tourism enterprises; (ii) local communities; (iii) natural and cultural resource managers; (iv) visitors; and (v) governmental agencies.

Finally, he provided some experiences regarding the tourism planning in other countries in the world such as Costa Rica, Egypt, Fiji, and New Zealand. For instance, in Costa Rica, the tourism master plan based mainly on principles of sustainable development. Zoning and regulatory plans have been integrated with management plans for protected areas. Then, the local government converted the plans into binding zoning regulations for private land.

Tourism Development Planning in Cambodia, by Mr. Nuon Savy:

Mr. Nuon Savy presented the tourism development planning in Cambodia. He said that Cambodia tourism is mainly based upon culture and natural resources. Tourism attraction included historical temples, temples, minority culture, natural resources protection and conservation, and protected areas. He added that Cambodia has identified four major zones for tourism attraction, including (i) Phnom Penh and surroundings; (ii) Siem Reap and Surroundings; (iii) Coastal area, particularly Sihanoukville; and (iv) Northeast region.

He pointed out that during the first quarter of 2007, 20% has increased regarding number of tourists if compared to the same period in 2006. It was expected that the number of tourists would extremely increase in the next few years. The main tourism markets included Korea, Japan, USA, Taiwan, China, Vietnam, Malaysia, Thailand, UK, and France. The important factors contributed to the tourism growth were as following: security and safety, open sky policy, border checkpoints (land-and water-based), visa policy (arrival and e-visa), infrastructure development, tourism service development, human resources development, and laws and standards.

He addressed that even the number of tourists increased, but Cambodia were still facing such issues as following:

- Insufficient finance for tourism development;
- Limited promotion;
- Lack of legal instruments;
- Piecemeal of infrastructure development in some areas;
- Lack of experience people pertaining to tourism area; and
- Limited coordination and collaboration amongst other involved agencies.

He also highlighted that to effectively mitigate poverty and to ensure the environmentally sustainability of tourism development, the following major elements were really needed to be taken into consideration:

- Implementation of national tourism policy “culture and natural tourism”;
- Promotion of national tourism policy and eco-tourism policy;
- Promotion of tourism management law and other legal instruments;
- Continuation of human resources development and public awareness raising for local communities; Continuation of human resources development and public awareness raising for local communities;

- Promotion of tourism product quality;
- Promotion of tourism product diversification for regional and local markets;
- Promotion of tourism by focusing on Asia market (Korea, China, Japan), but European and local markets are also taken into account; Promotion of tourism for new attraction sites;
- Upgrade of tourism travel facility and transportation;
- Strengthening of security and safety at tourism destinations;
- Protection of any negative impacts on tourism; and
- Strengthening of roles and responsibilities for Municipal and Provincial Tourism Development Committees.

Strategic Environmental Assessment, by Mr. Chuon Chanrithy:

Mr. Chuon Chanrithy briefly provided the participants with some information pertaining to the institutional arrangement and structure of the CEP. He said that the purpose of the SEA was to promote development potentials performance and impacts of economic cooperation in the GMS. He highlighted that the CEP consisted of important components as follows:

- Strategic Environmental Assessments;
- Biodiversity Conservation Corridors;
- Environmental Performance Assessments;
- Regional Capacity Building/Institutional Development; and
- Program preparation, deliverables, and sustainable financing.

He added that the reason why we needed the SEA because we tried:

- avoiding long-term negative environmental impact;
- Finding possible resolutions;
- Assisting planners and decision-makers;
- Demonstrating/providing advanced mitigation; and
- Having requirements for implementation of action plan.

Finally, he addressed that some priority supported actions would be required, including strengthening of legal framework for SEA, strengthening of institutional framework for Working Group, and strengthening of capacity/human resources.

Assessment of Environmental Impacts of Tourism, by Mr. Danh Serey:

Mr. Danh Serey presented the impacts resulting from tourism activities/development. The negative impact included an increase in solid waste and wastewater, air pollution, water quality, biodiversity degradation, etc. The positive impact included incomes for local people, increase of government revenue, job creation, and so on.

He concluded that all tourism development projects should conduct environmental impact assessment to avoid environmental and natural resources degradation.

Strategic Environmental Assessment, by Mr. Dararath Yem:

Mr. Dararath Yem presented a concept of strategic environmental assessment (SEA). He said that the purposes of the SEA were to (i) promote the preparation of environmentally sustainable corridor development plans that maintain critical ecosystem services and conserve important biodiversity; and (ii) shape future development through improved methods of spatial planning and environmental assessment, as well as proposing mitigation measures for GMS development activities. He addressed that SEA was a tool that enables the environmental effects of policies, plans, or programs to be examined and taken into consideration during decision-making. SEA was one of a family of Environmental Assessment tools used to examine, evaluate and document potential environmental effects of proposed developments. SEA supported the management of environmental resources at regional and sectoral levels regardless of political boundaries.

