

3rd National Forum on Climate Change

5 – 7 November 2013, Cambodia

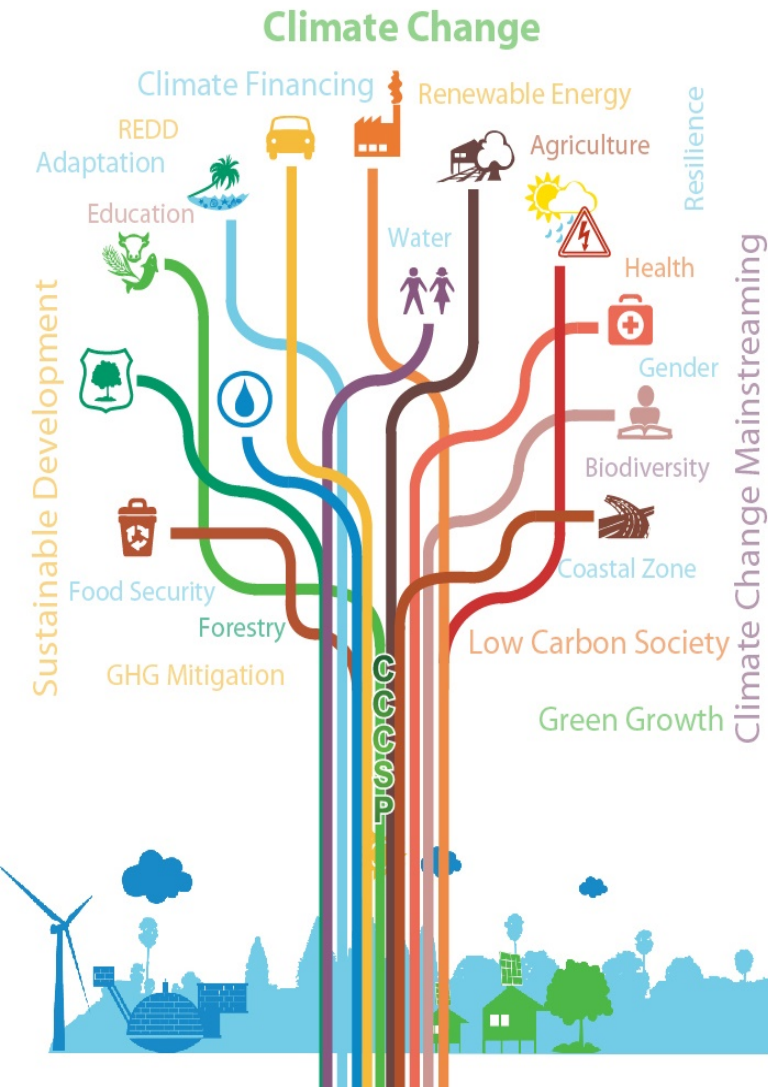
"Taking Action for Sustainable Development in the Changing Climate"

Climate Change Response in the Coastal Zone, Tourism

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CAMBODIA CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE

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I-Overview of Tourism Industry Growth in Cambodia



1. Tourism Facilities

1/ The Number of Accommodations:

Hotel : 478 ; Guesthouse : 1315

2/ Travel Agencies ; Head: 457 and Branch: 121

3/ Tour Guide: 3943; 4/ Restaurant: 1115

6/ The Airlines Service: 03 Domestic & 23 International

7/ Massages : 200; 8/ Beer Garden: 117; 9/ Casino: 51;

10/ Disco: 89; 11/ Karaoke: 454; 12/ Site & resort : 310;

13/ Sporting club: 27; 14/ Transportation mode:

Bus: 594; Taxi: 488; Moto: 750; Airport: 5; Boat: 422





2.Tourist Arrivals to Cambodia and Coastal Zone 2012-13



- ❖ 2013 (Jan-May) International Tourist Arrivals 1.7M
- ❖ 2012 International Tourist Arrivals 3.5; 1M of Cambodia outbound and 7, 8 M of domestic tourist.
- ❖ 2012 Tourist Arrivals to Coastal zone 2.1M (Khmer & foreigner)
- ❖ **Kep** 2012: 757, 191 (foreigner 38, 343); 2013(10 months)=417; 242; (foreigner=37,983).
- ❖ **Kom Pot**:1.06 M (foreigner =100, 000); 10 months of year 2013;
- ❖ **Preah Sihanouk**:765, 023(foreigner 227, 000); 9 months of year 2013
- ❖ **Koh Kong** 2013: domestic Tourist=83,795 and foreigner=43495 (9 months)
- ❖ Total income from international Tourist US\$ 2.2BL.(2012)



3.The Coastal Tourism Resources

- ❖ The area rich of the unique marine life, pristine beaches, and coral reefs around the 64 offshore islands, and discover the many natural treasures along the 435 km coastline.
- ❖ Over 70 coral species are found in Cambodian waters.
- ❖ The mangroves are spread along the coast from Kep to Koh Kong.
- ❖ The Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary and Botum Sakor; National Park at Koh Kong and Ream National Park near Sihanoukville offer the visitor unique flora and fauna.



II-The Impact of Climate Change

- The climate change and extreme weather have intensified the occurrence of:

- Natural disasters
- Sea-level rise
- Flood
- Landslides
- Coastal and land erosion
- Drought
- Forest fires
- Haze

The occurrence have impacted human safety and health, threatened the fabric of the nation's economy and caused changes to natural and built landscapes.





II-The Impacts of Climate Change in tourism (con't)



Physical Changes	Impact on Environment	Impact on Tourism
Warmer Temperatures	Coral bleaching	Degrading of tourism attraction
	Migration disrupted	Difficulties for animal watching (to see target)
	Species loss	
Less predictable season	Failure of crop harvesting	Difficulties for animal/flora watching (to find target)
	more frequent violent weather events	Special infrastructure and procedures demanded (for evacuation and more safety assurance)





III-How tourism can contribute



- **Develop Sustainable tourism policy at all level**
Needs additional principle and indicators.
- **Act immediately at all levels:** regional, country, province, district, destination.
- **Develop Partnership scheme/models in managing destination**
- **Campaign and Educate Market**— tourism has an important education role.



❖ Destination

- Demonstrate a clear response to climate change issues within the industry and other related stakeholder;
- Enlarge possibilities for partnership;
- Monitor consumer needs;
- Raise awareness.

❖ Products

- Makes innovative products
- Encourage partnership in product development





IV-Toward Climate Change Response in Tourism



- Number of Protected Area 23 (7 national Parks; 10 wildlife sanctuaries; 3 protected landscapes and 3 multiple used areas); total area: 47,845 km².
- There are 56 CBET has been classified as the list sites in Cambodia.
- There are 11 model tourism communities in charge to protection natural resources.