He pointed out that the process of SEA included describing baseline, describing likely scenarios, assessing scenarios against baseline, making recommendations, and using recommendations and results.

He also added that the aims of SEA in hydropower and tourism sector were (i) to ensure that the cumulative impacts of hydropower and tourism sectors do not gradually degrade ecosystem services in the GMS through piecemeal, project by project development; and (ii) to demonstrate the tools and mechanisms for assessing these development sectors to recognize, value, and safeguard the ecosystem services they benefit from and to rehabilitate the ecosystem services they degrade.

He finally mentioned the methodologies to be used by the GMS-CEP for the project, including:

- Establish task force for SEA of tourism sector in Cambodia. Task force will include representatives of the involved GMS Working Groups and additional members of environmental, economic planning, and sector agencies.
- Conduct two regional workshops: one to plan implementation of activities and conduct training on SEA methods (COMPLETED) and another to present and discuss results and define next steps.
- Conduct two workshops in Cambodia involving a wide range of agencies for scoping activities and training in SEA and valuation methods and integrating sector strategies and assessment methods into national policy and planning procedures.
- Review and report on experience to date from environmental assessments and mitigation efforts for GMS projects related to tourism.
- Identify lessons learned concerning the preparation of EIAs and environmental action plans and their implementation in the two sectors, identifying good practices and obstacles.
- Conduct scoping exercise to finalize the SEA coverage.

- Carry out SEAs of the hydropower and tourism sectors, focusing on cumulative, indirect, and induced impacts, and recommend any necessary reorientation of the GMS sector strategies, programs and national components.
- Identify and recommend steps for institutionalizing SEA of future GMS sectoral programs
- Prepare Codes of Best Practice for the two sectors.
- Prepare project proposal for implementing the sector codes of practice within the GMS and national planning systems, for future capacity building, and for replicating the SEA tools and methods to other priority sectors.

4.3. Group Discussion

During the group discussion, four groups were created and discussed on the following matters:

- Mapping the existing situation (what are the current policies, plans, and programs for tourism and environment and other activities that could affect tourism).
- Identifying the near term developments that will affect the prospect of achieving environmentally sound tourism.
- Outlining the main environmental issues (external and internal) that affect tourism development.
- Listing some of the priority responses to the issues facing the tourism industry in each area.

The group splitting was made in accordance with the region and sub-regions. Group A consisted of representatives from GMS. Group B involved governmental officials from national line agencies and representatives from tourism associations. Group C consists of governmental officials from provincial department of environment and tourism in the northeast region (Kratie, Stung Treng, Ratanakiri, and Mondulakiri) as well as staff from local NGOs. Group D comprised of governmental officials from provincial department of environment and tourism in the southwest region (Koh Kong, Kampot, and Sihanoukville) as well as staff from local NGOs.

The results of each group's discussion are presented in the following:

Group A: Sub-regional (GMS) Tourism Strategy & Mekong Program Tourism Development Program

- Cross- border visa uncertainty
- Constraints on direct flights
- Tour operator share of revenue
- Slow implementation of MTDP
- Trans-boundary protected area MGT
- Cross-border transit of vehicles
- Common standards across GMS
- Too many meetings, too little action

- Smuggling of artefacts
- Illegal wildlife trade (sea shells & coral too), restaurants , souvenirs, medicine
- Free trade zone conflicts with tourism
- Opening additional road crossings
- Ship wastes
- Foreign direct investment -> leakage of revenue /Taxes
- Hiring foreign staff in tourism industry
- Carrying capacity of tourism destinations
- Control of alien species and GMOs
- International trade in wastes
- Impacts of road and bridge construction
- Import of food for tourist facilities
- Smuggling of alcohol, drugs, tobacco, and NTFPs
- Potential impact of carbon tax on aviation
- Legal loopholes attracting " sleazy " investors
- Impacts of up stream infrastructure on tourism destinations in Cambodia
- Lack of donor coordination
- HIV/AIDs transmission from other countries

Group B: National Tourism Strategy, Policy, Legislation National Environment Policy and Strategy

- *Policies, strategies, plans, and laws:*
 - Open sky policy
 - National tourism policy
 - Eco-tourism policy
 - Law on natural resources and environmental protection
 - Draft law on protected area
 - Law on forestry
 - Law on fishery
 - Land policy
 - Land law
 - Settlement and coastal zone policy
 - Land concession
 - Law on traffic
 - Census plans
 - Sustainable development plan
 - Master plan for coastal tourism development
 - Master plan for northeast tourism development

- National tourism plan
- Mekong tourism development plan
- Sustainable Tourism and Capacity Development in the Emerald Triangle Region
- Triangle development region between Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Vietnam.
- Plan for rehabilitation and repairmen of roads, rails, and waterways
- ***Tourism impacts:***
 - Migration
 - Child labors
 - Lack of legal instruments
- ***Future development:***
 - Oil exploration and exploitation
 - Agro-industry investment
 - Hydropower investment
 - Urban development
- ***Major environmental issues:***
 - Waste disposals
 - Air pollution from vehicles
 - High tall building without foundation
- ***Responses:***
 - Enforcement of law implementation
 - Heritage conservation
 - Implementation of EIA Sub-decree
 - Strengthening solid waste management
 - Road traffic monitoring
 - Identifying land use for tourism

Group C: Northeast (Mondulkiri, Rattanakiri, Stung Treng, and Kratie) Tourism Strategies and Programs

- ***Current status:***
 - Natural resource potentials
 - Protected areas, national parks, and wildlife sanctuaries
- ***Policies:***
 - Eco-tourism policy
 - Tourism development policy
- ***Impacts:***
 - Local culture and tradition
 - Shaping in natural resources and environment
 - Environmental pollution (water, air, and noise)

- Overuse of pesticides and chemical fertilizers
- Soil erosion
- Water pollution resulting mining activities of upstream areas
- **Goals:**
 - Law on tourism development should be clearly identified and developed
 - Establishment of eco-tourism communities
 - Human resources development
 - Laws and other legal instruments should be publicly disseminated
 - Information centers should be developed at local areas for communities
- **Suggestions:**
 - Tourism development should be supported by local authorities
 - Land use for tourism should be maintained and conserved
 - Consultation should be made for all investment projects
 - EIA reports should be prepared for all projects

Group D: Southern Coastal (Koh Kong, Kampot, and Sihanoukville) Tourism Strategies & Programs

- **Positive issues:**
 - National tourism policy (natural and cultural tourism)
 - Law on Natural resources and environmental protection
 - Sub-decree on solid waste management
 - Sub-decree on wastewater quality management
 - Sub-decree on environmental impact assessment process
 - Royal Decree on protected area
 - Municipal and provincial tourism development committees
 - Job creation for local people
 - Eco-tourism
 - Strengthening social security and safety
 - Promotion of tourism potential and environment
 - Governmental revenue and income for community
 - Human resources development
- **Negative issues:**
 - Limited law implementation
 - Air, noise, and water pollution
 - Ecosystem degradation
 - Limited private participation in the environmental protection
- **Effective responses:**
 - Strengthening coordination between private and public sectors
 - Development monitoring

- Conduction of SEA prior to program or project implementation
- Solving problems occurring in accordance with related laws
- **Suggestions:**
 - NGOs and government should provide best practice/experience for sustainable tourism development
 - Government should more concentrated on tourism development
 - Sustainable tourism development should be participated by institutions concerned

4.4. Top Priority Issues Analysis

No.	Issues	Score resulting from Voting
1	Master plan for coastal area development	17
2	Law enforcement and compliance	15
3	Well and clear tourism development policy and law	14
4	Limited private involvement in environmental protection	13
5	No strategic environmental assessment	13
6	Job creation for local people	11
7	Solid waste management	11
8	Changes in natural resource	11
9	Carrying capacity of tourism destinations	10
10	Smuggling of drugs, alcohols, and tobaccos	9
11	Too many meetings, too little implementation	9
12	Human resources development and capacity building	9

Coastal provinces (Kampong Som, Kampot, Kep, and Koh Kong – K4) have been under the development strategy by the Royal Government of Cambodia. Industrial, agricultural, and tourism sectors are booming. It has been observed that the tourism sector is one of the sectors that have been concentrated by the Government. Therefore, the number of tourists has been increasing every year. In fact, the tourism contributes to economic growth in the country and provides benefit to local people through local markets and job provision. Cause-effect relations between tourism and environment, however, have been taken place and recognized. This means that tourism can impact on environment, while the later can affect the tourism. Consequently, environmental resources will be degraded if they are not properly managed. To effectively mitigate impacts resulting from tourism development as well as other development activities that have been occurred, development of master plan are, indeed, required providing a clear direction for the development in the coastal area.