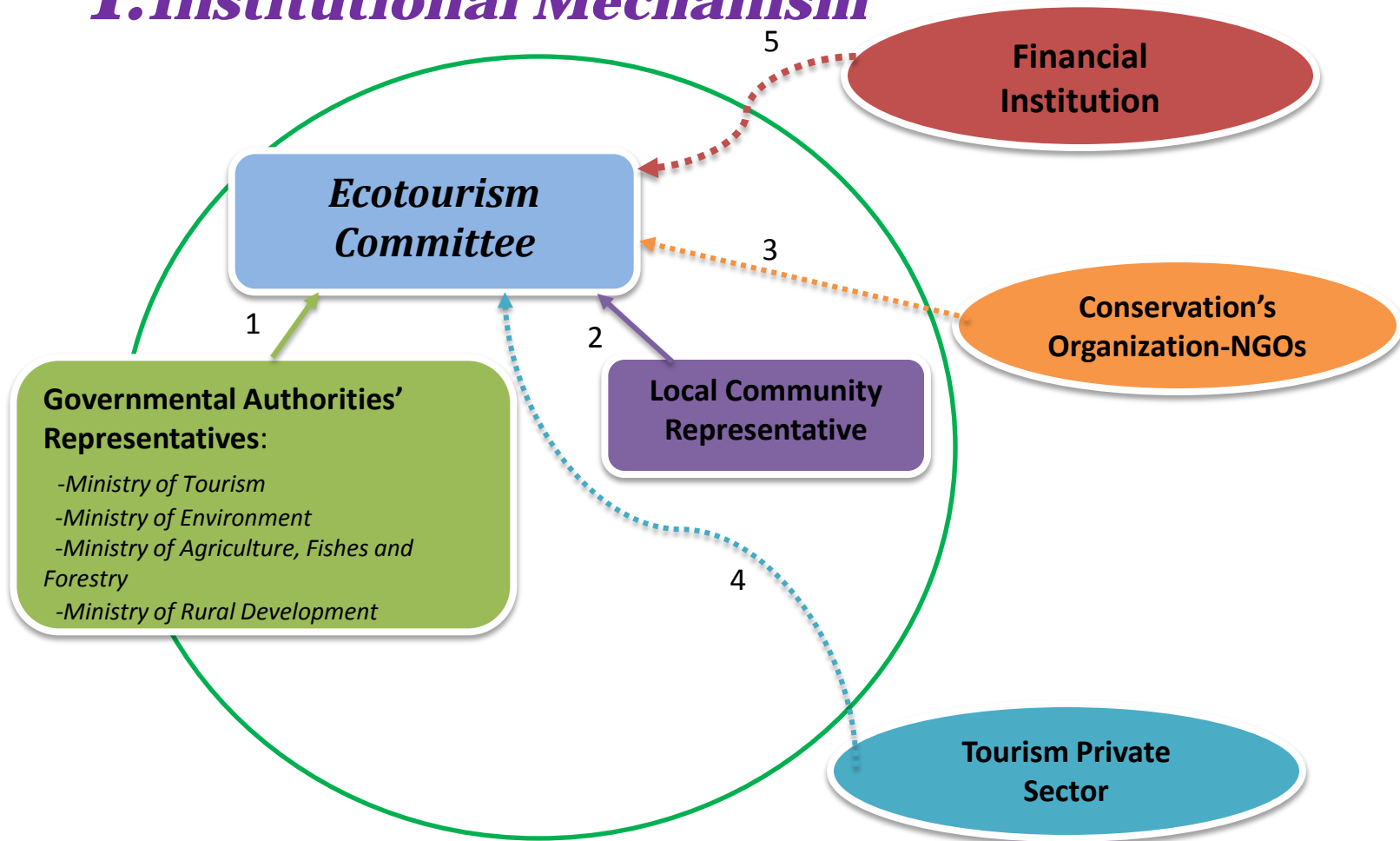
IV-Toward Climate Change Response in Tourism (con't)



- Since 2007; there are 7 Ecotourism and Communities Development Model; which subsidized by MOT and ADB through MTDP at the north provinces of Cambodia;
- There are 4 Ecotourism and Communities Development Model; which subsidized and implementing by MOT; UNWTO and SNV at the north provinces of Cambodia.
- There are two communities model; which operating & providing fund by Wildlife Alliance and coordination with MOT and located at Costal zone and Cardamom Mountain.



1. Institutional Mechanism





2.Action for Climate Change Response in Tourism



- Ecotourism Development
- Clean city contest
- One tourist one tree
- Plastic back management
- Coastal zone management
- Green Hotel/ Green Home Stay
- Green Guest House/ Green Resort and
- Green Restaurant





VI- Experience for Climate Change Response in the Coastal Zone, Tourism”



Experience True Khmer Lifestyle; the Khmer village home-stay is unique community-based tourism which captures the essence of village life in the heartland of Cambodia.