Tourism management law and other legal instruments have been draft for a number of years and have not been passed by the national parliament yet. The process of passing law in Cambodia goes further. This means that it take some longer time to pass the laws in the Cambodia system. As a result, the government is facing with limited legal instruments regarding the tourism sector to implement planed activities. Also, tourism policy is likely not to be precise, while tourism strategy is being prepared. Insufficient legal instruments and improper tourism management give

rise to illegal acts, including drug smuggling, child sex violation, alcohol and tobacco smuggling, etc. committed by tourists and tourism itself.

In the workshop, it had been observed that legal instruments, policies, strategies, and action plans related to natural resources management and environment protection are in place of implementation. Unfortunately, enforcement and compliance of those laws, regulations, rules, and standards are so weak. There are a number of reasons in terms of the implementation of the laws and other legal instruments. Coordination and collaboration between line agencies and line agencies, between line agencies and private sector, between line agencies and civil societies, and amongst sectors and institutions are a major constraint. Insufficient human resources are another important element lead to the weakness of the law implementation. It was reported that during the workshop, there were too many meetings, seminars, and workshops have been taken place instead of real practices. This means that field practices and implementation are of important to be concentrated on rather than words and words.

4.5. Closing Session

Closing Remark by Pavit Ramachandran, Program and Portfolio Specialist of GMS-CEP:

In his closing remarks, Mr. Ramachandran thanked the speakers for the contribution of their presentations and the participants for their contributions during the discussions. He mentioned activities, including strategic environmental assessment training and analysis of environmental implications of sub-national development scenarios, which would be conducted for the next step. The SEA training would be attended by governmental officials from various line agencies at national levels. Finally, the workshop officially closed at 17:00 on the same day.

PRESENTATIONS

Tourism Planning, by Mr. Bou Serey Chan

Tourism Development Planning in Cambodia, by Mr. Nuon Savy

Strategic Environmental Assessment, by Mr. Chuon Chanrithy

Assessment of Environmental Impacts of Tourism, by Mr. Danh Serey

Strategic Environmental Assessment, by Mr. Dararath Yem

ANNEXES

Workshop Agenda

TIME	ITEM	SPEAKER
08:00 – 08:30	Registration	
OPENING SESSION		
08:30 – 08:50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening Workshop • Welcome remarks • Opening remarks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Ruos Sam Ear, Director of Planning Development Department • Mr. Phay Phan, Deputy Governor of Sihanoukville • Mr. Chuon Chanrithy, Director of Natural Resources Assessment and Environmental Data Management
SESSION 1		
09:00-09:30	Tourism Planning, Global Best Practice	Bou Chan Serey, Tourism Consultant
09:30-10:00	Tourism Planning in Cambodia	Nourn Savy, Deputy Director of Planning Development Department, MoT
10:30-10:30	Group Photo & Coffee Break	
SESSION 2		
10:30-10:30	SEA and Institutional Arrangement	Mr. Chuon Chanrithy, Director of Natural Resources and Environmental Information, MoE
10:30-10:50	EIA in Cambodia	Mr. Danh Serey, Chief of Office, EIA Department, MoE
SESSION 3		
10:50-11:30	SEA as an advanced planning tool	Dararath Yem, Environment Consultant
11:30-12:00	Organization and Expectations of Break-Out Groups	Dararath Yem, Environment Consultant
12:00-13:00	Lunch	
SESSION 4		
13:00-14:30	Priority Issues Affecting Environmentally Sound Tourism Development in Cambodia	Participants
14:30-15:00	Voting on Priority Issues	Participants
15:00-15:30	Coffee Break	
15:30-16:30	Summary of the 10 Priority Issues and Reasons for Voting	Bou Chan Serey, Tourism Consultant
16:30-17:00	CLOSING THE WORKSHOP	Pavit Ramachandran, Program and Portfolio Specialist, GMS-CEP
19:00-onwards	Reception	

List of Participants

A. Government Officials

Mr. Ruos Sam Ear
Director of Planning Development Department, Ministry of Tourism
Tel: 855-12-313 155; Fax: 855-23-212 435

Mr. Thok Sokhom
Deputy Team Leader for Part B, MTDP, Ministry of Tourism
Tel: 855-16-905 905; Fax: 855-23-212 435

Mr. Nourn Savy
Deputy Director of Planning Development Department, Ministry of Tourism
Tel: 855-12-930 720; Fax: 855-23-212 435

Mr. Yin Nat
Chief of GMS Officer, Planning Development Department
Ministry of Tourism
Tel: 855-16-978 838; Fax: 855-23-212 435

Mr. Nem Sinoun
Director of Tourism Department
Kampot Province
Tel: 855-12-826 524

Mr. Chuon Chanrithy
Director of Natural Resources Assessment and Environmental Data Management Department
Ministry of Environment
Tel: 855-12-872 458

Mr. Nop Chanthy
Director of Environment Department at Kratie Province
Tel: 855-12-945 763

Mr. La Monden
Director of Tourism Department at Kratie Province
Tel: 855-12-939 1 47

Mr. Keo Roger
Deputy Director
Ministry of Land Management
Tel: 855-12-533 535

Mr. Sokkheng Novin
Deputy Chief Office
Ministry of Environment
Tel: 855-12-949 175

Mr. Kith Bunna
Deputy Chief Office
Forestry Administration

Mr. Han Khon
Chief Office
Environment Department of Mondulakiri Province
Tel: 855-12-229 119

Mr. Chey Yuthearith
Deputy Director of Environment Department of Kampot Province
Tel: 855-12-937 666

Mr. Khim Sanith
Chief Office
Tourism Department of Koh Kong Province
Tel: 855-11-886 41 4

Mr. Chreang Phollak
Officer Ministry of Public Work and Transport
Tel: 855-12-322 230

Mr. Chan Samchin
Director of Tourism Department of Mondulakiri Province
Tel: 855-12-762 175

Mr. Chheng Phary
Staff of Tourism Department of Sihanouk Ville
Tel: 855-11-554 137

Ms. Neak Chenda
Staff of Tourism Department of Sihanouk Ville
Tel: 855-16-31 5 092

Ms. Kim Leangvuch
Staff of Tourism Department of Sihanouk Ville
Tel: 855-16-386 338

Mr. Chea Chandarith
Staff of Tourism Department of Sihanouk Ville
Tel: 855-16-222 892

Ms. Seang Sochenda
Staff of Tourism Department of Sihanouk Ville
Tel: 855-16-877 555

Mr. Som Chenda
Director of Tourism Department of Sihanouk Ville
Tel: 855-16-390 505

Ms. Heng Sokni
Staff of Tourism Department of Sihanouk Ville
Tel: 855-12-476 072

Mr. Tranuth Sean
Director of Tourism Department of Rattanakiri Province
Tel: 855-12-967 043

Mr. Roath Sith
Consultant NSU
Ministry of Environment
Tel: 855-11-956 831

Mr. Nang Phirun
Consultant NSU
Ministry of Environment
Tel: 855-11-876 797

Mr. Hak Vimean
Deputy Director of Environment Department of Stung Treng Province
Tel: 855-92-740 109

Mr. Kang Seingthang
Deputy Director of Environment Department of Rattanakiri Province
Tel: 855-92-436 156

Mr. Treack Nong
Director of Yaklom Community of Rattanakiri Province
Tel: 855-12-423 706

Ms. Pheng Sophada
Vice Chief Office
Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fishery
Tel: 855-12-755 641

Mr. Pouk Bunthet
Director of CZU
Tel: 855-12-973 887

Ms. Kim San
Community at Stung Treng

Ms. Chim Kalyaney
Deputy Director of Environment Department of Sihanouk Ville
Tel: 855-12-799 100

Mr. Phan Chanrith
Vice Chief Office
Ministry of Planning
Tel: 855-12-722 883

Mr. Danh Serey
Chief Office, EIA, Ministry of Environment
Tel: 855-16-821 353

Mr. Mom Rotha
Director of Tourism Department of Stung Treng Province
Tel: 855-92-630 906

B. Private Sector and Other Organizations

Mr. Om Pharin
Vice President
Cambodia Travel Association (CATA)
Tel: 855- 12-909 268

Mr. Nop Mohapagna
Chief in Chamber of Commerce in Sihanouk Ville
Tel: 855-16-617 798

Ms. Chhuon Phallyka
Staff of Chamber of Commerce in Sihanouk Ville
Tel: 855-16-595 977

Ms. Anne Maria Mekala
Tourism Advisor, SNV
Tel: 855-92-887 830

Ms. Sue Kennedy
Ecotourism Technical Advisor, WWF
Tel: 855-12-579 855

C. Consultant of ADB

Mr. Pavit Ramachandran
Specialist, ADB
Tel: 66-2-207 4429

Mr. Jorgen Eriksson
Specialist, ADB
Tel: 66-2-207 4422

Robert Basiuk
Consultant, ADB

Mr. Lothar Linde
GMS Analyst, ECO
Tel: 66 8688 7 1 658

Mr. Peter King
Consultant, ADB

Mr. Bou Chanserey
Local Consultant, ADB

Mr. Yem Dararath
Local Consultant, ADB

D. Secretary

Ms. Ly Nimol
Tel: 855-16-777 202

Mr. Chhoeurn Sarin
Tel: 855-12-274 991

Photo Gallery