VI- Experience for Climate Change Response in the Coastal Zone, Tourism” (con’t)



- ❖ Sailing / Paragliding at Sihanoukville
- ❖ Exploring the mountain caves at Phnom Chngok,
- ❖ Visiting Teuk Chu Waterfall,
- ❖ Trekking in Bokor National Park,
- ❖ Boating at the mangrove forests in Ream National Park,
- ❖ Relaxing on Koh Tonsay, Kep
- ❖ Enjoying the pristine beaches of Koh -Rong, Sihanoukville
- ❖ Discovering the islands of Koh Kong Dolphin spotting at Ream National Park,





VI- Experience for Climate Change Response in the Coastal Zone, Tourism” *con’t*”



Small scale products & products recycle

- Ox-cart ride
- Visit Khmer village/ home stay
- Visit Floating & fishing villages
- Visit flooded forest
- Visit bird watching
- Visit Great Tonle Sap Lake
- Tourism adventure
- Paddy field
- Products recycle....





Tonle Sap Lake; Tourism & Biodiversity



The Tonlé Sap – a Large Freshwater River and translated as “Great Lake” – is an ecological hotspot that was designated as a UNESCO biosphere in 1997.

Today MOT and UNESCO & Queensland University work very closely with lines ministries in order to initiative of tourism community in the area.





Prèk Toal

Birds sanctuary-offer for
tourist visiting in an area



Water bird in Great Lake



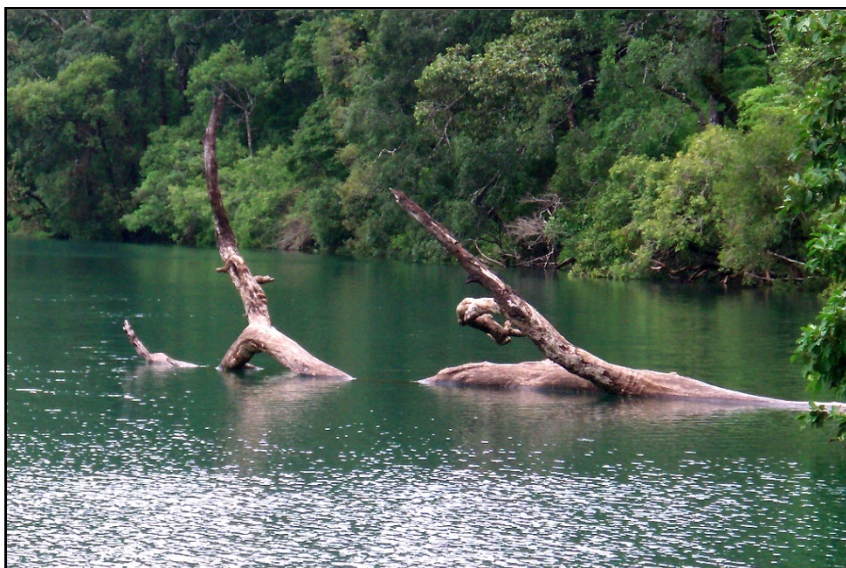
Floating house in the Great Lake



Buffalo or Ox cart



Eco-Tourism & the Adventure

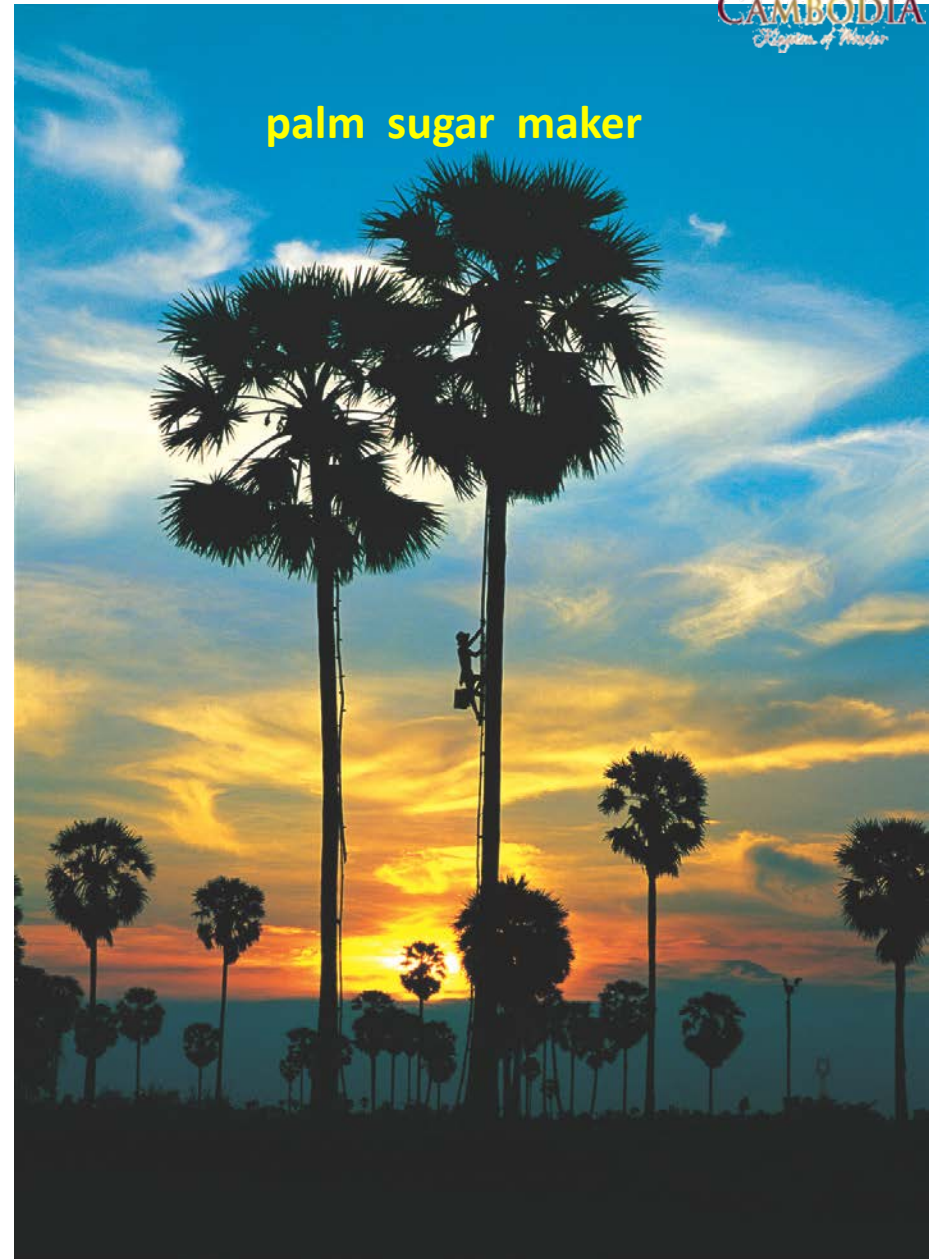




Rice paddy



palm sugar maker



Children at country side



Recycle products





One Tourist One Tree



ទេសចរម្នាក់ ដើមឈើមួយដើម
ONE TOURIST ONE TREE

Social activities: Tree Planting



VII-conclusion

Private Sector

- Tour Operator
- Accommodation Operation
- Promotion

Community or Community Group

- Guide
- Accommodation Operation-home stay
- Manage conservation activities as attraction

NGOs; Cooperation

- Facilitating between public-private community

- Research, i.e . development new business model
- campaign or awareness raising on conservation

Government

- Develop policy on conservation & tourism at conservation areas
- Conservation activities
- Destination management
- Promotion
- Research



VII-conclusion (con't)

The Climate Change Response in Tourism should be focus to:

- ❖ Green Growth Policy (GG);
- ❖ Green Tourism Standard (GTS);
- ❖ Community Based Ecotourism (CBET).



Thank You !

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